

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. 11.

CHELSEA, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, APRIL 28, 1898.

WHOLE NUMBER 479

H. S. HOLMES MERCANTILE CO.

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

ANOTHER BIG LOT OF

RUGS

Just opened, in Smyrnas, Moquettes and
Wiltons, at the same prices that
sell them at sight.

Largest best Moquette Rug, others ask \$5.00, our price \$3.50.
Next size smaller Moquette Rug, others ask \$3.50, our price \$2.25.
Wiltons at \$3.50 and \$5.00, others ask \$5.00 and \$6.50.

Everyone visiting our carpet room is astonished
at the assortment we show. We never had nearly as
many new carpets, and the price is just the same as
last year. Somehow the impression has gained ground
that carpets would be much higher this spring, but we
are selling our new carpets at just the same price as
we sold the same goods for last season.

We offer all-wool ingrain, new goods, full extra
supers, from 50c to 59c, 65c, 69c.

Ask to see our new Agra and Aral carpets. These
carpets are particularly handsome and as heavy and
much more servicable than the old 3-plys.

We have just received 36 pieces of white, butter color and black laces,
well worth 10c, 15c, and 20c per yard. We place them on sale at 5c.
These will never will be matched again at anything like this price.

H. S. Holmes Mercantile Co.

Butterick's patterns for May now on sale.

OUR LINE OF BICYCLES

\$75.00 WORLDS \$55.00.

\$50.00 WORLDS \$40.00.

\$50.00 PYRAMIDS \$35.00.

\$35.00 PYRAMIDS \$25.00.

Also a Full Line of Bicycle Goods.

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

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.

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

J. J. RAFTREY.

ALASKA LETTER.

An Interesting Letter Written by Chas.
Carpenter.

YACATAC BAY, MARCH 13, 1898.

Dear Wife and Children:

Well we have finally gotten into a
harbor of safety after fifteen days of
calms and storms on the Pacific ocean, and
you can guess how glad we were when
the anchor touched bottom. But I will
begin at the beginning and give you as
complete a description of our journey as
I can. I told you before that we had
taken passage on the brigantine Blakely
for Valdes Pass on the Copper river and
then how we changed to Yacatac Bay,
via the same boat. But I do not remem-
ber whether I told you under what
circumstances we changed or not, so I
will tell you now.

The company that owned the Blakely,
also owned another boat called the Swan.
She was a small schooner, not much
more than half as large as the Blakely;
she was bound for Valdes Pass too. Well
as luck would have it, we were the first
to ship on the Blakely, and after a few
days there came along a party from St.
Paul that wanted to charter the boat for
Disenchantment Bay, which is a branch
of Yacatac Bay. This party had secured
the services of Prof. E. K. Hill to guide
them from Disenchantment Bay across
the glaciers and mountains to head waters
of the Tanana river, via the Alsac river
and White river. Well the owners of the
boat went to work and chartered it to this
party and then came to us and wanted us
to transfer to the Swan for Valdes Pass,
but we would not do it. It seems that
there were fifteen or twenty others that
had secured their passage the same as we
had, but the owners got them all to
change, but we three, so that they would
have to run the Blakely away over to
Valdes Pass for us only. Well we had
paid them \$50 apiece for our passage,
and were to pay \$15 a ton for our freight,
just as soon as they could get the boat
ready to receive it, and our baggage to
the extent of 150 pounds apiece was to
go free.

The Hill party had secured the boat
and the owners were in the soup in re-
gard to us three. The Hill party paid
\$65 apiece for the passage and his (Hill's)
services, and \$15 for freight per ton.
Well finally the owners tried to get us to
pay the extra \$15 and join that party
but we would not do that, we told them
that we had shipped on board the Blakely
for Valdes Pass and paid them for our
passage and we were going that way or
there would be trouble. Finally they
offered to take our freight free if we
would go their way, and then we felt sure
that we had them fast, so we still held
out. In the mean time we found out
that it was almost an impossibility to get
over the glaciers at Valdes Pass from a
man that had just returned from there.
I also saw Prof. Hill and had a talk with
him, and told me that it was impossible
to get in by that route. He supposed all
the time that we were going with his
party.

We saw that the best thing for us to do
was to change, but we also saw that we
were in a position to go on our own
terms, so we were in no hurry to change,
but thought that we would wait for the
owners to make the advances. The last
day but one or two, the owners said that
if we would change they would give us
receipts for the extra \$15 and take our
freight free and we took them up, so you
see that we made considerable money
out of that deal. About \$90, and every-
thing was settled to the satisfaction of all
concerned, and we waited around to sail,
which we did at about 4 p. m. on Thurs-
day, February 24. We were towed away
from Seattle up the sound for thirty or
forty miles I should judge, and then came
to anchor, where we staid until about
noon the next day, while the sailors were
making everything fast on deck and a
mighty poor job they made of it too, I can
tell you. You see the Blakely was not
intended for a passenger boat, and to
accommodate nearly one hundred pas-
sengers they had to build a deck house
in which there were placed bunks for
sixty people, and they were in such a
hurry to get off, that it was not more than
half braced, besides they put about ten
tons of freight, including dogs and sleds
on top of the house which made her very
top heavy. When they pulled up the
anchor and started the wind was very
light and when night came we were
about where we were in the morning,
with a captain drunk in his cabin.

That night there was wind enough to
get us nearly to Port Angeles, which is
about 60 miles from the ocean and near
noon it was about a mile or two away and
the wind died out again, so that they
came to anchor again, and the captain
went on shore and got more whiskey.
We got to sea Tuesday morning just at
day light, where we saw the last of land,
with a fine breeze in our favor, which
held until the next day when it died out,
and we rolled around on the big ocean
all day and night. The next morning
there was a good breeze which ended in

a regular storm before we got through
and it was a storm I can tell you. We
expected every minute that night that our
deck house would be washed overboard.
Elmer and I had bunks in the house and
we held on to our berths until about 10 or
11 o'clock, when we made up our minds
that we would get out if possible, so we
got close to the door and when there was
a lull, we made a break around the house
for the hole which we made without
getting our feet wet. When we reached
the hatchway to the hole I stopped and
looked around for a moment and I never
expected to see anything so grand and
yet so awful as I saw in those few glances
that I got at that storm. The waves were
as high again as our own home, and
when we would lurch over on one side
and they would come down onto the deck
it did seem as though we would never
get out of it. We did get through with-
out an accident. Thanks to the first mate
who had full charge of the vessel, the
captain being still drunk in his cabin.
After the storm there was a calm and
then a head wind and then another nice
wind and then another terrible storm,
worse than the first one, but we had got
the house well braced by that time so
that we did not mind it so much as we
did the first one.

On the afternoon of the fifteenth day
we sailed into the Bay ahead of another
storm, said by the native to be the worst
one in this section for nine years.

Continued next week.

Percy Glenn Brooks.

Died, on Monday, April 25, at the home
of his parents, Percy Glenn, oldest son
of Frank and Ruth Brooks, aged 21
years, after an illness of about a
year's duration with con-
vulsion. He was born in the same
house in which he breathed his last on
June 16, 1877, and has always lived in
this place, where he was beloved by all
with whom he came in contact. Seven
years ago he met with an accident where-
by he lost one hand, and since that time
he has been striving to get an education
which would fit him for the higher walks
in life.

He was elected president of the class
of '98 at the beginning of the school year
last September, but he was able to attend
school but about two weeks, since which
time he has been a constant sufferer. He
was a consistent member of the Congre-
gational church and of the Y. P. S. C. E.
and will be greatly missed by his associ-
ates in that work.

The funeral was held from the Congre-
gational church, Wednesday afternoon
at 2 o'clock, Rev. J. S. Edmunds con-
ducting the services. The public schools
were closed in order that the teachers
and pupils might attend the service.
The members of the high school went in
a body. Young men of the senior class
acted as bearers. The flowers given by
the school were very beautiful and ex-
pressive of their respect for the dead and
sympathy for the living.

The remains were laid in the vault
awaiting interment in Oakgrove cem-
etery.

Resolutions.

Resolution passed by the Chelsea high
school on the death of their beloved
classmate, Percy Brooks, April 25, 1898.

Whereas: God in his divine wisdom
has called to eternal rest our friend and
classmate, Percy Brooks, therefore be it
resolved by the students and teachers of
the Chelsea high school:

That we extend our heartfelt sympathy
to his bereaved parents, brother and sister
in the loss they have sustained in the
death of one so dear to them, and so
abounding in the qualities constituting
noble young manhood.

That we gladly bear witness to his life
of faithful following of our Lord Jesus
Christ and his loyalty to the church of his
choice.

That we ever affectionately keep in
memory the many happy incidents of our
past associations with him in the daily
routine of school life.

That we emulate his virtues, profit by
his example and hope for a blessed re-
union by and by.

That the shock of his death and the
gloom cast over the circle of his acquaint-
ances may be lightened by the knowl-
edge that he was a true Christian and
ready to obey when the call came.

Resolved, that a copy of these resolu-
tions be sent to the bereaved family, and
that a copy be published in the Chelsea
papers.

ERL FOSTER,
DON McCALL,
CLARA SNYDER,
AMY WHELAN,
Committee.

Farmers' Club.

The April meeting of the W. W. Union
Farmers' Club at A. Zinckle's was well
attended. After dinner all were ready for
work. The program was interspersed
with music and recitations, the questions
"What relation should we sustain to our
schools?" and "If the U. S. should adopt
the Postal Savings Bank system how
could the funds be safely utilized so as to

bring the greatest good to the greatest
number?" The first was replied to by
Miss Nellie Lowry. While the second
was opened with a timely article by M.
Raymond of Grass Lake. A lively dis-
cussion followed. After the question box
was disposed of, and the report of the
committee on the years program was
read and adopted, the motion that our
next meeting be an afternoon one, was
carried. Meeting adjourned after sing-
ing "America" to meet May 19 at Mrs. O.
S. Davidson's. Topics for discussion
are "Does it pay a farmer to take the
time to make a vegetable garden and
home orchard and care for the same in a
proper manner?" Mr. Sweetland or sub-
stitute to lead. Second, "Talks on can-
ning and pickling," by Mrs. J. Waltrous.
Cor. Sec.

LEGAL ADVERTISING.

The Supreme Court Says it Must be Done
in English Newspapers.

The supreme court Wednesday after-
noon denied the application for a man-
damus to compel Judge Padgham to set
aside his order declaring the tax sales in
Ottawa county for the delinquent taxes
of 1895, void, because the advertisement
was published in De Grondwet, a paper
printed in the Holland language. The
decision of the court will not result in
relieving the property from the payment
of the delinquent taxes but will neces-
sitate a new publication in a paper printed
in the English language. Although the
tax sales for several previous years were
advertised in Dutch papers it is not un-
derstood that the question can be raised
now.—Detroit Free Press.

This decision will also over all legal
notices such as probate notices, mortgage
sales, etc. In some counties of the state
the judges have so ruled for some years,
but the supreme court has not passed
upon the question until now. All estates
in which there have been advertised in
other than English papers, will have to
be re-advertised.—Argus.

Frances Willard Memorial Program.

The S. M. R. C. gave the following in-
teresting program in memory of Frances
E. Willard at the home of Mrs. H. S.
Holmes, Monday evening:

Piano solo..... Mrs. Ellis Keenan
Biography..... Mrs. C. E. Stimson
"The Passing of Frances E.
Willard,"..... Mrs. H. H. Avery
Quartette.....

Keenan, Kempf, Congdon, Cummings
Frances Willard as Patriot
and Leader..... Mrs. J. R. Gates
"Sleep Well, Brave Heart,"
Mrs. F. H. Sweetland

Crusade Hymn..... Quartette
Frances Willard as an Edu-
cator..... Mrs. D. C. McLaren
"Promoted,"..... Mrs. Wm. Bacon
Duet, Mesdames Congdon and Cummings
Frances Willard as Woman
and Friend..... Mrs. Mary L. Boyd

"Our Leader,"..... Mrs. E. Stimson
"Crossing the Bar,"..... Quartette
Public Life of Frances E.
Willard..... Mrs. G. H. Kempf

"Transfigured,"..... Mrs. H. S. Holmes
Eulogy..... Mrs. J. S. Edmunds
"Be the Tie that
Binds,"..... Circle

Modern Pills.

The day of powerful drastic pills is past
and everyone who is troubled with tor-
pidity of the liver, constipation, headache
or indigestion may well be thankful that
it is. Every modern family medicine
chest should contain a supply of Hood's
Pills the modern cathartic. While gen-
tle and mild in action, they are thorough-
ly efficient and cure biliousness, indiges-
tion, sick headache and other trouble due
to a deranged condition of the stomach,
liver or bowels.

A Narrow Escape.

Thankful words written by Mrs. Ada
E. Hart of Groton, S. D. Was taken with
a bad cold which settled on my lungs;
cough set in and finally terminated in
consumption. Four doctors gave me up,
saying I could live but a short time. I
gave myself up to my Savior, determined
if I could not stay with my friends on
earth, I would meet my absent ones above.
My husband was advised to get Dr. King's
New Discovery for consumption, coughs
and colds. I gave it a trial, took in all
eight bottles. It has cured me, and thank
God I am saved and now a well and
healthy woman. Trial bottles free at
Glazier & Stimson's drug store. Regular
size 50c and \$1. Guaranteed or price
refunded.

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

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

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

WILL YOU HANG

Any

WALL PAPER

This Spring?

We have large assortment of the newest
papers for you to select from

AT THE

BANK DRUG STORE.

Notice our low prices on

Window Shades, Paints
and Oils.

Pure Spices and Pure Extracts at the
Bank Drug Store.
Low prices on Brooms.
Notice our prices on silver plated knives
knives and spoons.
Canned goods are cheap if you buy them
at the Bank Drug Store.

We make a Specialty of the

Choicest Tea and Coffee.

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 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 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 racks for 5c
Heavy lantern globe 5c
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
3 cakes toilet soap for 10c

HIGHEST MARKET PRICE

FOR EGGS.

GLAZIER & STIMSON.

THE CHELSEA STANDARD.

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

WIDBERADEFAULTER

HE GETS AWAY WITH \$116,000
IN GOLD.

City Treasurer of San Francisco
Pockets Gold Twenty Dollar Pieces
and Replaces Them with Silver Dol-
lars—Immigrants Robbed.

San Francisco Treasury Loses.
City Treasurer Augustus C. Widber of
San Francisco, Cal., was found the other
day to be a defaulter for at least \$116,000,
and perhaps the amount of his peculations
will reach \$200,000. Examination of his
accounts show that he stole in the crudest
way. His method was not to falsify ac-
counts, but to abstract gold from bags
of gold coin in the city treasury and sub-
stitute silver dollars for \$20 pieces. He
sifted bags just below where they were tied
and sealed and after removing coin sewed
them again neatly. It is not known yet
how long his peculations had been going
on or whether any of the bags of coin he
tampered with had been passed by offi-
cial examiners who inspect the city cash
every six months. This inspection is so
perfunctory that Widber's work may easily
have escaped their notice. Widber
drank at times heavily, but was never in
such condition as to be unfitted for busi-
ness. What led to his exposure was his
conduct one night, when he was seen in
the local tend rlopf very much intoxica-
ted. Hints he dropped when in a maudlin
condition led to the inspection of his cash
and detection of his thefts. To one of his
intimates Widber confessed he had taken
\$116,000, but claimed he could make the
shortage good if given time. It is be-
lieved the shortage will reach \$200,000.
The city is only protected in \$100,000
bonds. Widber is 31 years old. He was
chief deputy under his father, who served
two terms as city treasurer. When the
elder Widber died suddenly July 3, 1895,
the supervisors decided to appoint his son
to the vacancy.

Says Foreigners Are Robbed.

At the meeting of the home mission
board of the Reformed Church at New
Kensington, Pa., the Rev. Paul Somer-
lotte, harbor missionary at New York,
charged that the immigrant inspectors
and hotelkeepers in New York were in a
combination to bleed immigrants and that
they had robbed them of thousands of
dollars. Mr. Somerlotte says the eating
and lodging house privileges for the en-
tertainment of immigrants are let by
government officials to certain parties by con-
tract. He alleges that by an arrangement
between certain hotel keepers and some
of the immigrant inspectors any immi-
grant who has money is detained on vari-
ous pretexts by the inspectors and is kept
at one of the immigrant hotels and is held
as long as his money lasts. When his
last dollar is gone he is turned out; if he
makes a fuss he is promptly picked up as
a pauper immigrant and sent back to the
old country. Mr. Somerlotte says there
are hundreds of such cases. The board
appointed S. B. Yockey of Columbus, O.;
J. J. Leberman of Louisville, O.; and
C. M. Boness of Meadville, Pa., a commit-
tee to investigate the charges.

National League Standing.

Following is the standing of the clubs
in the National Base-ball League:

W. L.	W. L.
Chicago . . . 3	Cleveland . . . 2
Baltimore . . 3	Washington . . 2
Philadelphia . 3	Louisville . . . 2
Cincinnati . . 3	Brooklyn . . . 1
Pittsburg . . . 3	New York . . . 1
Boston 3	St. Louis 0

Following is the standing of the clubs
in the Western League:

W. L.	W. L.
Indianapolis . 2	0 Milwaukee . . 1
Columbus . . . 1	0 Detroit 0
St. Paul 1	0 Kansas City . . 0
Omaha 0	1 Minneapolis . . 0

NEWS NUGGETS.

The House has passed the army bill
presented at the request of the adminis-
tration. There was no division and action
was unusually expeditious.

Prof. Jules Marcou, the noted geologist,
died at his home in Cambridge, Mass. He
was the friend of Agassiz and accompan-
ied that great scientist on his memorable
journey to the United States and Canada
in 1848.

Officers attempted to arrest a gang of
thugs in Coffeyville, Kan. The gang
opened fire on the officers, killing William
Kline, city marshal. One of the gang was
wounded and the rest escaped, but were
captured and brought back by a posse.

At Vienna, a decree has been published
forbidding importation of American fresh
fruit, plants, fresh fruit refuse, fruit
wrappers and fruit packings, etc., in
cases where the examination at the port
of entry results in the discovery of traces
of the San Jose louse.

Wheat in Missouri is recovering where
damaged by the recent cold waves and is
generally looking well. Pastures and
meadows are making a good start as a
rule. Stock has been put on pasture in
some counties, early fruits are now in full
bloom in the central and southern sec-
tions.

The big clothing house of Browning,
King & Co. in Kansas City, Mo., is in the
hands of a deputy sheriff, representing the
public administrator in the city of St.
Louis. Dr. William C. Richardson, Henry
W. King, a member of the firm, died in
Chicago. There being no member of the
firm resident in Missouri, nor heirs of the
deceased in the State, the public adminis-
trator in St. Louis secured possession of
the store in Kansas City.

The Senate has passed three important
measures relating to the national defense.
They are the sundry civil bill, carrying a
large amount of money to be used in
strengthening the coast defenses; the
naval appropriation bill, and a joint resolu-
tion giving the President power to pre-
vent the exportation of coal and other
war material.

The 18-year-old son and 14-year-old
daughter of the late Gus. Leftwich, edi-
tor of the Gallatin (Mo.) Democrat, have
been indicted for his murder. The poison
taken by him is supposed to have been in-
tended for the stepmother of the children.

WAR!

American Men-of-War Ad-
vance on Havana.

BLOCKADE IS ORDERED

White Squadron to Silence Guns
of Morro Castle.

SPANISH FLEET ON THE WAY.

Semi-Official Note from Madrid Says
They Have Started.

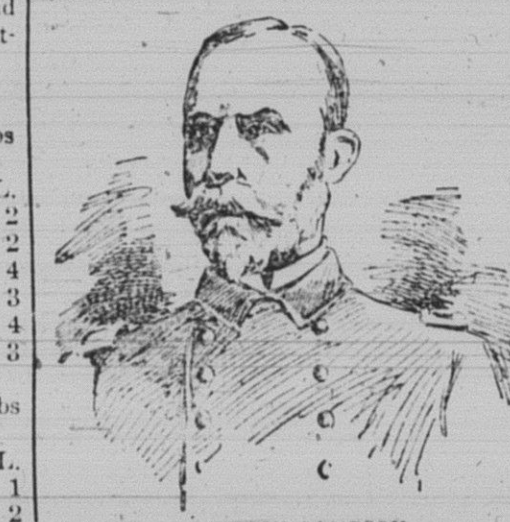
DECLARATION IS NOT NEEDED

President Advised that a State of War
Already Exists.

Ultimatum of the United States Was
Considered a Declaration of War by
the Government at Madrid—Handing
of Passports to Minister Woodford
Definitely Put a Stop to All Peaceful
Diplomatic Negotiations—Naval Bat-
tle with the Spaniards Likely to Come
at Any Moment When Big Fighting
Craft Reach the Island.

Captain Sampson, in command of the
squadron at Key West, was ordered to
Havana Thursday, and the big war ves-
sels sailed for the Cuban capital at 2:40
o'clock in the afternoon. This action was
taken immediately by the war department
when it was announced that the Spanish
squadron sailed from the Cape Verde is-
lands and was fast approaching American
shores.

On Wednesday, April 29, 1898, about
11 o'clock a. m., the Department of State
served notice of the purposes of this Gov-
ernment by delivering to Minister Polo a
copy of instructions to Minister Wood-
ford, and also a copy of the resolutions
passed by the Congress of the United
States on the 19th inst. After the receipt
of this notice the Spanish minister for-
warded to the State Department a re-



CAPTAIN SAMPSON.

quest for his passports, which were fur-
nished to him the same afternoon. The
United States minister at Madrid was at
the same time instructed to make a like
communication to the Government of
Spain.

Thursday morning the department re-
ceived from Gen. Woodford a telegram,
showing that the Spanish Government
had broken off diplomatic relations with
this Government. The Spanish Govern-
ment, having the text of the ultimatum
of the United States from its own sources,
did not wait for the United States minis-
ter to present the ultimatum, but sent him
his passports. This course rendered un-
necessary any further diplomatic action
on the part of the United States, as
Spain's action was considered a virtual
declaration of war.

A semi-official note issued from Madrid
Thursday afternoon says:
"The Spanish Government, having re-
ceived the ultimatum of the President of
the United States, considers that the docu-
ment constitutes a declaration of war
against Spain and that the proper form
to be adopted is not to make any further
reply, but to await the expiration of the
time mentioned in the ultimatum before
opening hostilities. In the meantime the
Spanish authorities have placed their pos-
sessions in a state of defense and their
fleet is already on its way to meet that of
the United States."

GARY LEAVES THE CABINET.

President McKinley's Postmaster-
General Resigns His Portfolio.
Postmaster General Gary resigned
Thursday, and Charles Emory Smith was
immediately nominated to succeed him. A
Washington correspondent states that it
is generally understood that Gary resig-
ned because he opposed war and does not
care to be connected with an adminis-
tration that conducts it.

The official explanation is: "Postmaster
General Gary's resignation had absolutely
nothing whatever to do with our pres-
ent foreign complications. It was owing
entirely to the condition of Mr. Gary's
health. He has suffered a great deal of
late from a general breaking down of the
system, which has continued to progress
until finally Mr. Gary reluctantly reached
the conclusion that he was unable longer
to carry the burden of his office."

Telegraphic Brevities.

Mrs. Rebecca Van Zandt, 106 years old,
died recently at her home at Seneca Falls,
N. Y.

"ON TO HAVANA!"



MARCH TO THE FRONT

TROOPS RUSHED TO THE SOUTH
FROM ALL POINTS.

Hurry to Chickamauga, Mobile and
New Orleans—Spirit of Paul Revere
Riding Through the Land—Great Up-
rising to Defend the Nation's Honor.

Thousands of Patriots.
On to Chickamauga! On to Mobile! On
to New Orleans! On to Tampa! and—On
to Havana! For a week 18,000 men in
Uncle Sam's army blue have been moving
towards points of concentration from
which they could be quickly hurled into
action.

Not since the close of the civil war has
there been such unanimous action among
the troops. The startling events of the
previous few days prepared the soldiers
for the order issued and found every man
ready for the march. The President hesi-
tated till the last possible moment before
sanctioning the order, for the expense of
sending the army to the South has been
enormous.

Gen. Miles, discussing the concentration
of troops, said that the movement was by
no means a mere military demonstration
or stage play for the benefit of Spain.
"We are engaged in grave and serious
business. Our plans of campaign are,
for obvious reasons, not proper subjects
for discussion. I have no hesitation in
saying, however, that we shall be pre-
pared to cross the gulf for active military
operations in Cuba in conjunction with

the first strong wind of autumn. So
great is the eagerness of patriots for the
honor of defending the flag that during
the past few days not a few letters have
been received at the department from
young men who state that, rather than
not have a chance of going to the front
when the war begins, they are willing to
enlist in the regular army. Among men
of all creeds, nationalities and politics
there is an expressed intention and desire
to uphold the honor and the integrity of
the flag of the republic.

As far as practicable the State organi-
zations entering the volunteer service
will remain intact, the Governors of the
various States being permitted, as they
were in 1861, to designate the regimental
officers, which will include those of the
grades of second lieutenants to colonels.
The President will reserve to himself the
right to appoint the staff and field offi-
cers. The total strength of the National
Guard as reported to the War Depart-
ment is 113,764 men.

OFF TO THE WAR.

Infantry, Cavalry and Artillery Are
Hurried Towards Cuba.

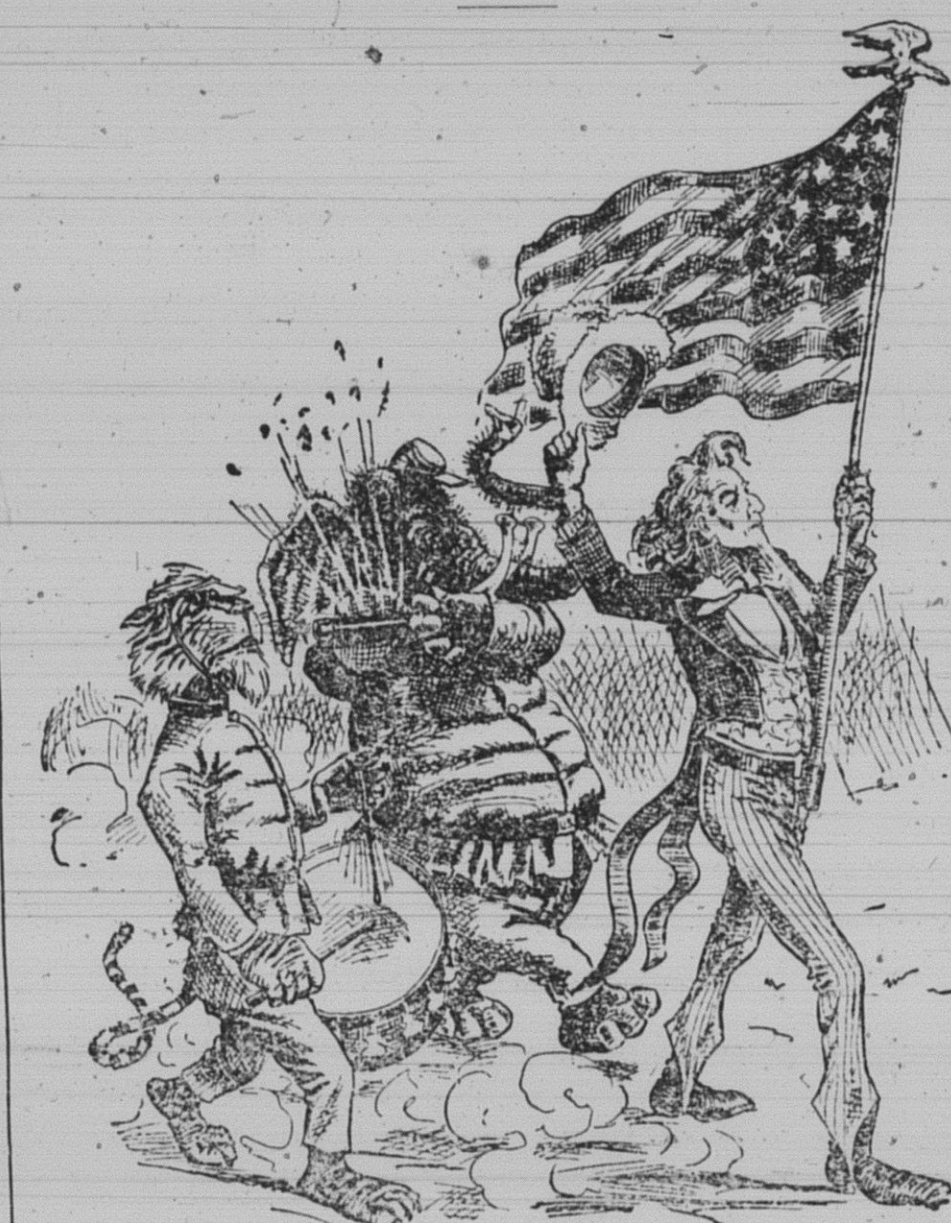
Six more companies of the Twenty-fifth
Infantry (negro) arrived in Key West
Tuesday.

The Third Regiment, 511 strong, left
Fort Snelling (Minn.) at 1 o'clock Tues-
day afternoon.

The Sixth Infantry, quartered at Fort
Thomas, near Cincinnati, moved Tues-
day for Tampa, Fla.

The Ninth Infantry left Madison bar-
racks, near Watertown, N. Y., at 11
o'clock Tuesday forenoon, proceeding di-

NOW THEY ARE OFF!



rect to Tampa, Fla. The regiment is
made up of 500 men and officers.

The Eighteenth Infantry from El Paso
en route to New Orleans, sixteen cars,
passed Dallas, Texas, Wednesday.

Eight special trains passed through
Louisville Tuesday night over the Louis-
ville and Nashville Railway, carrying sol-
diers for the South.

The two troops of the Second Cavalry
stationed at Fort Logan, near Denver,
started for Chickamauga over the Atch-

the Chesapeake and Ohio, being delivered
to the Queen and Crescent at Lexington
for transportation to Chickamauga.

The Third Cavalry, stationed at Jef-
ferson barracks, near St. Louis, started for
Chickamauga Tuesday. The Eleventh
Infantry left for Mobile Wednesday.

The infantry at Fort Reno, O. T., left
Tuesday via the Rock Island Railroad



for Mobile. The cavalry left via the
Choctaw Railroad for Chickamauga.

Company G, Fifth Infantry, was the
first of the new troops ordered to Pensa-
cola to arrive. They came in Monday
from Fort McPherson barracks, Atlanta.

Four twelve-inch mortar guns passed
southward over the Houston and Texas
Central Railroad at Dallas Tuesday, to
be erected for the defense of Sabine pass.

At noon Tuesday the train in three
sections carrying the cavalry and light bat-
tery E, of the First Artillery, from Wash-
ington barracks, started on its southern
journey. The ears left the city amid the
cheers and waving of handkerchiefs of a
large crowd.

The Ninth Cavalry, famous as the col-
ored force which has engaged in more
than 100 Indian battles during the thirty-
one years since its organization, Tuesday
morning left Fort Robinson, Neb., for the
South. It went through Chickamauga
without stopping.

The Louisville and Nashville handled
twenty-four train loads of soldiers
through the Louisville gateway and six-
teen train loads from St. Louis, while the
southern division received at Montgomery
the various eastern regiments bound for
Mobile and New Orleans.

Troops A, E, G and H of the Sixth Cav-
alry from Fort Myer passed through
Washington City early Tuesday morning
to the railroad station, on their way to
Chickamauga. They passed in review be-
fore Gen. Alger and Gen. Miles, and were
greeted by crowds along the streets.

Two light batteries of the Third Ar-
tillery departed from San Francisco for
Chickamauga Tuesday. The troops
marched down Market and Fourth streets
between living lines of cheering thou-
sands. Wednesday the First Infantry,
550 strong, marched to the station in the
same way.

The first section, fifteen coaches, of the
train bearing the Fourth Infantry, left
Fort Sheridan Tuesday afternoon. The
train did not go into the depot at Chi-
cago, but was transferred to the Pan-
handle tracks in the outskirts and con-
tinued on the long journey South. The
second section, with the baggage and offi-
cers' horses, left during the night.

The Nineteenth Infantry left Fort
Wayne, Mich., for Mobile about 7:30
o'clock Tuesday night. Fully 5,000 per-
sons were present to cheer the men on as
they marched down Military avenue in
Detroit to take the special train that
awaited them. Gov. Pingree was present
to watch the troops depart. The regi-
mental band played "America" and many
of the onlookers joined in singing the
chorus.

The departure from Columbus, O., of
the Seventeenth Regiment for Tampa
was preceded by a spontaneous greeting



TO CHICKAMAUGA TROOPS OFF TO THE WAR.

son, Top and Santa Fe Railroad at 2
o'clock Tuesday afternoon. The infantry
followed Wednesday afternoon.

The Tenth Cavalry left Platt-
sburg, N. Y., at 3 o'clock Tuesday after-
noon for Tampa, Fla. The regiment is
known as "The President's Own."

Four special trains, carrying the Sixth
Cavalry, entered Kentucky from Fort
Meier, Va., Tuesday night over

of an unprecedented nature. Nearly ev-
ery man, woman and child waved an
American or Cuban flag and cheered ev-
ery step of the boys in blue. All business
was suspended, the schools closed, the
Legislature adjourned, and even the Su-
preme Court lined up on the capitol steps
to wave their hands.

New Jersey was the first State per-
mitting the right of suffrage to women.

NATION CALLED TO ARMS

President McKinley Asks for
100,000 Volunteers.

FIRST SHOT IS FIRED AT SEA.

Cruiser Nashville Captures the Spanish
Freighter Buena Vista.

BLANCO'S SUPPLIES CUT OFF.

Proclamation Declares Cuban Sea Ports
in a State of Siege.

President McKinley Signs the Bill
Asking the Country for 100,000 Men
—Those Willing to Serve Are to Take
Up Arms at Once and Aid in Fight-
ing the Spaniards—Captain Maynard,
Commanding the Gunboat Nashville,
of the North Atlantic Squadron, Has
First Honors of War—Powers Notifi-
fied that Cuban Ports Are Closed.

The President of the United States has
issued a call for 100,000 volunteers to
serve in the war with Spain. The bill for
the creation of a new regular and volun-
teer army passed Congress Friday after-
noon. It was immediately signed by the
President and went into effect at once.
It is believed that within two or three
weeks 100,000 volunteers and the 25,000
regulars will be available for aggressive
operations, and it deemed best an inva-
sion of Cuba can immediately follow.

The Senate and House conferees
reached an agreement in the morning be-
fore Congress convened. The measure
was immediately reported and adopted.
According to the agreement the Senate
receded from its first amendment concern-
ing the time in which the organized mil-
itia shall serve, but the time for which all
volunteers are to be enlisted is reduced
from three years to two. The Warren
amendment, authorizing the President to
organize independent troops, was retain-
ed, but the number was limited to 3,000.
The Senate receded from its amendment,
making it compulsory for the regiment
and company militia officers to receive
their commissions from the governors of
their respective States, and leaving it op-
tional, as fixed by the House.

If any lingering doubts have remained
as to the existence of a state of war be-
tween the United States and Spain they
may be dismissed. Havana, the capital
of the island of Cuba, is in a state of
siege, and our navy has commenced the
capture of Spanish boats attempting to
enter the harbor. The President Friday
afternoon, in compliance with the law of
nations, issued a proclamation declaring
a "blockade of Havana." This proclama-
tion is a notice to the world and stops
the vessels of neutral nations from enter-
ing the harbor of Havana with merchan-
dise or supplies of any sort. The proclama-
tion applies to all harbors on the north
coast of the island and to Cienfuegos on
the south.

First Shot Fired.

The first shot of the war was fired early
Friday morning. About daylight the
United States cruiser Nashville captured
the Spanish ship Buena Ventura, 1,000
tons, having on board a cargo of lumber.
She was taken seventeen miles south of
Key West. The cruiser fired a six-pound-
er and the Spaniard surrendered. The
Buena Ventura was bound from Paser-
gonla, Miss., for Rotterdam with lumber.
The Nashville fired a blank shot, which
the Spaniard ignored. This was follow-
ed by a shot from a six-pounder, the
Buena Ventura then surrendered, with her
crew of twenty men. The Nashville
towed her prize into Key West harbor at
11 o'clock, and put a prize crew on board.

The news of the capture of the Span-
iard set the people of Key West frantic
with enthusiasm. All work was suspended
and the people crowded the docks in
great numbers.

FROM THE FRONT.

The naval reserves of Atlantic coast
States have been assigned to five auxil-
iary cruisers to be known as patrol boats.

The cruiser New York is likely to be
transferred to the flying squadron and
be replaced at Key West by the bat-
tleship Massachusetts.

Belongings of the victims of the Maine,
recovered by divers from the wreck, are
being held by the Navy Department sub-
ject to the disposition of the families of
the dead men.

Secretary Long has purchased the first-
class steamships Yorktown and Yonamp,
and reopened negotiations for two war
ships and several torpedo boats from
Chili and Argentina.

John Jacob Astor, president of the Eri-
lay, Fort Wayne and Western Railway,
has offered to place his road at the free
disposition of the State government of In-
diana for the movement of troops and
supplies.

Following the example set by the navy,
a hospital ship of ample proportions and
capacity is to be provided for the army,
upon which the wounded and sick in Cuba
may be placed, treated and brought to the
United States.

Information has reached Washington
that when the Spanish warship Vizeya
left Havana she took on board a number
of rapid-fire coast defense guns, and also
private papers of the captain general and
the archives of the Spanish Government.

In our contest with Spain, a great ma-
jority of the people of England believe
that we are wholly in the right and pur-
suing a course identical with British pol-
icy in putting an end to the appalling
misgovernment of Spain in Cuba.

A naval reserve battalion of 100 men
has been formed at the University of
Michigan, at Ann Arbor.

THE CHELSEA STANDARD

An independent local newspaper published every Thursday afternoon from the office in the basement of the Fairbank & 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

SYLVAN.
 Charles Young was a Jackson visitor Tuesday.
 George Henschelwerdt was a Jackson visitor Monday.
 El Hammond has moved into the Higge house west of the village.
 H. S. Barton was in this vicinity last week delivering nursery stock.
 Mrs. H. C. Boyd has been suffering from rheumatism for some time, but is now convalescent.
 Mrs. El Emmerson returned home Saturday, after spending a short time with Mrs. H. C. Boyd.
 Will Salisbury of Buffalo, N. Y. spent Sunday with his father, Wm. Salisbury of this place.
 Mr. and Mrs. George Looze of Easton Rapids are spending some time with Will Drake of this place.

WATERLOO.
 Henry Gordon spent Saturday in Jackson.
 John Moskel and family spent Sunday in Lima.
 Henry Lehman had a good farm horse die last week.
 Born to Mr. and Mrs. Clyde Bee-man, Monday, April 25, a daughter.
 We are pleased to learn that S. A. Collins, who has been very ill, is on the gain.
 Mrs. May Thomas and daughter of Jackson visited relatives in town Tuesday.
 M. J. Straube returned to Detroit Saturday. He has been spending a week with his mother here.
 Mr. and Mrs. Frank Eleworth and children of Jackson called on their many friends here the first of the week.
 The Adventist who has been trying to hold meetings for the past week in the old school house, got frozen out by the weather, and also by the people.

LIMA.
 Mrs. Frank Cooper is convalescing.
 Fred Schanz is home from Jackson.
 Henry Vicker's little boy has the whooping cough.
 The pink eye is causing many of our neighbors to weep.
 Mrs. Clara Hubert visited friends in Ann Arbor last week.
 George Baries sr. has been drawn on the jury for the next term of court.
 Miss Jennie Stegman who has been ill for so long a time is gradually improving.
 Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Smith of Lyndon were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Baries last Sunday.
 Keep that dog out of sight now. The supervisor may be expected at your house any day. He started on his annual round last Tuesday.
 John Lucht had fifteen sheep killed by dogs one night last week and several others were badly injured. If the parties owning such dogs had to pay the damages there might be fewer worthless curs running at large.

After an illness of several months duration Jacob Kline, sr., died at his residence north of the Center, last Monday morning of cancer of the liver. The funeral was held at the house, Wednesday, April 27, at 10 o'clock. Burial at Rogers' Corners.

FRANCISCO.
 Mr. and Mrs. John Albers spent Sunday with her people here.

Peter Kalmbach and daughter have been visiting relatives at Williamston.

Charles Hoppe, a former resident of this vicinity, died at his home, at Oakland, California, Monday, April 18.

Commencing on Tuesday, May 2 and continuing until May 6, the annual district meeting of the German M. E. church of the Michigan district will be held in the German M. E. church of this place. Services will be held in the forenoon, afternoon and evening of each of the four days. All are cordially invited to attend.

Our patriotic women would find it far different to "pound" Spaniards. Instead of carpets. Dirt and grease spots are not so easily removed from the former. However, the latter proves a good exercise and drill in which all those patriotic women have been practicing.

On Saturday evening, April 30, commencing at 8 p. m., a lecture on the destruction of the German ship Eagle, in the harbor of Apia in the Samoan Islands, will be delivered by Rev. H. H. H. of Toledo, in the German M. E. church of this place. The lecture will be the more interesting because the lecturer was on board at the time of the explosion. The 5-rod-wood Cornet Band will furnish music. National songs will be sung. An admission fee of five cents will be charged. Come one, come all.

COUNTY AND VICINITY.

The "snow eagle" is front of the scores on the north side of Main street at Grand Lake are being removed.

A. A. Hall, principal of our schools, has recently had a call to take a position in a Chicago school. Stockbridge Sun.

Parties interested in the building of an electric line from Ann Arbor here drove over last Thursday, looking through Freedom and returning by way of Saline in order to determine which is the more favorable route.

They thought the Freedom route pretty much better. Manchester Enterprise.

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

Two parties of students have left on a vacation tramp. One crowd will go into Ohio and Kentucky while the other goes Indiana and Illinois. They left on freight cars and will live off the country. Ann Arbor Register.

A noble ambition for young men who are supposed to hate higher aims in life.

The board of regents of the U. of M. has decided that any senior student of good standing, who enlists in the United States service at this time shall receive his diploma in June, as if he had completed his course. Also, that all other students stopping work now to enlist shall be allowed to take up their work at the same time in any future year, without additional fees.

A mother applied to Capt. Kirk this morning for the release of her son from military duty on the grounds that he had one defective eye and weak lungs.

"But you gave him a signed permission to join the company, did you not?" asked the captain. "Yes, but I did not think there would be war," said she. His enlistment occurred only a month ago and there was little war talk then. He is now here now, said the captain, and the matter was settled. Washtenaw Times.

The cure for Grippe Cure.

There is no suffering from this dread disease if you will only get the right remedy. You are taking pills all through your body your liver is out of order. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the only remedy that will give you prompt and sure relief. They act directly on your liver, stomach and kidneys, tone up the whole system and make you feel like a new being. They are guaranteed to cure or price refunded. For sale at Glazier & St. Louis drug store only 50 cents per bottle.

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

Great Cures proved by thousands of testimonials show that Hood's Sarsaparilla possesses power to purify, vitalize and enrich the blood.

Hood's Pills are the only pills to be taken with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

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

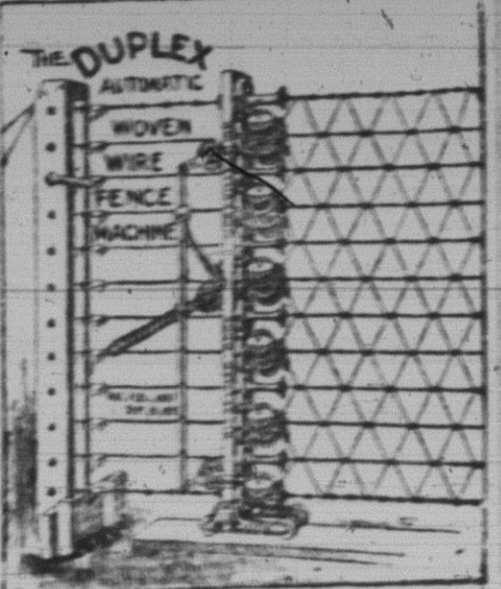
Merit is what has given Hood's Sarsaparilla the largest sales in the world and enables it to accomplish thousands of wonderful cures.

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

Easy to Take
 Easy to Operate

Are features peculiar to Hood's Pills. Small in size, tasteless, efficient, thorough. As one man

Hood's Pills
 said: "You never know you have taken a pill till it is all over." Zec. C. I. Hood & Co., Proprietors, Lowell, Mass. The only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.



FARMERS

Build your own fence with the Duplex Fence Machine at a cost of from 25 to 35 cents per foot.

If you have not time to build your own fence, we will build it for you.

For further particulars inquire of

GEO. T. ENGLISH,

CHELSEA, MICHIGAN.

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

Burkley & Arnold, Solvers

The best advice in the world for such troubles, which are not unusual, fever, cold, cough, hoarseness, asthma, catarrh, etc., is to take a course of treatment with the "Burkley & Arnold" remedy. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction. Price 50 cents per bottle. For sale at all drug stores.

Backs & Pile supporters
 It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction. Price 50 cents per bottle. For sale at all drug stores.

If you want the latest in thinking, you can find it at The Standard office.

Webster's International Dictionary



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

The Chicago Times-Herald says: "Webster's International Dictionary is the best of its kind. It is the most complete and up-to-date work of the kind ever published. It is the best for practical use."—Springfield, Mass., C. S. A.

CAUTION. Do not be deceived by cheap imitations. Buy only the "Webster's International Dictionary." All authentic editions of the International in the various sizes bear our trade-mark on the front cover as shown in the cuts.

GET THE BEST.
 See specimen page sent on application to G. & C. MERRIAM CO., Publishers, Springfield, Mass., U. S. A.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

TRADE MARKS
 DESIGNS
 COPYRIGHTS & C.

Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Handbook on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents. Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the

Scientific American.
 A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, \$3 a year; four months, \$1. Sold by all newsdealers. MUNN & CO. 361 Broadway, New York. Branch Office, 225 F St., Washington, D. C.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.
 If you want to quit tobacco using easily and forever, beware well strong magnetic, full of new life and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. Many gain ten pounds in ten days. Over 400,000 cured. Buy No-To-Bac of your druggist, under guarantee to cure, 50c or \$1.00. Booklet and sample mailed free. Ad. Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

FINE PRINTING
 If you are in need of Printing of any kind call at the Standard Steam Printing House, Chelsea, Mich. Bill Headers, Note Heads, Letter Heads, Envelopes, Re-Visiting Cards, Programs, Statements, Dodgers, Business Cards, Auction Bids, Horse Bills, Pamphlets, Etc.



PLOWS

We sell the New Steel-Beam Gale Plows, also Spring Tooth and Lever Steel Frame Harrows, Barbed Wire, etc. at lowest prices.

BUGGIES

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

FURNITURE

always the cheapest. Paints, Oils and Glass Mouldings.

W. J. KNAPP.

Wagon and General Repair Shop

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.

FOR SALE.

ADAM G. FAIST

In the Hirth Building.

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.

FOR SALE

Two acres excellent garden land; good new house, good well, pleasant location. Must be sold. Please see me. Jefferson and Madison sts.

THOMAS CASSIDY.

Chelsea, Mich.

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 the County of Washtenaw and State of Michigan, dated the 28th day of December, A. D. 1883, 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 which check a sum of five hundred and thirty dollars, which said mortgage was made operative, on which said mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of sixteen hundred and thirty dollars, and no suit or proceeding at law or in equity, having been commenced to recover the moneys secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, Notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage and the statute in such case made and provided the said mortgage will be foreclosed on the 1st 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 as described in said mortgage as follows:

All those certain pieces or parcels of land situated in the township of Sharon, in the county of Washtenaw, and State of Michigan, and described as follows:

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 R. Keeler, given to secure the payment of three thousand dollars and interest at six percent, upon which said mortgage there is now due twenty five hundred dollars upon principal and interest since March 1, 1895.

Dated, March 23, 1898.

G. W. TURNBULL, Attorney for Mortgagees.

MATTHEW E. KEELER, Mortgagee.

WANTED 200 GOOD MEN TO ENLIST IN

STAFFAN'S BICYCLE CORPS.

See our **YANTIC, \$25.00.**

Second Hand Wheels from \$8 Upwards.

310 SPECIAL

Detroit's Favorite

We also sell the Wolverine and Phoenix. Ladies' Wheels a specialty.

EVERY THING IN THE BICYCLE REPAIRING LINE

REFRIGERATORS with Ice included \$8 to \$15.

Cavanaugh Lake Ice for the season for \$3.50. The season lasts until the arrival of cold weather.

F. STAPEAN & SON.

SPECIAL SALE

NEW SPRING MILLINERY.

We have purchased the millinery business of Mrs. J. W. Schenk and will sell every Trimmed Hat, all Novelties, Ribbons, etc. in stock at

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

The goods are all this season's styles and new, and you certainly will save money by taking advantage of this Sale.

CONATY & DERCK.

Summer Sack Suits

that show the style in its newest gloss and give occasion for proud smiles to every wearer, as well as all other suits prescribed by fashion for the season, are on our list of orders filled and to be filled. Our skill as tailors counts for everything, because our line of light woollens includes the finest patterns imported for this season. Just as bad tailoring may spoil the best material, so good tailoring is wasted upon third-rate goods.



J. GEO. WEBSTER

When you want

CHOICE MEATS

Sausage or Lard call on

ADAM EPPLER.

NEW SPRING MILLINERY

New Hats, Trimming, Novelties and Ribbons.

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

MILLER SISTERS.

Subscribe for THE STANDARD

HEADQUARTERS

for Oliver and Birch Plows, Farmers Favorite and Superior

Drills, Spring Tooth Harrows, Steel Land Rollers, Disk

Harrows, Garden Tools,

Buggies, Road Wagons, Surreys, Lumber Wagons,

Harness, Spring Tooth Harrows all at bottom prices.

HOAG & HOLMES.

Special Prices on

FURNITURE

During April.

Local Brevities

Wanted, a bright boy at The Standard office.

Mrs. S. A. Barlow has moved into her new residence on Middle street east.

Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Hoag are moving into the Chandler residence on Middle street west.

L. P. Vogel has purchased the Geo. Beck with property on Middle street east. Consideration, \$750.

The diphtheria scare is over and the quarantined family, that of James Speer, is now once more free.

Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Prudden are moving their household effects to Mt. Pleasant, where they will make their home.

Ed Bennett who has been working at the Chelsea Steam Laundry for some time is now clerking for H. L. Wood & Co.

J. Conk and Thomas McNamara are making improvements to their residences in the shape of additions, large porches, etc.

The People's Gospel Service to be introduced in the Sunday evening services at the Baptist church should prove very interesting.

S. P. Foster has purchased a lot of Wm. Rheinfrank. We are not informed whether he intends building on the same at once or not.

A regular meeting of Olive Chapter, No. 108, O. E. S., will be held Wednesday evening, May 4. A full attendance is earnestly desired.

F. C. Mapes has closed up his store at Manchester and has returned to this place. We are pleased to welcome him to our midst once more.

Subject at the Baptist church, Sunday evening will be "Enlistment." The People's Gospel Service will be held here for the first time.

The time of the B. Y. P. U. meetings has been changed from 6 to 6:30 p. m. and the evening church service from 7 to 7:30 p. m. at the Baptist church.

There will be an adjourned meeting of Columbian Hive, L. O. T. M. at G. A. R. hall next Tuesday evening, May 3. All members are requested to be in attendance.

Remember the next lecture in the Epworth League lecture course will be that of Rev. J. I. Nickerson, Wednesday evening, May 4. The subject will be "Success."

Geo. Reilly was arrested Tuesday for being drunk and for indecent exposure of person. He was taken before Justice Turnbull, plead not guilty, and trial set for next Tuesday.

As will be seen by an advertisement in another column, Misses Conaty & Derck have purchased the millinery stock of Mrs. J. W. Schenk and will continue the business in the same store.

Sheriff Roche of Howell was in town Monday last week and subpoenaed Jacob Sufan and George H. Foster as witnesses in the trial of a couple of men who were arrested for stealing wheat.

There is an effort being put forth here to organize a first-class base ball club at this place. There is considerable good timber for one here and we can see no reason why it cannot be made a success.

Mrs. S. B. Tichenor, of Lansing, has sued druggist Christian J. Rouser for \$5,000 damages, alleging that he made a mistake in compounding an aconite prescription, which resulted seriously for her.

Died, Sunday, April 24, 1898, at the home of her parent, Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Buss of Freedom, Miss Mary K., aged 26 years. Funeral at Rogers' Corners church, Tuesday. Rev. Lempester officiating.

Remember the school entertainment at the town hall, Thursday and Friday evenings, May 12 and 13. This entertainment is under the charge of Mrs. McFain, which will be a sufficient guarantee that it will please all.

Hiram Lighthall, the supervisor of Sylvan, Washenaw county, is expecting to run for sheriff over there this fall. As Hiram is six feet six and as slim as a Cuban reconcentrado, he will make a good sprinter. —Stockbridge Sun.

The Grass Lake News has been struck by prosperity and its subscription list has increased so much of late that it has been necessary to add a power press to its equipment. We are pleased to note this evidence of prosperity on the part of our neighbor.

Arthur Brown has been appointed acting prosecuting attorney during Prosecutor Kirk's absence with the Ypsilanti company. Assistant Prosecutor Murray will also be absent as a member of Company A of Ann Arbor. Mr. Brown began his new duties Saturday morning.

On Sunday evening the B. Y. P. U. at the Baptist church, rendered a very fine program in commemoration of their eighth anniversary. The church was very finely decorated with the national and B. Y. P. U. colors and with potted house plants all of which reflect great credit upon those whom had charge of the arrangement.

The Michigan Central Railroad Co. has issued an order stating that any employee of the company who desires to go to the front in case of hostilities, and does go, will find his position, or a better one, awaiting him at the close of the war. The order is made general, covering employees in all branches of the road's service.

The lecture at the M. E. church last evening by E. E. Caster, D. D., of Milford, was one of the most interesting ever delivered in Chelsea. The subject was "Jerusalem, Bethlehem and the Dead Sea." The speaker has the rare faculty of taking his audience along with him in his travels, and one can see all the sights just as he saw them.

John Higgins, alias William Woodford, the alleged murderer of Lafayette Ladd, Adrian, April 16, 1897, was arrested at the door of the Ohio penitentiary, from which he was being released, and brought to Adrian one night last week, says the Times. Higgins denies the killing of Ladd, but the officers say they have a good case against him. The trial will take place, if possible, in the May term.

Charles Samp's team was left in front of Eppler's market Tuesday morning without being tied. They thought that they would take a spin on their own account and the way that they went south on Main street was a caution. At the corner of Main and Summit streets they struck a telephone pole breaking it down and completely ruining the wagon. The last that was seen of the team they were going south at a furious gait.

Report of school in district number 5, Lyndon for the month ending April 5. Attending every day, Grace Collins, Callista, Floyd, Spencer, Frances and Howard Boyce, May Vernam, Margie Goodwin. Standing 99 Madge Young; 95 Grace Collins; 90 Belle McCall, Alta Skidmore; 85 Callista Boyce, James and Vincent Young Grace Collin and Madge Young have not misspelled a word in written spelling during the month. Alta Skidmore, Madge Young and Grace Collins passed the eighth grade examination and received diplomas. Mrs. L. A. Stephens, teacher.

The entertainment given by the Young Men's Parliamentary Club at the Baptist church Tuesday evening was attended by a large number of our citizens. The music was furnished by the Stove Works Band and the U. of M. Y. M. C. A. Glee Club of Ann Arbor. Dr. Thomas Holmes gave a paper on the future of our young men, and told a great many truths in the same. The Cuban debate got quite warm at times but it ended peaceably, the judges declaring it a tie. Rev. C. T. Tryon gave a short talk on the future of the club. The boys have every reason to be proud of this their first appearance in public.

The young men of this place are forming a military company under the name of the Chelsea Rifles and are drilling every evening in order to be prepared when the next call for volunteers is made. The following are the officers: Captain, August Hisinger; 1st lieutenant, James Brittenbach; 2nd lieutenant, Earl Lowery; 1st sergeant, Herman Smith; 2nd sergeant, George Van Husen; 3rd sergeant, Henry Mullen; 1st corporal, Bruce Avery; 2nd corporal, J. U. Paine; 3rd corporal, Warren Boyd; 4th corporal, Chris Bower; 5th corporal, John Bower; president, Orrin Riemenschneider; secretary, John Drislane; treasurer, Martin Bower.

For field and garden seed that will grow call on H. L. Wood & Co. 9tf

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

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

Why don't you pay the printer?



Busy? Yes. Why?

Because its hard work to supply the demand all over the country for

J. B. LEWIS CO'S

"Wear Resisters"

They sell well, look well, feel well, wear well. For men, women and children. Look for "Lewis" on every shoe. Made only by the J. B. LEWIS CO., Boston, Mass.

LEWIS "WEAR RESISTERS"

FOR SALE BY

H. S. HOLMES MERCANTILE CO.

Personal Mention

Fred Fuller spent Sunday at Jackson.

Alfred Pinegar spent Sunday at Jackson.

J. P. Wood was a Dexter visitor Saturday.

George E. Davis is at Grand Ledge this week.

N. E. Freer was a Jackson visitor Sunday.

J. G. Webster was a Dexter visitor Wednesday.

Mrs. Emma Gillam was a Detroit visitor this week.

Miss Beatrice Beacon spent last week at Ann Arbor.

Sheriff Judson of Ann Arbor was in town Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. D. C. McLaren spent Friday at Dexter.

Nathan Pierce has returned from his trip to California.

Fred Freeman of Manchester spent Sunday at this place.

Miss May Congdon of Dexter spent Wednesday at this place.

Chas. Cassidy of Grass Lake was a Chelsea visitor Wednesday.

A. W. Wilkinson spent a couple of days of last week at Detroit.

Geo. H. Buss was called to Freedom, Sunday by the death of his sister.

Miss Maimie Shaw of Ypsilanti was the guest of relatives here last Sunday.

Wesley Burchard of Grass Lake was a Chelsea visitor several days of this week.

Miss Ada Bodwell of Grand Rapids visited with Miss Beatrice Bacon this week.

Dr. Frank Broderick of New York City is the guest of friends here this week.

Arthur and Rem. Jones of Ann Arbor were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Bacon Sunday.

Mrs. Perry Palmer of Jackson was the guest of relatives here several days of the past week.

The Misses Ida Garlinghouse and Lillie Bacon spent Sunday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Bacon.

Geo. Taylor of Detroit was the guest of his mother, Mrs. J. C. Taylor, Sunday. He came to visit her before going into camp at Island Lake.

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

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.

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

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.

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

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

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

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

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

WE STILL CUT THE BEST CHEESE.

FREEMAN'S

HAVE YOU SEEN IT?

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 SURREY, BUGGY, PLATFORM OR ROAD WAGON?

Then call and see my large stock and get prices.

Remember that I sell organs and pianos, and all kinds of small musical instruments Books, folio and 10ct. sheet music. Strings for all instruments.

CHAS. STEINBACH.

SPECIAL SALE MUSLIN UNDERWEAR

We have placed on sale this week in our Ladies Furnishing Department a very fine and complete line of MUSLIN UNDERWEAR. These garments are all well made, well fitting, made of the best of materials, lace trimmed, and good wearing qualities. We are in position to satisfy every one with these GARMENTS and the prices are very close to phenomenal. EVERY GARMENT IS A BARGAIN.

NIGHT GOWNS

These garments are all made of fine material, well made, lace trimmed.

We are offering them at

50c. 75c. 90c. \$1.00,

\$1.25 and \$1.50.

MUSLIN SKIRTS

They are made up in several different patterns, fine goods, nicely made, and will fit, at

50c. 75c. \$1.00,

\$1.25 and \$1.50

DRAWERS

These Garments are all well made, of fine muslin and we are offering them at

25, 35 and 50 cents

CORSET COVERS

Our stock in this department is complete.

We are offering all Corset Covers at

25, 35 and 50 cents.

When in our store look this stock over.

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.

PAYING THE PENALTY



CHAPTER VI.

Robert Kellogg conducted his cousin Earl through the downtown streets of the business center of the coming metropolitan city of the great Northwest, calling his attention to the various points and objects of interest as they progressed, not forgetting the old Galena Railroad depot—the first one built in Chicago, and which had been constructed some four years previous.

The site of Fort Dearborn was, of course, visited. Several of the bridges over the Chicago river, which, by the way, was not in the polluted condition that it now is, were inspected. The steamboat wharves next claimed attention, and then a visit was paid to the Board of Trade.

It was nearly twelve o'clock when the young men entered the door of the bank, where they found Mr. Kellogg in his private office.

Earl was introduced to Lawrence Terry, the cashier; George Howard, the bank teller, a slight-built man of middle life, and to the bookkeeper, Eldred Sloan.

He was much pleased that he was introduced as Earl Kellogg, the banker's nephew. And as Mr. Kellogg so introduced him, so for a time at least, shall he remain.

The Kelloggs, father and son, were accustomed to dining down town, though not always together; however, on this occasion, the young men dined with the banker at the Sherman House.

After lunch the banker parted from the other two and repaired to his place of business, first stating to Earl that he would soon have him located.

During the afternoon the son and nephew attended a matinee at one of the theaters, arriving home just as tea was announced.

Mr. Kellogg had left the bank at four o'clock and reaching his residence had, as usual, hastened to his wife's room to inquire as to her condition.

On this occasion he had found her propped up in bed looking much more cheerful than usual, while, seated beside her, reading from the works of one of the favorite novelists of the day, was Elinor Kellogg.

"Oh, how," was his greeting as he bent and fondly kissed his wife, "so the two Mrs. Kelloggs are becoming acquainted."

"Why, Stephen," said his wife, smiling, "it seems already as though I had been acquainted with my sister-in-law for years. She is a splendid reader, and I have enjoyed the day so much! But I fear I have tired her."

"Oh, never think of it, my dear sister," said the widow. "If I am able while here to do something to alleviate your suffering and amuse you until you are restored to health, I shall think that my advent here, perhaps, was not unfortunate; and in ministering to you, I forget, for the time, my own misfortunes."

"I foresee," said the banker, "that your advent here was a godsend."

"Oh, thank you, thank you! And now that you are home, I will just place a mark where I ceased reading and repair to my room. I wish to write to brother Ames to-night, of how kindly I have been received."

"Pray give him our love," said Mr. Kellogg, as the widow passed from the room. "How do you like your new-found sister, dear?" he asked his wife, as he sank into the seat Elinor had vacated.

"I doubt not, Stephen, I shall become much attached to her, she is so gentle and kind. She has seen much sorrow, and I hope we can help her to forget the past."

"Then you do not regret, my dear wife, that we received her into our home?"

"I am very thankful, Stephen. She will be a comfort to me."

"Bless you, dearest, I believe it!"

"I wonder, Stephen, if I shall ever grow stronger—if I shall ever walk again; or if I am to be confined here a short time longer and then die. Oh, Stephen, I sometimes fear—"

"Don't, darling! You needlessly alarm yourself. You know Dr. Hewitt stated that with the approach of cold weather you would surely rally. Why, I noted how much improved you appeared when I entered the door."

"Listening to Elinor's reading, husband, I forget, for the time, my weakness, my misery and pain. She has such a low and gentle voice—she feels for me so. On several occasions I fancied there were tears in her eyes and that my condition brought them there. Oh, Stephen!"

"Dear one, you are nervous now that she has left you. Perhaps she continued the reading too long and tired you."

"Oh, no, Stephen, I am tired every day."

"Well, my wife, the doctor says that there is no constitutional disease, that your malady is due to the impairment of the nervous forces, and that, coupled with insomnia, has reduced you to your present state."

"If I could only sleep one night, Stephen—one full night, without drugs, there might be hope."

"Was the doctor here today, dear?"

"Oh, yes, and said, as he always does, that I was progressing as well as could be expected. I sometimes doubt if he understands my case."

"No physician in Chicago stands higher in the estimation of members of his own profession, wife."

"Well, as you stated, I am nervous. Hand me the book, husband, and get ready for tea."

The banker's face wore a more sober appearance when he descended the stairs than it had when he first entered the room; but he thought:

"That's what it is—nervousness and insomnia."

The two daughters greeted their father at the tea table. The maid appeared leaning on the arm of her son, Robert, occupied his usual seat.

"And beneath the smiles of his sister-in-law, Mr. Kellogg's mind was somewhat diverted from the sufferer on the floor above."

"You did not find reading to mamma tiresome, aunt?" remarked Laura.

"Far from it, my dear," was the reply. "It gave me great pleasure."

"So, Janette, you were relieved of your task of reading to your mother to-day?"

said Mr. Kellogg.

"Task! Oh, papa, I was never so happy as when reading to or administering to dear mamma." Janette said, tears springing to her eyes; "but if it is also a pleasure to aunt, I must divide the time with her."

"Sweet girl," said the madam, glancing tenderly at the speaker; "let it be a joint pleasure. I would not see you constantly confined to the house. I fancy there should be more of the hue of the rose in those cheeks, and some life out of doors will bring it there."

"I have noticed a change in Janette's appearance," said her brother, "and thoroughly approve of what you say, aunt. She has been too closely confined."

"My son informs me that you have been showing him the beauties of Chicago, Robert," remarked the madam.

"Oh, a few points of interest; but in a week's time I shall have him thoroughly acquainted with our city," was the reply.

After tea the banker and his younger daughter repaired to the room of the invalid, while the other members of the family entered the parlor.

Robert soon stated that he had an engagement down town, and took his departure, thus leaving but the madam, her son and Laura in the parlor.

After chatting perhaps a half hour, Mrs. Kellogg remembered that she had not finished her letter and made her excuses, leaving but Laura and her son in the room.

Now the young man had been pondering as to which of the banker's daughters he should endeavor to captivate, and he speedily concluded that this was a good opportunity to ascertain some facts that might assist him in coming to a determination. But he hardly knew how to proceed on so short an acquaintance.

"You visited the bank to-day, Cousin Earl?" presently asked Laura.

"Yes, indeed, Miss Laura, and was introduced to all of your father's staff."

"Then you met Lawrence—I mean Mr. Terry?"

"Lawrence? Mr. Terry? Oh, the cashier. Yes, I was introduced by your father to Mr. Terry, also to Mr. Howard, the teller, and to the bookkeeper, Mr. Sloan, I believe."

"Yes, Mr. Sloan is the bookkeeper. How did you like Mr. Terry, cousin?"

"Oh, I thought he appeared to be very much of a gentleman. He is a fine looking young man also."

"Is he not? I thought you would like Lawrence—I mean Mr. Terry."

"Is he a special friend of yours, Miss Laura? If so I must surely cultivate his acquaintance."

"Is Mr. Terry? Oh, yes! Everyone likes Mr. Terry—and I—"

"Well, cousin," observed Earl, gazing closely into the face before him.

Laura certainly blushed.

"There!" she exclaimed. "I hear the doorbell now. I just know that is Lawrence. And rising from her seat on the sofa, she was hastening towards the door as Julia opened it."

When Lawrence Terry crossed the threshold his eyes fell on the form of his betrothed—Earl he could not see.

"How is my sweetheart to-night?"

"Lawrence!" And Laura placed one finger on her lips.

The two appeared very much confused as they came forward.

Earl sat turning the pages of a book and seemingly had heard nothing. He greeted Mr. Terry, but soon made his excuses and joined his mother.

"Why, boy," she exclaimed when he entered her room, "I did not expect you for an hour. You should be improving your time."

"No chance there, mother," was the reply. "Laura is engaged to Lawrence Terry, the cashier of her father's bank."

"No!"

"Yes!" And Earl related what had occurred.

The widow mused a moment and then said:

"She is not married to Lawrence Terry. You must have a position in that bank, and you must have it soon."

"Mr. Kellogg told me to-day he would ere long have me located."

"He will! Now do you know what is killing the banker's wife—no—I mean keeping her alive?"

"How could it?"

"It is morphine! She has been taking the drug six years and doesn't know it."

"Impossible!"

"Six years ago one of her limbs was fractured in a runaway. She was thrown from her carriage and greatly shocked. The physician gave her morphine to relieve her suffering, and she has been taking it ever since—yes, three times as much as the doctor prescribed. As soon as she empties a bottle that girl Julia is sent for a renewal of the prescription—she was sent for it to-day."

"You think that she does not know what she is taking?"

"She knows it is something that relieves pain, and that is all."

"But Mr. Kellogg?"

"He may know that the doctor originally prescribed a remedy of which morphine was one of the component parts, but does not know of the extent to which it has been carried—nor does the doctor. They yet ascribe her sufferings to that shock."

"The daughters?"

"What do they know about morphine?"

"Then you think, mother—"

"Think? I know that they have made a morphine fiend of the woman. She will die if her supply is cut off. She might be kept alive for years on just a proper quantity. No morphine and she bids adieu to earthly troubles; too much, and she succumbs. I have fathomed the mystery of her troubles. Oh, well, she is in the hand of the Lord, or, well, go to bed, Earl. I am worried-out. Two facts we have ascertained."

The young man left her, and the widow resumed the reading of her book. Over her shoulder we can see the title of the chapter she is perusing:

"Action of morphine on the human system."

CHAPTER VII.

Three months have passed since the closing of the last chapter. It is now the evening of the fifteenth day of November. A black wind is coursing through the streets of Chicago, chasing the furies of snow through the open thoroughfares and piling it in white mounds against the walls of buildings; sweeping it in at convenient hallways, or bearing it out on the bosom of the lake.

There is woe in the residence of Stephen Kellogg; woe in the hearts of nearly

all of its inmates; for the drifting snow as it scurries through Graceland Cemetery, leaves a white mantle over a new-made grave. Within that grave rest the remains of Thalia Kellogg.

The family at the Dearborn avenue residence have but just returned from the cemetery, and Elinor Kellogg is ministering tenderly to the weeping daughters of the banker.

"Come, my dears," she is just saying. "Julia has announced that tea is on the table. Nothing has passed your lips to-day. You cannot survive this sorrow without something to sustain your strength. Your dear mother is with the angels now, and you owe it to your father and to her memory to become more reconciled."

"Yes, my children," said the banker, "we must bow in submission to the will of God."

"Oh, papa, how could He?" And Janette left the madam's side, crossed the parlor and sank into the arms of her father.

"He doeth all things well," my child," said Mr. Kellogg, as he led Janette to the tea table.

"Come, dear Laura!" entreated the widow.

"Oh, Lawrence, Lawrence, why should it be?"

The cashier was seated beside her on the sofa, and it was his arm that supported her to the dining room.

It was to her betrothed—to the one her beloved mother had been willing to entrust with her happiness, that she turned for consolation.

The widow bit her lips, but followed, leaning on the arm of her son.

Robert had already preceded them.

The young man's features and demeanor evidenced that he felt in his full force the bereavement that had befallen him. His eyes were red and swollen; his countenance was haggard. He loved his father and sisters, but his mother—his gentle, suffering mother, who had always pleaded his cause and made excuses for him in his indiscretions, he had both loved and revered.

We will now leave the family seated at the table and record a few events that have transpired since those disclosed up to the ending of the previous chapter.

(To be continued.)

Quaker American Rivers.

Every variety of river in the world seems to have a cousin in our collection. What other country on the face of the globe affords such an assortment of streams for fishing and boating and swimming and skating—besides having any number of streams on which you can do none of these things? One can hardly imagine rivers like that; but we have them, plenty of them, as you shall see.

As for fishing, the American boy may cast his dross for salmon in the Arctic circle, or angle for sharks under a tropical sun in Florida, without leaving the domain of the American flag. But the fishing rivers are not the most curious, nor the most instructive as to diversity of climate, soil, and that sort of thing—physical geography, the teacher calls it.

For instance, if you want to get a good idea of what tropical heat and moisture will do for a country, slip your canoe from a Florida steamer into the Oklawaha River. It is as odd as its name, and appears to be hopelessly undecided as to whether it had better continue in the fish and alligator and drainage business, or devote itself to raising live-oak and cypress trees, with Spanish moss for mattresses as a side product.

In this fickle-minded state it does a little of all these things, so that really when you are on the river you think you are lost in the woods, and when you actually get lost in the woods you are quite confident your canoe is at last on the river.

To say that such a river overflows its banks would hardly be correct; for that would imply that it was not behaving itself; besides, it hasn't any banks—or, at least, very few! The fact is, those peaceful Florida rivers seem to wander pretty much where they like over the pretty peninsula without giving offense; but if Jack Frost take such a liberty—presto! you would see how the people get after him with weather bullets and danger signals and formidable smudges. So the Oklawaha River and a score of its kind roam through the woods—or maybe it is woods that roam through them—and the moss sways from the live oaks, and the cypress trees stick their knees up through the water in the oddest way imaginable.—St. Nicholas.

Organ Music and Bach.

Organ music reached its climax with Bach; it may, perhaps, be said that all music did. At any rate, one thing is certain—viz., if there has been any progress in music since the day of Bach, it has been due to him. Bach's music is polyphonic and polyphony is true music. To its foundation upon this school is due the fact that there has been no decadence in music in Germany. . . .

There has been no advance in polyphony since the days of Bach. Such advance as has been made has been in originality and boldness of modulation.

For pure organ music Bach still is and probably will always remain, the greatest of all composers. Even with all the modern mechanical appliances that have been attached to the organ, his works are still very difficult—perhaps the most difficult of organ compositions. He must have been of great an organist as he was a composer. That he should have been able to play upon the organ of his day works so exacting in technique as his own is simply marvelous.

It is one of the phenomena of musical history that, while orchestral, operatic and other branches of music were in their infancy in Bach's day, and have developed since then, Bach brought out music to its climax. He was not the small source whence flowed a rivulet which in time was to expand into a broad stream; he was the broad stream itself. The word "Bach," in German, means a brook, while a famous German composer is said to have said that his great master was not a Bach, but an ocean. M. Alexandre Guilmant, in the Forum.

AGRICULTURAL NEWS

THINGS PERTAINING TO THE FARM AND HOME.

Alfalfa a Drouth-Resisting Plant—Irrigation Coming to Every Farmer—Clearing Up the Barnyard—Best Branches of Farming.

A Drouth-Resisting Plant.

The chief reason why alfalfa hay will grow in the short grass country is that it has long roots. They have been known to strike twenty-feet deep for moisture. The plant will not thrive, therefore, in soil that is not open and deep. An ideal place for its growth is along the river bottoms in the western part of Kansas—land under which great lakes of "sheet water," miles upon miles in extent, are found from ten to twenty-five feet below the surface. The roots of alfalfa readily push down to the water and drink when they need moisture, and the result is that the plant blossoms and prospers, and becomes a never-failing source of revenue to the man who cultivates it. On the rolling uplands, where there is scarcely an average rainfall of twenty-five inches a year, the plant will live and produce hay nearly always. It makes good pasturage under ordinary conditions there, and is almost certain every year to produce a fine crop of seed. All the uplands are fertile enough, the only trouble about making use of that fertility being the lack of moisture. Irrigation has not yet succeeded in bringing water in abundance to the assistance of the tiller of the soil in this region, and therefore only such a plant can live as has deep roots, and a pertinacity that even the hot winds of Kansas can not shake.—Harper's Weekly.

Irrigation.

Irrigation in some form will come sooner or later, and the farmer will then be independent of drouths. In fact, irrigation can be practiced on a majority of farms if the owners will go to the expense of arranging for a water supply. The windmill, hydraulic ram and engine can be used to force water into a tank or reservoir, from which it can be obtained for crops by gravity. What farmers should consider is not the expense, but the prospective gain. It has happened year after year that at critical stages during the growth of crops drouth appears and destroys the farmer's hopes, the loss during a single season being greater than the expense of an irrigating plant. It is also possible that with an unlimited supply of water the yields may be more than doubled and the profits greatly increased. In this region the rains will assist the farmer the greater portion of the growing period, the supply of water to be stored being only sufficient to tide the crops over a dry spell. With the ability to apply water to crops at will, and the liberal use of fertilizers, the crops grown on land that has been used for experimental purposes have been enormous, as much as three times the average yield having been secured.

Clearing Up the Barnyard.

After the great bulk of winter-made manure is drawn from the barnyard and spread upon the fields, there always remains a considerable amount of scattering manure, which, if not gathered up, is sure to be in large part wasted. It should at least be always piled in heaps, where it will be less liable to waste, than if spread. In most barnyards there are accumulations of finely rotted manure that have been left in previous years. It does not pay to leave such rich manure to go to waste. Two or three loads of such scrapings are easily worth a dozen from the piles of unfertilized manure. Much of this old manure is rich enough to be used as a hill dressing for corn, to be dropped in the hill with the seed grain. It will make the corn come up a dark green and be more vigorous all the season.

Best Branches of Farming.

Dairying and poultry keeping are about the only branches of farming that afford a nearly continuous income. The main and staple crops yield a harvest but once a year. The profits of farming, generally speaking, come slowly, and must be patiently waited for. To some young men, ambitions to get rich fast, this seems to be a reason for choosing to engage in some other business. But the returns of intelligent farmers, although slow, are pretty safe and sure. The young live stock which a farmer raises must be fed and cared for a long time before any profit comes back, but the profit comes in due time. Their growth and increase in weight goes on silently and steadily as money at interest, and in the end, should amount to much more. One important return of profit for labor bestowed and the cost of fertilizers applied comes to a skilled farmer in the course of years through the increased fertility and value of his farm.

Pears on Poor Land.

Land that is too poor for any other kind of crop may be profitably sown with pears, putting in with the seed enough lime, phosphate and potash to make the grain. This on very poor land is a better first crop than clover, as the pear grain is large and will produce a strong enough stalk to live, while the young clover is so small that it may easily be killed out before it gets root hold in the soil. It is hard to get a clover catch on poor soil, while pears will grow, no matter how poor the soil may be.

Mutton for Farmers' Tables.

There is no meat quite so convenient for farm use as mutton, as the carcass of air-cured sheep can be easily kept in most families until it can be eaten. It is very easy to kill and dress a sheep.

Not even poultry can be prepared for the table with so little trouble. What is better, the mutton killed on the farm is of superior quality. It lacks the "woolly taste," which so often comes to mutton from sheep that have been long driven to market, or that have had to endure long journeys by railroad, often without food or drink for twenty-four to thirty-six hours. It is one of the advantages of better prices for wool that more farmers will be able to keep sheep. If mutton could more generally supersede fat, greasy pork on farmers' tables, they and their families would be much more healthy than they are under present conditions.

Sweet Potatoes.

Some of the varieties of sweet potatoes that are most popular in the South will not succeed with Northern growers. The sweet potato requires a long season to grow in, and only the early kind will succeed in the Northern States. It is usually a mistake to send South for sweet potatoes to plant. The Northern varieties, propagated in slips for planting by seedmen, are much better, as well as cheaper, than trying to winter the sweet potato and cut it into sets for planting, as is done with the ordinary white potato. It is a great advantage in growing sweet potatoes to have well-rooted plants ready to set out when the soil and air are warm enough to insure rapid growth. Most of the successful Southern varieties of sweet potatoes are watery and poor when grown North.

Horticultural Hints.

Give the orchard all the potash that it needs.

Coarse, raw manure is not fit for the garden.

Toads, frogs and lizards are useful in the garden.

The gem melon is the best seller in the market.

Prune the quince tree and train it to a single stem.

Extra work in getting a good seed bed pays in garden work.

Cut off all the bruised roots when planting a tree, but do not mutilate the top.

A neglected orchard encumbers land that might be used profitably for other purposes.

A late crop of cabbage is easily grown, for the seed can be planted in the open ground.

Five acres in cucumbers for pickles will ordinarily pay as much as all the rest of the farm.

Seedling Peach Trees.

In every peach orchard free from the yellows, there will be more or less seedling peach trees springing up every year from pits dropped after the peach was eaten the previous fall. It requires freeing to open these pits, and the germ usually comes forth with the first warm weather of spring. These seedlings will usually be of poor quality, as they are only natural fruit. But if they are set out in rich soil as soon as the shoots start, they will grow rapidly and be plenty large enough to be budded in July next. It is a comparatively easy thing to learn to bud. In this way a stock of peach trees can easily be secured if one plants peach stones from healthy fruit in the fall, and takes care to use only buds from healthy stock for budding purposes.

Location for Bees.

Many people fail of success with bees, because they do not place the hives right. If too shaded the bees are likely to be attacked by the moth miller, which breeds those worms that destroy the honey. It is well to have the bees up early, so the hives should front to the east, so as to catch the first rays of the morning sun. Either a well-roofed, low building should be put up as a bee stand, or the hives should be set on a bench under a tree all through the summer. In winter it is not best that bees should see sunlight. If an underground cellar out of doors can be fitted up where the temperature may be kept below freezing all the time, it will be much better than the warmer house cellar.

Guessing v. Knowing Weights.

When the farmer sells one of his animals to the butcher to kill and market, the latter has every advantage. He is used every day to estimating weights, and his business makes it necessary to guess closely. So in most such sales by guess, the farmer is apt to be cheated, often by fifty or a hundred weight. Every farmer who has occasion to sell anything by weight should procure a pair of farm scales. They will save their cost often in a single year.

Notes for Shepherds.

Sheep fertilize the pastures.

Sheep are death to wild mustard.

Eastern Australia has 100,000,000 sheep.

Don't keep a flock in unventilated quarters.

The Merino matures too slowly for a profitable mutton sheep.

The demand for stock sheep has been very strong this season.

Second growth clover is highly recommended for lambs after weaning.

Once in a while the stables should have an extra and thorough cleaning.

Dry feed and nothing else will likely cause sick sheep before spring. Oil meal is a remedy.

The ram is by no means a coward, and we have seen one put up a successful fight against a dog.

To compel the ewe to raise a lamb and grow a big fleece the same year is too much work for her.

The breeding of lamb rains is a serious mistake to both the breeder and customer, says a dockmaster.—Western Ploverman.

A man is always looking for letters, but he never answers them.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

SERIOUS SUBJECTS CAREFULLY CONSIDERED.

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

Lesson for May 1.

Golden Text.—"Hosanna to the Son of David: Blessed is he that cometh in the name of the Lord."—Matt. 21: 9.

This week's lesson is found in Matt. 21: 6-16; its subject is "The Triumphal Entry." Between the last lesson and this there intervene six months or more of the life of Jesus, which were full of work and teaching, but of which little account is given by Matthew; the chief sources for the period being Luke and John. The lesson on forgiveness was spoken in Capernaum in the autumn of the year 29 A. D. Shortly afterward Jesus went up to Jerusalem to the feast of tabernacles, and while there delivered several discourses (John 7: 1-8: 50). He returned to Galilee, but remained there apparently only a short time. Probably in October or November he left Galilee for the last time. The autumn and winter were spent partly in the region east of Jordan known as Perea, partly in the neighborhood of Jerusalem, especially Bethany, and partly in Jerusalem itself. The period is usually designated the Perea ministry, and the record of it is found in Luke's chapters 9: 51 to 19: 28. In John's chapters 9: 1-12: 11, and the latter part is covered by Mark (19: 3-20: 34, 26: 6-13) and by Matthew (2: 32, 14: 3-9). The raising of Lazarus, the visit to Zaccheus, and the anointing of Jesus by Mary of Bethany were among the events of this period. Our lesson brings us to the last week of the Sunday before the crucifixion, reckoned as Apr. 2 of the year 30 A. D.

Explanatory.

"All four accounts of the triumphal entry should be used. The other three are March 11: 1-11, Luke 19: 29-44, John 12: 12-19. Each of them adds something that is not in the others.—In the preparations for the entry of Jesus into Jerusalem there is something deeply significant. Having entered the city many times before as a humble Jew, honest indeed as a rabbi by some, but despised as a Galilean by most, he was now to enter it as a king and Messiah. The choice of the animal showed his power. Not humility, but power was the idea associated with the ass in that country at age."

Matthew plainly states that the disciples brought both the ass and the colt, harmony with the passage quoted from Zechar

S. G. BUSH

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Formerly resident physician U. of M. Hospital,
Office in Hatch block. Residence opposite M. E. church.

G. E. HATHAWAY,

GRADUATE IN DENTISTRY.
To numb the gums for extracting teeth I have a preparation which positively contains no cocaine or other injurious ingredients and will not cause soreness of gums but aids nature to heal them rapidly. Gas administered when desired.
Upper and lower sets of teeth, porcelain crowns and bridge work that imitates natural teeth to perfection as well as give good service to wearers.
Office over Bank Drug Store.

R. McCOLGAN.

Physician, Surgeon & Accoucheur
Office and residence corner of Main and Park Streets.
Graduate of Philadelphia Polyclinic in diseases of eye, ear, nose and throat.
CHELSEA, Mich.

FRANK SHAVER,

Proprietor of The "City" Barber Shop. In the new Babcock Building Main street.
Bathroom in connection.
CHELSEA, Mich.

GEO. W. TURNBULL

Attorney and Counselor at Law.
Pensions and patents obtained. None but legal fees charged.
Money placed and loaned on good security.

FIRE INSURANCE**H. H. AVERY,**

DENTIST
All kinds of dental work done in a careful and thorough manner.
Special attention given to children's teeth. Nitrous oxide and local anesthetics used in extracting.
Permanently located.
Office over Kemp Bros.' Bank

W. S. HAMILTON

Veterinary Surgeon
Treats all diseases of domestic animals. Special attention given to lameness and horse dentistry. Office and residence on Park street across from M. E. church, Chelsea, Mich.

FIRE AND TORNADO**INSURANCE.****Turnbull & Hatch.**

OLIVE LODGE NO 156, F. & A. M.
Regular meetings of Olive Lodge, No. 156, F. & A. M. for 1898, Jan. 4, Feb. 1, March 8, April 5, May 3, June 28, July 26, Aug. 30, Sept. 27, Oct. 25, Nov. 22. Annual meeting and election of officers Dec. 27th.
J. D. SCHNITMAN, Sec.

R. P. CARPENTER, W. R. C. NO. 210, meets the Second and Fourth Friday in each month. The Second Friday at 2:30 p. m. The Fourth Friday at 7:30 p. m.
R. M. WILKINSON, Secretary.

"THE WHITE IS KING."

The White Sewing Machine, sold on easy monthly payments. Liberal discount for cash. Old machines taken in exchange. Supplies and repairing of all kinds.
J. P. LINSEMYR,
Office with J. J. Raftery, the Tailor.

Geo. H. Foster,**AUCTIONEER**

Satisfaction Guaranteed
Terms Reasonable.
Headquarters at Standard Office.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

"The Niagara Falls Route."
Time Card, taking effect, July 4, 1897.

TRAINS EAST:
No. 8—Detroit Night Express 5:20 a. m.
No. 36—Atlantic Express 7:30 a. m.
No. 12—Grand Rapids 10:40 a. m.
No. 4—Express and Mail 3:15 p. m.

TRAINS WEST:
No. 3—Express and Mail 10:40 a. m.
No. 13—Grand Rapids 6:30 p. m.
No. 7—Chicago Express 10:20 p. m.
O. W. ROGUES, Gen. Pass & Ticket Agt.
E. A. WILLIAMS, Agent.

Real Estate!

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.

B. PARKER

Two Millions a Year.
When people buy, try, and buy again, it means they're satisfied. The people of the United States are now buying Cascarets Candy Cathartic at the rate of two million boxes a year and it will be three million before New Year's. It means merit proved, that Cascarets are the most delightful bowel regulator for everybody the year round. All druggists 10c, 25c, 50c a box, cure guaranteed.

EXTRA SESSION LAWS**Eight Bills Passed by the Michigan Legislature.****PREPARATIONS MADE FOR WAR.**

Four of the Bills Passed Were Presented by the Military Department in View of a Prospect of a Conflict with Spain—Bill Increasing the Taxes of Express Companies—Concurrent Resolution Expressing Sympathy for Cuban Patriots.

During the extra session of the legislature eight bills were passed. Four of these were presented by the military department in view of the prospect of war. They were the bill making a \$500,000 war appropriation, the bill increasing the membership of companies of the National guard from eighty to 150, the bill making an appropriation for the naval reserve and increasing its membership, and a bill exempting the military from prosecution for debt during service.

Following are the concurrent resolutions and bills as they were passed:

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

Expressing Sympathy for the Cuban Patriots in Their Struggle for Independence.
Whereas, The Michigan legislature in regular session assembled, one year ago, expressed its sympathy for the Cuban patriots in their struggle for independence, and

Whereas, War still continues on the island of Cuba, presenting the most horrible, pitiable and revolting conditions, and calling forth expressions of sympathy from all mankind:

Resolved, (the senate concurring), That our sympathy for these afflicted people is hereby again renewed and our hope reaffirmed that war, desolation and death will speedily end on that unfortunate island and the boon of independence be again an established fact.

Resolved, further, That we express our highest appreciation of the policy pursued by President McKinley; assert our confidence in his calm, prudent, patriotic leadership; congratulate congress of the United States on the unanimity of their courageous action taken on the emergency war measure, and hereby assure the national administration that should war come, Michigan will quickly respond as in "Sixty-one" and furnish her quota of brave and loyal sons to keep step to the music of the Union.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded by the secretary of state to President McKinley and the president of the national senate and the speaker of the house for communication to those respective bodies.

Approved April 13, 1898.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

Relative to the Printing and Binding of the Official Journals of the Legislative Session of 1898.

Resolved by the house (the senate concurring), That there shall be printed and bound in the usual form and style 2,000 copies of the official journal of this extraordinary session of the legislature; and

Resolved, That such number of copies of said journals as shall remain, after the distribution provided by law shall have been made, shall be disposed of as the board of state auditors may determine.

Approved April 13, 1898.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

Directing the Board of State Auditors to Settle and Adjust the Claim of the Military Department for Clerical Services, Stationery and Postage, for Investigating Bounty Claims, Issuing Certificates of Service and Furnishing Data and Records of Service to the Soldiers of the Last War for the Years 1897 and 1898.

Whereas, It appears that a large part of the work of the adjutant general's office consists in investigating, bounty claims, furnishing certificates of service and statements of war records to the soldiers of the last war, and none of the military funds at the disposal of the military department are available for such work; and

Whereas, The said work has been conducted for the current year and the year 1897 at the expense of the national guard fund;

Resolved, by the house (the senate concurring), That the board of state auditors be and is hereby authorized and directed to investigate and examine into the expense of such work, and determine as to what amount of the same should rightfully be paid from the general fund for the years 1897 and 1898. And if upon examination of the facts, it is found that the national guard or other military funds of the state ought to be credited with an allowance for such work, the board of state auditors is authorized, empowered and directed to draw their warrant for such sum upon the general fund, the amount of the same to be placed to the credit of the proper military fund.

Approved April 15, 1898.

AN ACT

Providing for Submitting to the Qualified Electors of This State, the Question of a General Revision of the Constitution of the State of Michigan.

The people of the state of Michigan enact:
Section 1. That whereas, it is provided by section 2 of article 20 of the constitution of this state that at the general election to be held in the year 1896, and in each sixteenth year thereafter, the question of the general revision of the constitution shall be submitted to the electors qualified to vote for members of the legislature; and

Whereas, the current year is the year that this question must be submitted to said electors:
Therefore, in obedience to this mandate of the constitution, the secretary of state is hereby required to give notice of the same to the sheriffs of the several counties of this state, the time prior to said election required by law, and the said sheriffs are hereby required to give the several notices required by law. Each person, voting on said question, shall have written or printed on his ballot as provided by law the words:

"For a general revision of the Constitution—YES."

And every person voting against said question shall have on his ballot in like manner, the words:

"For a general revision of the Constitution—NO."

The ballots shall in all respects be canvassed, and returns made in the same manner as they are made for the state officers named on said ballot.
Approved April 15, 1898.

AN ACT

To Amend Section 2 of Act 140 of the Session Laws of 1897, the Same Being Chapter 103 of Howell's Annotated Statutes Relative to the Licensing and Taxing of Express Companies Incorporated in Other States.

The people of the state of Michigan enact:
Section 1. That section 2 of act No. 140 of the session laws of 1897, the same being chapter 103 of Howell's annotated statutes, relating to the licensing and taxing of express companies incorporated in other states, be and the same is amended to read as follows:

Section 2. It shall be a condition precedent to the issuing or the renewal of the annual certificate or license by the state treasurer, that the company, association or individual making the statement, shall pay into the state treasury a specific state tax of 5 per cent. on the gross amount received by said company, association or individual, within this state, for the year included in the report provided for in section 1 of this act, which said specific tax may be recovered in any court at the suit of this state. It shall be the duty of the state treasurer to give his receipt for all moneys paid into the state treasury under the provisions of this act, and to issue as many copies of the annual certificate or license as may be desired by said company, but not more than one for each agent or place of business of said express company, association or individual in this state.

Approved April 15, 1898.

AN ACT

To Suspend the Refunding by the Auditor General of Moneys to Purchasers of Certain Tax Titles Held Invalid, and to Prohibit Proceedings for the Recovery of the Same.

The people of the state of Michigan enact:

Section 1. That hereafter, and until the lapse of ninety days from and after the close of the session of the legislature of 1898, no action shall be brought to compel the auditor general to refund any money to the purchaser of any lands for the taxes delinquent thereon, where such sale of such lands has been declared invalid by reason of said lands having prior thereto been bid in to the state, and continuing thus held while included in the auditor general's petition for the subsequent year, the sale for which was declared invalid.

Section 2. That, during the time above limited, no money shall be refunded to the purchaser of any lands for the taxes delinquent thereon, where such sale of such lands has been declared invalid for the reason expressed in section 1 of this act.

Section 3. The operation of all acts and parts of acts in any way inconsistent with the provisions of this act is hereby suspended.

This act is ordered to take immediate effect.

Approved April 15, 1898.

AN ACT

For the Protection of Homesteaders.

The people of the state of Michigan enact:

Section 1. That hereafter, and until the lapse of ninety days from and after the close of the session of the legislature of 1898, no action shall be brought to oust or dispossess any person in possession of, and actually settled upon, lands subject to entry, or by the commissioner of the state land office supposed to have been subject to entry, under the provisions of section 131 of act No. 206 of the public acts of 1892, and amendments thereto, which were, under the provisions of said section, taken up and entered as homestead lands and certificate issued by the commissioner of the state land office, therefore.

Section 2. All such actions now pending, and the operation of all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby suspended, until the termination of the time above limited. Provided, however, That this act shall not be so construed as to prevent the recovery by any person, holding under such homestead proceedings, for improvements made either before or after the passage of this act.

This act is ordered to take immediate effect.

Approved April 15, 1898.

AN ACT

To Protect Members of the State Militia, and All Citizens of the State of Michigan, in the Service of the United States, and Their Property from Execution, Seizure and Levy, and to Provide for the Continuance of Pending Suits in Law and Chancery, in the Event of War.

The people of the state of Michigan enact:

Section 1. That all citizens of this state, while engaged in actual military duty in the service of the state, or of the United States, in the event of war with Spain, as members of the naval brigade, national guard, or in the United States army, navy, or marine corps, or any other branch of service, shall not be subject to proceedings in this state for the collection of any debt incurred prior to, or during such period of service.

Section 2. The property of such citizens, serving as above mentioned, shall be exempt from execution, levy, seizure, or attachment for debts contracted prior to, or during such service, and shall continue exempt for a period of six months after such service shall cease: except in cases where the statutes of limitations might operate to make such debts or obligations void.

Section 3. This act shall not be construed as repealing any law of this state now in force upon the same subject.

This act is ordered to take immediate effect.

Approved April 15, 1898.

AN ACT

To Amend Section 30 of Act No. 184 of the Public Acts of 1893, Entitled "An Act to Provide for the Enrollment, Organization, Equipment, Maintenance and Discipline of the Naval Militia of the State," Approved May 31, 1893, as Amended by Act No. 211 of the Public Acts of 1895.

The people of the state of Michigan enact:

Section 1. That section 30 of act No. 184 of the public acts of 1893, entitled "An act to provide for the enrollment,

organization, equipment, maintenance and discipline of the naval militia of the state," approved May 31, 1893, as amended by act No. 211 of the public acts of 1895, be and the same is hereby further amended so as to read as follows:

Section 30. For the purpose of providing the funds necessary for organizing, maintaining and equipping the forces of the state naval brigade, by law authorized and established, it shall be the duty of the auditor general at the time of apportioning the state taxes, to apportion among the several counties of the state each year, in proportion to the whole amount of real and personal property therein, as equalized by the state board of equalization, a sum equal to one-half of 1 cent for each person whom it shall appear, by the last preceding census, was a resident of this state, which sum so apportioned shall be collected in the same manner with other state taxes and shall constitute and be designated as the state naval militia fund. All provisions of law relative to the collection and disbursement of the state military fund, as by law established and created, shall apply to and govern the collection and disbursement of the said state naval militia fund. From said state naval militia fund it shall be and may be lawful for the state military board, with the approval of the commander-in-chief, to pay and refund all sums paid and disbursed by any division or divisions of the naval militia for expenses of the adjutant general's office or for freight or transportation of arms, or other articles of equipment, loaned or furnished by the United States government. No moneys except those so exemptly apportioned by law for use, support and maintenance of the naval forces of the state troops shall be employed for any such purpose, and all moneys raised and appropriated for military purposes shall, unless otherwise expressly provided by law, be deemed to be raised and appropriated for the sole and exclusive use, support and maintenance of the land forces of the state militia.

This is ordered to take immediate effect.

Approved April 15, 1898.

AN ACT

Authorizing a War Loan and Providing for the Disbursements of the Proceeds Therefrom and for a War Loan Sinking Fund for the Purpose of Liquidating the Loan.

Whereas, The United States has reached a crisis making it likely that the president may call on the state of Michigan for troops and for a naval contingent; and

Whereas, It has become necessary for the several states to be prepared for all calls of a military nature made by the general government; therefore:

The people of the state of Michigan enact:

Section 1. That the governor and state treasurer be and they are hereby authorized and directed, in the name and on behalf of the people, and upon the faith and credit of this state, for the purpose of organizing a national guard, naval militia and the volunteer militia for the purpose of repelling invasion or defending the state and nation in time of war against all enemies and opposing whatever, to purchase and contract for a loan or loans for such sum or sums of money as may be necessary for the purposes herein specified, not exceeding \$500,000 in all, on the most favorable terms that, in their judgment, can be obtained, redeemable at the pleasure of the state at any time not less than five, nor more than ten years from the first day of May, 1898, at a rate of interest not to exceed 4 per cent. (4) per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of May and November in each year. Such loans shall be known as the Michigan war loan of 1898. The proceeds of such bonds shall be credited to the war fund and shall be paid out in no other manner and for no other purpose than in this act specified. The principal, as well as the interest accruing upon the bonds issued under this act shall be payable from the war loan sinking fund hereinafter provided for.

Section 2. For the purpose of effecting the loan or loans by this act authorized, the governor and state treasurer are hereby empowered and directed to cause to be issued bonds of the state of Michigan from time to time as they may deem necessary in sums not less than one hundred dollars (\$100) each to be signed by the governor and countersigned by the secretary of state and state treasurer, with the seal of state affixed thereto, and the coupons for interest thereon attached. Both principal and interest of all bonds under five hundred dollars (\$500) shall be payable in the city of Detroit, and for principal and interest of amounts over five hundred dollars (\$500) in the city of New York. The bonds shall be drawn in favor of the auditor general, and when indorsed by him, become negotiable in such manner as the governor and state treasurer may deem expedient.

Section 3. The moneys arising from the sale of the bonds, by this act authorized to be issued, shall be paid into the treasury of the state to the credit of the war fund, and shall be drawn therefrom upon the warrants of the auditor general, which warrants, payable to the quartermaster general, shall be issued upon proper requisitions of the quartermaster general of the state, after the governor shall have certified that the amount stated in the requisition is needed for the purposes specified in this act. The moneys provided by this act may be used for the purpose of recruiting, enlisting, organizing, arming and equipping the military forces herein mentioned; and for the purchase and distribution of all necessary military and naval stores, whether of subsistence, clothing, pay, medicines, field, camp and vessel equipment, arms, munitions, and equipments for such organizations of the national guard, naval militia and volunteer militia of this state as may be mustered into the service of this state, or of the United States, under the provisions of any law of this state, or under any call from the president of the United States. Provided, That no moneys be conferred as applicable for the ordinary expenses of the naval militia or laws of the state making direct appropriations for the general expenses of these organizations. Warrants payable to the quartermaster general may be issued by the auditor general upon

proper requisitions of the quartermaster general, certified by the governor as hereinbefore provided, for such amounts as they shall deem necessary from time to time, and the expenditures of the money thus drawn by the quartermaster general, shall be accounted for under the provisions of the general accounting laws applicable to such cases. Provided further, Warrants may be issued by the auditor general upon proper vouchers certified by the quartermaster general of the state for expenditures already incurred for the purposes herein specified.

Section 4. All claims and accounts accruing against this state for expenses and disbursements authorized by this act, shall be audited and allowed by the state military board, in the same manner that other military accounts are now audited and allowed, but they shall be kept in the accounts of the quartermaster general, as a distinct fund, separate and apart from the other accounts kept by him.

Section 5. The bonds issued under this act shall be numbered consecutively and registered in a book provided for this purpose, which shall be kept in the auditor general's office. This register shall contain the date of the bond, the number, to whom issued, and the amount of each bond; also the date of redemption, number of bond, of whom received, and amount of each bond. There shall also be kept in the auditor general's office a register showing the date of the bond, the number, amount, date each coupon is due and the cancellation of such coupons as are paid, with reference to the number of the voucher paying the same. Whenever any such bond shall be paid, the same shall be immediately cancelled by the treasurer and the auditor general shall also keep a full record of all the bonds taken up and paid as provided above. And immediately after the record shall have been made as aforesaid, the bonds so paid shall also be cancelled by writing across the face of each bond, which cancellation shall be signed by the auditor general and state treasurer, and such bonds thus cancelled shall be filed with the voucher as the basis of the auditor general's warrant for their payment.

Section 6. For the purpose of providing for the payment of the bonds issued under this act, and the interest thereon, there shall be assessed on the taxable property of the state as fixed by the state board of equalization in the year 1896, and in each year thereafter until this act shall become sufficient to extinguish the debt created herein, the sum of 1/4 of a mill on each dollar of said taxable property to be assessed and paid into the treasury of the state in like manner as other state taxes are by law levied, assessed and paid, which amount thus levied shall be credited each year to the war loan sinking fund as herein directed. Provided, That should the last levy necessary under this act produce a credit to the said war loan sinking fund in excess of the amount required to pay all bonds and interest thereon, such excessive credit, if any shall when all bonds issued under this act and all interest accrued thereon have been paid, be transferred to the general fund upon the books of the state.

Section 7. The faith of the state is hereby pledged for the payment of principal and interest of the bonds which may be assessed under the provisions of this act.

Section 8. It shall be the duty of the governor, and with the advice and recommendations of the state military board, to expend such part of the above fund as may be necessary to recruit, enlist, discipline, organize, instruct and thoroughly arm and equip the military bodies in this act mentioned for such active service as may be required of them.

Section 9. Not less than three months before the maturity of the option of the state to redeem any or all of the bonds issued hereunder, the treasurer shall give notice by advertisement for one week in two daily papers and for four weeks in the weekly edition of the same paper published in the city of Detroit designating the time when, and the number of said bonds which will be redeemed and the interest on such bonds as are described in such advertisement shall cease from the date specified for the redemption of such bonds. Provided, That should the condition of the war loan sinking fund at the date aforesaid be such as to permit the redemption of only a portion of the loan, the bonds to be redeemed shall be determined by the state treasurer in the following manner, viz: The treasurer shall cause numbers corresponding with the numbers of all bonds issued under this act to be placed in a box to be provided for that purpose and shall, in the presence of the governor and auditor general, proceed to draw therefrom numbers of bonds equal in amount as nearly as may be to the money in the state treasury applicable to the redemption of said bonds. The numbers thus determined shall be the ones used in the advertisement herein provided. Provided further, That in case the treasurer shall at any time before the state is authorized to redeem any of the bonds issued hereunder, have an opportunity to purchase any of said bonds at par with accrued interest thereon, he is hereby authorized to use any funds in the treasury available for this purpose.

This act is ordered to take immediate effect.

Approved April 15, 1898.

AN ACT

To Promote the Efficiency of the Michigan National Guard and Naval Militia of the State, and to Provide for the Organization of the Volunteer Militia, in Case of Emergency.

The people of the state of Michigan enact:

Section 1. That in case of threatened war or invasion of this state, or of the United States, the governor of this state is authorized by the issuance of the proper orders to cause any or all the companies of the Michigan national guard to be increased to a strength of not exceeding 150 enlisted men for each company.

Section 2. Whenever a company is increased in accordance with the preceding section to a strength of 100 men or more, such company shall be offered by a captain, one first lieutenant, and one senior and one junior second lieutenant. The non-commissioned officers of a company shall consist of five

sergeants of the line, and one commissary sergeant and eight corporals. When a company shall consist of over 100 men, there shall be eight sergeants of the line, and twelve corporals. In such case there shall be three musicians.

Section 3. In case troops of the state of Michigan are called into the field for the purpose of recruiting their organization, and of keeping the organization up to maximum strength, the governor may appoint and commission recruiting officers and paymasters, and assign them to duty at such points in the state as he may designate. Such officers may be of any rank not higher than major, and shall be paid the proper pay of officers of like grade in the United States army or navy.

Section 4. It shall be the duty of such officers to enlist and muster recruits for the organizations from this state that may be in the military and naval service under any order of the president of the United States, and for those which are being prepared for such service. Such officers shall organize, instruct, drill and discipline the troops and naval forces enlisted in such manner as they shall from time to time be ordered to do by the governor in accordance with military and naval laws, regulations and customs of service.

Section 5. In case the recruits so enlisted for the infantry arm of the service shall not be needed to fill the regiments in active service, or in case it shall be advisable to organize volunteer regiments, the governor by and with the advice and recommendation of the state military board may organize regiments of eight companies each, each company to consist of not less than 100 nor more than 150 enlisted men, with the same number of non-commissioned officers and musicians, and the same number of company officers of the same rank as are provided for in section 2 of this act.

Each regiment shall consist of two battalions of four companies each. The field officers of a regiment shall consist of one colonel, one lieutenant colonel and two majors. The staff shall consist of one surgeon with the rank of major, one assistant surgeon with the rank of captain, one chaplain with the rank of captain, one adjutant and one regimental quartermaster, each with the rank of first lieutenant. Skeleton regiments may be formed and recruited.

The non-commissioned staff shall be the same as that of an infantry regiment of the United States army.

The commissioned officers of regiments so organized shall be appointed and commissioned by the governor.

Regimental bands may be enlisted and mustered and shall consist of the like number of musicians as the band of an infantry regiment in the United States army at the present time. Officers and enlisted men shall be paid from the time they are placed on duty with the pay of like grades in the United States army.

Artillery and cavalry and naval organizations may be enlisted and, in case they shall be, these arms of the service shall be organized in the same manner as the regular establishment of the United States army and navy are organized in time of war, and the foregoing provisions as to recruiting and recruiting officers shall apply to their organization. Camps of instruction may be ordered.

Section 6. Whenever the organization of troops or naval forces, under this act, is not herein specially provided for, such organization shall, as nearly as may be, conform to the laws, regulations and customs of service of the United States army or navy.

Section 7. Whenever, in the discretion of the governor, the necessity for an increased strength of the companies of the Michigan national guard shall exist in the state of Michigan shall no longer exist he shall reduce such companies to the maximum strength provided for under the laws in force prior to the passage of this act. Such reduction shall be accomplished by mustering out all men unfit for service, and in the discretion of the governor all who shall apply for discharges. If these fail to reduce any company to its maximum strength under laws in force before the passage of this act, then such enlisted men as shall be recommended by their company commanders for muster out, shall be discharged.

If four company officers still remain to the companies, the junior second lieutenant shall be mustered out.

All such musters out and discharges shall be honorable, unless reasons exist under military laws for musters out and discharges of a different nature in individual cases.

Section 8.—In case of a tie vote on an election of officers in any organization of the Michigan national guard, the proceedings at the election shall be at once returned to the adjutant general, and the commander-in-chief shall appoint and commission officers to fill the positions for which such election was held; such appointments shall be for the same term as if such officers had been elected, and the appointees shall take rank from the date of appointment.

Section 9. In case the congress of the United States shall pass laws applying to the military or naval forces of all the states, or the president shall call for different organization of troops from that herein provided, this act shall be in force only so far as it is not in conflict with the laws of the United States, or with the call of the president. In either case above mentioned, troops shall be organized in accordance with the laws of the United States or the president's call as the case may be.

Section 10. Officers of the line, staff and general staff not on duty outside the state may be assigned to active duty in connection with the organization of troops under the provisions of this act in accordance with their rank, and when so assigned shall receive the same pay as officers of like grade in the United States army.

Section 11. All acts and parts of acts heretofore passed by the legislature of the state of Michigan in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

This act is ordered to take immediate effect.

Approved April 15, 1898.

AN ACT