

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,
Off-times More."

ANOTHER BIG LOT OF

RUGS

Just opened, in Smyrna, 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 serviceable than the old 3 plys.

We have just received 80 pieces of white, butter color and black Jaces,
well worth 10, 15, and 20c per yard. We place them on sale at 5c.
These will never 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 MFG CO., NEAR DEPOT.

Important Notice.

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

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WOOLENS

Suits, Overcoats, Vestings and Trousers, over 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.

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

J. J. RAFTREY.

ALASKA BETTER

An Interesting Letter Written by Chas.
Carpenter.

YACATAC BAY, March 18, 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 an
complete 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. 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 Alasca 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
did, 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 Blakely party had secured the boat
and the owners were in the soup in re-
gard to us three. The Blakely 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 of 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 \$80, 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 see 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 o-
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 consumption.
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. F.
and will be greatly missed by his associ-
ates in that work.

The funeral was held from the Cong-
regational 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.

FRI. FOSTER,
DON McCALL,
CLARA SNYDER,
AMY WHITMAN,
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 of an-
tislutule 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 Grandvet, 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 necessi-
tate 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
Gravestone 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
"Rock of Ages," Quartette
Eulogy, Mrs. J. S. Edmunds
"Blest be the Tie that
Binds," Chorus

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 Saviour, 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 mari-
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.

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 olive vinegar 15c gal.
Pickles 15c per doz.
25 lbs brown sugar \$1.00
Choice whole rice 5c a lb.
4 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 ginger snaps 5c a lb
5 boxes 8-oz. tacks for 5c
Heavy lantern globe 5c
Pint bottles eggcup for 10c
Choice honey 15 a lb
Choice table syrup 25c per gal
Good tomatoes 7c per can
Good sugar syrup 20c gal
8 cakes toilet soap for 10c

HIGHEST MARKET PRICE

FOR EGGS.

GLAZIER & STIMSON.

THE CHELSEA STANDARD.

O. T. HOOPER, Publisher.
CHELSEA, MICHIGAN.

WIDBERA DEFAULTER

HE GETS AWAY WITH \$118,000 IN GOLD.

City Treasurer of San Francisco, Pockets Gold Twenty Dollar Pieces and Replaces Them with Silver Dollars—Immigrants Robbed.

San Francisco Treasurer Loses.
City Treasurer Augustus C. Widber, of San Francisco, Cal., was found the other day to be a defaulter for at least \$118,000, 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 accounts, but to abstract gold from bags of gold coin in the city treasury and substitute silver dollars for \$20 pieces. He slit bags just below where they were tied and sealed and after removing coin sewed them again. It is not known how long his peculations had been going on or whether any of the bags of coin he tampered with had been passed by official 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 unfit for business. What led to his exposure was his conduct one night when he was seen in the local ten room very much intoxicated. He was dropped when in a condition of complete unconsciousness and detection of his theft. To one of his intimates Widber confessed he had taken \$118,000, but claimed he could make the shortage good if given time. It is believed the shortage will reach \$200,000. He is only protected in \$100,000 bonds. Widber is 31 years old. He was chief clerk under his father, who served two terms as city treasurer. When the elder Widber died suddenly July 2, 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 Somerlotte, pastor of the Reformed Church at New York, charged that the immigrant inspectors and hotelkeepers in New York were in a conspiracy to rob immigrants and that they had robbed them of thousands of dollars. Mr. Somerlotte says the eating and lodging house privileges for the entertainment of immigrants are sold by corrupt officials to certain parties by contract. He alleges that by an arrangement with certain hotel keepers and some of the immigrant inspectors any immigrant who has money is defrauded on various pretexts by the inspectors and is kept at one of the immigrant hotels and 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. Voecker of Columbus, O.; J. J. Lebermann of Louisville, O.; and C. M. Bous of Meadville, Pa., a committee to investigate the charges.

National League Standings.
Following is the standing of the clubs in the National Base-ball League:
W. L.
Chicago 3 1 Cleveland 2 2
Baltimore 3 1 Washington 2 2
Philadelphia 3 1 Louisville 2 4
Cincinnati 3 1 Brooklyn 1 4
Pittsburg 3 2 New York 1 4
Boston 3 2 St. Louis 0 4

Following is the standing of the clubs in the Western League:
W. L.
Indianapolis 2 0 Milwaukee 0 1
Columbus 1 0 Detroit 0 2
St. Paul 1 0 Kansas City 0 0
Omaha 0 1 Minneapolis 0 0

NEWS NUGGETS.

The House has passed the army bill presented at the request of the administration. There was no division and action was unanimously expeditious.

Prof. John Marcum, the noted geologist, died at his home in Cambridge, Mass. He was the friend of Agassiz and accompanied that great scientist on his memorable journey to the United States and Canada in 1848.

Officers attempt to arrest a gang of thugs in Coffeyville, Kan. The gang opened fire on the officers, killing William King, 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, vegetables, fruit, etc., from the United States, 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.

When in Missouri is recovering where damaged by the recent cold waves and is generally suffering from frost. The crops are suffering from frost and are in a state of ruin. The crops are suffering from frost and are in a state of ruin. The crops are suffering from frost and are in a state of ruin.

The 18-year-old son and 14-year-old daughter of the late Chas. L. Lefebvre, editor of the Gallatin (Mont.) Tribune, have been indicted for his murder. The poison taken by him is supposed to have been intended for the stepmother of the children.

WAR!

American Men-of-War Advance 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—Handling of Passports to Minister Woodford Definitely Put a Stop to All Peaceful Diplomatic Negotiations—Naval Battle With the Spanish Fleet 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 vessels 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 Islands and was fast approaching American shores.

On Wednesday, April 20, 1898, about 11 o'clock a. m., the Department of State served notice of the purposes of this Government by delivering to Minister Polo a copy of instructions to Minister Woodford, 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 forwarded to the State Department a request for his passports, which were furnished 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 received from Gen. Woodford a telegram showing that the Spanish Government had broken off diplomatic relations with this Government. The Spanish Government, having the text of the ultimatum of the United States from its own sources, did not wait for the United States minister to present the ultimatum, but sent him his passports. This course rendered unnecessary 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 morning says:

The Spanish Government, having received the ultimatum of the President of the United States, considers that the document constitutes a declaration of war against Spain and that the proper form of reply 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 possessions 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 Replaces His Portfolio.
Postmaster-General Charles Denny Smith was immediately nominated to succeed him. A Washington correspondent states that it is generally understood that Gary resigned because he opposed war and does not care to be connected with an administration that espouses it.

The official explanation of Postmaster General Gary's resignation had absolutely nothing whatever to do with his present 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 Involutions.

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 Kevero 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! 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 hastened to fill the last possible moment before suspending 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," he said. "Our plans of campaign are for obvious reasons, but proper subjects for discussion. I have no hesitation in saying, however, that we shall be prepared to cross the Gulf for active military operations in Cuba in conjunction with

NOW THEY ARE OFF!

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

The Sixth Infantry, quartered at Fort Thomas, near Cincinnati, moved Tuesday for Tampa, Fla.

The Ninth Infantry left Madison barracks, near Watertown, N. Y., at 11 o'clock Tuesday forenoon, proceeding for Mobile.

The Tenth Infantry, 511 strong, left Fort Snelling (Minn.) at 1 o'clock Tuesday afternoon.

The Twelfth Infantry, 511 strong, left Fort Snelling (Minn.) at 1 o'clock Tuesday afternoon.

The Thirteenth Infantry, 511 strong, left Fort Snelling (Minn.) at 1 o'clock Tuesday afternoon.

The Fourteenth Infantry, 511 strong, left Fort Snelling (Minn.) at 1 o'clock Tuesday afternoon.

The Fifteenth Infantry, 511 strong, left Fort Snelling (Minn.) at 1 o'clock Tuesday afternoon.

The Sixteenth Infantry, 511 strong, left Fort Snelling (Minn.) at 1 o'clock Tuesday afternoon.

The Seventeenth Infantry, 511 strong, left Fort Snelling (Minn.) at 1 o'clock Tuesday afternoon.

The Eighteenth Infantry, 511 strong, left Fort Snelling (Minn.) at 1 o'clock Tuesday afternoon.

The Nineteenth Infantry, 511 strong, left Fort Snelling (Minn.) at 1 o'clock Tuesday afternoon.

The Twentieth Infantry, 511 strong, left Fort Snelling (Minn.) at 1 o'clock Tuesday afternoon.

The Twenty-first Infantry, 511 strong, left Fort Snelling (Minn.) at 1 o'clock Tuesday afternoon.

The Twenty-second Infantry, 511 strong, left Fort Snelling (Minn.) at 1 o'clock Tuesday afternoon.

The Twenty-third Infantry, 511 strong, left Fort Snelling (Minn.) at 1 o'clock Tuesday afternoon.

The Twenty-fourth Infantry, 511 strong, left Fort Snelling (Minn.) at 1 o'clock Tuesday afternoon.

The Twenty-fifth Infantry, 511 strong, left Fort Snelling (Minn.) at 1 o'clock Tuesday afternoon.

The Twenty-sixth Infantry, 511 strong, left Fort Snelling (Minn.) at 1 o'clock Tuesday afternoon.

The Twenty-seventh Infantry, 511 strong, left Fort Snelling (Minn.) at 1 o'clock Tuesday afternoon.

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 Tuesday afternoon.

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The Fourteenth Infantry, 511 strong, left Fort Snelling (Minn.) at 1 o'clock Tuesday afternoon.

The Fifteenth Infantry, 511 strong, left Fort Snelling (Minn.) at 1 o'clock Tuesday afternoon.

The Sixteenth Infantry, 511 strong, left Fort Snelling (Minn.) at 1 o'clock Tuesday afternoon.

The Seventeenth Infantry, 511 strong, left Fort Snelling (Minn.) at 1 o'clock Tuesday afternoon.

The Eighteenth Infantry, 511 strong, left Fort Snelling (Minn.) at 1 o'clock Tuesday afternoon.

The Nineteenth Infantry, 511 strong, left Fort Snelling (Minn.) at 1 o'clock Tuesday afternoon.

The Twentieth Infantry, 511 strong, left Fort Snelling (Minn.) at 1 o'clock Tuesday afternoon.

The Twenty-first Infantry, 511 strong, left Fort Snelling (Minn.) at 1 o'clock Tuesday afternoon.

The Twenty-second Infantry, 511 strong, left Fort Snelling (Minn.) at 1 o'clock Tuesday afternoon.

The Twenty-third Infantry, 511 strong, left Fort Snelling (Minn.) at 1 o'clock Tuesday afternoon.

The Twenty-fourth Infantry, 511 strong, left Fort Snelling (Minn.) at 1 o'clock Tuesday afternoon.

The Twenty-fifth Infantry, 511 strong, left Fort Snelling (Minn.) at 1 o'clock Tuesday afternoon.

The Twenty-sixth Infantry, 511 strong, left Fort Snelling (Minn.) at 1 o'clock Tuesday afternoon.

The Twenty-seventh Infantry, 511 strong, left Fort Snelling (Minn.) at 1 o'clock Tuesday afternoon.

The Twenty-eighth Infantry, 511 strong, left Fort Snelling (Minn.) at 1 o'clock Tuesday afternoon.

The Twenty-ninth Infantry, 511 strong, left Fort Snelling (Minn.) at 1 o'clock Tuesday afternoon.

The Thirtieth Infantry, 511 strong, left Fort Snelling (Minn.) at 1 o'clock Tuesday afternoon.

The Thirty-first Infantry, 511 strong, left Fort Snelling (Minn.) at 1 o'clock Tuesday afternoon.

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THE CHICKAMAUGA AND OHIO, BEING DELIVERED TO THE QUEEN AND CROWN AT LEXINGTON FOR TRANSPORTATION TO CHICKAMAUGA.

The Third Cavalry, stationed at Jefferson 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.



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

Four twelve-mile motor cars 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 battery B, of the First Artillery, from Washington barracks, started on its southern journey. The cars left the city amid the cheers and waving of handkerchiefs of a large crowd.

The Louisville and Nashville handled twenty-four train loads of soldiers through the Louisville gateway and sixteen 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 Cavalry from Fort Myer passed through Washington City early Tuesday morning to the railroad station, on their way to Chickamauga. They passed in review before Gen. Alger and Gen. Miles, and were greeted by crowds along the streets.

Two light batteries of the Third Artillery departed from San Francisco for Chickamauga Tuesday. The troops marched down Market and Fourth streets between living lines of cheering thousands. 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 Chicago, but was transferred to the Panhandle tracks to the outskirts and continued on the long journey South. The second section, with the baggage and officers' baggage, left during the night.

The Nineteenth Infantry left Fort Wayne, Mich., for Mobile about 7:30 o'clock Tuesday night. Fully 5,000 persons were present to cheer the men on as they marched down Michigan avenue in Detroit to take the special train that awaited them. Gov. Pingree was present to watch the troops depart. The regimental 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 gathering of an unprecedented nature. Nearly every man, woman and child waved an American flag and cheered every sign of the boys in blue. All business was suspended, the schools closed, the Legislature adjourned and even the Supreme Court fled up on the capital steps to wave their hands.

New Jersey was the first State permitting 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 Fighting the Spaniards—Captain Maynard, Commanding the Gunboat Nashville, of the North Atlantic Squadron, Has First Honors of War—Powers Notified 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 volunteer army passed Congress Friday afternoon. 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 invasion of Cuba can immediately follow.

The Senate and House conferees reached an agreement in the morning before Congress convened. The measure was immediately reported and adopted. According to the agreement the Senate received from its first amendment concerning the time in which the organized militia 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 retained, but the number was limited to 10,000. The Senate received from its amendment making it compulsory for the President and company militia officers to receive their commissions from the governors of their respective States, and feeling it up-tional, as fixed by the House, to remain as it was, the Senate voted to remain as it was.

The capture of Spanish ships 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 proclamation is a notice to the world and stops the vessels of neutral nations from entering the harbor of Havana with merchandise or supplies of any sort. The proclamation 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 Vista, 1,000 tons, having on board a cargo of lumber. She was taken seventeen miles south of Key West. The cruiser fired a six-pounder and the Spaniard surrendered. The Buena Vista was bound from Pensacola, Miss., for Rotterdam with lumber. The Nashville fired a blank shot, which the Spaniard ignored. This was followed by a shot from a six-pounder. The Buena Vista 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 navy of the capture of the Spaniard set the people of Key West frantically 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 auxiliary cruisers to be known as patrol boats. This cruiser New York is likely to be transferred to the flying squadron and be replaced at Key West by the battleship Massachusetts.

Belongings of the victims of the Maine, recovered by divers from the wreck and being held by the Navy Department subject to the disposition of the families of the dead men.

Secretary Long has purchased the first class steamships Yorktown and Yosemite, and some smaller gunboats, for two war ships and several torpedo boats from Chile and Argentina.

John Jacob Astor, president of the Pullman, East Wayne and Western Railway, has offered to place his road at the disposal of the State government 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 Virena left Havana she took on board a number of rapid-fire coast defense guns, and also private papers of the captain general, the archives of the Spanish Government.

In our contest with Spain, a great majority of the people of England believe that we are wholly in the right and pursuing a course identical with British policy 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.

SPAIN MUST GET OUT.

Senate and House Unite on Hostile Resolutions.

CUBA'S FREEDOM HAS COME.

Decried that the Foreign Yoke on the Island Shall Be Shattered.

ACTION THAT MAY MEAN WAR.

President McKinley Directed to Use Our Whole Military Force.

House Joins with the Upper Body in Recognizing the Independence of the People, but Not of the Present Government of Cuba. Final Vote Shows 310 in Favor of Freedom and 8 Against It. Result Achieved After All Day and Nearly All Night Sessions of Both Bodies and Conference Between Committees.

Washington correspondence. A great intervention to drive Spain from Cuba, whose people are declared free, was ordered by the people of the United States, through Congress, at an early hour Tuesday morning, after a long discussion in both branches of the national legislature.

By a vote of 310 to 8 the House of Representatives Tuesday morning, amid scenes of great excitement, declared for the independence of the people but not of the present republic of Cuba. The Senate an hour earlier took similar action. It was a long and stubbornly fought battle between the upper and lower branches of Congress, but it ended in an agreement reached in conference, which was ratified by both houses. The Senate was forced to concede. It yielded the recognition of the republic of Cuba, and voted to adopt the resolution in the same form as it came from the foreign relations committee, with the exception of the Teller amendment, which disclaims any intention of the part of the United States to exercise sovereignty in Cuba. This was retained.

The resolutions as finally adopted recognize the people of Cuba as free and independent. They demand that Spain immediately withdraw her troops and navy from Cuba and Cuban waters, and direct the President to use the army and navy of the United States to carry the decree of Congress into effect.

Action by the Senate. The United States Senate at 9 o'clock Saturday night after three hours consumed in talk, adopted the Cuban resolution reported from the foreign relations committee with the minority amendment reported by Senator Teller. It was a composite resolution, containing



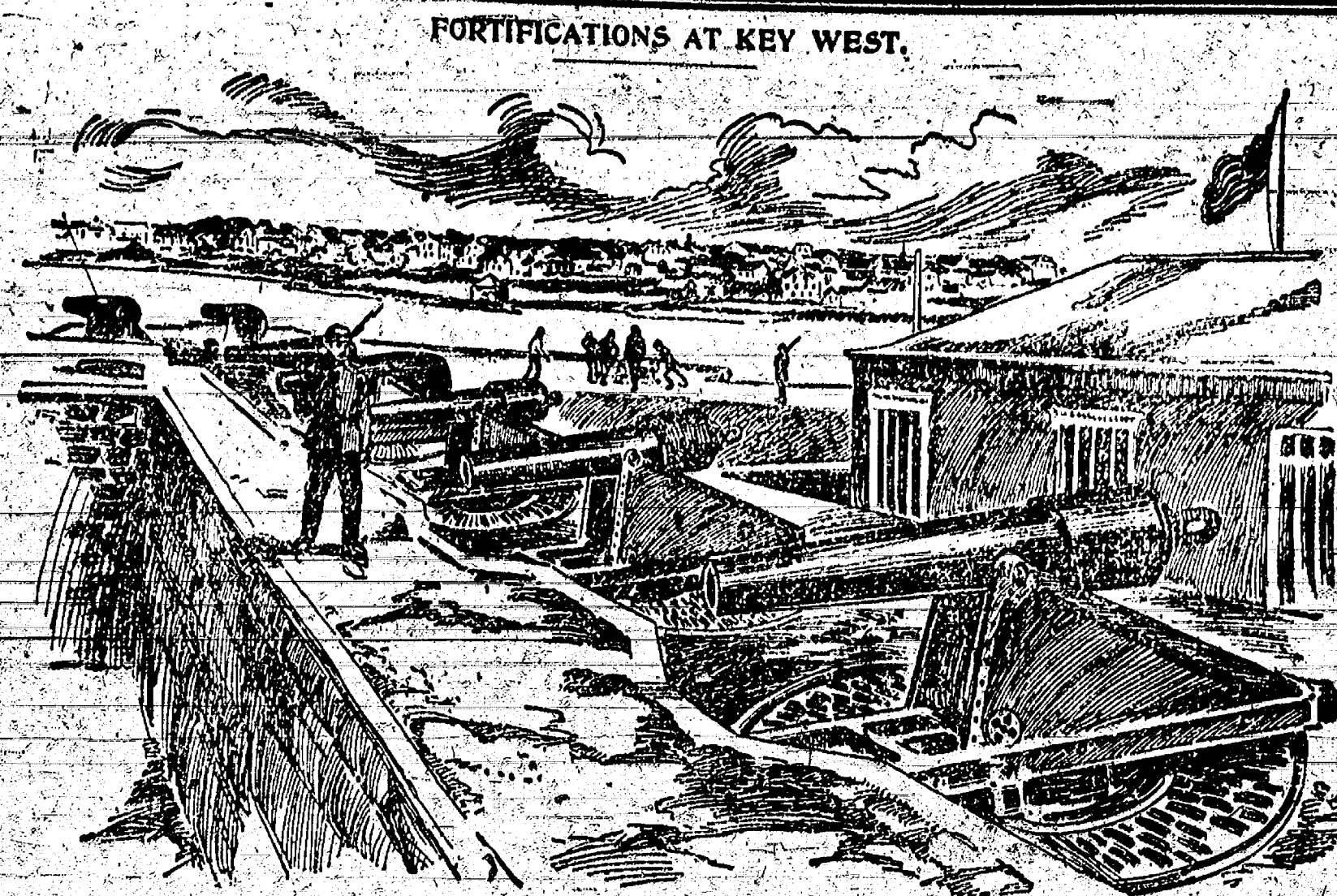
SEN. MAXIMO GOMEZ.

as it did the Senate preamble, the House enactment clause, the Senate majority resolution with the incorporation of the Teller amendment for recognition, and having added to it the Davis declaration of intentions.

"Free Cuba and the independence of the island republic" was the shibboleth of the Senate throughout the four days of debate which ended Saturday night. The contest was between those who favored recognition and those who opposed recognition and wanted only intervention. Recognition won by a majority of four.

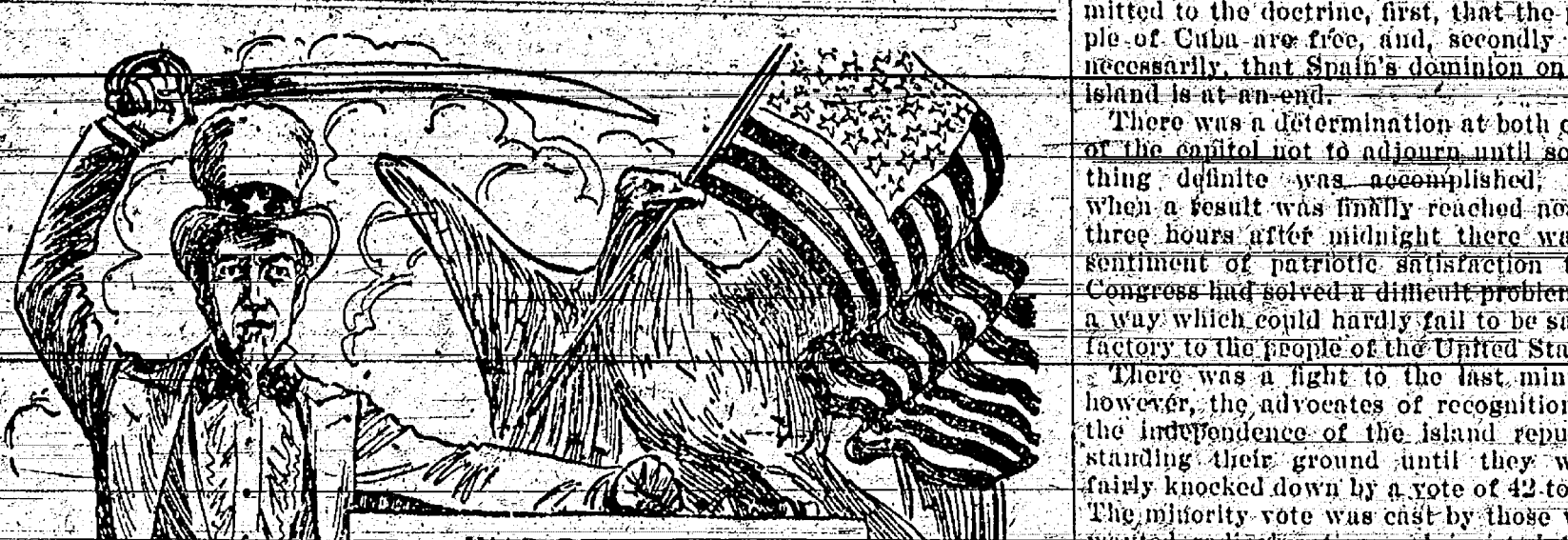
All day long the battle waged with earnestness, vigor, ability, and eloquence. The resolution passed in the Senate of the United States. From 10 o'clock in the morning until the moment of the final vote the intensity of the interest did not abate for an instant. Under the agreement limiting the duration of the speeches, except in expedient instances, to fifteen minutes, every Senator who so desired had an opportunity to express his views. A total of twenty-five Senators addressed themselves to the momentous question under consideration during the day and night, under the rule, elaborate arguments were impossible; the speeches were characterized by an impassioned force and eloquence rarely heard in or out of the halls of the American Congress.

It was not until the first vote—that on the amendment of Mr. Teller of Indiana—that had been taken that the Senate was brought face to face with the tremendous importance of its action.



FORTIFICATIONS AT KEY WEST.

his sent by serious illness. So deep was his patriotic interest in the pending question, however, that he notified Mr. Spooner of Wisconsin, with whom he was paired, that he could not deem it fair to hold him to the pair and would, therefore, release him in order that he might vote. In the semicircular area back of the



WAR RESOLUTION.

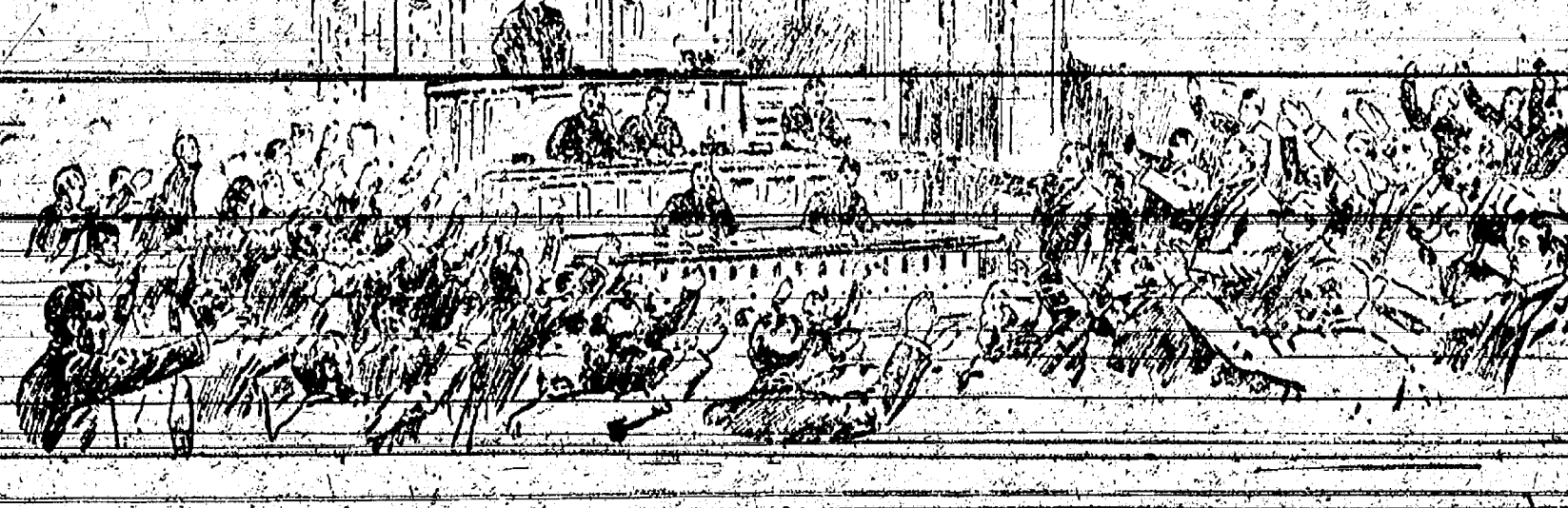
Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled: That the people of the island of Cuba are and of right ought to be free and independent. That it is the duty of the United States to demand, and the government to insist, that the government of Spain should relinquish its authority and government in the island of Cuba and withdraw its land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters. That the President of the United States be, and he hereby is, directed and empowered to use the entire land and naval forces of the United States and to call into the actual service of the United States the militia of the United States to such extent as may be necessary to carry these resolutions into effect.

pendent. This result, uniting Congress with the President, was reached only after a series of consultations running along during the afternoon and the better part of the night. The parliamentary struggle was so intense that most of the people at the Capitol seemed to forget that they were involved upon the momentous question involving the crash of a nation, the loss of life, and the birth of a new nation. Passion and prejudice ran high, but to the credit of the American people it must be said that in spite of the apparent heat of the occasion there was not a single disgraceful scene nor an angry word to go into the nation's history.

When the House met at noon it was after a recess of two hours, necessitated by a feeling that, for as the Senate was not in session, the House should not receive its resolution. As soon as the noon hour arrived, however, there was immediate action. A vote of 156 to 73 was taken on the question of recognition and not words, and accordingly, bent and broken, the House passed the resolution. The pressure from their own side of the House in favor of the resolution was too strong to be overcome. The Republican leaders refused to accept all of the Senate resolutions, except those portions recognizing independence in any way. This was adopted by a vote of 110 to a vote of 156, and from that time on the sole struggle was over the question of independence. The firm stand taken by the House made it evident to the Senate that independence of the republic could not be possibly recognized, and it had been the only thing at stake the Senate would have added early in the evening.

The House had gone farther, however, to prevent any declaration of independence, even for the republic of Cuba, and had taken the words "free and independent" from the people of the island of Cuba and of right ought to be free and independent, making it read "that the people of the island of Cuba are and of right ought to be free and independent."

These two great words of three letters each, the two great representative bodies of the American people locked horns for many weary hours. The words, small though they were, it is apparent, were vitally important, for when left out



RESOLUTIONS DECLARING CUBA FREE AND INDEPENDENT PASS THE HOUSE.

TEXT OF CUBAN RESOLUTIONS.

The full text of the resolutions passed by the Senate and House and signed by President McKinley follows:

Joint resolution for the recognition of the independence of the people and republic of Cuba, demanding that the government of Spain relinquish its authority and government in the island of Cuba and withdraw its land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters, and directing the President of the United States to use the land and naval forces of the United States to carry these resolutions into effect.

Whereas, The abhorrent conditions which have existed for more than three years in the island of Cuba, so near our own borders, have shocked the moral sense of the people of the United States and created an intense feeling in the harbor of Havana, and cannot longer be endured, as has been set forth by the President of the United States in his message to Congress of April 11, 1898, upon which the action of Congress was invited; therefore,

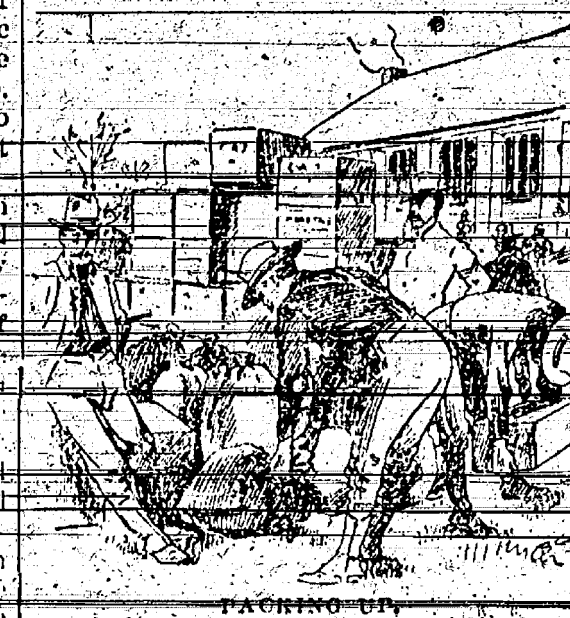
Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:

1. That the people of the island of Cuba are, and of right ought to be, free and independent.
2. That it is the duty of the United States to demand, and the government to insist, that the government of Spain should relinquish its authority and government in the island of Cuba and withdraw its land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters.
3. That the President of the United States be, and he hereby is, directed and empowered to use the entire land and naval forces of the United States and to call into the actual service of the United States the militia of the United States to such extent as may be necessary to carry these resolutions into effect.
4. That the United States hereby disclaims any intention or intention to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction, or control over said island, except for the pacification thereof, and asserts its determination, when it is accomplished, to leave the government and control of the island to its people.

TO ARM THE CUBANS.

War Department Figures on Rifles and Ammunition for Insurgents.

The War Department has obtained complete official information in regard to the strength and utility of the Cuban army, to be employed in conjunction with the United States troops, in the expected



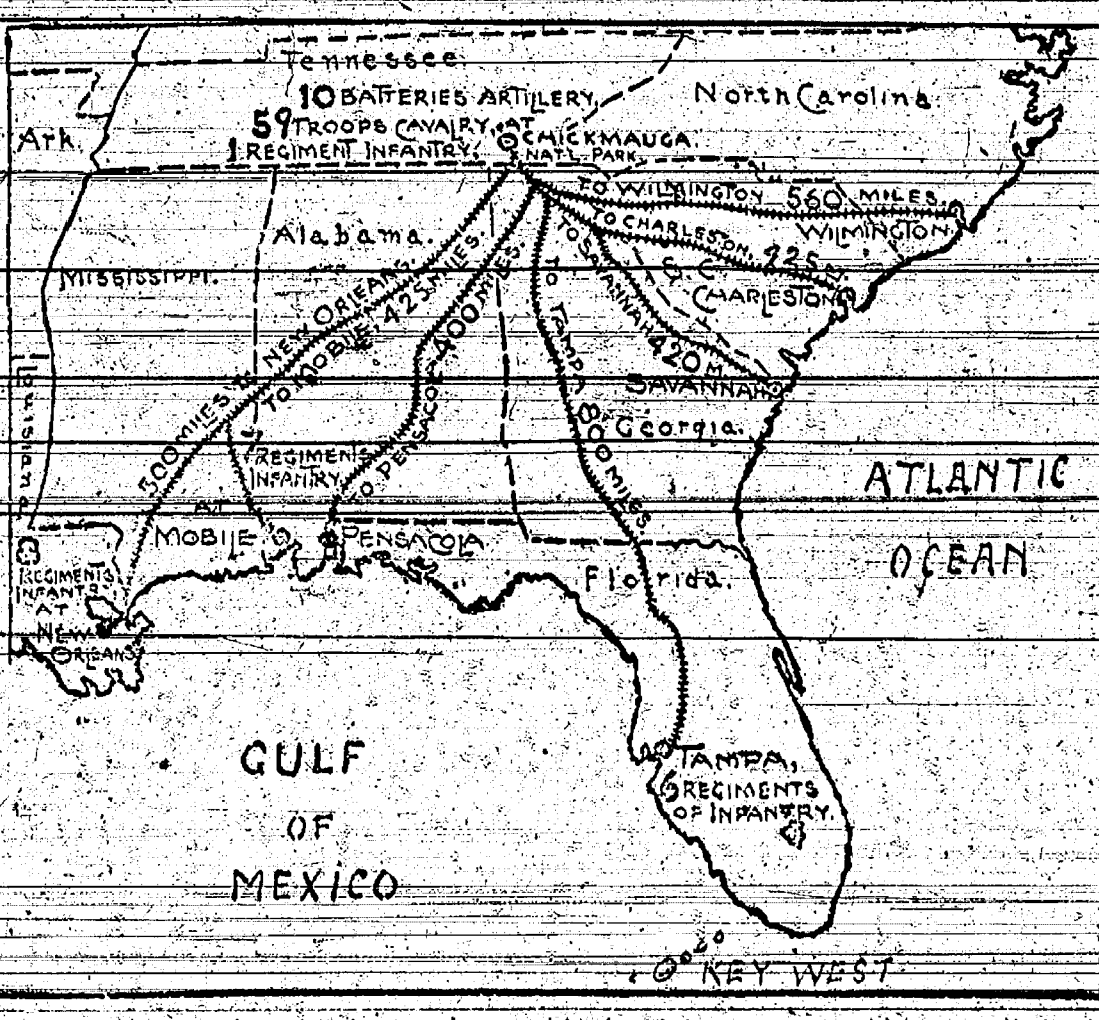
ARMING UP.

recognition of Cuba. It is said that if the United States would supply 60,000 rifles, with ammunition, the Cubans would provide a man for every rifle. With an army of this size, the insurgent leaders believe that they would be able to march on Havana and capture it, even without aid.

This statement is made by Gen. Gomez, the Cuban commander-in-chief. The War Department has been informed from reliable sources that about 5,000 Cubans in the United States would join the army of occupation if this Government would supply them with arms, ammunition and provisions. The positive assurance is given that the number would not be less than that and it probably would not be much greater.

It is said on authority which is satisfactory to the army administration that

DISTRIBUTION OF TROOPS FOR AN ADVANCE ON CUBA.



if the Cuban army could be supplied with rifles and ammunition they would not lose a moment, even in a midsummer campaign, in striking a telling blow to the Spanish forces in Cuba, because the insurgents know what a tremendous advantage they possess over the Spanish in the rainy season.

DAYS OF '01 RECALLED.

Hearty Reception Given Twenty-Fifth on Its Way to Chattanooga.

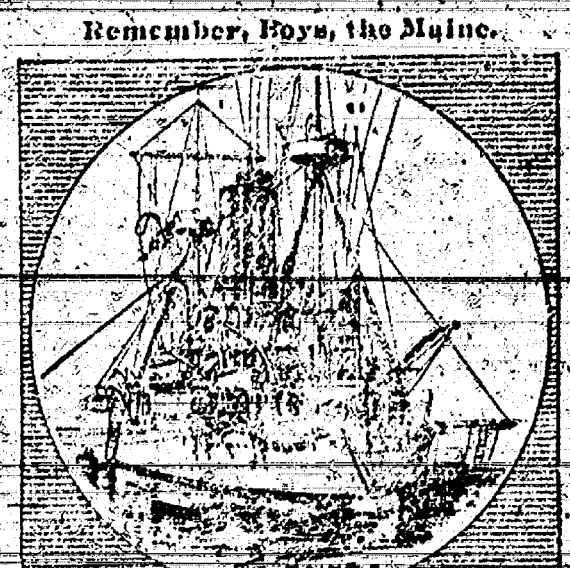
If a doubt existed regarding the patriotism and heroic feeling of the residents of Illinois, Indianapolis, Tennessee, and the line of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad, it would have been swept away by the reception given the Twenty-fifth Infantry as it passed along toward the front. In every town, on every street crossing and on the depot platforms men waved their arms in frantic token of approval, and in most instances accompanied their gestures by cheering. The larger towns where the train stopped for a few moments the crowd piled so closely in upon the cars that it was impossible for the soldiers to leave the train at all.

In 1861, said Colonel Fort at Nashville, and these scenes along the way are very similar to those that greeted us as we went to the front thirty-seven years ago.

Cosmopolitan Lee will command the Virginia volunteers.

SONGS OF THE HOUR.

Remember, Boys, the Maine.



THE MAINE.

Where hovers over the nation a mighty cloud of war,
A threatening storm is coming, we see it from afar.
And many heartless anglers, all ready for the fray,
There are thousands all in order, the blue beside the gray.

And while the drums are beating and from the bugles' mouth
A note to arms is sounding, from the North and from the South,
These bluffs are mighty choruses, one long and loud refrain,
When we strike for Cuba Libre, remember, boys, the Maine!

In this chorus are the voices of men with many scars,
Who battled in the Southland against the stripes and stars.
There are veterans of the veterans who battled for the North,
Who were the blue at Shiloh and faced the cannon's mouth.

They followed different banners and different anthems gave,
The South sang for the Southland, the North for the Union.
But now we are united, have one chorus, one refrain,
When we strike for Cuba Libre, remember, boys, the Maine!

Mothers, sisters, sweethearts, when you hear the war alarms,
And the drum beats go rally, and the bugle calls to arms.
And you have the train of thousands from the North and from the West,
From the valley and the Southland, hastening onward to the East.

When you strike for Cuba Libre, remember, boys, the Maine!
When you strike for Cuba Libre, remember, boys, the Maine!

At the thought of starting for you from Old Hickory Jackson's State,
Attention, Americans!
Line up all proud and straight,
For you will be sent to Cuba from Old Hickory Jackson's State.

The Dons themselves may recollect Old Hickory Jackson's name,
For he looked out down in Florida and covered 'em with shame.
So may they still and stand where now we stand,
At the thought of starting for you from Old Hickory Jackson's State.

Attention, Americans!
And strike a winning note
When you march away to Cuba from Old Hickory Jackson's State,
St. Louis Republic.

The Flag Goes By.
Hats off!
Along the street there comes
A host of banners, a host of drums,
And loyal hearts are beating high,
Hats off!
The flag is passing by,
The nation's emblem.

Local Brevities

Wanted, a bright boy at The Standard office.

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. Lock with property on Middle street east, consideration, \$750.

The diphtheria scare is over and the quarantined family, that of James Spear, 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 Chester Steam Laundry for some time is now clerking for H. L. Wood & Co.

J. Cook 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. H. Frank. 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.

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

The subject at the Baptist church, Sunday evening, will be "Enslavement." 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 8 to 6:30 p. m. and the evening church service from 7 to 8 o'clock at the Baptist church.

There will be an adjourned meeting of the Woman's Union, L. O. T. M. at G. A. R. hall next Tuesday evening, May 8. All members are requested to be in attendance.

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

Geo. Kellly 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 & Derek 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 today last week and subpoenaed Jacob Kahan 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. Rouder for \$5000 damages, alleging that he made a mistake in compounding an acetate prescription, which resulted seriously for her.

Died, Sunday, April 24, 1898, at the home of her parent, Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Buss of Freeborn, Miss Mary K., aged 38 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.

Alram Lighthall, the supervisor of Sylvan, Washenaw county, is expected to run for sheriff over there this fall. As Alram 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 Congress at Ann Arbor. Mr. Brown began his 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 who 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 so, 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. K. Foster, 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 fact that was seen of the team they were going south at a furious gallop.

Report of school in district number 3, Lynden 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 Collins and Madge Young have not unspelled 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 C. 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 peacefully, 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 Hilsinger; 1st Lieutenant, James Brittenbach; 2nd Lieutenant, Earl Lowery; 1st sergeant, Herman Smith; 2nd sergeant, George Van Huse; 3rd sergeant, Henry Munten; 1st corporal, Bruce Avery; 2nd corporal, J. U. Palmer; 3rd corporal, Warren Boyd; 4th corporal, Chris Bower; 5th corporal, John Bower, president, Orin Riemenschneider; secretary, John Driscoll; treasurer, Martin Bower.

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

Personal Mention

Fred Fuller spent Sunday at Jackson. Alfred Piegur spent Sunday at Jackson.

J. P. Wood was a Dexter visitor Saturday. George E. Davis spent Grand Lodge this week.

N. K. Freer was a Jackson visitor Sunday. J. G. Webster was a Dexter visitor Wednesday.

Mrs. Emma Gilliam was a Detroit visitor this week. Miss Beatrice Beeson spent last week at Ann Arbor.

Sheriff Johnson of Ann Arbor was in town Monday. Mr. and Mrs. H. 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 Coughlin 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 Maima 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 Remond 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 Garthhouse and Little 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. Get your calling cards at The Standard office. "The latest out."

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Why don't you pay the printer?

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 SHOES

of men's, boys' and children's. 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.

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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.

Do you contemplate buying a SURREY, BUGGY, PLATFORM OR ROAD WAGON?

Then call and see my large stock and get prices.

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

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

CHAS. STEINBACH.

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

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In Pain?

In the Back?
Then probably the kidneys.
In the Chest?
Then probably the lungs.
In the Joints?
Then probably rheumatism.

No matter where it is, nor what kind you need have it no longer. It may be an hour, a day, or a year old; it must yield to

Dr. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral Plaster

Immediately after applying it you feel a soothing, warming, strengthening power. It quiets congestion; draws out inflammation. It is a new plaster.

A new combination of new remedies. Made after new methods. Unlike any other plaster.

The Triumph of Modern Medical Science.

The Perfect Product of years of Patient Toil.

Placed over the chest it is a powerful aid to Ayer's Cherry Pectoral in the treatment of all throat and lung affections.

Placed over the stomach it stops nausea and vomiting; over the bowels it controls cramps and colic.

Placed over the small of the back, it removes all congestion from the kidneys and greatly strengthens weakness.

For sale by all Druggists.

J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Baker's Chocolate

celebrated for more than a century as a delicious, nutritious, and flesh-forming beverage, has our well-known

Yellow Label on the front of every package, and our trade-mark "La Belle Chocolatiere" on the back.

NONE OTHER GENUINE.

MADE ONLY BY WALTER BAKER & CO. LTD., DORCHESTER, MASS.

"IRONING MADE EASY"

ELASTIC STARCH

A GREAT INVENTION REQUIRES NO COOKING MAKES COLLARS AND CUFFS STIFF AND NEAT AS WHEN FIRST BOUGHT NEW

PREPARED FOR LADIES BY J. C. HUBINGER BROS. CO. KEOKUK, IOWA, NEW HAVEN, CONN.

ONE POUND OF THIS STARCH WILL GO AS FAR AS A POUND AND A HALF OF ANY OTHER STARCH.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY J. C. HUBINGER BROS. CO. KEOKUK, IOWA, NEW HAVEN, CONN.

This starch is prepared on scientific principles by men who have had years of practical experience in fancy ironing. It contains no lye and no caustic soda. It is the only starch manufactured that is perfectly harmless, containing neither arsenic, lead, or any other substance injurious to linen and can be used even for a baby's powder.

For sale by all wholesale and retail grocers.

Do You Know that There Is Science in Neatness? Be Wise and Use

SAPOLIO

FRESH WATER FOUND IN ROCKS.

Field Fit to Drink Found at a Depth of 100 Feet.

In a late number of the Geographical Journal we find a communication from Sir Clements Markham, who describes how Baron Nordenskiöld reasoned out the possibility of finding fresh water by boring strong crystalline rock.

Baron Nordenskiöld's idea was that by boring through the granite rocks he would strike water-bearing fissures. He therefore selected the rocky hills on the Swedish coast which served as pilot and light stations, and completing borings found sweeter water lying in the fissures.

In the depth of 100 feet, the texture of the surface rock preventing the salt water from percolating through, and communicating with the sweeter water lying in the fissures. In the same number of the Geographical Journal there is an article by Mr. J. E. Martel on "British Caves and Speleology."

Mr. Martel describes a descent into caves near Enniskillen, as well as other descents in Ireland, and also describes what he saw of underground rivers and lakes in Derbyshire and in Yorkshire.

In the case of the Irish caves he says their flowing waters must have an outlet under the sea, as there is no other way to account for the phenomenon. We refer to these matters, as they interest cable engineers, and bear upon a paper read before the Institution of Electrical Engineers during last session by Mr. Bonest.

In this paper it was stated that it was believed by some engineers that submarine telegraph cables were laid on a continental slope, and in a direction more or less parallel to the coast line, were liable to interruption from the effects of an outburst of submarine water. Deductions from the evidence furnished by Baron Nordenskiöld and Mr. Martel seem to increase the belief in the theory referred to in Mr. Bonest's paper. Electrical Review.

Fabulous Wealth.

The "mineral wealth" of newly found mining regions largely run by syndicates is in too many instances a fable. The prospectors are sure and promise more rewards. No one will go unwardly in the matter of improved health who use regularly Hostetter's Stomach Bitters for malaria and dyspepsia.

Another Remarkable Pompeii.

Another Roman villa has been dug up at Herculaneum, on the slopes of Vesuvius, near Pompeii, where the great find of silver ornaments was made two years ago. The walls are covered with beautiful frescoes, chiefly landscapes and marine. One represents a bridge over a river, with an angel fishing with a line. Four white jars were in the cellar, and seven skeletons have been found in the excavation.

Coughing Leads to Consumption.

Kramer's Balsam will stop the cough at once. It is your drug of choice and a sample bottle free. Sold in 25 and 50 cent bottles. Go at once; delays are dangerous.

Cracking Up an Obscurity.

"What is this thing you mean," asked the city editor, "by comparing the art to frozen quinine?"

"I meant to say," said the new reporter, with proud humility, "that it was bitter cold."—Indianaapolis Journal.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

Take laxative, ironing tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c.

George III. was passionately fond of music, and during his madness could always be calmed by the sound of an organ.



Uncle Sam Says: This is America's Greatest Spring Medicine.

Take it Now to Sharpen Your Appetite, Vitalize Your Blood, and Overcome That Tired Feeling.

Go to your druggist and get a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla and begin to take it today, and realize at once the great good it is sure to do you.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Is America's Greatest Spring Medicine.

She Knows How to Be Clean.

A young man, upon whose upper lip the first faint signs of adolescence had begun to manifest themselves, had become deeply enamored of a maiden several years his senior.

His home, and hers as well, was in an ambitious college town in the middle West, among whose municipal regulations—but let us not anticipate.

He had been under the influence of the tender passion for a period certainly not less than four weeks, and could wait no longer to know his fate. One eventful evening, after walking up and down in front of her home until nearly 10 o'clock, he went up the deserted ramp the hill, and was admitted.

The young lady received him in the parlor, and without loss of time he declared himself in the most impassioned manner.

There was a brief silence.

Then the deep tones of a distant bell were heard.

"Harry," she said, putting him gently on the head, "there goes the curfew. Come earlier next time. Good night."

Shake Into Your Shoes.

Allen's Foot-Powder is a powder for the feet. It cures painful, swollen, smarting feet and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age.

Allen's Foot-Powder makes tight-fitting shoes feel easy. It is a certain cure for itching, chafing and hot, tired, nervous, aching feet. Try it today. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores. By mail for 25c in stamps. Trial package FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, 10 Roy, N. Y.

He Won Her Sympathy.

"Young man," said the magistrate, severely, "the evidence is conclusive against you. You tried to kiss the plaintiff against her will. Have you anything to say before sentence is passed upon you?"

"Only this, judge," replied the young man, who was about as handsome a specimen as you could find in a day's journey. "Only this, judge—that I am exceedingly sorry that I did not succeed. When I look upon the beautiful face and rosy-red lips of the plaintiff, I feel that if I had succeeded in kissing her I would have paid the fine with the greatest ease."

"Judge," uttered the fair plaintiff, "if you don't mind I would like to withdraw the charge."

There Is a Class of People.

Who are injured by the use of coffee. Recently there has been placed in all the grocery stores a new preparation called GRAIN-O, made of pure grains that takes the place of coffee. The most delicate stomach receives it without distress, and but few can tell it from coffee. It does not cost over one-fourth as much. Children may drink it with great benefit. 15c. and 25c. per package. Try it. Ask for GRAIN-O.

Uncle Sam's Big Pay Roll.

The total number of officeholders in the civil service of the country is 178,717. The aggregate salaries amount to \$80,580,827. The classified list of officeholders numbers 87,198, leaving in the unclassified list 91,519, of which number about 60,000 are fourth-class postmasters. These figures are furnished by the Civil Service Commission at Washington.

Lane's Family Medicine.

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

London's Largest Telegraph Office.

The largest telegraph station in the world is at St. Martin's-le-Grand, London. There are about 3,000 operators, and of whom are women.

Hall's Sarsaparil Cure.

is a constitutional cure. Price 75 cents.

The speed of our fastest ocean steamers is now greater than that of express trains on Italian railways.

There's a Cure for Consumption in the Feet of a Fish.

George W. Lotz, Fish Doctor, La., Aug. 20, 1890.

Why are not more sermons equally as good as they are long?

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, cures the pain and soothes the inflamed membrane. Price 25c a bottle.



Senator Morrill of Vermont celebrated his 68th birthday Thursday night by a reception at his residence in Thomas circle.

He was born at Stratford, Vt., on the 14th of April, 1810. He has served thirty-one years in the United States Senate, longer than any other man, and before his first selection was ten years in the House of Representatives.

The venerable gentleman is still in excellent health, although he is not so spry and industrious and enduring as he was when he first came to Washington, forty-one years ago.

Letters and telegrams of congratulations poured in upon him. The President, the Vice-President, the Supreme Court, the foreign ambassadors and ministers, the entire Senate and a large number of other friends, including every person of prominence in public life, attended his reception.

The members of the executive committee of the Brewers' Association, which represents 90 per cent of the brewers of the United States, who came to Washington to resist the imposition of the tax upon beer, have yielded and have gone back to their homes with an agreement with the Committee on Ways and Means that the proposed additional tax of \$1 a barrel will not be objected to, provided a provision is made for a rebate of 7 1/2 per cent for beer that is spoiled.

This would make the tax \$1.85, instead of \$2 a barrel, which would not be felt. Beer sells at wholesale at an average price throughout the country at 16 cents per gallon, and 80 cents a gallon at retail. The committee thinks, therefore, that this allows a sufficient margin for an additional tax.

The authorities, besides making an investigation of questions relating to privileges and the neutrality of goods, have been examining the matter of the United States and Spain to determine what sections would continue in force in time of war. It is a general principle of international law that war abrogates treaties between belligerents, but should the nations proposing war have engaged themselves in such treaties to perform certain specific acts during hostilities, such engagement must be observed.

There is a great deal of patriotism being expressed through the mails and over the telegraph lines. The President receives bushels of messages every morning from people who commend or condemn him.

At the War Department it is said more than 1,000,000 men have offered their services to the Government in case of war, among them four members of Congress—Senator Pettus and Representatives Wheeler of Alabama, Campbell of Illinois and Broussard of Louisiana.

The transportation of coal across the Atlantic will be an insuperable obstacle to the operations of the Spanish fleet, and when their present supplies of coal in Cuba and Puerto Rico are exhausted their ships will be powerless.

At the same time, a declaration by this Government that coal is contraband would render our own fleet powerless upon the other side of the Atlantic and cut 1,000 miles from our own coast in any direction.

William Jennings Bryan and William McKinley met Thursday morning for the first time in several years, when the former called at the White House with Senator Murphy of New York to pay his respects. It was during the regular hours for receiving congressional visitors, and therefore Mr. Bryan remained but a moment, exchanging compliments, but having no serious conversation.

Gen. Miles is of the opinion that 100,000 men could be transported to any point on the Gulf or Atlantic coast in the South within forty-eight hours. The fact that this can be done was demonstrated by the feat performed by the railroads during the recent big celebration in Washington, when 100,000 men were brought into the city and taken out again inside of twenty-four hours.

Since the Maine disaster letters by the hundreds have poured in at the White House and the War and Navy Departments from patriots who are anxious to volunteer, or who have suggestions to offer for the defense of the government or the discomfiture of the Spaniards.

While the ministry at Madrid was talking peace and offering concessions, Gen. Blanco was issuing orders for assistance, and the navy issued orders for military contingents of Cuba and the enlistment of every man between the ages of 16 and 60 "for the defense of the territory."

Great disappointment was expressed at the War Department over the report of the army reorganization bill in the House. The authorities were confident that regulars could do much more effectively service in Cuba than the State militia, offered by men of their own number.

The Ways and Means Committee of the House proposes a war tax on beer and manufactured tobacco. It is probable also that a stamp tax will be imposed on all bank paper and legal documents. The revenue from these sources is estimated at \$100,000,000 a year.

Representative Wheeler of Alabama introduced in the House a resolution extending the limits of Congress to Congress General for the courage, efficiency and good judgment he displayed in the performance of his duties as colonial general at Havana.

The stand of the Cuban Junta against intervention without recognition of Cuban independence aroused opposition in Congress to turning the affairs of the island over to the insurgents after the Spanish have been expelled.

Secretary Gage has notified that negotiations with a syndicate for a loan to the Government had been begun, and has stated that money need for war purposes would be borrowed direct from the people.

Why She Wanted a Pint. Ethel is small, but extremely good-natured, and therefore to be trusted to run on household errands.

"The other day her mother called her from her play and said, 'Ethel, I want you to run over to the grocer's and get me a quart of vinegar.'"

Ethel looked thoughtful and hesitated. "I'd rather get a pint, mamma," she answered.

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S. G. BUSH
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Formerly resident, physician U. of M.
Hospital.
Office in Hatch block. Residence op-
posite M. E. church.

G. E. HATHAWAY
GRADUATE IN DENTISTRY.
To remove the cause for extracting teeth
I have a preparation which positively
contains no cocaine or other injurious in-
gredients and will not cause soreness of
gums but aids nature to heal them rapid-
ly. Gas administered when desired.
Upper and lower sets of teeth pos-
sibly crown and bridge work that in-
cludes natural teeth to perfection as well
as give good service to wearer.
Office over Bank Drug Store.

R. McCOLGAN
Physician, Surgeon & Accoucheur.
Office and residence corner of Main
and Park Streets.
Graduate of Philadelphia Polytechnic
in diseases of eye, ear, nose and throat.
CHLSEA, Mich.

FRANK SHAYER
Proprietor of The "City" Barber
Shop, in the new Babcock Building
Main street.
Barber room in connection.
CHLSEA, 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. L. AVERY
DENTIST.
All kinds of dental work done in a
quiet and thorough manner.
Special attention given to
children's teeth. Nitrous oxide and
local anesthetics used in extracting.
Permanently located.
Office over Kempf Bros. Bank.

W. S. HAMILTON
Veterinary Surgeon.
Treats all diseases of domesticated ani-
mals. Special attention given to lam-
eness and horse dentistry. Office and re-
sidence 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, May 31, June 28, July 26, Aug. 30,
Sept. 27, Oct. 25, Nov. 23. Annual
meeting and election of officers Dec.
27th.
J. D. SCHULTZMAN, Sec.

R. P. CARPENTER, W. R. C. NO. 210.
meets the Second and Fourth Friday to
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 dis-
count for cash. Old machines taken in
exchange. Supplies and repairing of all
kinds.
Office with L. P. LINSEY, 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. 9—Atlantic Express 7:00 a. m.
No. 12—Grand Rapids 10:40 a. m.
No. 4—Express and Mail 3:15 p. m.

TRAINS WEST:
No. 3—Express and Mail 10:00 a. m.
No. 13—Grand Rapids 6:30 p. m.
No. 7—Chicago Express 10:20 p. m.
O. W. ROGERS, Gen. Pass & Ticket Agt.
E. A. WILLIAMS, Agent.

Real Estate!
If you want a really desir-
able building lot, or if you
want a house that is al-
ready 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 are satisfied. The people of the
United States are now buying Casca-
rta Candy. Candy is a favorite treat of
everybody. It is a good thing to have
a candy that is so good. It means a profit
regulator for everybody the year round. All
druggists 10c, 25c, 50c a box, cure guaranteed.

EXTRA SESSION LAWS

Eight Bills Passed by the Michi- gan 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 force of the National Guard
and increasing the number of companies
and troops for the National Guard.

During the extra session of the legis-
lature 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 in-
creasing the membership of companies
of the National Guard from eighty to
150, the bill making an appropriation
for the National Guard, and increasing
the membership and increasing the
number of companies of the National Guard.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION.

Expressing sympathy for the Cuban
people in their struggle for independence.
Whereas, the Michigan legislature, in
regular session assembled, one
year ago, expressed its sympathy for
the Cuban people in their struggle for
independence, and

Whereas, war still continues on
the island of Cuba, presenting the most
horrible, pitiable and revolting con-
ditions, and calling forth expressions of
sympathy from all mankind.

Resolved, That 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 un-
fortunate island and the boon of inde-
pendence be again established.

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 con-
gress of the United States on the unan-
imity of their courageous action taken
on the emergency war measure, and
herewith assure the national adminis-
tration 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 reso-
lutions be forwarded by the secretary
of state to President McKinley and
the president of the national senate and
the speaker of the house for communi-
cation to those respective bodies.

Approved April 15, 1898.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION.

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

Resolved, That the bills be printed
and bound in the usual form and style
3,000 copies of the official journal of this
extraordinary session of the legisla-
ture, 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 deter-
mine.

Approved April 13, 1898.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION.

Directing the Board of State Auditors to
Settle and Adjust the Claims of the Mil-
itary Department for Clerical Services,
Bathrooms and Lodging, for Insurance,
for Laundry Claims, Laundry, for
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 auditor general's
office consists in investigating bounty
claims, furnishing certificates of ser-
vice 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 con-
ducted for the current year and the
year 1897 at the expense of the national
guard fund;

Resolved, by this house (the senate
concurring), That the board of state
auditors be, and is hereby authorized
and directed, to cause the work herein
into the expense of such work and de-
termine as to what amount of the same
should rightfully be paid from the gen-
eral fund for the years 1897 and 1898.

And it is further resolved, That the
national guard fund, 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 up-
on the general fund, the amount of the
same to be placed by 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 pro-
vided 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 there-
after, the question of the general re-
vision of the constitution shall be sub-
mitted 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 man-
date of the constitution, the secretary
of state is hereby required to give no-
tice of the same to the electors at the
general election of this state, the time
prior to said election required by law,
and the said electors are hereby re-
quired to give the general notice re-
quired 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 Con-
stitution—YES."

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

"For a general revision of the Con-
stitution—NO."

The people of the state of Michigan
enact:

Section 1. That section 36 of act
No. 184 of the public acts of 1893, en-
titled "An Act to Provide for the Enroll-
ment of the State Militia," be and the
same is hereby amended so as to read
as follows:

Section 1. That section 36 of act
No. 184 of the public acts of 1893, en-
titled "An Act to Provide for the Enroll-
ment of the State Militia," be and the
same is hereby amended so as to read
as follows:

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

AN ACT.

To Amend Section 3 of Act No. 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 3 of act No. 140
of the session laws of 1897, the same be-
ing chapter 103 of Howell's Annotated
Statutes, relating to the licensing and
taxing of express companies incorpo-
rated 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 of license by the
state treasurer, that the company, as-
sociation or individual making the
statement shall pay into the state treas-
ury 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 treas-
ury under the provisions of this act, and
to issue as many copies of the annual
certificate of license as may be de-
sired by the company, association or in-
dividual for each agent or place of
business of said express company, as-
sociation or individual in this state.

Approved April 15, 1898.

AN ACT.

To Suspend the Returning by the Audi-
tor 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 legisla-
ture of 1898, no action shall be brought
to compel the auditor general to re-
fund 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 involved in the auditor gen-
eral's petition for the subsequent year
the suit for which was declared invalid.

Section 2. That, during the time
above limited, no money shall be re-
funded to the purchaser of any lands
for the taxes delinquent thereon, where
such sale of such lands has been de-
clared 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 Homeowners.
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 legisla-
ture of 1898, no action shall be brought
to compel the auditor general to re-
fund 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
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eral's petition for the subsequent year
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Section 2. That, during the time
above limited, no money shall be re-
funded to the purchaser of any lands
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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.

To Protect Members of the State Militia.
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 national
guard, 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 pe-
riod of service.

Section 2. The property of such citi-
zens, serving as above mentioned,
shall be exempt from execution, levy,
seizure, or attachment for debts con-
tracted 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 citi-
zen, by limitations, might operate to
make such debts or obligations void.

Section 3. This act shall not be con-
strued as repealing any law of this
state now in force upon the same sub-
ject.

This act is ordered to take immediate
effect.

Approved April 15, 1898.

AN ACT.

To Amend Section No. 30 of Act No. 184
of the Public Acts of 1893, Entitled
"An Act to Provide for the Enroll-
ment of the State Militia."

The people of the state of Michigan
enact:

Section 1. That section 30 of act
No. 184 of the public acts of 1893, en-
titled "An Act to Provide for the Enroll-
ment of the State Militia," be and the
same is hereby amended so as to read
as follows:

Section 1. That section 30 of act
No. 184 of the public acts of 1893, en-
titled "An Act to Provide for the Enroll-
ment of the State Militia," be and the
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ment of the State Militia," be and the
same is hereby amended so as to read
as follows:

ment, organization, equipment, main-
tenance and discipline of the naval mil-
itia of the state, approved May 31,
1897, as amended by act No. 211 of the
public acts of 1896, be and the same is
hereby further amended so as to read
as follows:

Section 30. For the purpose of pro-
viding the funds necessary for organiz-
ing, maintaining and equipping the
forces of the state naval militia, it shall
be the duty of the auditor general at
the time of apportioning the state taxes,
to apportion among the several coun-
ties of the state, each year, in propor-
tion 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 resi-
dent of this state, which sum shall be
apportioned to the several counties in the
same manner with other state taxes and
shall constitute and be designated as
the state naval militia fund. All pro-
visions 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 collec-
tion 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 di-
visions 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 govern-
ment. No moneys except those ap-
propriated by law for use, support
and maintenance of the naval militia
shall be used for any such purpose, and
all moneys raised and appropriated for
military purposes shall, unless other-
wise expressly provided by law, be
deemed to be raised and appropriated
for the sole and exclusive use, sup-
port and maintenance of the land
forces of the state militia.

This is ordered to take immediate ef-
fect.

Approved April 15, 1898.

AN ACT.

Authorizing a War Loan and Providing
for the Disbursement of the Proceeds
Thereof and for a War Loan Sinking
Fund for the Purpose of Liquidating the
Loan.

Whereas, the United States has
declared a conflict with Spain, and 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, to
the purpose of organizing a national
guard, naval militia and the volun-
teer militia for the purpose of repelling
invasion or deterring the state and na-
tion in time of war against all enemies
and opposers who ever to purchase and
contract for a loan or loans for such
sums or sums of money as may be nec-
essary 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 ex-
ceed 4 per cent. (4) per annum, pay-
able annually on the first day 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 man-
ner 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 effect-
ing the loan or loans by this act au-
thorized, the governor and state treas-
urer are hereby empowered and direct-
ed 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 placed by the governor and
state treasurer with the war loan sink-
ing fund, and the proceeds of such
bonds shall be credited to the war
loan sinking fund and the interest
thereon shall be paid out of the same.

Section 3. The proceeds of all bonds
issued under this act shall be placed in
a box to be provided for that purpose
and shall, in the presence of the gov-
ernor 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 ap-
plicable to the redemption of said
bonds. The numbers thus determined
shall be the ones used in the advertise-
ment herein provided. Provided fur-
ther, That in case the treasurer shall
at any time before the state is author-
ized 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 Organiza-
tion 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 and
all companies of the Michigan national
guard not exceeding 100 enlisted men for
each company.

Section 2. Whenever a company is
increased in accordance with the pro-
visions of section 1 of act No. 100 men
or more, such company shall be com-
manded by a captain, one first lieutenant
and one junior and one junior second
lieutenant. The non-commissioned of-
ficers of a company shall consist of a

sergeant of the line, and one com-
pany 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 mul-
tiple.

Section 3. In case troops of the state
of Michigan are called into the field
for the purpose of recruiting them origi-
nally and of keeping the organizations 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 of-
ficers of like grade in the United States
army or navy.

Section 4. It shall be the duty of
such officers to enlist and muster re-
cruits for the organizations from this
state that may be in the military and
naval militia, and in order of the
president of the United States, and for
those which are being prepared for
such service. Such officers shall or-
ganize, 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 ac-
cordance with military and naval laws,
regulations and customs of service.

Section 5. In case the recruits so en-
listed for the infantry arm of the ser-
vice shall not be needed to fill the re-
giments in active service, or in case it
shall be advisable to organize volun-
teer 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 enlist-
ed men, with the same number of non-
commissioned officers and musicians,
and the same number of company of-
ficers 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. Two
field officers of a regiment shall con-
sist of one colonel, one lieutenant col-
onel 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 re-
quired.

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

The commissioned officers of re-
giments 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 or-
ganizations 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 fol-
lowing provisions as to recruiting and
organizing 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, regula-
tions and customs of service of the
United States army or navy.

Section 7. Whenever, in the discretion
of the governor the necessity for an in-
creased strength of the companies of
the Michigan national guard then with
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 men
fail to reduce any company to its max-
imum strength under laws in force be-
fore the passage of this act, then such
enlisted men as shall be recommended
by their company commanders for must-
er out, shall be discharged.

If