

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,
Off Times More."

We have just opened a lot of especially fine

Black Crepon Dress Patterns

Also a large lot of NEW BRAD, and DET. 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 Piquette & 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 Piquette & Smith'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 \$2.50, sale price \$2.25.
2 pieces of wool and silk challies, worth 35c, now 25c.
6 pieces of silk lining, new goods, regular price 15c, now 10c.
\$1.00 leather bag purses now 75c.
A better coat 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

1824.00 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 MFG CO.

NEAR DEPOT.

Important Notice.

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

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WOOLENS

Suitings, Overcoatings, Vestings and Trousers, ever shown
in this county. Work promptly done, satisfaction guaran-
teed or money refunded. Goods sold from the piece. Sam-
ples furnished on application.

PRICES LOWER THAN THE LOWEST

Piece remnants for children's wearing apparel, at low prices
to close. We sell a cat.

J. J. RAFFREY.

IT WILL BE WAR

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

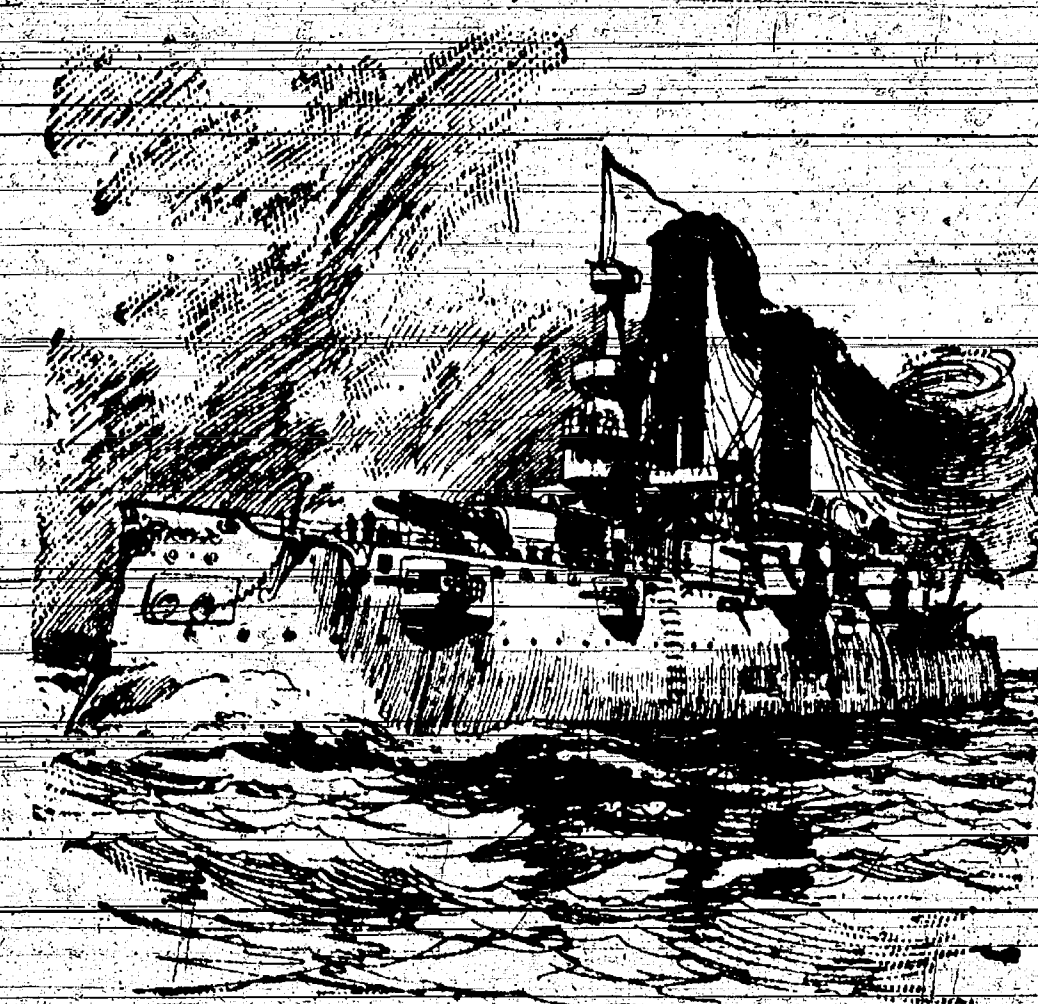
TROOPS ARE BEING SENT SOUTH

And Preparations for War are Rapidly
Going Forward.

The Cuban resolutions passed by Con-
gress saying that the people of Cuba are
entitled to self-government, and that it is the duty of the
United States to demand that the govern-
ment of Spain at once relinquish its au-
thority 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 de-
mands 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 un-
doubtedly 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:



SEAGOING BATTLESHIP IOWA.

The Iowa is the navy's most formidable battleship. Her statistics are: Dis-
placement, 17,410 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 serv-
ices shall be available to the United
States in the event of war with any for-
eign 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 under-
take and agree, in the event of war be-
tween the United States and any foreign
power, to be 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 Nation-
al 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 Amer-
ica and that I will serve them honestly
and faithfully against all their enemies
whenever.

This document the enlistee will sign
before a jurat or magistrate, or attesting
witnesses, and will state the 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 citi-
zen and one of its noted pioneers in the
death of Thomas Young, sr., which oc-
curred last Friday, April 16, 1898, at 1
p.m.
Mr. Young was a man of great intelli-
gence and industry, and had by his energy

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 Cen-
tral 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
last journey, and bore his suffer-
ings 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 cere-
monies 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 citi-
zen. 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 fol-
lows:
Ann Arbor city, first ward - Fred Mar-
ken.
Second ward - Fred Heiber.
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 H. Brannan.
Augusta - Sylvanus Whipple.
Bridgewater - Jacob Blum.
Dexter - Jacob Jedek.
Freedom - Henry Steingewing.
Lima - George Bares.

Interesting Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Jackson
Congregational Association and the Wo-
man'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 pre-
sented. Tuesday morning and evening
were taken up with the work of the mis-
sionary society, and proved very interest-
ing. 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 interest-
ing service of the evening was the ser-
mon by Rev. Nephi Boydton, D. D., of
Detroit, which was a masterly effort. Dr.
Boydton 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 20, 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 follow-
ing program will be rendered:

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 in-
dependence of Cuba - Affirmative, J.
W. Schenk, Ralph Holmes, B. Parker.
Negative, Saxe Stinson, 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. J. Nickerson.

Real Estate Transfers.

Frederick Schmidt to John Burghardt,
Ann Arbor and Selo \$8,450.
John Schaefer to J. J. Schaefer, Dex-
ter \$2,000.
John Wheeler to Stearns Wheeler, Web-
ster \$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 Blaser to Catherine Leoffer,
Dexter \$1,000.
Lucy Childs to Mary Hoover, Augusta
\$100.
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, Dex-
ter 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. Athan,
Augusta \$600.
Harry Matthews to John Rose, Ann
Arbor \$2,000.
James I. Babcock to George Huss, Dex-
ter \$6,500.
W. J. Wallace to James H. Taylor, Ypsa-
lanti \$425.
James H. Taylor to Martha T. E. Duncan,
Ypsalanti \$8,028.
John Potewits to Helena Potewits,
Northfield, \$1.
Elizabeth Pray to William Winans,
Northfield, \$100.
Helena Potewits (guardian) to John
Potewits, Northfield \$1.
George W. Thomas to Hugh Montgom-
ery, 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 coat-
ed, pain continually in back and sides, no
appetite gradually growing weaker day
by day. Three physicians had given me
up. Fortunately, a friend advised try-
ing 'Fletcher's Bitters,' and to my great joy
and surprise, the first made a decided im-
provement. 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 30c per bottle
at Glazier & Stinson's drug store.

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

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

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

UP-TO-DATE

WALL PAPER!

If you are particular about getting
pure spices and extracts, and the
choicest tea and coffee 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 in-
terest 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
15 pounds fine granulated sugar \$1.00
Parlor matches 1 cent a box.
First class lantern 88c
5 lbs new prunes 25c
Sultana seedless raisins 8c
10 lbs best oatmeal 25c
5 lbs crackers for 25c
Pure elder 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 6c
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 ginger snaps 5c a lb
8 boxes 8 oz tacks for 5c
Heavy lantern globe 3c
Pint bottles catsup for 10c
Choice honey 15c 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 & STINSON.

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 killed and the military badly beaten, killing two and wounding twenty. At Cayo 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 results have been freely charged. The activity in improving the fortifications at San Juan continues. The American military 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 nitroglycerine on Whetstone creek, southwest of the Wilmington (W. Va.) coal field. One Skyles and Young Rice, teamsters, were killed outright and Edward Vincent, pumper, was probably fatally injured. They were all employed by the Hartman Oil Company. The igniting of the nitroglycerine was caused by a spark from a lantern. The explosion was terrible.

NEWS HIGHLIGHTS.

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 D. Plummer, secretary of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts for sixteen years, died at his home in Abington.

The government has taken Senator Henry Cabot Lodge's handsomeness 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 \$1.12 the other day. This is the highest price paid in Chicago for any future since the early part of 1892.

Lieutenant Wilcox of the First Infantry, California, has gone to Fort Ross, where he will have charge of the fortification.

The British bark Will Scott was towed into San Francisco badly damaged by a hurricane. She was bound from Hilo 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 Bostons, Ind., 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 4,000 acres of land, which belonged to the Zion 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 Granger & 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 millionnaire fund with a donation of a million pesetas and the Infanta Isabel possesses fifty thousand pesetas.

A singular story of ingratitude is developed in the case of Mrs. George S. Brown, wife of a captain of a river steamer, and Robert Goss, an ex-convict. When Goss sentenced 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, and became sponsor for him generally.

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

The Akron, Ohio, Salt Company has assigned. The company is incorporated for \$20,000, and has made over \$100,000 in salt wells and evaporating plants. Liabilities are \$30,000.

Professor Charles Stille of the University of Chicago has been received into the Episcopal Church. At Marietta, Ohio, a thence proselytizer named Edward Moreson, a native of Melabakia, 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 H. 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 Consul General Lee. 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 a hero. At the State Department there was another large gathering and the crowds 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.

Tell of Woe in Cuba.

Reports 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 has caused 400,000 souls, supporting people, principally women and children, into a multitude of hovels, where they are crowded together, and their lives are a daily struggle for existence. 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 rats 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 ditch) in Havana, 400 women and children were thrown on the ground heaped pell-mell as animals, some in a dying condition, others sick, and others dead. They were left only a few days for life for each person. No one was given food until after remaining eight days in the ditch. During these eight days they were obliged to subsist on the food which the dying had refused."

In Sagua la Grande Consul Barker reported that there were 25,000 starving people, whole families without clothing to hide nakedness, and sleeping on the ground without bedding of any kind. Fifty 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 night 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, would undoubtedly show that two-thirds of the residents are missing, and the Spanish army would make no better showing."

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. The President's message to Congress on the Cuban question has been received with some criticism. The radical element thinks its recommendations are too mild. Many would declare war. Others believe McKinley master of the Spanish situation.

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 recognition of a free 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 P. O. L. E. AND THE WORLD.

The long trial has proved that the object for which Spain has waged the war cannot be attained. The President's message to Congress is a declaration of the President's belief that the United States cannot longer be bound by the obligations of humanity, in the name of civilization, to support a government which is a source of danger to the peace and stability of the world. The President's message is a declaration of the President's belief that the United States cannot longer be bound by the obligations of humanity, in the name of civilization, to support a government which is a source of danger to the peace and stability of the world.



THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE TO CONGRESS.

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for the public was restricted and only comparatively few of the thousands who stood in the dense line stretching down stairs and corridors to the basement for hours were admitted. As on Wednesday, many women fainted in the crush and were carried out and others dropped out of the lines at last from fatigue and exhaustion.

Prominent personages from all over the Union were pointed out here and there. The diplomatic gallery was filled with members of the diplomatic corps, with their ladies, eager to see how Congress would resolve the situation as left by the White House. The scene was memorable as the eye swept the packed galleries and the animated group of members on the floor below. But there was no hubbub and no evidence of excitement that there was Wednesday. In subdued tones everybody was discussing the latest phase of the situation. The general public, as manifested by the drift of the galleries, seemed in favor of brushing aside the last offer of Spain, and this feeling was reflected by some members on the floor, but the conservatives circled here and there were counselling calmness and patience.

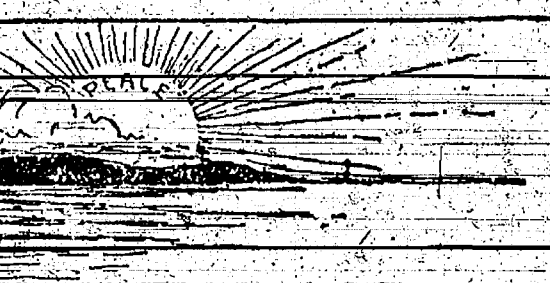
There was an anxious look of expectancy in the crowded galleries when the President's messenger appeared with the message. The reading of the message occupied nearly fifty minutes in the Senate, and when it was concluded the paper was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. In the House the message was taken up with a speech on the floor and received with silence on the floor and in the galleries. When the members saw Major Pender at the door with the anxiously awaited communication from the President, further proceedings were suspended by unanimous consent, while its contents were read to the House.

The message of the President was not received with enthusiasm in Congress. It would be a misrepresentation of the facts to say that it was. When read in the two houses the Senators and Representatives listened with intense interest. They fully realized the gravity of the hour. Near the end of the reading some Representatives applauded one of the passages, and in the conclusion the galleries and members united in a demonstration. But, within half an hour after the reading of the document was concluded, everyone



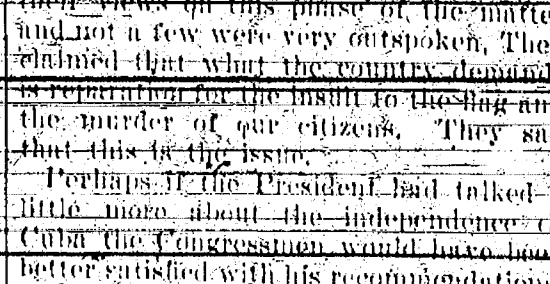
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HOUSE IS FOR WAR.

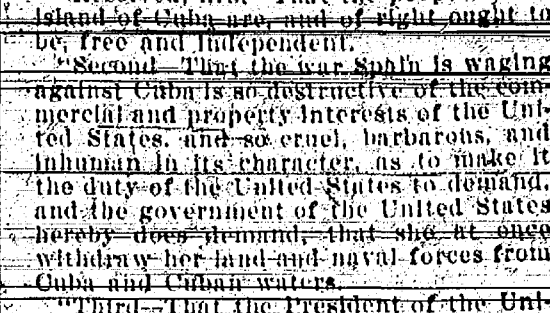
INTERVENTION RESOLUTIONS PASSED WITH A RUSH.

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

Liberty for the Island.

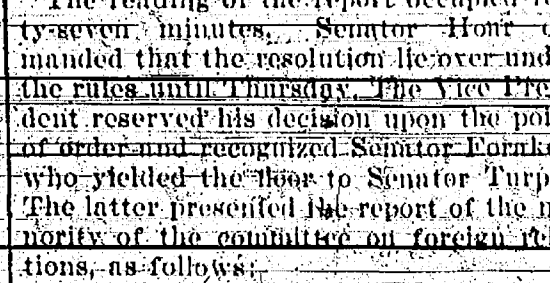
The American House of Representatives on Wednesday declared for intervention in Cuba. After one of the most exciting and memorable days in its history, the House, by a vote of 322 to 10, adopted a resolution which demanded that the President be authorized to use the army, navy and volunteers to carry the decision of Congress into effect. The resolution was passed with a rush. The House was in session for less than an hour. The President was directed to use the army, navy and volunteers to carry the decision of Congress into effect.

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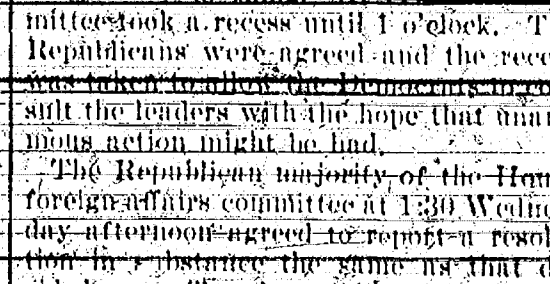
PRESIDENT MCKINLEY TO CONGRESS, THE P. O. L. E. AND THE WORLD.

The long trial has proved that the object for which Spain has waged the war cannot be attained. The President's message to Congress is a declaration of the President's belief that the United States cannot longer be bound by the obligations of humanity, in the name of civilization, to support a government which is a source of danger to the peace and stability of the world. The President's message is a declaration of the President's belief that the United States cannot longer be bound by the obligations of humanity, in the name of civilization, to support a government which is a source of danger to the peace and stability of the world.



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LAI'D HAVANA MINES.

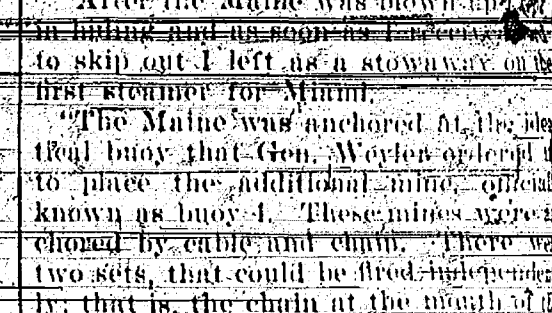
MAN WHO PLACED THE MINES IS ARRESTED.

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

Spain's Guilt Seems Certain.

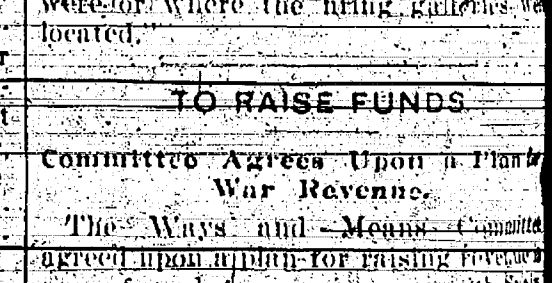
Charles A. Crandall, who also bears the name of Emanuel Dardano, and who is known as the man who placed the mine which destroyed the Maine, has been arrested in Chicago by United States agents. The story is substantiated by letters in his possession from Weyler's staff and from Weyler himself. The following interview with the prisoner was given out by the Government officers.

"I entered the army and went to Cuba, 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, agent of the Spanish Government, indicated to me that he was an expert on the subject of mines. I was then free transportation to the island and when I arrived there I met Antonio Macdonald, who assigned me to the work of laying mines for torpedoes and mine warfare."



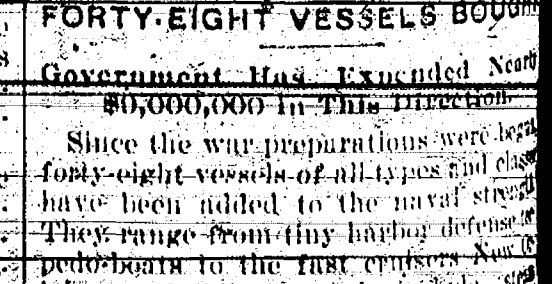
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CHAPTER III.—(Continued.)

"I judge," said Sellers, as he puffed a great smoke aloft, "that it would be somewhat unwise to find anyone guilty of a doubtful or uncertain crime. First there is lack of knowledge of the fact that a crime has been committed. There is nothing tangible in this case. Doctor Strong has said that a crime has been committed, but that is not evidence. It appears to me that it would be utterly impossible to establish the fact that Andrew Kellogg was the guilty agent with—if so, it would certainly be a foolish act of your part to endeavor to hang anyone with the infamy of murder, not only would you make a ridiculous farce, 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 no commission of a crime. My brother was greatly attached to his wife, nor was he less attached to him. Be assured, doctor, that you have not been remiss in your duty. Again I say there has been no crime committed. Not for that I am sure would I have either made accusations with your suspicions. I fully appreciate your motives and concern, and have to say no more about it. Let the matter rest. Forgive that such an unfortunate deed occurred under your hand."

"That is my advice also," said the doctor, "unless you are prepared to establish 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," said Sellers, "I feel that I have performed a heavy duty, and from henceforth my lips shall be sealed on the subject."

"It is well," said Amos gravely.

"Adieu," Sellers, said the doctor, rising to his feet. "At least, have unburied my mind."

"With another today," said Amos. Five days later the physician and doctor passed out into 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 and painful poison. He was murdered, and upon whom we have not heard the last of Andrew Kellogg."

When Esther Kellogg and her son reached the stairs on the morning of August fourth, it was in answer to Julia's summons to breakfast.

She met them with all the cordiality of the night before presented them to her daughters and son, and the party was seated at the table in the spacious dining room.

A few hours' rest had indeed added to the attractiveness of the Widow Kellogg, the tender line of her mourning garb, the calm enhanced the beauty that had, as the banker the night before to Esther's surprise, ascended the stairs to his wife's door.

A beautifully well-preserved woman, his sister-in-law. Yes, she is quite a young woman.

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

"How great was her emotion when speaking of the last days and death of her loved husband that she became almost hysterical, and it was with evident difficulty that the two sympathizing girls were enabled to restrain themselves from emotional outbursts that would surely have led to remembrance of the fatal day.

"How she must have loved Uncle Andrew! I plighted both Laura and Juliette, my children's daughters.

"My dear husband," said Mr. Kellogg, "I sincerely trust you must look ahead to what life is in the future before you. I would not have you forget Andrew, and know that it would be impossible for him to do so. I must all follow him one day."

"I am sure you will not forget me," said the wife, "and I shall not on my part. I must be ever conscious of you in a measure, I deliberate to keep your memory. My children's I am sure will strive to render me worthy while beneath our roof a not un-
happy day."

[illegible]

Robert failed to make his appearance at his father's residence.

Strangely, when he awoke next morning, he found himself with seven of his companions in a room at a downtown hotel, and suffering from an intense headache.

His companions were in a singular situation, and one of them started when he lay down, uttering a faint, but the hair of the dog was good for the life; consequently, another bath of wine was ordered, and another dose of the famous tonic was administered, lengthening the night further.

Of course he was repentant and would never do the like again. He was devotedly attached to the other members of the family, particularly so to his mother; but nevertheless he soon felt a second time the grace that, at least, is what the young men of that day treated it, imbibing too much of the potent, after having seemingly abandoned it.

Robert soon became a tippler, not a drunkard in the common acceptance of the term, though occasionally he would undoubtedly have found it difficult to follow very closely the mark drawn on a floor anywhere. If the mark was straight, and extended the full length of the room.

He had no idea of the influence of liquor on his home, under the influence of liquor, but nevertheless the father had watched him closely. He realized that his boy was a trouble-maker, but when all his good sense was leaving him to a half of the night was confirmed.

The influence of the young man, as the father perceived it, had precluded his being able to position him in the house. At last, however, indeed, talked with him on the subject, but Robert had decided that he must not move of the outside world before confining himself to the unceasing duties

We have had some fine fogs—of
 day, and some—of nights, but no
 clamorous fogs, such as to be beaten except
 by one another, such as we had in fogs
 ten years ago. They were so thick that
 one literally could not see one's hand
 before him. 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 suffering
 from a severe cold. When I reached his house
 with some difficulty, though it was but
 ten rods away, a timid nobody there
 but our host and hostess. One could
 drop in from town here, and suggest
 ideas 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 "dark darkness" that is
 produced by a London fog—it is not
 like night. It offered on one occasion a
 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 lan-
 tern; it was of great assistance to them,
 till they heard a female voice sud-
 denly exclaim, "Charles, hold the lan-
 tern, there are some people behind
 us," actually making use of our light,
 whereupon all was darkness.
 It was curious that the word was called
 "the great fog of 1783," when all Eng-
 land 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 23, reached
 Dron on June 1, Italy on the 16th, and

ingineer, in 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—who nominated the martyred President—who was called to Washington at 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 put in print, if you think fit, give my signature thereto printed—Abraham Lincoln."

Of old a visitor once wrote to him: "Whenever anything good comes into this house we always think of Mr. Ashmun. A fish came up the Potomac last evening blayer than is usual for his species to exhibit. Will you be so kind as to join Mr. — and myself at 5 o'clock to-day to taste him?"

Philadelphia Press.

[illegible]

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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

tion, 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 splendid speeches by some of the leading senators. An attack was made upon the President by Mr. Trueman of Washington which was very bitter in tone. He described the policy of Mr. McKinley on the Cuban question as "effortlessness and irresponsible promises accompanied by a mysterious reverse that was awe-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. Trueman. 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 recalled many incidents in our early history that bear directly upon the present situation, and urged the Senate to practice that self-restraint which is necessary than to yield to a temporary excitement and indignation. "There is one thing," he said, "which I wish to say to the Maine, no man, was more jealous of the national honor than he, no one feared war less; but he pleaded with his constituents 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 a earnest speech in defense of a Republican Senator. Senator Fairbanks of Indiana also spoke. The Cuban resolutions, however, were not in any 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, Banks, Jay, Sherman, Tilton and other Democrats, while the most ardent sympathizers of the insurgents were found on the Republican side—Messrs. Chandler, Thornto, Davis, Foraker and Mason.

On the 10th of December, Senator H. D. Travis, the chairman of that committee, laid important details of such a nature in front for an adjournment and a free session.

Then, indeed, did the Senate adjourn on at 10 o'clock Friday, and upon that motion the rest of the strength of face came. The roll-call showed it to be decisively two-thirds, the vote being 31 in the negative and 30 in the affirmative. Senator Caffery took the floor, but yielded to Mr. Davis. He said: "This is a rough and unfeeling 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 scenes in the House of Representatives, Mr. Cockrell pleaded with Mr. Davis for a motion to adjourn, leaving the Senate to set an hour for the final vote at Friday's session." Senator Caffery opposed deliberation and demanded action. He said twenty-three Senators had announced their intention to make a speech and that if they were allowed to do so, the debate would be a week long. He was liberally applauded, and when the galleries were consumed by the Vice-President, Senator Ferris of Alabama took up their feelings and claimed they voiced the sentiment of the American people. To his applause, he said, continued on the floor and Mr. Mason, with apparent satisfaction, announced that the Senate would adjourn.

"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 it is the responsibility of the United States to furnish the world with a first-class independence of the insurgent republic. It would thereby become liable for the Spanish-Cuban war debt, amounting to about \$100,000,000.

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

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 introduced before the Senate.

Senator Cullom of Illinois was the first to speak. In referring to Spain's appeal to the European powers he said: "Spain, in her appeal to the European powers, appeals to the 'divine right of kings,' the 'divine right of monarchs,' the 'divine right of kings,' the 'divine right of kings,' the 'divine right of kings.' We propose to do away with God and humanity, to liberty and equality, by giving to Spain, 'divine right.' 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 let Spain stand or fall," he said.

He then proposed that the Senate should pass a resolution to send our action when we tell her to withdraw we shall not hesitate to take up the gauntlet and appeal to the good peoples and to the indignation of mankind to justify our cause. "I concluded Mr. Cullom."

Mr. Berry of Arkansas was the next speaker. He said a great responsibility rested on the President, and which he should be supported in this crisis. He then engaged in a long and bitter fight with the Senate, and finally passed a resolution recognizing the independence of Cuba. The

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Senator Daniel of Virginia, followed Mr. Gray. Mr. Daniel said that he had been an advocate of peace, but the time for war seemed now at hand. "We stand up on the edge of war," this oration is opened with the sword in its hand, and it is a word that now hestitates upon the lips of the speaker and the command "Forward" being given upon some proud day the Stars and Stripes will be waving over Morris Castle and Cuba's prison.

Mr. Daniel said he was content neither with the House resolution nor with the Senate committee's resolution, and asserted 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 Maxim Gorky and his liberty-loving followers. Senator Daniel's speech was a bitter arraignment of the President. He openly charged that the President meant to suppress the forces of the army and navy to suppress the insurgents.

The sharp criticism of the President's action and message induced a heated reply from 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 Danahy proceeded in a sensational manner. He said: "I speak plainly. We do not speak Spanish in this chamber and their son-of-a-brother under the fifth row of sand and get into the open air of the discussion permitted in a free country."

There was great indignation among radicals. Those who were not convinced that war was inevitable, but 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 "Panish Officials Beware of 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 constituted a book of about 600 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 of good authority that the Spaniards had placed two rows of torpedoes just off 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 of torpedoes by the Spaniards.

"He has on my request to suppose that the harbor was mined before the sinking of the Maine," asked Senator Payne.

"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 command.

"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 Canclal, a noted Spanish woman and an admirer of Weyler's, and to Santos Guzman, and it read as follows:

"Given 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 it in strong confirmatory evidence of the genuineness of the Weyler letter.

Wilderferenced the responsibility for the destruction of the Maine, Gen. Lee said, "I am satisfied the explosion was caused by a mine. I called the story a

sembled 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 this was done remarkably well.

WEYLER'S LETTER.

"Butcher" intimates what the World Do to an American Ship.

The letter referred to by General Lee in his testimony before the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations as showing that Gen. Weyler was "abominably 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 July 8, 1898, and was written to "El Excmo. Don Francisco de los Santos Guzman" at Havana. The part pertinent as to referring to the existence of submarine mines in the Havana harbor is as follows:

By the way, I have read those days that the Americans are bombarding us sending one of their war ships to that city. During my command in Cuba they did not do that. I have no doubt if they knew the terrible punishment that awaited them.

I had Havana harbor well prepared for such an attack, and I rapidly finished the batteries. I have no doubt that they are abandoned.

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

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INTERESTING AND INSTRUCTIVE
LESSON.

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 noisy weak ones, and a 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 today. 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, ask Peter, when our repeated forgiveness seems to do no good. About where should we draw the line?

Jesus replies, draw it like an all-merciful God. The figure gives the account of a king who, every seven times, when meaning to punish, that forgiveness is a non-mathematical quantity to be measured out by the yard. It is a gift that should never grow weary or impatient.

The parable is striking on one point. It is so inhuman from the human point of view that a servant could ever owe his master no immense sum as 10,000 talents (estimated at \$20,000,000). This very figure 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 the half-hearted refusal of forgiving a man of his debt. Instead of forgiving him, he worked out the debt by having servants be forgiven the whole. Though it is nowhere stated in the parable, we are left to suppose 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

The "hundredth part" Our great debt to God is in large part the outcome of our own sinfulness. The "hundredth part" would amount to a very small part of the debt which the sinner has incurred, which the sinner has been forgiven, and which he would never trifle. Notice the severity and violence of the demand. "He laid hands 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 exacting payment from reluctant debtors who were supposed to have concealed money or valuables. If the unrepentant servant was to be tormented 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 unrepentant sin was concerned, and showed no reluctance to employ force against the unrepentant sinner. There is no hint of universal forgiveness or universal salvation in this passage.

Teaching Hints.

Forgiveness is one of the highest blessings that we have. It is a duty that is 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 the point where forgiveness is universally regarded as a duty that is before us every day of our lives. Of course, required by good manners, and a deep-sunk, strong sense of honor or of the honor of one's nearest relatives or friends, is still accounted by perhaps the majority of professed Christians undeniably the most that they will concede.

to refrain from revenge and from bitter words. As for forgiving 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 unchristian? Who can doubt that rude jests came to his ears concerning the most sacred mysteries of his high and holy office? And who can doubt that he escaped slanders which only a few centuries later others count as worthy of nothing less than the just of the planet? Probably one reason that few Christians are today as ready to take that forgiveness is to be cultivated and ungrudging is that we are really moral dwarfs. We fail to be thought lacking in courage, unless we show some outward resistance towards those who slander or offend us and our friends. The other reason is that we do not adequately realize the extent of our indebtedness to God.

Next Lesson: "The Triumphant Entry," Matt. 21: 1-16.

Playing 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 peacefully with God. The man who tries to think of such things wastes his. He is worried about his health and about the weather, and about his family, and about the wickedness of the world, until he has forgotten the reason of prayer. Then he does the best he can each day and leaves the rest with God.—Smalley School Times.

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This image shows a blank, aged, cream-colored page, likely an endpaper or flyleaf from an old book. The paper has a slightly textured appearance with some minor discoloration and faint, illegible markings scattered across its surface. The left edge of the page shows the binding of the book, with visible stitching and the edges of other pages. The overall tone is warm and historical.

Local Brevities

The pink eye is epidemic in this city.

Alva Steger is nursing a case of poison.

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

John D. Watson has purchased a new residence on South street.

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

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

R. A. Snyder has repaired his wardrobe and they now presents a very gay appearance.

J. 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.

Misses 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. from this place attended the convention at Ann Arbor, Friday.

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

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

Rev. J. I. Nickerson is in Chelsea 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 Chicago 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, 1899.

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

Everybody is getting weighed on the "peppy-in-the-slot" scales at the depot these days. The machine has got out of "snack" 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 26, at the Baptist church.

Mr. Custer 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. Custer will deliver an address at the M. E. church, Wednesday evening, April 27, on "Bethlehem, Jordan and the Dead Sea." Admission, 10 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 gatling 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. Gue 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 Stoge 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. Custer 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 gift 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.

Can not 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 Recovery.
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 & Munson's drug store. Large bottles 50 cents and \$1.00.

For field and garden seed that will grow call on H. L. Wood & Co., 311

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

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.

Farmer's take your produce to H. L. Wood & Co.

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

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

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

L. Tichenor spent Monday at Dexter.

Adam G. Falst spent Tuesday at Jackson.

Charles Steinbach spent Friday at Detroit.

Mrs. L. Tichenor is visiting relatives at Leola.

James Taylor spent Tuesday at Ann Arbor.

Alvin Cummer has gone to his home at Hillsdale.

G. W. Beck with of Detroit spent Sunday here.

Rev. W. P. Conditine 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. H. S. Armstrong is visiting relatives at Corvina.

Walter Woods of Ann Arbor spent Sunday at this place.

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

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

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

Miss Henri Laid spent the past week with her parents here.

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

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

Tom Patton 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. O. 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 Donahoe of Norwell spent last week with friends here.

Miss Mable 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 Tyson of Ann Arbor is the guest of his brother, Rev. C. T. Tyson 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 Kantielner 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.

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OVER POSTOFFICE

NEW STOCK

of men's, boys' 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.

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Try our new style of Cincinnati Rolls.

CREAM PUFFS EVERY SATURDAY.

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QUALITY the best.

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

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

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suit the most fashion-

able, the well-dressed,

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with our line of SHIRT

WAISTS. This season

styles are all very hand-

soms, tastily and well

made, in many very de-

sirable 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, Gingham, etc.

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 children's waists, 50c for misses waists, \$1 to \$1.50

for ladies waists, make a most desirable garment.

NAZARETH SEAMLESS REBBED WAISTS. For boys and girls

aged 4 to 12 years at 25c, a garment that will wear like iron.

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REVERE BRAND

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Pins, Needles, Threads, Shoe strings, Tooth Brushes,

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Brushes, Shoe Brushes, Stove Brushes, Brush Brooms,

Good Brushes. All kinds of Brushes at

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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 Toleda hothouse, fresh and crisp, 10c per lb.

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

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

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

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PEAS 8 cans for 35c. Excellent quality and sold in pails.

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

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Physician, Surgeon & Accoucheur.
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Graduate of Philadelphia Polyclinic Institute of eye, ear, nose and throat.
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CHLSEA, Mich.

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OLIVE LODGE NO. 156, F. & A. M.
Regular meetings of Olive Lodge, No. 156, F. & A. M. for 1897.
Jan. 4, Feb. 1, March 5, April 12, May 19, June 26, July 23, Aug. 30, Sept. 27, Oct. 24, Nov. 21, Dec. 19.
Annual meeting and election of officers, Dec. 27th.
J. D. SCHAFMAN, Sec.

R. P. CARPENTER, W. R. C. NO. 210
Meets the second and fourth Fridays in each month. The second Friday at 7:30 p. m. The fourth Friday at 7:30 p. m.
W. M. WILSON, Sec.

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"The Niagara Falls Route."

Time Card, taking effect, July 4, 1897.

TRAINS EAST:

No. 8—Detroit Nigh Express 5:20 a. m.

No. 88—Atlantic Express 7:00 a. m.

No. 12—Grand Rapids 10:30 a. m.

No. 4—Express and Mail 3:15 p. m.

TRAINS WEST:

No. 9—Express and Mail 10:00 a. m.

No. 13—Grand Rapids 6:30 p. m.

No. 7—Chicago Express 10:20 p. m.

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

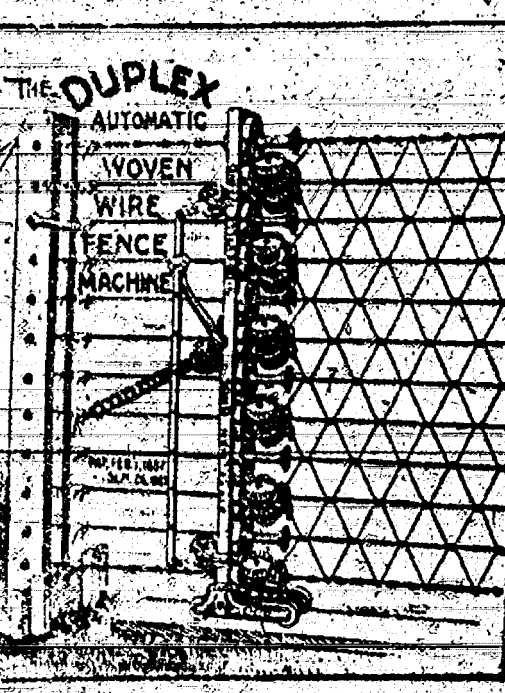
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If you want a really desirable building lot, or if you want a house that is already built, I can furnish you with it.

If you have any property that you want to sell, place it on my list.

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When people buy, try, and buy again, it means they are satisfied. The people of the United States are now buying Cacalets. Candy Cacalets at the rate of two million boxes a year and it will be three million before New Year's. It means profit for the dealer, and Cacalets are the most delightful bowl regulator for everybody the year round. All druggists 100, 250, 500 a box, cure guaranteed.



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Build your own fence with the Duplex Fence Machine at a cost of from 20 to 25 cents per rod.
If you have not got time to build your own fence I will build it for you.
For further particulars inquire of

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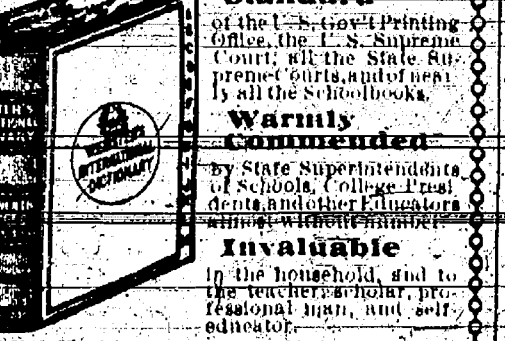
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For its brightness and the complete General Weekly covering a wide range of subjects suited to the tastes of men and women of culture and refinement than any journal ever published. Subscription price, \$1 per annum.

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TOWN TOPICS, 200 Fifth Avenue, New York.

THE CAPE OF A SOUL. By C. M. S. McCall.

THE SON OF THE KING. By A. S. Whitman.

THE SKIRLS OF CHANCE. By Captain Alfred.

ANTHONY KEPT. By Charles Stokes Wayne.

AN ENEMY OF THE FUTURE. By Champion Bisset.

THE DAY OF THE FUTURE. By Charles Stokes Wayne.

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 times of pastoral hills, layout and shadows of clouds across their blown and poppies asleep at our feet. There were lads and maids on a hill, met and strolled them, two and two. The leaves they laid, in a row, overhead, 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 after. 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 song by a white rose-sloped, and out of the dusk a song. That song—the echo, strange and sweet, the voice—it is weak and old. It hath no part with this noisy, wild rush and this hard, mad fight for gold. It hath no part with the chase and din and the jangling 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 sunning bells of twilight time over the meadows blown. May we stroll our homeward way, glad of the evening star? Is there no road now to Leisurely Lane? God knows we have hurried after!—Virginia Woodward cloud in Ladies Home Journal.

CHICAGO CHAPERONS.

Society Editors Instruct Youth as to Their Ties.
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 Miss Blank?"

"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 chaperone the party," then, I said.

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

"Explained to him very carefully that a chaperon should be a mature 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, then that for you to do is to invite some one 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 do and the queer things we say!"—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 flowers not coming into blossom before the time that the nut-bearing flowers make their appearance. —Mechanics Monthly.

The Bride's Personality.

May—What's crowning on your wedding day?

May—In my judgment, 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'm simply getting the grip. What shall I do?—Philadelphia Record.

Politically Hungary is divided into 68 counties, containing from 50,000 to 120,000 inhabitants. There are 20 cities, 200 towns and 1,000 villages. Budapest, the metropolis, contains about 600,000 inhabitants. The population of Hungary is about 15,000,000.

The French capital furnishes a market for 120,000 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 Pao, 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 red. 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 10 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 is announced 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 1873. It has a circulation of some 15,000 copies, and at the close of the Franco-Chinese war in Hong Kong made use of it—an innovation till then unknown—to influence public opinion and demonstrate by history the rights of the Chinese to an equal voice.

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 "telegraph" foreign words, as, for instance, the word "telephone" is made to read "to-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 Order 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 un sympathetically.

"The perfume," she explained. "One always gets it when the curtains rise on the second act. The house is fully at that time and the odors of the flowers and perfumes have grown heavy. The air is close and oppressive during the entire act, but when the curtain goes up the draft sweeps out and catches that indescribable odor and whisks 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 incense 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 music played your mother used to make?"

"Needn't," answered the young husband. "My mother never made music. She was a healthy reform lecturer."

"And Herbert helped himself to a second cut."—Chicago Tribune.

The Only Sure Way.

Pollux—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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