

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. 20.

CHELSEA, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, JUNE 30, 1898.

WHOLE NUMBER 488

Wanted at the Central City Bakery

500 people to eat bread, cakes, pies, macaroons, angel food, ice cream and candies. Don't loaf on the streets, come inside and get all the loaf you want at 5 cents apiece. The sign of Central City Bakery is now in sight. Do not miss it.

ICE CREAM A SPECIALTY.

STEGMILLER & VOGELBACKER.

Chelsea Telephone No. 5.

PANTS. * PANTS.

Hot weather makes Pants, but they don't last long, but RAFTREY THE TAILOR makes Pants that will last for years, and will

FOR THE NEXT THIRTY DAYS

to close a large line of stripes and plaids at \$3.50 to \$5.50, Summer suits at \$16.00 to \$20.00.

Dress Suits a Specialty.

RAFTREY, THE TAILOR.

BICYCLES

AT

YOUR OWN PRICE.

That is the way we are now closing them out.

Chelsea Manufacturing Co.,

Office near Depot.

LIVED ON RAW DOG

Elmer Bates. Who is in Alaska.
Lost in a Storm and
Nearly Starved.

AWAY FROM CAMP THREE WEEKS

Another Very Interesting Letter from
Charles Carpenter.

HILL CAMP, Four Miles West
of Alsace River, Third Glacier.
May 24, 1898.

I will start where I left off in my last letter and you can see just what we have been through. We landed on the first of April and pitched our tents on the beach with a high hill behind us, to start up as soon as we got ready, which we did the following Monday, and we got our freight and tent on top of that hill before anyone else, and found that we had another one to go right at, and then a short one to go down and cross over an ice bridge onto the glacier, and then up, oh, such a long and high one for about four miles to the end of the trail, as Prof. Hill had opened it only that far for fear of its being closed with snow before we could get to it.

We worked night and day until we had gotten it all up with our tent, which we were the first ones to set up on the new camp ground, or rather camp snow, for you could look as far as you could see, and nothing but snow, ice and snow white mountains could be seen in any direction. We got to our new home at about 1:30 a. m., and dug a hole in the snow about three and a half feet deep to set our tent in, and banked the snow up higher than the peak of our tent and all around it, to protect it from the wind which was blowing to beat the band.

After we had gotten everything ready it began to snow, and it kept it up for four or five days, so that we were not bothered with any company until after the storm, and we were glad of it, for we were short of wood and only had one fire a day on which to get our meals, and then we went to bed to keep warm, which we did in good shape with all our woolen blankets and clothes on us. After they all caught up with us our troubles began.

The trail was not broken any farther than our tent, and Mr. Herman (the man who had engaged Prof. Hill) wanted a good long trail broken ahead, to the river if possible. Prof. Hill came to me and wanted to know if I would go with him. I told him that I would go in a party to help break the trail as far as he went. We hustled around and got nineteen men, fifteen of whom wore snow shoes, and the balance to draw sleds with provisions for four days, which was considered about twice what was needed. After everything was ready, Elmer came to me and said that he would rather go with the Professor and have me stay back and see to getting the freight up, and after we had talked the matter over between ourselves we concluded to do that way.

The next Monday the whole party started out expecting to be back all right. Mull and myself got our sleds out and started to draw freight out ten miles on the new trail, and worked hard all day over a soft road, going in to our knees at almost every step. Elmer took his sled with his blanket and gun on it, and dragged it behind him. He wore snow shoes for the first time in his life, and I must say that he did well with them, for he kept up with the rest of the crowd besides drawing his sled. When Mull and myself had gotten about six miles out we met Elmer coming back, and we were in hopes that they had given up going any farther that day, but when he got up to us he said that they had decided to go right on, and that he would take what provisions I had on my sled, which he did.

Mull and I kept at our freight and got it all out about nine miles, but about 250 besides our baggage and tent, when we met a man coming back who said that all the boys on the trail were starving to death, and that we would have to get to them with provisions as soon as possible. We were at the farther end of the trail when we saw him so that we would have to walk back to camp before we could get anything to take to their relief. There was one party who had moved their tent ahead of their goods and they told me that I could go and sleep with them and that they would fit me out in the morning and send one of their party if no one else would go.

You see that the Professor and Elmer with the rest of the men had been gone five days when we received word from them. Early the next morning three other men and myself started out after them with provisions enough to last two weeks or a little longer tied on one sled. We all had to wear snow shoes, and one

man had to go ahead with a pole and feel through the new snow for their trail, while the other three pulled the sled. We walked all day as fast as we could go, and it was no easy job either, until about 4:30 o'clock in the afternoon when we thought that we could make out a man with the field glass, about two or three miles ahead. We had just about concluded to stop for the night but when we saw this object we kept on, and it proved to be a man trying to get back to camp. When we got up to him he was just about done for. He said that he had left the Professor and Elmer in the woods that morning about twenty-five miles away, and that he and ten others had started for camp. In a few minutes we saw more men coming and they kept stringing along until they got up to us, where we had decided to camp for the night except the Professor and Elmer and three others who had stopped out on the trail.

It seems that it was farther to the woods than Prof. Hill thought for and he also wanted to go through a new pass if possible, so he had concluded to stay one or two days if Elmer would stay with him, and have a look around. Elmer told him that he would, so they stayed together upon the promise of one of the men that he would see to it that provisions were sent to them at once.

We fed the men as they came in and then went to bed in a hole dug in the snow. The next morning it stormed so hard that we could not see three rods away, so we had to stay in our hole all that day and the next night. The second day was clear so we sent the men back to camp, and started on after the Professor and Elmer and the three men on the trail. We met the latter about 4 o'clock that afternoon. One of these men was the one who had promised to get grub to the woods. I don't know what was the matter with him, but he told us that there was no use going for them for we could not find them if we did, that they were all right, had lots of game, etc. For some reason or other I did not take any stock in what he said but insisted that we should go on, which the boys were glad to do. We gave them some food and started on, and after going two or three miles we dug another hole in the snow and turned in for the night, and stayed in that hole for seven nights and six days, with the storm raging terribly outside. We could hardly see to the end of our sled. I had broken my compass and the other one in the party had been lost the day before we got into the hole, so there we were like rats in a hole, at least twenty-five miles from any known man with the snow blowing at least seventy-five miles an hour, and in the meantime we were eating up the grub that was to save the Professor and Elmer if we should be able to find them, which began to look quite doubtful.

On the morning of the seventh day it cleared up. We had about two quarts of broken hard tack and about two pounds of salt pork left, so we decided to start for camp at once and send someone else out. We got back the second day with fine weather all of the time, but no word had been received from Elmer. Well to make a long story short, in just three and a half weeks from the time they left us I got word that both the Professor and Elmer had been found, both of them more dead than alive from starvation and exposure. It seems that Elmer mistrusted the man that had told him to stay, and he prevailed on the Professor to start for camp. They did so and were caught in the same storm that we were. They got lost on another glacier, they had no blankets, only one tarpaulin, slept any way that they could, ate up all their grub and finally killed their faithful dog and ate him raw without any salt. After the storm they were so weak that they could not climb up the glacier so they had to go back. There they got some game until their ammunition gave out, and then they were in it again, unless help soon came, which it just did and that was all. But is all over now, with the exception that they are both weak yet, but are gaining fast.

We have got all our freight and our tent and baggage to within three or four miles of our destination. We have got two claims staked out, Elmer and I have been out prospecting and hunting and now we are taking a rest for a few days. There is plenty of game here, lots of beautiful lakes that look very deep. Within a stone's throw of our tent door there is a stream that has a fall of at least five hundred feet down the side of the mountain. Wild flowers are in bloom on the mountain side and the green is growing on one side of us and on the other there are snow banks from two to twenty feet deep. Robins and almost all other kinds of birds are in large numbers, and bumble bees, flies and mosquitos are here in abundance.

We are going to our permanent encampment soon. I think that we will build our cabin then. It is on a beautiful lake right down among the mountains, all by itself. There is first-class outlook for gold in there in the neighborhood, besides nice timber for shade, wood and lumber, also lots of game and fish right at our feet. We have found gold on both of our claims, right on top of the ground, but of course not in paying quantities, but we expect great things from them when we get at it.

Base Ball.

There will be a ball game at Recreation Park on Monday afternoon, July 4, at 3 o'clock, between the men on the west and east sides of Main street. The losing side will be required to buy the ice cream for the winners and the scorers and the umpires. No swearing at the umpires will be allowed. The following will be the players for the west side: Alton Fletcher, Martin Conway, L. P. Vogel, Geo. P. Staffan, J. B. Cole, S. C. Stimson, Fred Roedel, Henry Stienbach and Edwin Whipple. The following players will do their best for the reputation of the east side: Fred Schussler, J. Seckinger, P. A. Gerard, Henry Eisle, J. E. McKune, J. K. Gillam, Wm. Arnold, Ralph Freeman, and A. E. Winans. Umpire, C. W. Maroney.

Real Estate Transfers.

Wm Buxton and wife to S G Buxton, York \$1,400.
Charlotte E Nichols to Walter H Nichols, Ann Arbor \$1.
Frank T. Merry to Samuel W. Merry, Ann Arbor \$1.
Thomas Birkett to Emma M Hall Dexter \$2.
Nicholas Streeter to Wm O Thomas and wife, Ypsilanti \$200.
Margaret R Clancy to Jos L Rose and wife, Ann Arbor \$4,000.
Mary M Duncan to John P Renwick, Salem \$1.
John A Chase to John P Renwick Salem \$1.
A D Parson et al to Alvira C. Lovelidge, Ypsilanti town \$1,600.
Mary Mann to Wm F Rehffuss and wife, Ann Arbor \$3,500.
Ellen B Tuttle to Frank A Norton, Ypsilanti \$200.
Viola Warner to R. W. Hemphill, Ypsilanti \$1,300.
Barbara Frinkle to Frederick, Lima \$1.

SCHOOL REPORT.

Names of Pupils Who Have not Been Absent nor Tardy.
Superintendent's report for the current year to date, June 24, 1898:
Total number enrolled..... 405
Total number transferred..... 8
Number re-entries..... 174
Number left, all causes..... 267
Total number belonging at date..... 333
Number of non-resident pupils..... 59
Number of pupils not absent or tardy 219
Percentage of attendance..... 95
W. W. GIFFORD, Supt.

HIGH SCHOOL.

Warren Boyd	Mabel Brooks
William Burkhart	Ethel Cole
Frank Fenn	Florence Collins
Charles Finkbeiner	Carrie Goodrich
Earl Finkbeiner	Myrtle Irwin
Earl Foster	Eva Luick
Chauncey Freeman	Florence Martin
Ralph Holmes	Mabel McGuiness
Fred Johnson	Lena Miller
Don McCall	Evelyn Miller
Ward Morton	Cora Noyes
Henry Mullen	Linna Runciman
Leigh Palmer	Alice Savage
Faye Palmer	Nellie Savage
O. Riemenschneider	Bertha Schumacher
Paul Schaible	Helene Steinbach
Orley Wood	Lillie Wackenhut
Edith Bacon	Emma Wines
Mary Broesamle	Edith Boyd

CARRIE McCLASKIE, Teacher.

NINTH GRADE.

Leonard Beissel	Katie Collins
Warren Geddes	Matie Hammond
Enid Holmes	Grace McKernan
Carl Plowe	Emily Steinbach
Mary Whalian	Amy Whalian
Edward Zincke	Edith Drury

Genevieve Young

FLORENCE N. BACHMAN, Teacher.

SEVENTH AND EIGHTH GRADES.

Lee Ackerson	Bertie Steinbach
Archie Alexander	George Speer
Mabel Bacon	Rosa Zulke
Louella Buchanan	Herman Foster
Arthur Edmunds	Benjamin Frey
Josie Foster	Cora Nickerson
Edna Raymond	Barbara Schwicklerath
Warren Spaulding	Josie Bacon
Edward Reed	Helen Burg
Rollin Schenk	Grace Cooke
Herbert Schenk	Harry Foster
Cora Stedman	Leila Geddes
Edward Tomlinson	Howard Holmes
Lillie Blaich	Leland Foster
Walter Kantlehner	Rudolph Kantlehner
Christina Kaimbach	Cone Lighthall
Dwight Miller	Charles Miller
Wirt McLaren	Helen Eder

MAMIE E. FLETCHER, Teacher.

SIXTH GRADE.

George Keenan	Viola Lemmon
Willis Schwicklerath	Russell McGuiness

Continued on eighth page.



A PLACE FOR EVERYTHING

And EVERYTHING in its PLACE

Is the way to do business. We want you to know that the

BANK

DRUG

STORE

Is the Place for

MIXED PAINTS.

Our Rubber Mixed Paint is made to wear and give satisfaction

Remember it When you buy.

We also carry Decorating Paints in all colors and all sized cans.

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
4 lbs new prunes 25c
Sultana seedless raisins 8c
8 lbs best oatmeal 25c
4 1/2 lbs crackers for 25c
Pure cider vinegar 18c gal.
Pickles 5c per doz.
23 lbs brown sugar \$1.00
Choice whole rice 6c a lb
6 boxes axle grease for 25c
7 cans sardines for 25c
6 doz. clothes pins for 5c.
25 boxes matches for 25c
Pure spices and extracts
7 bars Jaxon soap for 25c
Try our 25c N. O. molasses
Best pumpkin 7c per can
Fresh gingersnaps 8c a lb
5 boxes 8 oz tacks for 5c
Heavy lantern globe 5c
Pint bottles catsup for 10c
Choice honey 10 a lb
Choice table syrup 25c per gal
Good tomatoes 7c per can
Good sugar syrup 20c gal
3 cakes toilet soap for 10c

We try to make the BANK
DRUG STORE the most satisfac-
tory and economical place in
Chelsea for you to buy GROC-
ERIES.

HIGHEST MARKET PRICE

FOR EGGS.

GLAZIER & STIMSON.

CHOICE MEATS

Sausage or Lard call on

ADAM EPPLER.

SPECIAL SALE

NEW SPRING MILLINERY.

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

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

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

CONATY & DERCK.

THE CHELSEA STANDARD.

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

CAST-IRON DRAGONS.

THEY CAUSE A MILLIONAIRE MUCH TROUBLE.

Brazilian Magnate, Who Has Been Fair Plunder for New York Traders, Turns on Them—Cause of Late Disorder in Perana Explained.

Woes of a Millionaire.

The woes of a man with money was aired before Justice Olcott, in the city court in New York. The man with money and money is Senor Eusebio de Faria de Teixeira, a Brazilian nobleman, who came to New York about two years ago with a train load of gold and diamonds. He was defendant in a suit brought by Eugene Kulinski & Co., manufacturers of cast iron dragons, dragons and other beasts and fowl intended for the adornment of the castles of the rich. The contention of Kulinski & Co. was that the firm had manufactured for Senor Teixeira a pair of cast iron dragons worth \$244, for which he had refused to pay. Senor Teixeira, while admitting a fondness for cast iron dragons, denied that he had ordered a pair from Kulinski & Co. Right here is where some of the woe comes in. There is ground for belief that some of the jurymen thought Senor Teixeira was a Spaniard and refused to decide in his favor. Senor Teixeira speaks Spanish and looks like a Spaniard, but he is not Spanish in his sympathies. He is the loudest shouter for Cuba libre outside of the junta and wears Cuban flags as big as two-dollar bills in the lapel of his coat. The testimony showed that all the negotiations between the Kulinski firm and the opulent Brazilian had been conducted in Spanish, and the effect on the jury was marked. The rest of the woe was brought out by the trial of this case. Senor Teixeira, ever since his arrival in New York, has been kept well before the public through the efforts of a trained corps of press agents. In all of the stories printed about him great stress has been laid on his wealth. Columns of space have been devoted to the great palace he is building at 918 West End avenue. He has been besieged by tradesmen anxious to sell him goods. They have bombarded him with Spanish, English, Italian, French, German and Yiddish and have filled his house with things he does not want. For a long time he paid for everything brought to him. He has now decided to pay for nothing he does not order. His lawyers have sixty summonses served on him by tradesmen who have delivered goods. He is going to fight them all.

Turks Explain the Disorder.

In reference to certain published statements, the Turkish legation at Washington makes the following declaration: "The frequent murders and pillages, committed by Christians of Perana, under the instigation of Montenegro, have exasperated the Mussulman population of the district and having forced them into reprisals, some alterations and disorders have occurred, and during these disturbances a number of huts of villagers have been destroyed. Turkish troops sent immediately in sufficient numbers to the spot at once restored order. His imperial majesty, the Sultan, has magnanimously accorded full and complete amnesty to the persons implicated in this affair and generously ordered the rebuilding of the destroyed huts and the reinstallation into their old homes of the Christian inhabitants who had crossed over to Montenegro."

Race for the Pennant.

Following is the standing of the clubs in the National Baseball League:

W. L.	W. L.
Cincinnati .36 19	New York .27 27
Boston .35 20	Philadelphia .22 28
Cleveland .33 21	Brooklyn .22 30
Baltimore .33 22	Washington .20 35
Chicago .31 25	St. Louis .20 35
Pittsburg .30 25	Louisville .19 39

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

W. L.	W. L.
Indianapolis .34 19	Milwaukee .29 24
Kansas City .32 21	Minneapolis .19 34
St. Paul .33 22	Detroit .19 34
Columbus .28 20	Omaha .13 34

\$300,000 Fire at Louisville.

The entire strength of the Louisville, Ky., fire department was summoned to combat a fire in the wholesale tobacco district, which for a time threatened to do enormous damage. In twenty minutes the walls of Smead & Co.'s iron foundry were tottering and in an hour property to the value of \$250,000 had gone up in smoke. Smead & Co. occupied the buildings extending from Main to Market street between Eighth and Ninth streets. Their loss is \$300,000. The Phoenix Hotel, a block east in Market street, caught from the sparks and was partially destroyed.

NEWS NUGGETS.

Arkansas Democrats have nominated Dan W. Jones of Pulaski for Governor. Charley Fincher, aged 13 years, accidentally shot and killed Otto Covey, a red 11, at Mayfield, Ky.

The Fitzgerald block, one of the finest brick and stone buildings in the business district of Lincoln, Neb., was totally destroyed by fire.

Miss Mila McGrew of Johnstown, Ohio, has become insane as the result of fright. The sight of two men standing harmlessly by the curb on a dark street caused her fright.

The Sultan of Turkey, according to the Frankfort Zeitung, has purchased 3,000 square yards of land near Jerusalem, which he will present to Emperor William as a site for a German monastery.

Richard P. Bland, the noted free silver advocate, who represents the Eighth Missouri district in Congress, has been re-nominated by acclamation.

In St. Louis, Mo., Samuel L. Lindsey, a bookkeeper for the Bargandine-McKittick Dry Goods Company, was shot and killed by his brother-in-law, Herbert G. Everingham.

The Missouri crop report says that some ground intended for corn will be used for other crops. Reports of serious damage by chinch bugs and rust to wheat have been received from many sections. Oats are rusting badly.

THE DAY WE CELEBRATE.

TEN LITTLE FINGERS.

Ten little fingers toying with a mine—Bang! went the powder, and then there were nine.

Nine little fingers fixing rockets straight—Zip! a kick backward, and then there were eight.

Eight little fingers pointing up to heaven—Roman candle "busted," and then there were seven.

Seven little fingers, pink and powder white—Bang! was ignited, and then there were six.

Six little fingers for a "sinner" strive—One went off with it, and then there were five.

Five little fingers leading for a roar—Boom! went the cannon, and then there were four.

Four little fingers with a pack made free—Crash! went a cracker, and then there were three.

Three little fingers found the fuse burned blue—Bombshell too previous, and then there were two.

Two little fingers having lots of fun—Pistol exploded, and then was one.

One little finger, fooling with a gun—Didn't know 'twas loaded, and then there was none.

WHEN CUBA IS FREE.

"DON'T touch it, Tom!"

"It would make a thundering report!"

"Never mind that—loading that gun was one of the last things father did before he left home!"

"I know that," nodded Tom Wilson, looking pretty sober and solemn, "but it would make a thundering report!"

"You've said that twice."

"And I'd love to hear the old musket just once!"

"Maybe you will."

"To-morrow—the Fourth?"

"Who knows? Says father, when he rammed the last rod home in the old revolutionary relic, 'We'll fire that off when Cuba is free!'"

"She's just as good as that, isn't she?" challenged Tom.

"Never you mind—we're going to mind father."

Ned Wilson's word went, for he was the oldest, and there was no further demur.



A FAMILIAR NAME IN THE GLARING HEADLINES.

Besides that, duty engrossed the two boys the rest of that day.

Other fellows had nothing more arduous to do than prepare for "the biggest Fourth since the Centennial."

The Wilson lads, however, were "helping mother," and more novices at labor, they had not learned the ropes yet.

Things had gone from bad to worse with honest John Wilson for several years back.

He had a glorious civil war record behind him—one of the gallant Cumberland's crew, that fated ship that went down in a blaze of patriotic glory that set fire to a nation's hopes and ardor.

A long spell of illness had caused his getting behind in his payments on the neat cottage home.

"Tell you what, Nance," he had said to his wife along in the early days of May, "I've an idea."

"Tell it, John," encouraged his wife.

"I'm going to see my step-brother, Tracy."

"Down East?"

"Down East."

"Why not write?"

"I've done that and it did no good. No, I'll risk the powers of persuasion. He has thousands. But for a slip of the pen he would have been compelled to share them with me, and he knows it. I'll try and get him to take up the mortgage here, and ease us along till we can get the boys on their feet, earning and helping."

"And if he refuses, John?" suggested Mrs. Wilson anxiously.

"Why, then I suppose I'm sort of stranded."

"All your money gone, and away from home?"

"Well, maybe the power is readier there than here. Never fear, Nance, I'll find a place somewhere."

Mrs. Wilson gave her husband a quick look.

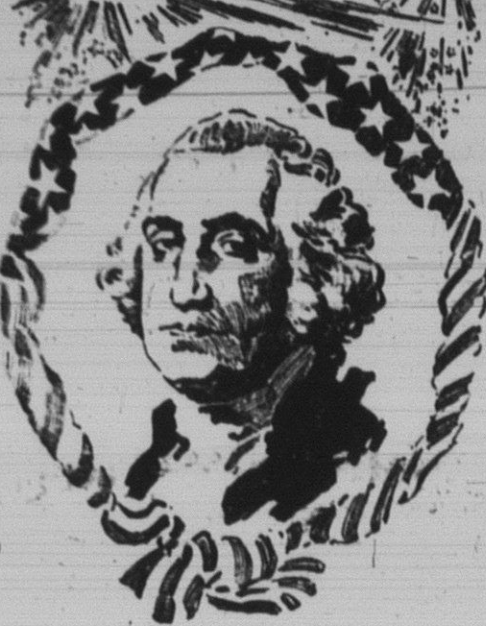
There had come into his eye a certain stern, yet proud, sparkle she used to see, when, fresh from the war, he was wont to tell how he turned the tide of a naval battle off the Carolinas by "pulling the gun string just at the right minute."

She said nothing, however. She heard nothing more from him after his departure until about the first of June.

Then he sent the merest line: "I am looking for work in New York City."

Mrs. Wilson was uneasy. Wars and rumors of wars had set John restless for months before his departure.

His last word had been "Cuba." The solicitous wife trembled, prayed, waited. Meantime, like deserving scions of a man with a heart of oak, her two sons, Ned and Tom, "pitched in."



They ran errands, sold garden truck, peddled papers, and this latter was no mean field of commercial venture during the prevailing war excitement in the village.

"Better have a quiet Fourth of July, boys," suggested their mother gently, the day before.

"All right," nodded thoughtful Ned cheerfully. "With father away, I suppose it's best."

"Yes'm," assented Tom vaguely, "but what a thundering report that old musket would make!"

Ned attended to the morning papers that arrived from the city.

Tom took in the "extras" that came in through the day.

The former was eating supper with his mother, the latter absorbed in reflections of the absent, almost the missing one, now.

Suddenly there was a terrific hullabaloo, comprised of shouts, firecrackers, hurrahings.

Ned ran to the window.

"For mercy's sake!" he ejaculated.

"What is it, Ned?" rather startled, and tremulously inquired Mrs. Wilson, arising more slowly.

"It's Tom!"

"He isn't hurt, or—"

"Acts as if he was crazy!"

Tom did. In full view, he was coming down the dusty road.

Trooping after him were a dozen or more vociferous youngsters with whom he had ever been a favorite.

They were making the welkin ring, and many a lad was burning his fingers in his ardor to help swell the commotion, and was using up the prized ammunition of the morrow.

Tom burst into the room, drenched with perspiration, panting for breath, but with eyes aflame with emotion and vitality.

"See here!" challenged Ned.

"No—look there!"

Tom flung his bundle of extras upon the table.

His mother nearly fainted. Even a casual glance showed at the top of the glaring headlines a name familiar.

"John Wilson," "hero," "daring deed."

—oh, it was news from the absent one, but was it news of glory, but also of death?

"Father," she choked.

"Is all right!" piped Tom. "Read here, Ned—read here! Father was 'looking for work'—say, mother! he found it!"

"Where? Where?" faltered the suspense-rocked wife and mother.

"Battleship—you know what a boss gunner he is! Met the enemy, pulled another 'gun string in another nick of time' and—"

Coherent consideration of the news the paper gave proved that Tom had not exaggerated.

Skill and opportunity had combined to give John Wilson a chance to "knock out" a Spanish ironclad "at the right minute."

He had concededly turned the tide of favor leading up to the capture of a richly freighted consort.

"Prize money"—why, he can pay off the mortgage!" cried the exuberant Ned.

"Promotion—it will glorify his later days!" murmured Mrs. Wilson thankfully.

"Where's the gun?" demanded irrepressible Tom.



UNCLE SAM'S FOURTH OF JULY INCUBUS.

"Hold on! What gun?" interfered Ned. "Father's old musket."

"Why?"

"We're going to celebrate."

"No—he left orders—fire it off when Cuba is free!"

"Free!" fairly yelled the sanguine and excited Tom. "With such men as him peppering the foe, she's practically free already!"

"Well, I suppose—" began Ned, in faint demur.

Above all other reports that boomed in the morning of July Fourth, 1898, that fired by proud, patriotic Tom Wilson seemed to him the loudest ever was.

"Wonder if they heard that in Cuba?" he gloated.

"They're hearing some 'other' reports from its owner, I reckon," smiled Ned. "Say!" declared the ardent Tom, "didn't it make a thundering report?"

The Grand Old Fashioned Way.
Get ready, boys, to make a noise
On Independence day.
For we're about to have it out
In grand old-fashioned way.

At dawn we'll raise our flag ablaze
And watch it proudly fly,
Its blue and stars and crimson bars
Reflected on the sky.

Then while bells clang and anvils bang
And cannon thunders roar,
We'll give the cheer that slaves may hear
Upon the old world's shore.

We'll yell and screech and make a speech
About our glorious nation,
For we're about to have it out
Can wallop all creation.

Fourth of July Poem.



A pistol toy
Gave much joy,
To small boy—
Bang!



He'll no more fire—
Went up higher,
And the choir—
Sang.

—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Old Glory.

To the true lovers of our country the American flag is the most beautiful emblem of a nation's glory that floats to the breeze.

To its defenders in the past it means more than mere glory, as it symbolizes a union of States and hearts, purchased by blood and treasure freely given, for the country's welfare.

Its contemplation brings to our memory the scenes of strife on land and sea, where Old Glory was ever in the van.

UNCLE SAM'S FOURTH OF JULY INCUBUS.



UNCLE SAM'S FOURTH OF JULY INCUBUS.

WAR HISTORY OF A WEEK.

Friday.

The British warship Talbot went to Havana to take off the British consul and residents.

The President decided to send a second expedition of 6,000 men from Tampa to re-enforce Gen. Shafter.

The new fortifications at Cardenas have been bombarded by American warships and the Spanish severely punished.

The Spanish steamer Purisima Concepcion, loaded with food for Manzanillo, left Kingston, taking a westward course.

The American collier Ravensdale, owned by a Philadelphia firm, is suspected of delivering a cargo of coal to the enemy's warships.

Saturday.

It is said that Gen. Miles will personally lead the expedition to Porto Rico.

The British ambassador and the Spanish minister of war had an important conference at Madrid.

Emperor William of Germany is said to be irritated over reports in British and American newspapers that he is unfriendly to the United States.

One of the German war vessels at Manila has been ordered away, indicating that the Kaiser intends no meddling act to American domination.

Eleven of Admiral Camara's fleet said to be en route to Cartagena for orders. Five of the squadron are not located. There are said to be 4,000 troops on the fleet.

At a council of war at the White House it was decided that the original plans of campaign for the conduct of the war shall be adhered to and pushed with vigor and energy.

Sunday.

Report current that Manila has surrendered.

The cruiser Newark left Hampton Roads with part of the Illinois recruits on board.

James T. Gatewood, private secretary to Gen. Lee, was killed by lightning at Jacksonville, Fla.

Spanish infantry made a hasty retreat for cover at Guantanamo under heavy fire from American warships.

President McKinley chooses 195 young men from the enlisted ranks and civilian life for appointment as second lieutenants in the army.

Admiral Sampson decided to reduce Morro Castle at Santiago. He learned that Hobson and his men were no longer in the fort as a shield against the fire of the American ships.

Monday.

News of attempt to assassinate Blanco. Gen. Shafter's army of invasion arrived off Santiago de Cuba.

Believed that the President will soon issue a call for more volunteers.

Illinois naval recruits left Norfolk, Va., on the collier Cassius, which sailed south.

Indications that the Spaniards desire a ransom before releasing Hobson and his crew.

Reported that hereafter Captain General Blanco will recognize no flag of truce in Havana waters.

The President and Secretary Long decide to make Hobson, the hero of the Merrimac, a lieutenant commander.

Albert Ames of Massachusetts and Joseph W. Plume of New Jersey were nominated to be brigadier generals.

Tuesday.

Hunger is prevailing in Havana, and the rich are reported to be taking flight.

General Blanco is going to send four battalions of troops to the relief of the city.

Proposed to establish near Atlanta, Ga., a stockade to hold all prisoners captured during the war.

Orders issued to hold all persons captured on Spanish prize ships until further orders. They number 200.

Favorable report made by the House Military Committee on the bill to revive the grade of lieutenant general.

Reported that European governments are contemplating overtures to America and Spain in the direction of peace.

Arrival of the American invading army off Santiago officially reported by General Linares, the Spanish commander.

Wednesday.

Four picked crews removed seven submarine mines from Guantanamo harbor.

Efforts are making by Blanco to win the Cuban leaders to the cause of Spain.

Official report made that Mauser bullets caused the hiection of bodies of marines killed in Cuba.

Protests are published in the Madrid press against reports that the Queen Regent is to resign.

A cable from Havana denies that an attempt has been made upon the life of Captain General Blanco.

Admiral Sampson and Gen. Shafter officially report landing of troops at Baiquiri and laying of plans to attack Santiago front and rear.

Blanco says that Hobson is not exchanged for the reason that the lieutenant and his companions had an opportunity to see the defenses of Santiago harbor.

Thursday.

Sagasta said to have announced in the Spanish chamber that the fleet of Admiral Camara is bound for the Philippines.

Cable news direct from Cuba and by dispatch boats to Jamaica is that there has been sharp fighting on land near Baiquiri.

The auxiliary cruiser Yale sailed from Old Point Comfort with the first reinforcements for Gen. Shafter's army at Santiago de Cuba.

Cables from Cuba by way of Madrid report that fierce fighting has taken place between the allied American and Cuban forces and the Spanish.

Splendid work has been done by Admiral Sampson's ships in bombarding the Spanish batteries near Santiago. The Texas is credited with the best work of the war. The Vesuvius has demonstrated the complete success of gun cotton shells.

News of Minor Note.

Joseph Brown was drowned while fishing near McDaniel's Mill, east of Carthage, Mo.

Joseph Jones, aged 4 years, was drowned while bathing in the Ohio river near Owensboro, Ky.

J. F. Smith, a prominent citizen of Texarkana, Ark., committed suicide by shooting himself with a pistol.

It is estimated that the wheat crop of the eastern part of the State of Washington this year will be 25,000,000 bushels, 3,000,000 more than last year.



CONGRESS.

The "Foreign Relations Committee, through Mr. Davis, the chairman, on Friday reported favorably to the Senate the Newlands resolutions for the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands. The bill to incorporate the International American Bank, in accordance with the recommendation of the Pan-American congress, which has occupied a greater part of the Senate's time during the week was passed by a vote of 20 to 23. The conference report on the bankruptcy bill was presented and read, but no action was taken. The general deficiency bill occupied the attention of the House.

Saturday's session of the House was devoted chiefly to eulogies upon the life and character of former Senator Harris of Tennessee. Prior to hearing eulogies some consideration was given to a conference report upon the District of Columbia appropriation bill. The Senate was not in session.

Discussion by the Senate of the question of Hawaiian annexation was begun on Monday in open session. The principal speech of the first day was made by Senator Morrill of Vermont, in opposition to annexation. The taking of a test vote (45 to 15) showed the opponents of annexation to be in a hopeless minority. The House passed the general deficiency bill, carrying \$224,000,000. The bill overrode the veto of the President.

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The bill overrode the veto of the

PLAYING THE PENALTY



CHAPTER XVII—(Continued.)

He placed the object in his pocket and soon after joined Robert.

"Did you recognize either of the parties to that quarrel, Mr. Thorn?" asked the banker's son.

"I think I have somewhere seen one of them before," was the reply.

"Will you go through the conservatory?" Robert asked.

"I think not. It is getting late. Let us return."

"We can take another route from the park."

"Let us pursue the one over which I came."

They soon neared the spot where Mr. Thorn had secured an object for which a man was now gazing intently.

"Notice that man closely as we pass, Robert. You may be able to state if you have ever seen him before."

At that moment the man glanced in their direction, then sauntered off toward the lake.

"Never to my knowledge," said Robert.

"Should you see him again, would you recognize him?"

"Oh, yes, easily. I had a good view of his features."

"In case you see him again within the next week, please make a note of the time, or times; also of the locality, and what he seems to be doing."

"A suspect?"

"Oh, no. Definitely not a suspect. But I have a great curiosity in regard to him. Does he resemble no one of your acquaintances?"

"I think not; at least I am unable to recall one."

The two men left the park deeply engaged in conversation.

As they were about to separate the younger man said:

"I can see no reason for your making the request, but I will comply for one week at least."

"Anywhere save at home," said Thorn.

"Not there."

"I understand."

"Now one more favor I wish you to grant me. Do you go armed? Do you carry a revolver?"

"Seldom," replied Robert.

"For the next week I wish you to have a revolver on your person night and day, to keep your eyes about you and be prepared to defend your life."

"Am I crazy, Mr. Thorn, or are you?"

"Neither, my dear boy. A peril threatens you that you dream not of. I can state no more. In a week's time all will be clear to you. Promise me that until the expiration of that time you will go armed."

The impressive manner of the detective startled the young man.

"I promise," he said.

"This is Tuesday. You may look for me at any time after Friday next. Call in at the hotel after each train from that time. Good day."

A moment later, John Thorn boarded a Clark street car and Robert went home, pondering over the experience of the day.

Two events of importance occurred that night. One was the departure from Chicago of Sellers, the detective; the other, a consultation that took place between a widow and her son, in an apartment that but a few hours before had been thoroughly inspected by a Southern detective.

"Ah, little did they dream it!"

CHAPTER XVIII.

Thursday morning, July 20, while the banker and his family, or rather, what was left of it, were seated at the breakfast table, two of the members present were rendered unusually happy.

Thomas had brought in the early mail, and the first letter Mr. Kellogg had perused had been from Dr. Strong.

A smile wreathed the features of the banker as he proceeded to read the missive aloud:

Wilmington, N. C.,
10 a. m., July 20, '95.

Stephen Z. Kellogg, Esq.:
My Dear Sir:—We arrived home at 12:20 on yesterday. Janette bore the journey remarkably well—was in a decidedly improved condition when we arrived, and is improving each hour; I am happy to be able to state that she is no longer in a critical condition. Of her ultimate complete recovery to health and vigor I entertain not the slightest doubt, though some months will elapse ere her system can be restored to its normal condition.

Yours very truly,
D. M. STRONG, M. D.

"That is glorious news!" exclaimed Mr. Kellogg, as he concluded reading the letter. "We can never repay the good doctor. Only for him this would again have been a house of mourning."

"Glorious indeed!" Robert said. "I feel like celebrating the day."

"I am delighted," remarked the widow. "I had truly feared that dear Janette would not survive the journey. We shall soon have her home as ever, as bright and happy as ever, I trust."

"No, not soon, my dear Elinor. She must remain until she is fully restored."

"But—what if the first of September?" said the widow demurely, casting her eyes on the table before her.

"Ah, yes. Oh, she must attend the double wedding if possible. Some of my brother's family will probably accompany the girls North, and Janette can return with them."

"She may," said the madam.

A few moments later Mr. Kellogg left the house accompanied by Robert and Earl, and was soon engrossed with the business cares of the day.

"I must attend a meeting of my board of directors to-night, and probably shall not be home until a late hour," remarked Mr. Kellogg at the tea table.

"It is very lonely evenings when you are absent, dear Stephen, now that my pieces are away," said the widow, glancing tenderly across the table.

"You may rest assured, dear Elinor, that I shall make that meeting as brief as possible," observed the banker. "I much prefer your company to that of my business friends; but I must go."

"Oh, I know, dear, that the calls of business are imperative. I would not have you remain away."

The madam would not, of a truth, for Mr. Kellogg's absence would afford her the opportunity of an uninterrupted evening with Earl; and it was with a sense of inward satisfaction that she bade him good-bye at the outer door at nearly eight o'clock.

The banker had stated many times in company with his son at table when wine

was served, that in the use of ardent spirits there was a happy medium that no man should transcend.

All this may be true, but there are, undoubtedly, those who, if they imbibe the aforesaid ardent spirits at all, far transcend the happy medium to which the banker alluded.

Such a one was Robert Kellogg; in fact, he rarely made use of the wine when it is red that he did not transcend; and on this occasion, being rejoined over his sister's improvement and an unusual stroke of good fortune on the Board of Trade, he was impelled to indulge so freely that when in the evening he visited one of the theaters, to his eyes a double bill was being enacted on the stage at one and the same time—at least the characters were in duplicate.

He left the theater before the performance was concluded, met three or four friends, and indulged in as many drinks, and was passing down Clark street, not walking any too straight, when he encountered a man who was in the act of entering a door just north of a notorious Clark street saloon.

The man looked up as he stepped in the doorway, and Robert, who had been mindful of Sellers' charge in relation to a certain individual, recognized, or thought he did, the person the detective had pointed out to him in the park on the seventeenth.

Robert was well aware that the stairway leading from this door terminated at some rather extensive gambling rooms two floors above.

The gentleman he had so nearly come into collision with had faced about and stood in the door, seemingly hesitating whether to ascend the stairs.

"Are you intending to test your luck?" asked Robert. "If so, go ahead. I should be fortunate to-night."

"So should I," observed the man of the park, as he ascended the stairs.

Robert followed him, and five minutes later the two men were seated side by side at a table, on the second floor, each with a goodly sized stack of little white ivory chips before him. It was evident that in neither case was a stranger seated at the table.

The two men played with varying success, seemingly regardless of others around them and apparently paying little attention to each other, though when either had made an unusually successful play, the porter was summoned with the side-board decanter.

As time passed on they became more and more talkative, and were soon on the best of terms. Both became jovial.

Robert thought once or twice of possible foolish suspicions that Sellers might have had in regard to this man. Later he forgot all about the detective and all about his suspicions.

The trips of the decanter became more and more frequent. Each time the fiery liquid that had filled Robert's glass went down his throat, while of the contents of his friend's glass a good portion found its way into a convenient cuspidor.

It was exceedingly warm in the room, and Robert was fast becoming thoroughly incriminated.

The young man was soon making mechanical moves with the chips in a dazed condition and almost unconscious of what he was doing.

The dealer knew who he was, and as Robert had, on two occasions, loaned him money when he was sadly in need of the same, had no desire to rob him outright, so he said:

"Robert—Mr. Kellogg, you had better cash in your chips for to-night. This warm room and that brandy have about knocked you out. The game will be running tomorrow. Let me cash them. You are twenty dollars ahead, at least, as full as you are."

"You are about right, Abe. Cash 'em in. I'm drunk, and I'll go."

The man of the park cashed his in also. "I will help him down stairs and into a car," he said, "or he'll break his neck."

Robert, indeed, could hardly stand on his feet.

"I never saw Bob Kellogg in as bad a fix as that before," remarked the dealer as the door closed behind the two men.

"Who is that man who passed out with him, Abe?" asked one of the proprietors.

"I can't recall his name, if indeed, I ever knew it; but he has called in here occasionally for the past two or three weeks."

(To be continued.)

Naval Flags.

In the navy there are seven flags designating rank aside from the special one pertaining to the Secretary of the Navy. Next to his is the Assistant Secretary, an exact counterpart of the former except that the colors are reversed.

All the remaining flags have a blue field and white stars, the order being: For admirals, four stars; for vice admirals, three stars; for rear admirals, two stars; for commodores, one star in center of blue pennant. The captain's pennant is a strip of bunting fifteen feet long, with thirteen stars in a blue field and a red and white stripe. Last of all is a small triangular pennant with a dead blue field, denoting the senior officer's presence in the absence of the captain of a ship.

There are seven sizes of flags used in the navy, running down from thirty-six feet to three feet in length. The first five sizes are designated officially as "ship" flags, and the remaining two are "boat" flags. Sizes Nos. 1 and 2 are now almost obsolete. They were intended for the old wooden frigates, whose sterns stood high above the water, and would be entirely unsuitable for the low lying freeboard of our cruisers and battleships.

A vessel in commission always carries the national colors at the stern until sundown every night. The flag of the commanding officer remains at the masthead day and night. In going to and from shore ship's small boats carry the flag of the senior officer at the fore when the officer is below the grade of captain; otherwise the officer's own colors are used.

Taking Long Chances.

"You wouldn't think to look at that little man across the street that he was especially brave, would you?"

"No. What has he ever done that was so brave?"

"Married a widow whose first husband committed suicide."

A Law Breaker.

He—Your kisses are so intoxicating. She—And you have been kissing me on Sunday.—New York Evening Journal.

NEWS OF OUR STATE.

There are two cases of scarlet fever at Metamora.

The Secretary of State is distributing the public acts of 1895.

James Drew, 17 years old, was drowned while swimming near Munich.

W. R. Colvin of Adrian, appointed paymaster in the army, has left to report for duty.

Ash Center has an epidemic of scarlet fever. The schools and churches have been closed.

Mrs. Polly C. Carpenter, who died at Orion in May, was over 100 years old at the time of her death.

The village of Clare has an epidemic of diphtheria. There are many cases, one of which has resulted fatally.

The annual oratorical contest at the agricultural college was won by E. W. Robinson, Union Literary Society.

The saloon of George Schoolcraft in the village of Burt, was struck by lightning. An unknown map was severely injured.

Ed. Elliott and Charlie Gilbo of Edmore fought over a trifling matter. Elliott had his right leg broken and is in a precarious condition.

The First Congregational Church of Kalamazoo, through the efforts of its pastor, has raised \$15,000 and is now free from debt.

Two houses at Bay City were burned, due to the carelessness of a girl who dumped hot ashes in a woodshed. Loss, about \$700.

During the storm at Metamora, the house of Claud Nicholas was struck by lightning. His little daughter was seriously injured.

Ex-Labor Commissioner Chas. H. Morse has been appointed statistical agent for Michigan of the national department of agriculture.

The yacht Nadeo capsized in Anchor bay during a squall, and the party of Mt. Clemens men aboard had a narrow escape from drowning.

The building occupied by the postoffice at Onondaga was wrecked by burglars, who blew open the safe and secured \$800 in money and stamps.

Rose Sutter, employed as a domestic at Ann Arbor, was seriously burned by the explosion of a gasoline stove. She is in the hospital and may die.

Fifty-nine St. Joseph County men who had organized a company of volunteers, are disappointed because the State will not accept their services.

In Ingham County, in 1897, there were 53 divorces, in 39 of which the wife was the complainant. During the same time there were 258 marriages.

The dikes along the Saginaw river are to be raised to a point considerably above the high water mark. This is to save the prairie farms from inundation.

The McGregor bridge, two miles east of St. Louis, fell while a team was passing over it. Three ladies were in the buggy, one of whom, Mrs. Frank Knight, of St. Louis, was seriously and perhaps fatally injured.

The buggy of Charles Crane was struck by lightning while he was driving home from Adrian with his wife. Mrs. Crane was rendered unconscious, but has since recovered. Both were thrown from the carriage.

Thomas Thorkildsen of Chicago has begun suit in chancery against Geo. W. Carpenter of Coopersville and Attorney Stephen H. Clark of Muskegon to recover \$25 paid for a tax title of property at Lake Harbor.

The residence of B. S. McCracken, a wealthy old gentleman of Pontiac, was entered by burglars. He was chloroformed, but before the burglars could secure anything the family was aroused, and the robbers fled.

Insurance Commissioner Campbell says the Knights and Ladies of the World, a fraternal beneficiary, has no authority yet to do business in Michigan. The articles of incorporation have been returned to the founder for correction.

The prosecutor in the trial of John Higgins for murder, at Adrian, read the jury the introduction of a story of a murder written by the prisoner, the details of which correspond in many particulars with the killing of Ladd.

Robert I. Rees, of Houghton, was one of the men who was run down by the French liner Touraine, while they were engaged in planting mines in New York harbor. He is an enlisted man in the Corps of Engineers, U. S. A.

Of the students at the University of Michigan in 1896-7, there were 1,643 church members, 886 regular attendants, and but 229 who did not attend church at all. It is not stated what percentage of these students were co-eds.

The three burglars who robbed the store of Alvah Barnes, at Metamora, were captured, after a hard chase, near Thornville. They were taken to the Lapeer jail. A basketful of goods in their possession were identified by Mr. Barnes.

By the decision of the Supreme Court Railroad Commissioner Wessellius must show cause why he should not set aside the assessment of taxes against railroads north of the 44th parallel, built since the exemption law of 1891 was passed.

Several of the old teachers in the Grand Rapids high school have not been reported for the ensuing year, due, it is said, to their idea that they were necessary to the success of the school. Among those dropped is one woman who has taught in the school twenty-seven years.

The Ann Arbor Common Council voted to notify the Detroit, Ypsilanti and Ann Arbor electric railroad that the franchise recently asked for, granting special privileges, would be withheld until the road should put up iron poles, lay new rails and pave between the rails on Main street.

The trial of Ezra Acre on the charge of felonious assault came to a sudden end at Lapeer. The complaining witness, Lena Prutz, 13 years old, deplored everything she had testified to at the examination, and testified that she had been coerced into making her statement by a relative. The case is being investigated and arrests may follow.

The State forestry committee held another meeting at Grand Rapids. It is evident that hearty co-operation will be met with in the work of reforesting the abandoned pine lands of the State.

The man George West, alias Charles Rivers, who broke jail at South Bend, Ind., recently, has been found to be really Frank Westbrook of Bay City. He is also wanted in Milwaukee for burglary.

Thomas P. Kennedy of Ann Arbor was run over and killed by a local freight train on the Ann Arbor road. He was attempting to beat his way to Whitmore lake, and fell while trying to board the train.

ITEMS OF INTEREST TO MICHIGANDERS.

Postal Changes in the Wolverine State—College-bred Degenerate Goes to Jackson Prison for Life—Lansing Bank Cases Will Be Dropped.

Compensation of Postmasters.

The first assistant Postmaster General at Washington announces the fifteenth annual readjustment of presidential postmasters' salaries. The changes in classification and salary to become effective July 1, 1898. Under this readjustment the following changes in classification and increase or decrease in compensation will occur in Michigan:

Hancock and Niles are advanced from third to second class; Ironwood is relegated from second to third class; Ontonagon is relegated from third to fourth class.

Increases:

Adrian	\$2,800	\$2,700
Agricultural College	1,000	1,200
Albion	1,200	1,400
Ann Arbor	2,800	2,900
Bad Axe	1,200	1,300
Bangor	1,000	1,200
Battle Creek	3,000	3,100
Benton Harbor	2,300	2,400
Bronson	1,000	1,100
Buchanan	1,500	1,600
Calumet	2,200	2,300
Carleton Place	1,000	1,100
Cass City	1,100	1,200
Cassopolis	1,300	1,400
Cedar Springs	1,000	1,100
Charlevoix	1,400	1,500
Charlotte	2,000	2,100
Chequamegon	1,100	1,200
Clare	1,100	1,300
Crosswell	1,000	1,100
Crystal Falls	1,000	1,100
Detroit	5,000	6,000
Dowagiac	2,100	2,200
Durand	1,200	1,300
Eastland	2,100	2,200
Evart	1,300	1,400
Flint	2,600	2,700
Flushing	1,100	1,200
Fowler	1,100	1,200
Grand Haven	1,100	1,200
Grayling	1,100	1,300
Hancock	1,900	2,000
Hastings	1,700	1,800
Houghton	1,800	1,900
Howard	1,100	1,200
Hudson	1,900	2,000
Ironwood	2,300	2,400
Ithaca	1,500	1,600
Jonesville	1,300	1,400
Kalamazoo	1,100	1,200
Lake Linden	1,400	1,500
Lakeview	1,000	1,100
Lapeer	1,700	1,800
Lansing	1,000	1,100
Leelanau	1,200	1,300
Lowell	1,400	1,500
Ludington	2,000	2,100
Manchester	1,100	1,200
Marquette	1,100	1,300
Marshall	2,400	2,500
Menominee	2,400	2,500
Middleville	1,100	1,200
Midland	1,500	1,600
Mount Pleasant	2,000	2,100
Muskegon	1,300	1,400
Muskegon	2,000	2,100
Niles	1,900	2,000
Oshtemo	1,400	1,500
Potosky	2,200	2,300
Port Huron	2,700	2,800
Reading	1,200	1,300
Reed City	1,500	1,600
Romulus	1,100	1,200
St. Clair	1,500	1,600
Schoolcraft	2,100	2,200
Sharon	1,000	1,100
South Bend	1,100	1,200
Stanton	1,100	1,200
Tecumseh	1,700	1,800
Three Rivers	1,500	1,600
Three Oaks	2,000	2,100
Troy	2,300	2,400
Vassar	1,300	1,400
Wayne	1,000	1,100
West Branch	1,000	1,100
Wheatland	1,100	1,200
Williamston	1,400	1,500
Wyandotte	1,400	1,500
Yale	1,100	1,200

Decreases:

Belding	\$1,700	\$1,600
Bermer	1,500	1,400
Blissfield	1,300	1,200
Caro	1,700	1,600
Clinton	1,100	1,000
Coalinga	1,100	1,000
East Tawas	1,300	1,200
Ironwood	2,000	1,900
Marquette	1,400	1,300
Norway	1,600	1,500
Plattsville	1,500	1,400
Sand Beach	1,100	1,000
Sault Ste. Marie	2,400	2,300
Union City	1,300	1,200

FUSION IS RENEWED.

DEMOCRATS, POPULISTS, AND SILVER MEN MEET.

Division of Offices Agreed Upon—Justin R. Whiting Nominated for Governor—Platform Congratulates the Country on the Success of the War.

The Ticket.

Governor—Justin R. Whiting, D.
Lieutenant Governor—Michael F. McDonald, D.
Secretary of State—L. E. Lockwood, Pop.
Auditor General—John L. Frisbie, S. R.
Treasurer—Edgar B. Smith, D.
Attorney General—R. A. Hawley, S. R.
Land Commissioner—Carlton Peck, Pop.
Superintendent of Public Instruction—Mrs. Florence Renkes, S. R.
State Board of Education—Geo. E. Willett, Populist.

Grand Rapids special:

The Democrats, Populists and free silver Republicans have renewed their alliance of two years ago. The State conventions met at 11 o'clock Wednesday morning, and it was late at night before the business was completed. It ended with a general ratification meeting. The delay was occasioned by negotiations for the division of offices. The Democratic convention met in the Auditorium and was called to order by State Chairman Fred A. Baker of Detroit. Thomas F. McGarry of this city was named for temporary chairman. In his speech he declared that this was not a time for partisanship. The entire country, he said, should stand solid in support of the administration in the war. The convention cheered the name of William Jennings Bryan and the name of Gen. Alger was applauded. The usual committees were appointed, and a dispute arose over a motion to appoint a conference committee to arrange a fusion with the allies. John Miner, Detroit; C. S. Hampton, Potosky; Q. A. Smith, Lansing; A. A. Ellis, Ionia, and M. F. Ryan, Allegan, were appointed to the conference committee. The convention then took a recess until 3 o'clock.

It was half an hour after the appointed time when the convention reassembled and Thomas E. Barkworth was named as permanent chairman. He insisted that the issues of two years ago were yet alive, that the war did not overshadow the finances of the land. The committee on resolutions and conference were not ready to report, and to kill time Fred A. Baker and Timothy E. Tarsney of Detroit, the heads of the Wayne County anti-Campau fight, were called out and both made speeches. Judge A. B. Morse, late consul at Glasgow, also made a brief speech.

Platform Adopted.

The committee on resolutions presented the following through Mark W. Stevens, and the platform was unanimously adopted:

The Democracy of Michigan, in State convention assembled, hereby reaffirms its loyalty and devotion to the platform adopted at Chicago in 1896. We favor a vigorous prosecution of the war with Spain, which was begun and is being waged in the interest of humanity, and for extension of political freedom. We urge the most liberal supply of modern arms to our soldiers, and the utmost energy in their equipment. We declare our conviction that there should be no cessation of effort until every citizen, no matter how poor, is enabled to feel the pulse of the nation and the spirit of the brave men of Michigan who, in the volunteer service, have reflected such credit upon our Commonwealth. We are in favor of equality of taxation. We insist that corporations and accumulated wealth shall pay their just share of the burden of taxation.

We call attention to the fact that when the Democratic party came into power in this State in 1891 for the first time in many years it promptly inaugurated measures looking to the equal and just taxation of railroad and other corporations. It passed a law compelling railroads to carry passengers at 2 cents per mile, which has been sustained by the Supreme Court of the State; it established a franchise fee for corporations, which has produced large revenues; it restricted the right of consolidation of competing railroads; it inaugurated the first Australian ballot law ever enacted in the State designed to prevent coercion of the votes of workmen by corporations; it introduced the first practical and effective law for the protection of mechanics' liens; it repealed the law which practically exempted mining companies from taxation and compelled them to pay their just share of taxation. We promise a continuance of this work.

It criticizes mildly the present State administration, but does not mention the name of Plunger. After complimenting the two Democratic Michigan Congressmen the platform closes with this:

The Democracy of Michigan, in convention assembled, sends greeting to William J. Bryan, our standard bearer in the great national contest of 1896, and we assure him that he has to the fullest extent our confidence and regard. We believe that whether engaged in war or in peace, he will courageously battle for the honor and welfare of the American people.

The committee on conference reported at nearly 6 o'clock. It gave to the Democrats the Governor, Lieutenant Governor and State Treasurer; to the Populists the Secretary of State, Land Commissioner and member of the State Board of Education, and to the silver men the Auditor General, Attorney General and Superintendent of Public Instruction. This report was satisfactory, and the Democrats proceeded immediately to make nominations.

Justin R. Whiting, St. Clair, was nominated for Governor by acclamation. Michael F. McDonald of Sault Ste. Marie was nominated for Lieutenant Governor, and Dr. E. B. Smith for State Treasurer. It was expected that a fight would develop on the election of chairman of the State central committee, but Dan J. Campan of Detroit, member of the national committee, was elected by acclamation.

The three conventions held a joint ratification meeting at night. The aggregated ticket was reported and adopted as a whole, and then the candidates were brought out for speeches. Justin R. Whiting, the nominee for Governor, made a earnest speech, devoting himself to the financial question and insisting that this was a question that must be settled, and settled right.

Short State Items.

The extreme heat, followed by the severe storms, have done great damage to the fruit and crops in southwestern Michigan.

Twenty-six out of twenty-eight M. A. C. students examined by Lieut. Smoke for enlistment in the regular army, were accepted.

Secretary E. C. Reid of the State Horticultural Society says in his latest bulletin that the fruit crop of Michigan this year, barring some great calamity never before experienced, will break all records.

GOES TO PRISON FOR LIFE.

At Adrian, the jury in the Ladd murder case rendered a verdict of murder in the first degree. Judge Chester at once sentenced the prisoner, John Higgins, to Jacksonville prison for life. Higgins was charged with the murder of Lafayette Ladd on the morning of April 17, 1897, while attempting to rob Ladd's room. Higgins, who is a college-bred degenerate, made an address to the court before being sentenced, in which he declared he was innocent of the crime.

Bank Cases Fall Through.

The acquittal at Mason of Charles H. Osband, cashier of the People's Savings Bank, on a charge of having made falsifications in the books of the bank, was not unexpected, it being believed that the particular charge could not be sustained. It is not believed that further prosecutions in the bank cases will ever be made. Three prosecutions have been made in the People's Bank cases, and only one conviction, that of Christian Briesch, has resulted. Briesch was a director, and a new trial will probably be granted.

Buildings and Stock Burn.

The elevator and wool storehouse of F. E. Close & Co. at Byron was destroyed by fire, together with 3,000 bushels of beans and \$4,000 worth of wool. The total loss will reach \$25,000, with \$15,000 insurance. A number of Ann Arbor freight cars standing on the track were also burned.

State News in Brief.

A. B. Griffin was run over at Three Rivers by a bicyclist and had three ribs broken.

John Westfall, a German farmer, aged 35, was drowned in Walled Lake, near Novi, while fishing.

Dr. Fred Morse of Lyons has been commissioned as an army surgeon, and has left for Washington to assume his duties.

Frank Ross of Lyons recently met a large church a distance of 1 1/2 miles, crossing the Maple river, where the team is twenty rods wide.

In a special school district session at Ann Arbor the free text book proposition was defeated 3 to 1. The sum of \$14,000 was granted for additions to the second and sixth ward schools, for heating plants and for janitors' residences.

Henry Probst has enjoined the Grand Rapids Council from awarding a contract for the erection of a municipal electric lighting plant on the ground that the proposed location of the plant on market property is illegal. It is understood that the Grand Rapids Electric Light and Power Co., which now has the lighting contract, is back of the proceeding.

Local Brevities

Mrs. Winfred McKune is very ill this week.

Leo Staffan has accepted a position in Cleveland.

A Steger is building a new house on Main street, south.

Miss Leora Laird has accepted the position of preceptress in the school at Bad Axe.

Charles Whitaker has had a new cement walk laid in front of his residence on Main street.

Chelsea's students who are attending the various educational institutions are once more at home.

The Ann Arbor Humane Society has decided to institute societies in Ypsilanti, Chelsea, Dexter, Saline and Manchester.

The Times insists that Capt. E. P. Allen is likely to be the Plingree candidate for U. S. Senator to succeed Julius Caesar Burrows.

Today is the last day that Postmaster Laird has charge of the office at this place, he turning it over to Mr. Riemen-schneider tonight.

Jose, the youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Heeselschwerdt, had the misfortune to fall while running, Wednesday, and break her right arm.

The new postage stamps issued in commemoration of the trans Mississippi expedition at Omaha, have appeared. They are the same size as the Columbian stamps.

School Commissioner W. N. Lister has his arrangements completed for the summer school at Ann Arbor. It is his aim to have some excellent instructors for the work.

Mrs. James McLaren, Jr., of Orchard street entertains from three to six this afternoon in honor of Miss Nellie McLaren. Mrs. William Brewer and Mrs. Jay McLaren of Saginaw.

T. F. Rogers of Grand Rapids is here this week in the interest of the True Dairy Supply Co., of Syracuse, N. Y., trying to get the farmers in this vicinity interested in starting a creamery.

The B. Y. P. U. has elected the following officers: President, Miss Lucy Wallace; vice president, Miss Angie Baldwin; rec. sec., Miss Elsie Baldwin; cor. sec., W. B. Warner; treasurer, Eddie Williams.

The Foresters will give an ice cream social on Timothy McKune's lawn on Saturday evening, July 2. There will be a fine vocal and instrumental program rendered. Come and have a good time.

Died, on Tuesday, June 28, 1898, at his home in Sharon, William Fletcher, aged 69 years. The funeral will be held at his late home Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock. The interment will take place at Sylvan cemetery.

The residence and barns of George Rapp at Cavanaugh Lake were burned on Tuesday. The fire is supposed to have caught from a defective chimney. There was nothing saved from either the house or the barn.

The B. Y. P. U. is making arrangements to give a concert at the Baptist church on Friday evening, July 15. Among those who take part is Miss Winifreda Gale of Albion, who is always a favorite with Chelsea audiences.

Gov. Pingree is sending out circular letters calling attention to the fact that the Atkinson equal taxation bill will be pushed again in the next legislature, and in it he publishes the "black list" of senators who voted against the bill at the special session. And Senator Campbell is included in the list.

Rev. and Mrs. E. L. Killam were greatly surprised Tuesday evening by a visit of about sixty of their congregation. "This said that the crowd found the Elder hoin' taters in the garden, and Mrs. K. in bed. The parson and his wife were glad so to have 'em come that they wanted to Killam all." Milan Leaker.

The following Washtenaw county state banks secured the several amounts attached to their names of the second issue of Michigan war bonds: Ann Arbor Savings Bank, \$1,500; State Savings Bank, Ann Arbor, \$5,000; Farmers & Mechanics Bank, Ann Arbor, \$2,000; Dexter Savings Bank, \$1,000; Kempf Commercial & Savings Bank, Chelsea, \$2,000.

It is discovered that farmers are prohibited from killing crows which devastate their corn fields by an act of the legislature of 1897. Act No. 159 provides that certain birds, except blackbirds, blue jays, English sparrows and butcher birds, must not be killed in this state. In reply to an inquiry from E. H. Bloomer, of Farmington, the attorney-general to-day held that the crow is an insectivorous bird, and as it is not excepted under the statute it is protected by law from the shotguns of the farmers.

The six-year old son of Mr. and Mrs. James Runciman jumped from a fence and landed with both feet on a scythe cutting them in a terrible manner.

The common council decided this morning to extend the water mains on all the principal streets. This will necessitate the laying of about 12,000 feet of pipe, and work will be commenced next week. Contract was awarded to T. C. Brooks & Son of Jackson.

Burt B. Johnson of Ann Arbor left last week for Camp Thomas, Chickamauga Park, with a large tent and other supplies to open a Y. M. C. A. tent for the 31st Michigan Volunteers. A reading room will be established and facilities for letter writing, etc. It is to help this worthy cause that the union meeting is to be held at the Congregational church Sunday evening.

The entertainment given by Miss Corinne Seeger's pupils was a grand success. The program which had been arranged was carried out in a manner which was accord credit to teacher and pupils. The room was beautifully decorated with bunting, flags, evergreens, flowers and ferns. All present reported a very fine time, and congratulated Miss Seeger upon the success of the entertainment.

William Look and Ira G. Humphrey, attorneys of Detroit, have commenced suit against the Michigan Central Railroad company for \$50,000. They represent Annie Staphish of Chelsea, widow of George W. Staphish, a fireman who was injured in Kalamazoo Sept. 7, 1888, by the breaking of a connecting rod on the engine. Staphish died Jan. 17, 1893, and the declaration avers that it was the result of injuries received at Kalamazoo.

The secretary of state has ascertained that 18,597 couples were married in Michigan during the year 1897. As there were a larger number of marriage licenses granted during the year it is concluded that clergymen and magistrates performing the ceremony do not always make the return as required by law. In 1894 there were 551 licenses missing, and while the number is somewhat less this year than heretofore, an effort will be made to locate the responsibility for the missing licenses. The law provides a very severe penalty for failure to make the return and it is intimated that the penalty may be enforced.

"I had a terrible scare, a little while ago," said a Grand River avenue merchant the other day. "I noticed that my little 3 year old boy had one of those big cannon crackers and I learned from him that he had bought it in the candy store across the street, kept by a man and woman who are old enough to know better than to sell such murderous things to a child. Why, if that boy had gotten hold of a match before I made the discovery, which made my hair stand on end, he would have set it off and his head might have been blown off. I went over to the store and gave those people some sharp-tipped advice." Free Press.

The farmers in the southern part of the township were worked by a patent medicine faker recently. He would leave a bottle of medicine at a house and gave the people there a chance to try the dope, saying that he would call again and if they thought that it had helped them they could pay for it or not, just as they saw fit. In a few days another man would come along claiming that he was sent out by the first man to do the collecting, and he made them all whack up. Soon after this the first man would put in an appearance, and claiming that the second man was a fraud which he was, all right—collected for the medicine a second time.

Private postal cards are now available. The cards used must be the same as the style known as "H." This card is 3 1/4 and 5 1/2 inches in size, as fixed by the Postal Union. When a private card is used by an individual it must be substantially of the same weight as that turned out by the government, while in color it may be light gray, white, cream or buff. In all cases there must be fixed a one cent postage stamp. On the address side it must bear the words, "Private mailing card, authorized by the act of congress May 19, 1898." The act, of course, does not prevent the sale of regular postal cards, but it gives those a chance who have been getting out souvenir postal cards.

Last Sunday John Merriman came up from Chelsea by vehicle bringing his best girl with him. While here he unharnessed and fed his horse at Charlie Lantis's barn. When he got ready to return his father harnessed up and brought out his rig for him. John then drove to Chelsea and on returning his outfit to the livery stable the owner sung out, "Where d'ye get that horse?" "Of you, of course," John remarked. "Not much," returned the other, "the animal I let you take was a horse and this beast isn't of that gender," and it was so. John's dad had hooked up one of Charlie Lantis's horses instead of the Chelsea steed and a mournful solemnity prevailed John's entire being when he found out the mistake. Grass Lake News.

The annual meeting of the school district No. 3 fractional of the townships of Sylvan and Lima, for the election of school district officers and for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before it, will be held at the town hall, village of Chelsea, Monday, July 11, 1898, at 8:00 o'clock, p. m. William Bacon, Director.

Personal Mention

C. H. Kempf spent Sunday in Detroit.

Ed. Bennett has accepted a position in Detroit.

Samuel Heeselschwerdt is visiting relatives here.

Mrs. Anna Calkin spent Sunday in Ann Arbor.

Miss Lizzie Derek is visiting friends at Chatham, Ont.

W. F. Riemen-schneider spent Wednesday at Jackson.

Miss Nellie Martin visited friends in Dexter Thursday.

Miss Leila Giddes is spending this week at Ann Arbor.

Miss Annie Ross of Canada is visiting the Misses Maroney.

H. S. Holmes and children were in Ann Arbor, Wednesday.

J. H. Hollis is spending some time with his family at this place.

Dr. and Mrs. G. E. Hathaway were Dexter visitors Thursday.

Nate Bowen of Ypsilanti was the guest of friends here this week.

Miss Eva Taylor entertained Wm. Hawthorne of Ypsilanti, Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Glazier and children spent Sunday at Stockbridge.

Mrs. Wm. Yocum of Manchester is visiting friends in this vicinity.

Miss Carrie McLaskie is spending her vacation at her home in Lapeer.

Mrs. Ford Brown of Lansing is visiting her mother, Mrs. Mary Winans.

Claire S. Durand of Detroit will spend the Fourth with Chelsea friends.

Miss Alice McIntosh of Stockbridge visited Chelsea friends last week.

Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Hoag and children are spending the week at Detroit.

Mrs. Thomas McNamara and children were Jackson visitors Wednesday.

Mrs. O. C. Burkhardt and daughters, were Ann Arbor visitors Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. George Whitaker and children spent Sunday in White Oak.

Mrs. Frank Beckwith of Bay City is the guest of her mother, Mrs. R. B. Gates.

Mrs. J. Cunningham has returned home after visiting at Cleveland and Toledo.

Miss May O'Ryan of Quebec is spending some time with Miss Alice Gorman.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Brewer of Saginaw are visiting Mr. and Mrs. D. C. McLaren.

Charles Martin and Miss Cora Wurster spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Wurster.

Mrs. Lawrence and daughter of North Dakota are visiting Mrs. J. W. Schenk this week.

Dr. and Mrs. Wm. Staphish of Anderson, Ind., are the guests of their mother, Mrs. Clara Staphish.

George Taylor is spending some time with relatives in Gregory, recuperating from an illness.

E. J. Foster and family of Grass Lake were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Staffan, Sunday.

Mrs. Etta Wright is spending a fortnight with her daughter, Mrs. Cash Pullen of Dansville.

Miss Jessie Everett of Stockbridge was the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. Everett last week.

Miss Corinne E. Seeger left recently on an overland trip to Toledo where she will spend her vacation.

The Misses Bessie and Myrta Ruth Kempf are visiting Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Chandler at Detroit.

H. Lighthall has purchased one of the latest style Muller tapping machine, and is prepared to do plumbing and pipe fitting. Give him a trial.

FOURTH OF JULY

We are prepared to help you to celebrate in fine style at a small cost. We offer

Fire Crackers 2 bunches for.....5c
Torpedoes 2 boxes for.....5c
Ball candles.....25c a doz
14 pound rockets.....35c a doz
Red light, green light, cannon crackers, bombs, etc., at lowest prices.

Good Michigan Flour at 60c per sack.
17 pounds granulated sugar for \$1.00.

PURE FOOD

Is an important factor to health and happiness. No person can truly enjoy life if he consumes stale, impure food.

It is our aim to supply the very best the market affords at prices which enable us to make a legitimate profit.

THE GROCERY CENTER

of Chelsea is located in this store, hence when you want something up-to-date in the line of eatables try us.

WE OFFER:

Flour	Fruits
Jackson Gem.....70c sack	Strawberries.....Cherries.
Gold Medal.....80c sack	Pineapples.....Bananas.
Spot Cash.....65c sack	Oranges.....California Plums.
Daily Bread.....70c sack	Finest Lemons in the Market.
Roller King.....80c sack	
Entire Wheat.....30c sack	

New Potatoes 30c peck.

Old Potatoes.....50c bushel

Meats

Breakfast Bacon.....10c pound
Honey Hams.....12c pound
Picnic Hams.....8c pound
Chipped Beef.....20c pound
Cold Boiled Ham.....20c pound
Salt Pork.....8c pound
Finest Leaf Lard.....8c pound

BEST GASOLINE 9 CENTS PER GALLON.

Vinegar

Pure Apple Vinegar, clear and clean; 45 grain strength and warranted to keep pickles from spoiling.

Finest Full Cream Cheese 10 cents pound.

For the Best in the land always go to THE LEADING GROCERY STORE

Summer Sack Suits

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

J. GEO. WEBSTER.



None dare dispute Quality with SCHENK—
No guessing about values here.

BOYS' NAVAL CLOTHING

DEWEY NAVAL SUITS SAMPSON NAVAL SUITS

MOTHERS will rejoice over a single visit to our Boy's Clothing Department. Those

Dewey or

Sampson Naval Suits

are all that can be desired. If your boy is tough on his clothing here are the suits that will please. No better wearing suits were ever made. We are selling a Dewey or Sampson Suit, Coat, Pants and Cap complete for only.....\$1.50



THERE'S EASE AND COMFORT

We have just received a large line of Men's Suits in medium weights, made for this season's trade in fancy Plaids and staple colors. This large line of Men's all-wool, medium weight Suits were bought direct from the Manufacturer at less than the cost of manufacture owing to the lateness of the season. Every one of these Suits are made up in first class style, of staple all-wool goods. There's Ease and Comfort in every one of these Suits. There's service too. Every one of these Suits are really worth \$10.00, but in order to turn them over quickly we shall offer the entire lot at

\$6.00 AND \$6.75 PER SUIT.

W. P. SCHENK & COMPANY.

BRUSHES.

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

JOHN FARRELL'S PURE FOOD STORE.

FRUITS AND BERRIES.

Mason Fruit Jars. Gasoline and Kerosene.

Soap 7 to 12 bars for 25 cents.

Cookies and Cakes.

Tangle-foot for the flies. Baled Hay.

AT CUMMINGS.

Hammocks,
Ice Cream Freezers
Fire Works,
Candies,
Lawn Swings and
Chairs for the
Fourth of July

HOAG & HOLMES.

ARMY NOW IN CUBA.

Our Troops Land and Advance on Beleagured City.

SIEGE OF SANTIAGO.

Heavy Guns Placed So as to Force Fall of Cervera's Stronghold.

American Army of Invasion Arrives Off Santiago—Marines Show Great Enthusiasm When the Troops Are Sighted—Admiral Sampson Conferences with Gen. Garcia on Board the Flagship—Attempt to Assassinate Blanco in Havana.

Washington special: The gratifying news comes that troops at last have landed upon Cuban soil and active army operations have begun, the previous occupation by the marines near Guantanamo having been made only for the establishment of a naval base and cable station. From this time on stirring news may be expected. Over two months have elapsed since war was declared, but the army may now be said to have taken the field for the first time, which will shortly leave Sampson an "Schley free to operate in other directions."

The troops landed at two points, to the east and west of the harbor entrance, meeting with, according to the official dispatch, "little, if any, resistance," it evidently being the plan for the two divisions to move forward and attack the Spaniards on the flanks, while the insurgents under Garcia and Rabi advance upon their rear. The landing took place under cover of a vigorous bombardment by the fleet. The bombardment began within twenty-four hours after the fleet of transports arrived and at 1 o'clock Thursday morning the War Department was advised by cable that all the troops were ashore.

Admiral Sampson's arrival at the first division of the American army of invasion, under command of Major General William R. Shafter. No attempt was made during the day according to the report, to land the American troops. General Shafter, soon after his arrival had a conference with Admiral Sampson. They discussed at length the information obtained by Admiral Sampson's scouts as to the most available landing places in the vicinity of Santiago, and sent further scouting parties along the coast, who inspected the points considered by Admiral Sampson to be most advantageous. Tremendous enthusiasm was awakened among the men with Admiral Sampson's



GEN. WM. R. SHAFTER.

fleet by the arrival of the troops. They gave cheer after cheer, and their enthusiasm met with a hearty response from the troops.

Repeated delays in the departure of the army from Tampa had made the men with the fleet impatient and they awaited the coming of their allies with great eagerness. For more than ten days they had had practically nothing to do, aside from preventing the escape of Admiral Cervera's fleet from the harbor. Officers and men, the fleet having done all damage possible preparatory to landing the troops, were anxious for more active warfare. From an early hour on Sunday morning every vessel in Admiral Sampson's fleet was on the lookout for the transports. The admiral had been advised from Washington that the troops probably would join his fleet some time during the day.

General Garcia and his personal staff were picked up at General Rabi's camp, eighteen miles west of Santiago, and brought to the flagship Sunday afternoon by the gunboat Vixen. There the grizzled and wounded patriot had a long consultation with Admiral Sampson regarding the operations for the investment of Santiago and the co-operation of the American and Cuban troops. General Garcia is very enthusiastic. He says the Spaniards are starving and cannot hold out long, and that the war in the island will end in a few months. It is estimated that over 300 Spaniards have been killed or wounded since the landing of marines. The Spaniards seem satisfied that they cannot dislodge the Americans and have withdrawn. The upper bay will be occupied immediately. A lieutenant Delehanity, with an expedition, has been at work removing mines from the river connecting the upper and lower bays. When this is clear the ships will move up the channel and take the town of Caimanera, whose forts were demolished by the Texas.

An American telegraph office has been opened in an American camp on Cuban soil.

Blockade Is Maintained.

Admiral Dewey reported to the Navy Department that he was still maintaining the blockade at Manila; that the rebels are making remarkable progress; that the city is entirely surrounded. He reports the rebels have taken 2,500 prisoners and are treating them humanely.

Allotment by States.

The allotment by States under the second call for troops was issued from Washington, based upon the proposition of filling out the regiments now in the field before other regiments are organized.



CHAPEL NEAR FORTRESS SAN JUAN—PIERCED BY A 13-INCH SHELL.

SANTIAGO AGAIN UNDER FIRE.

Fortifications Crushed and the Vizcaya Struck by a Shell.

Rear Admiral Sampson's fleet bombarded the batteries at Santiago de Cuba for the third time at daylight Thursday morning. For hours the ships pounded the batteries at the right and left of the entrance, only sparing El Morro, where Lieut. Hobson and his companions of the Merrimac are in prison. The western batteries, against which the main assault was directed, were badly wrecked. One gun was utterly destroyed. In others many guns were dismounted. At first the Spaniards replied passionately and wildly, but impotently. Then most of the guns were deserted. Not a ship was struck nor a man injured on the American side. It is believed that the enemy's loss of life was heavy. It is reported from Madrid that "a shell from an American warship, falling from a great elevation, struck the Vizcaya, which, owing to its excellent armor, was not damaged."

As a preliminary to the hammering given the batteries, the dynamite cruiser Vesuvius at midnight was given another charge. Three 250-pound charges of gun cotton were sent over the fortifications at the entrance. The design was to drop them in the bay, around the angle, back of the eminence on which El Morro is situated, where it was known that the Spanish torpedo boat destroyers were lying. Two charges went true, as no reports were heard—a peculiarity of the explosion of gun cotton in water. The third charge exploded with terrific violence on Cayo Smith. The destruction and death at the western batteries must have been appalling.

TWO MONTHS OF WAR.

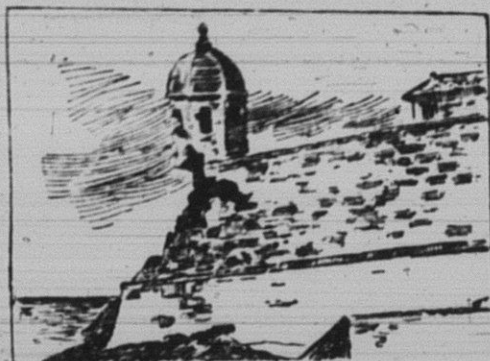
Washington Officials Think They Have Reason to Be Satisfied.

Two months ago war broke out between the United States and Spain, according to the proclamation of the President and the declaration of Congress. The end of that period finds nearly 16,000 United States troops lying off Santiago preparing to land; it finds cable communication established between the Government at Washington and the advance guard of the expedition in Cuba, and it finds Cuban territory in the possession of United States marines, backed by a naval squadron, and nearly all of the commercial ports of Cuba blockaded. This is all, apart from Dewey's great victory at Manila and from the splendid results achieved in organizing several armies now in camps. Therefore those in charge assert that they have a right to look back with pride over what has been accomplished in the short space of two months, working in a large part with raw material in both the army and the navy.

PLAN PRISON FOR SPANIARDS.

Those Captured in War Will Be Taken to Fort McPherson.

A serious problem, the solution of which has been determined upon by the authorities, is that of the disposition of the vast number of prisoners which must fall into American hands whenever Santiago capitulates. This number is variously estimated all the way from 25,000 to 50,000 men. It has been definitely decided that they cannot be permitted to remain in Cuba, and it will, therefore, be necessary to provide a large number of transports to bring them to the country where they may be kept readily fed and guarded. This will require a much larger fleet of transports than that which carried Gen. Shafter's



SAMPSON'S WORK AT SAN JUAN.

A corner of Morro Castle as it appeared after the bombardment.

army. It has been decided to make Fort McPherson, Ga., a permanent military prison.

Smuggle in Supplies.

Three large cargoes of supplies are known to have run the blockade already, and great quantities of food are smuggled to Havana by way of the Isle of Pines, Cienfuegos and other points on the southwest coast having direct railroad communication with the capital.

Interior Forts Abandoned.

The Spaniards have abandoned nearly all the forts in the interior, and concentrated their forces on the north coast of Cuba. The country towns are garrisoned by irregular troops. The regulars are gathered at Cardenas and Matanzas.

Waits Till They Are Free.

President McKinley will take no action on the promotion of Lieut. Hobson until he and his companions are at liberty, and when the brave men can be consulted.

A Fleet to Spain's Coast.

It was practically decided at a conference in Washington to send a flying squadron to the coast of Spain.

To Reinforce Shafter.

The President decided to send a second expedition of 6,000 men from Tampa to reinforce Gen. Shafter.

WAR BULLETINS.

Germany, it is declared, will not interfere in Manila.

The cruiser Newark may be the flagship of a new flying squadron.

Col. Torrey's troops of cowboy cavalrymen will probably go to Porto Rico.

Spanish ministers declare their country will not agree to an exchange of prisoners. James Hobson, a brother of the hero of the Merrimac, is a candidate for West Point.

It was again announced at Madrid that the Spanish reserve squadron had sailed from Cadiz.

There have been seven deaths among the soldiers at Camp Alger at Falls Church, Va.

The officers in command of the Porto Rican expedition will be Gens. Coppinger, Lee and Keifer.

The Queen Regent of Spain has offered to abdicate, if such a step will allay popular discontent.

Illinois troops in camp at Jacksonville took a prominent part in the dedication of a Confederate monument.

Auxiliary cruisers Harvard and Yale will be used as troop transports for the Porto Rican expedition.

Correspondent of the Fall Mall Gazette, London, who visited Cuba, says stories of starvation are unfounded.

Gen. Miles says Garcia has agreed to co-operate with the American forces in the operations against Santiago.

Fresh calls for men for the army are constantly being made in Spain, and reinforcements are being hastened to various points.

Owing to the lack of transports the third military expedition to the Philippines is



ADMIRAL CAMARA. Commander of the Spanish Fleet at Cadiz.

not likely to leave San Francisco until next month.

The new fortifications at Cardenas have been bombarded by American warships and the Spanish severely punished.

The American collier Havensdale, owned by a Philadelphia firm, is suspected of delivering a cargo of coal to the enemy's warships.

Brig. Gen. Garretson is trying to move a brigade of Illinois and Ohio troops from Camp Alger to Ferdinandina for the Porto Rico expedition.

Miss Jean Evans and Miss Helen Taylor, daughters of the captains of the battleships Iowa and Indiana, have applied for positions in the naval nurse corps.

In Rome, it is admitted that the Philippines are lost to Spain, and the Spanish Government is advised to submit with resignation to that accomplished result.

A committee of the Army and Navy League left Chicago to visit the various camps and ascertain the needs of the soldiers which can be supplied by their friends at home.

Ex-Gov. Roswell P. Flower sent \$1,000 each to the Second, Eighth and Sixty-ninth regiments of New York, because they were suffering for the lack of food and suitable clothing.

The false reports regarding the general war situation issued by the Spanish officials has stirred the people of Spain up to the point of revolution since the Government has been compelled to admit half the truth.

The President has authorized canned salmon to be added as one of the army rations. Fresh beef will be issued to the troops six days in ten, salt meats three days in ten, and canned salmon one day in ten.

Private Harry Jackson, of Company K, Second New Jersey Infantry, is probably the tallest soldier in the United States army. He is 6 feet 6 1/2 inches in height, and of wonderfully perfect physical development.

A claim for \$200,000 was sent to the War Department by Adjutant General Reece of Illinois, being the amount expended by the State for the arms and equipment of its troops.

The Spanish torpedo boat destroyer, the Torpedero, is reported to be in San Juan harbor, Porto Rico, utterly useless, on account of burned boilers and a lack of means to repair them.

Dr. Chan, a Chinese physician of Cleveland, Ohio, offers to organize in this country a regiment of Chinamen and to convert the Chinese of the Philippines into allies of the United States.

WRECK AND RUIN.

Bombardment of Santiago Thursday Spreads Destruction.

A careful inspection of the fortifications along the crest of the hills defending Santiago harbor by the Associated Press dispatch boat after the bombardment Thursday morning showed that the American gunners spread wreck and ruin everywhere. Some of the batteries were demolished beyond repair. The vultures which circled on level wings over the hills as thick as swallows around a chimney for hours after the firing ceased furnished gruesome evidence of the fatality among the Spanish soldiers. Hundreds of troops could be seen from the ships digging in mounds of earth piled up by the explosions of the projectiles from the heavy guns for bodies, while their heads were fanned by the wings of the black scavengers of the battlefield. There were two spots, one on the east and the other on the west of the harbor entrance, which were denuded of the foliage. The hill-tops seem literally blown away. These marked the places where the 200-pound charges of gun cotton blown by the Vesuvius landed.

There was evident demoralization among the Spanish troops during the bombardment. Officers could be seen with drawn swords driving the men to the guns, but even then they could not be directed to stay so long as our guns were directed at them. The fifteen minutes' night work of the Vesuvius had shattered their nerves. The aim of our gunners was superb, and not only were the coast forts



CAPTAIN H. C. TAYLOR. Commander of the Battleship Indiana.

annihilated, but the batteries on Cayo Smith, up the harbor, were destroyed. Had all the ships used smokeless powder, as did the New Orleans, there would remain no signs of guns or fortifications to indicate that there had ever been any defenses there.

AUGUSTI GIVES UP.

Notifies Spain He Is Behind Walls of Manila.

The State Department has received information, which is thought trustworthy, that soon the Stars and Stripes will be floating over Manila. Secretary Long is in possession of information which justifies him in informing the President that Admiral Dewey would be in control of the Philippines capital in a few days.

An official dispatch to Madrid from Manila indicates that the situation there is worse. Augusti wires that he has retired within the walls of Manila. If Captain General Augusti is obliged to take refuge in the citadel he will be entirely cut off from communication with the outside.

ATTEMPTS BLANCO'S LIFE.

Havana Volunteer Wounds the Spanish Captain General.

Mail advices have been received in Washington of a recent attempt in Havana to assassinate Captain General Blanco, which was made by Mariano Salva, a young member of the volunteer army. The attempted killing of the Spanish captain general took place as he was leaving the palace to accompany some officers of his staff on an inspection of the earthworks on the outskirts of the city. Salva sent a rifle bullet into the calf of General Blanco's left leg.

The volunteer is a member of the guard on duty around the palace. His younger brother, also a volunteer, was arrested recently on a charge of conspiring with the enemies of Spain against the established government. The younger Salva was tried by a court martial, condemned and executed. Salva submitted willingly to execution.



CAPTAIN-GENERAL BLANCO.

rest, believing he had killed General Blanco and avenged the death of his brother.

BIG ARMY FOR CUBA.

War Council Decides 170,000 Men Will Be Needed.

A third call for 75,000 volunteers will result from the council of war at the White House Monday. The operations in Cuba planned by the President and his advisers will find use for 170,000 men—the number for which Gen. Miles asked. Havana, with its garrison of 65,000 Spanish soldiers behind the fortifications, will require 100,000 American besiegers. For the capture of Cienfuegos, Matanzas, Sagua, Bahia Honda, Cardenas and Mariel the rest of the troops are needed. The call may be expected in ten days.

Waiting at Honolulu.

A Washington dispatch to a New York paper asserted the first expedition for Manila, which sailed May 25, is still waiting at Honolulu for the second expedition.

To Invade Porto Rico.

Ships are being secured by the Government for transporting another large army to Porto Rico.

Denied by Cubans.

Cubans escaped from Havana deny the stories that there is an abundance of food in that city.

FEARS A NEW POLICY.

Mr. Cleveland Warns Against Territorial Extension.

Grover Cleveland, in the course of an address on "Good Citizenship" before the graduating class of the Lawrenceville, New Jersey, school, said he was opposed to the acquisition of new territory by the United States. He said in substance:

The American people are tempted every day and every hour to abandon their accustomed way and enter upon a course of new and strange adventure. Never before in our history have we been beset with temptations so dangerous as those which now whisper in our ears alluring words of conquest and expansion and point out to us fields of bright in the glory of war. I believe there is sometimes a tendency to think of patriotism as something bellicose and defiant, best illustrated by noisily bragging of our national prowess, quarrelsome seeking some one who dares dispute it, and threatening war against the combined world on the slightest pretext. In view of these things and considering our achievements in the past and our promise for the future, recalling what we have done and what we have been and what yet remains for us to do under the guidance of the rules and motives which have thus far governed our national life, you surely are entitled to demand the best of reasons for a change in our policy and conduct, and to expect a conclusive explanation of the conditions which make our acquisition of new and distant territory either justifiable, prudent, or necessary.

FIFTY DROWN AT A LAUNCHING.

Sad Accident Mars the Ceremonies at Blackwall, England.

Fifty persons, it is believed, were killed at Blackwall, England, when the new British battleship Albion was launched. Crowds of people were on a platform, built to accommodate the spectators, and 300 men, women and children were precipitated into the river Thames, the woodwork being unable to bear the weight on it. Tugs, steamers and rowboats immediately went to the assistance of the helpless people, but many sank before they could be reached.

The accident was due to a sudden rush of water, following the launching. The backwash from the launching of the vessel surged against and broke down the staging eighty feet long, filled with the spectators. The launching was presided over by the duchess of York. A large and brilliant company of ladies and gentlemen were present, including United States Ambassador Hay and Mrs. Hay. None of the guests were on the stage, nor were any prominent persons included among its unfortunate occupants.

INCREASE IN REVENUE.

Internal Collections Show a Large Increase for May.

The monthly statement of the collections of internal revenue shows that the May collections amounted to \$14,088,117, an increase over May last year of \$3,281,225. The receipts from the several sources of revenue and the increases, as compared with May, 1897, are given as follows: Spirits, \$7,090,460; increase, \$1,988,057; tobacco, \$3,754,062; increase, \$1,013,750; fermented liquors, \$3,131,505; increase, \$247,887; oleomargarine, \$88,014; increase, \$23,712; miscellaneous, \$28,074; increase, \$4,362. The net increase in the receipts during the last eleven months was \$19,938,808.

Geer for Oregon's Governor.

The official vote in the recent Oregon State election shows the following result for Governor:

Geer, Republican	45,104
King, fusion	34,530
Lucie, middle of the road	2,866
Clinton, Prohibition	2,213
Total vote	84,753
Geer's plurality	10,574
Geer's majority	5,469



In Minnesota the Populists, Democrats and silver Republicans nominated a fusion ticket.

The Republicans of the Twenty-first Ohio district renominated Theodore E. Burton for Congress.

The colored Republicans of Alabama, in convention, put up a ticket composed exclusively of negroes.

M. S. Peters was nominated to represent the Populists of the Second District of Kansas in Congress.

John S. Rhea was renominated for Congress by the Third district Kentucky Democrats at Bowling Green.

Dan W. Jones, of Pulaski, was nominated for Governor of Arkansas by the Democrats in convention at Little Rock.

Congressman Lorenzo Danford was renominated for his sixth term by the Republican convention for the sixteenth district of Ohio.

Republicans of the Fifth congressional district of Iowa, in convention at Cedar Rapids, renominated Robert G. Cousins by acclamation.

Ohio Republicans met in Columbus and nominated a State ticket. They support the war and leave the question of acquired territory to the President.

The Indiana Democratic State convention in Indianapolis nominated a State ticket, reaffirmed faith in the Chicago platform, declared the cause of the United States in the present war to be just and demanded its vigorous prosecution.

Michigan Democrats, Populists and free silver Republicans in convention at Grand Rapids renewed their alliance of two years ago and united on a State ticket, headed by Justin R. Whiting for Governor. The resolutions adopted favor the war with Spain.

The fusion convention of the Democrats, Populists and free silver Republicans of the Eighth Iowa district met and nominated G. L. Finn of Bedford for Congress.

John Lind was nominated by the three conventions at Minneapolis for Governor. J. M. Bowler was nominated for Lieutenant Governor by the Populists and endorsed by the others.

The middle-of-the-road Populists of Minnesota, who bolted the State Populist convention, held a meeting of their own and nominated a complete State ticket. L. C. Long was named for Governor.



Hundreds of volunteers from Camp Alger, where there are about 25,000 soldiers, come to Washington every day. Many of them have never seen the capital before and up to this time the saloons and respectable houses have been reaping a rich harvest from their patronage. The police have been instructed not to arrest or otherwise interfere with men in uniform unless it is absolutely necessary for their welfare or the protection of others, and notwithstanding this order the station houses are filled with drunken soldiers nearly every night. It has been the rule to send them back to camp as soon as they are sober without plucking their names upon the docket of arrests or bringing them before the police court. Exceptions have been made only in cases of assault and other misdemeanors which could not be overlooked. It has come to be the practice also for the provost marshal of the camp to send an officer and squad of men into the city every morning for the purpose of picking up the boys who have fallen victims to temptations or are otherwise detained.

The object of the Secretary of War in ordering that the recruits under the second call for troops shall be used in strengthening the regiments mustered in under the first call, so that each company shall have 100 and each regiment 1,200 men, is not only to promote the efficiency of the army, but is a measure of economy worth several millions of dollars to the Government. It cuts down the number of regiments and the number of companies, and consequently the number of officers of a regiment under the old plan aggregates almost as much as the pay of the men the expense will be reduced one-third also.

People in Washington who go to market or shopping these days are pretty sure to receive gold coin as change, and it is the first time we have had that experience since greenbacks were adopted by Secretary Chase in 1862. During the last six weeks the disbursing officers of the different departments have been paying the salaries of the clerks in the yellow metal, and all drafts and warrants upon the treasury have been paid in mixed money at the proportion of \$5 in paper to \$15 in coin. The result has been a scarcity of greenbacks and silver certificates and a large amount of gold coin in common circulation.

It seems to be settled that Gen. Miles himself instead of Gen. Coppinger will lead the army to Porto Rico, and it is the President's intention to allow him full sway in making the preparations for the expedition and selecting the officers and troops that will accompany him. Miles has upset the plans that were made in the War Department while he was at work at Tampa, and, having done so, will be held responsible for making and carrying out a new plan of campaign.

The superintendent of Washington police has been instructed to notify all liquor sellers of the intention strictly to enforce a law which was passed by Congress in 1861 forbidding the sale of liquor in any form to soldiers in the service of the United States, or to any person wearing the uniform of such a soldier, under the penalty of \$20 fine for each offense and the forfeiture of both the municipal and the United States license for the sale of liquor.

The boys at Camp Alger are very eager to get away and are agitated by every rumor that refers to their departure. They are rapidly becoming hardened soldiers and will soon be ready for serious business. The regiments are all short in numbers. Recruits are coming in rapidly, several hundred every day, but they are mostly green men who have never served with the militia and have to be drilled in the simplest rudiments of military duty.

It has been decided that there will be no general invasion of Cuba until fall. That has been the President's determination from the beginning. Even before the declaration of war he made up his mind that if hostilities should occur he would not be responsible for the sacrifice of the lives he knew must be lost from yellow fever and other climatic diseases if an attempt were to be made to invade Cuba during the rainy season.

There is intense indignation both in army and navy circles and in Congress because of the general understanding that Holston has been kept in Castle Morro exposed to the fire of our guns. If the usual practices of warfare were followed Holston and the Americans would be removed to a place of safety, instead of danger. The putting forward of prisoners as a shield is a relic of barbarism.

There is a vacancy in the postoffice at Strode's Mills, Pa., for the first time in fifty-three years. It is caused by the death of Joseph Strode at the age of 84, who was appointed postmaster by President James K. Polk Oct. 21, 1845, and held the office continuously ever since. There are two older men in the postal service. One of them is in Maine and the other in Maryland.

Secretary Gage's 3 per cent bonds are already at a premium of 2 per cent. Bankers and brokers in different parts of the country are publishing circulars and advertisements offering to pay that bonus for subscriptions that are acknowledged by the treasury.

It will be the middle of July before an attack can be made upon Porto Rico. The number of troops and the selection of the regiments will be determined later. Gen. Miles thinks he should have not less than 20,000 men, and the regiments which are in the best condition when the expedition is ready to start will be selected.

Under the new revenue law the clerical force in the internal revenue bureau is to be considerably increased and the new appointees are exempt from the usual civil service examination.

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Formerly resident physician U. of M. Hospital.
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To numb the gums for extracting teeth I have a preparation which positively contains no cocaine or other injurious ingredients and will not cause soreness of gums but aids nature to heal them rapidly. Gas administered when desired.
Upper and lower sets of teeth, porcelain crowns and bridge work that imitates natural teeth to perfection as well as give good service to wearer.
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Physician, Surgeon & Accoucheur
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FRANK SHAVER,
Proprietor of The "City" Barber Shop. In the new Babcock Building Main street.
Bathroom in connection.
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Attorney and Counselor at Law.
Pensions and patents obtained. None but legal fees charged.
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All kinds of dental work done in a careful and thorough manner.
Special attention given to children's teeth. Nitrous oxide and local anesthetics used in extracting. Permanently located.
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Veterinary Surgeon
Treats all diseases of domestic animals. Special attention given to lameness and horse dentistry. Office and residence on Park street across from M. E. church, Chelsea, Mich.

Call at the New Barber Shop under A. Eppler's meat market for a smooth Shave or Hair Cut.

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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. 22. Annual meeting and election of officers Dec. 27th.
J. D. SCHNITMAN, Sec.

R. P. CARPENTER, W. R. C. NO. 210,
meets the Second and Fourth Friday in each month. The Second Friday at 2:30 p. m. The Fourth Friday at 7:30 p. m.
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Time Card, taking effect, May 29, 1897.
TRAINS EAST:
No. 36—Atlantic Express 5:38 a. m.
No. 8—Detroit Night Express 6:30 a. m.
No. 12—Grand Rapids 10:40 a. m.
No. 6—Express and Mail 3:15 p. m.
TRAINS WEST:
No. 3—Express and Mail 10:00 a. m.
No. 13—Grand Rapids 6:20 p. m.
No. 7—Chicago Express 10:32 p. m.
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If you want a really desirable building lot, or if you want a house that is already built, I can furnish you with it.
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will find a complete stock at our new store on Middle street west.

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A full line of cultivators and corn tools.

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WE HAVE SETTLED down to business and have secured Mr. Ilhe one of MICHIGAN'S BEST BAKERS. We challenge the world to produce any thing better than ours.

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

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Any one wanting bath tubs at reasonable prices inquire of Thomas Fletcher agent for Folding Bath Tub Co.

SCHOOL REPORT.

Continued from first page.

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Clarence Edmunds Paul Hirth
Anna Eisele Mary Hefner
Annie Barris Fred Hutzler
Oscar Barris
MATTIE C. WATSON, Teacher.

FIFTH GRADE.
Paul O. Bacon Anna Corey
Lee Chandler Ernest Edmunds
Susie Gilbert Erna Hunter
Roland Hummel Sarah Koch
Julia Kalmbach Antoin Keenan
Guy McNamara Bertie Snyder
Harry Taylor Elmer Winans
Ada Yakley
ELIZABETH DEFEW, Teacher.

FOURTH GRADE.
Flora Atkinson Lilla Schmidt
Mildred Atkinson Albert Steinbach
Ruth Bacon Archie Whitaker
Ella Bagge Leroy Wiley
Charlie Bates Roy Williams
Arthur Foster Jenny Geddes
J. Heselwerdt F. Heselwerdt
Myrtle Hafner Emma Koch
Louise Lammle Homer Lighthall
May McGuiness Helen Miller
Hazel Nelson Mabel Raftery
Grace Swarthout Hazel Spear
H. DORA HARRINGTON, Teacher.

THIRD GRADE.
Bertha Alber George Alber
Emma Buehler Minnie Bagge
Vincent Burg Alice Chandler
Harold Carpenter Donald Curtis
Elmer Carpenter John Eisenman
Nina Greening Vera Graham
Galbraith Gorman Eddie Icheldinger
Adeline Kalmbach Margretta Martin
Beryl McNamara Ida Mast
Bessie Swarthout Ray Snyder
Grace Merchant Bernice Hoag
Luna Smith
MARY A. VAN TYNE, Teacher.

SECOND GRADE.
Earl Bennett Harry Schussler
Clayton Bennett Nina Schnaitman
Winifred Bacon Cora Schmidt
Reynolds Bacon Sydney Schenk
Mabel Eisenman Otto Schwickerath
Ora Gilbert Lynn Stedman
Gerald Hoettler Eva Sharp
Hazel Hummel Myron Grant
John Hauser Harlow Lemmon
Amelia Hummel Myrtle Ruth Kempf
Clara Koch Mary Lambrecht
Paul Martin Helen McGuiness
Edna Moran Meryl Prudden
Roy Quinn
MARIE H. BACON, Teacher.

FIRST GRADE.
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Daisy Brown Clarence Laird
V. Breitenbach Stanley Harrison
Fred Bennett Ruth Luick
Dorothy Bacon Carl Lambert
Margaret Eppler May Stiegelmaier
Ralph Gilbert Cleon Wolff
Nada Hoffman LeRue Shaver
Lydia Hauser Leon Shaver
Florence Hoettler Ruth Raftery
Mary Kolb Ernest Kuhl
Elsa Maroney Carol Nelson
Hazel Sharp Leo Wade
Peter Weick
LOUELLA TOWNSEND, Teacher.

IN A NEW CLASS.
Brown—Waiter, bring me a dozen oysters on the half shell.
Waiter (apologetically)—Sorry, sah, but we's all out of shell fish, sah, 'cepting aigs.
Yellow Jaundice Cured.
Suffering humanity should be supplied with every means possible for its relief. It is with pleasure we publish the following: "This is to certify that I was a terrible sufferer from yellow jaundice for over six months, and was treated by some of the best physicians in our city and all to no avail. Dr. Bell, our druggist, recommended Electric Bitters, and after taking two bottles, I was entirely cured. I now take great pleasure in recommending them to any person suffering from this terrible malady. I am gratefully yours, M. A. Hogarty, Lexington, Ky." Sold by Glazier & Stimson druggists.

FOR SALE—House and three lots. Inquire of Thomas Cassidy.

Biliousness
Is caused by torpid liver, which prevents digestion and permits food to ferment and putrefy in the stomach. Then follow dizziness, headache, insomnia, nervousness, and, if not relieved, bilious fever or blood poisoning. Hood's Pills stimulate the stomach, rouse the liver, cure headache, dizziness, constipation, etc. 25 cents. Sold by all druggists. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Hood's Pills
Insomnia, nervousness, and, if not relieved, bilious fever or blood poisoning. Hood's Pills stimulate the stomach, rouse the liver, cure headache, dizziness, constipation, etc. 25 cents. Sold by all druggists. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Michigan Central Excursions.

For the Fourth of July excursion tickets will be sold on July 2, 3 and 4, good to return not later than July 5, for one fare for the round trip. Children one-half adult rate.

Camp meeting at Eaton Rapids, July 27 to August 8. One fare round trip.

Camp meeting at Owosso, August 9 to 31. One fare round trip.

Orion Camp Grand Assembly, July 12 to August 3. One fare for round trip.

Camp meeting at Hazlett Park, July 28 to August 31. One and one-third fare for round trip.

Camp meeting at Island Lake, July 1 to August 31. One and one-third fare for round trip.

Michigan Baptist Assembly, Orchard Lake, August 16 to 19. One fare for round trip.

Epworth League Training Assembly, Ludington, July 15 to August 7. One fare for round trip.

Prohibition party state convention, Lansing, August 23. One fare for round trip.

Discovered by a Woman.

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

Trial bottles free at Glazier & Stimson's drug store. Regular size 50c and \$1.00. Every bottle guaranteed.

Found—A hand bag. Party owning same can get it by calling on Elmer Beach.

Use Gem combination hay and stock rack for sale cheap. J. J. Raftery.

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

Strayed—From my premises in Lima, 6 months old calf, color red with white spots on body, been gone about 5 weeks. Jacob Stierle, on John Allen farm. 21

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

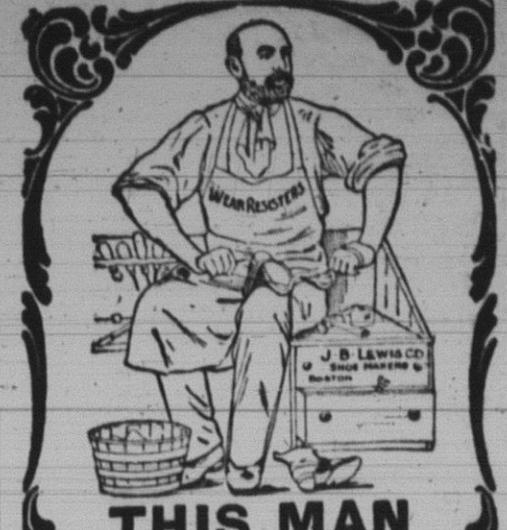
If you contemplate committing matrimony procure your invitations at The Standard office, where you will find the smoothest line of wedding stationery that ever came down the pike.

Why don't you pay the printer?
I have received the assessment roll for the Village of Chelsea, and taxes can now be paid at my office at W. J. Knapp's store.
John B. Cole, Treasurer.

Notice to Creditors.
STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF INGHAM, ss. Notice is hereby given, that by order of the probate court for the county of Ingham, made on the 23rd day of June A. D. 1898, six months from that date were allowed for creditors to present their claims against the estate of Jacob Klein, late of said county, deceased, and that all creditors of said deceased are required to present their claims to said probate court at the probate office in the city of Ann Arbor, for examination and allowance, on or before the 31st day of December next, and that such claims will be heard before said court, on the 31st day of September and on the 31st day of December, next at ten o'clock in forenoon of each said day.
Dated, Ann Arbor, Michigan, A. D. 1898.
H. WIRT NEWBORN, Judge of Probate.

INDIGESTION-DYSPEPSIA.
The Results of the New Cure for Indigestion and Nervous Dyspepsia.
Drake's Dyspepsia Cure and Nerve Restorer, a wellspring of life, is pouring into thousands of homes today; stubborn cases that have baffled all other remedies yield to the efficacy of this marvelous treatment, and permanent cures are the inevitable results from its use. For sale by Druggists of Chelsea.

A Look on Stomach and Nerve troubles, their symptoms and cure, will be given free for the asking at above mentioned drug stores. Read following statement:
To Whom It May Concern: To those suffering from stomach and nerve trouble I wish to recommend Drake's Dyspepsia Cure and Nerve Restorer. About 20 years ago I began to be troubled with my stomach. It gradually grew worse, even under treatment, until it became difficult for me to eat any kind of food with comfort. For the past five years I have been able to retain very little food of the simplest nature long enough to digest it. Scarcely during this time have I enjoyed sleep throughout the entire night, and usually have been obliged to leave my bed in consequence of my stomach and nerve troubles. My bowels were very much relaxed, said to be due to inflammation of the membrane of the intestines. I was treated by physicians, and tried nearly every known remedy recommended for my troubles, with no lasting benefit, and usually not even temporary relief. On the 31st day of January '98, I purchased a package of Drake's Dyspepsia Cure and Nerve Restorer and Nerve Restorer and I wish every dyspeptic knew how much I have improved from its use. My food does not distress me as it did and I have no trouble in retaining it, I sleep well and feel refreshed therefrom, and although I have used only one package of the medicine, I can safely say that I am 75 per cent better than I have been during the past 20 years.
Yours respectfully,
MRS. GIBSON STODDARD, Litchfield, Mich., January 24, 1898.



THIS MAN
has been making shoes for forty years and learned to make them better and better every year.
J. B. LEWIS CO'S
"Wear Resisters"
have become famous everywhere for their comfort, stability and beauty. Made in all styles and sizes for men, women and children. Look for "Lewis" on each shoe.
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Can earn big wages and establish a permanent trade selling "IRONITE." Sells in every family. Indispensable article. Sample box and confidential terms for five two-cent stamps. Send today and secure your field. IRONITE MFG. CO., 29 Menomonee Falls, Wis.

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See our **METEOR \$25.00.**
Warranted in every respect for one year.

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Cavanaugh Lake Ice for the season for \$3.50. The season lasts until the arrival of cold weather.
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THE GREAT
FOUR-C REMEDY
FOR
LA GRIPPE.

For Sale by R. S. Armstrong & Co.

What if Not Miracles?

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

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

BENEFACTORS OF THE RACE.
Office of "KINGFISHER TIMES,"
Kingfisher, Okla., Dec. 12, 193.
GENTLEMEN:—I believe it my duty to write you a line in regard to the beneficial effect of Phelps' "Four-C Remedy," so far as I am personally concerned. A week ago last Thursday, I was taken with a severe attack of la grippe and in a short time became so hoarse I could not speak above a whisper. The night previous I had coughed nearly the entire night; just before retiring I took a teaspoonful, and slept the entire night as sweetly as ever I did in my life, not coughing once. I was entirely relieved before taking one bottle. Phelps' Cough, Cold and Croup Cure should be in every household in the land. I send you this wholly unsolicited by anyone, for you are benefactors of the race in giving it the antidote for some of the worst afflictions to which it is heir.
Very Truly Yours,
J. B. HELMS, Editor.

A MIRACLE.
Kansas City, Kansas, Dec. 24, '91
Last Friday, Dec. 19, my attending physician stated unless I was better by morning he could do nothing for my relief. That night I commenced taking Phelps' "Four-C" remedy, stopped all other medicines. The first dose stopped my cough; slept and rested well; a few more doses removed all soreness from my lungs; the second day I was up; the third day I was out on the porch and to-day was up town purchasing holiday goods.
Miss JENNIE BASSETT,
Washington Ave. and Summit St.

CROUP CURED.
One dose of Phelps' Cough, Cold and Croup Cure, gave my child instant relief when attacked with the croup.
W. E. MOORE, of Moore Bros., Grocers,
Arkansas City, Kansas.

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

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

R. R. PHELPS, 118 53d Street, CHICAGO, ILL., Prop.
---For Sale by---

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Artistic Granite and Marble Memorials.

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

Unbroken Rest at Night.
J. B. HELMS, Manager,
Office Commercial Printing Co.,
192 South Clark St.
Chicago, Nov. 24, '91
R. R. Phelps, Esq., City.
DEAR SIR:—I wish to bear testimony to the great efficacy of your "Four-C" remedy in throat and lung ailments. As a rule I have been skeptical of the merits of proprietary medicine, but have to confess that a test of your "Four-C" is convincing that at least one remedy made ready is worthy of use. My children all take it with out the least objection, from oldest to youngest and it is particularly noticeable that the youngest almost immediately. A single dose will check most coughs in their beginning; it gives an unbroken rest at night. In my family "Four-C" is simply indispensable and I recommend it as qualifiedly,
Yours,
J. B. HELMS.

ACUTE LARYNGITIS.
Chicago, Sept. 25, '95
For years back each winter I have suffered with acute Laryngitis. Last winter was so bad I could not leave my room for two weeks or speak above a whisper. I tried every known cough preparation from cough drops up and down with no relief, then in desperation I was induced to try Phelps' "Four-C." The first dose relieved my cough, giving me the first night's rest for weeks. Half the bottle cured me. I have never as different from other like remedies as I was without this wonderful remedy since. It is as different from other like remedies as I was without this wonderful remedy since. It is as different from other like remedies as I was without this wonderful remedy since.

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