

If You Don't  
Take The Standard you  
don't get the news—you  
would if you did.

# The Chelsea Standard.

A CHELSEA PAPER FOR CHELSEA PEOPLE.

VOL. X. NO. 43.

CHELSEA, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1898.

WHOLE NUMBER 511

If You Don't

Advertise in The Standard  
you don't get the trade—  
you would if you did.



WHILE BUYING YOUR

Christmas Goods

VISIT OUR

Christmas Booth

Filled with goods suitable for

PRESENTS.

Aprons, Handkerchiefs, Towels,

Linens, Damasks, Napkins, Bed Spreads,

Table Covers, Rugs,

STAMPED LINENS.

H. S. Holmes Mercantile Co.

Butterick's patterns for December now on sale.



## ARE YOU SATISFIED

With the Coffee and Tea you are buying? Let us grind you a sample of our 25c Coffee. The best in Chelsea. Our

Teas are the Best that Money can Buy.

Candied orange and lemon peel 25c per lb.  
Candied citron 25c per lb.  
Nice large raisins 8c lb.  
Choice, large California prunes 8c per lb.  
Best XXXX pulverized sugar 3 1/2 lbs for 25c.  
2 lb cans baking powder 25c  
Shelled sweet almonds 45c per pound.  
We have every thing you want for Xmas cakes

We Pay the Highest Market Price for Eggs.

Inquire about our "4" ROSES.

FENN & VOGEL

A BRIGHT  
OUT LOOK.

for the man with "a wine  
taste on a beer income."

We have our new winter  
stock of suiting on hand

We are making those Dr. Shaw mid winter

PANTS.

Patent applied for. Health and Comfort  
to the wearer. Made only by

RAFTREY

The Worker of Gentlemen's Clothes.

### BEGINS TO HURT.

The New Insurance Co. Is Getting in Its  
Work on the Old Co.

It is said from reliable source that some of the seceders from the old Washtenaw Mutual Fire Insurance Co. are kicking themselves for having joined the perspective new company and are seeking protection under the wing of the old company again. Dexter Leader. There has not been anyone limping around as a result of the "kicking" spoken above. The Northwestern Washtenaw Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Co. has been doing business one month and has 176 policies in force representing \$124,022, with applications coming in every day. The record made by the old company the past year has not been such as to endear any of the members in this "neck-of-woods" to it, and that is the reason for the rush for membership in the new company. This company was not organized with any thought of running out the old company, but many such attacks have been made by the latter will but injure itself.

There are people in other sections of the county who have their eyes on the new company, and it will not be long before other companies will be started, and then the old company will have time to write more articles of a nature similar to the one at the head of this article. The word "perspective" in the item is "good."

### IN THE WAR.

How the University of Michigan Was  
Represented Therein.

The University of Michigan played an important part in the personnel of the American army in the Spanish war, and the current number of the Michigan Alumnus, which has been collecting the data, is a valuable and historical edition given up entirely to this subject.

The U. of M. furnished one cabinet officer. Secretary of State William R. Day. Also two members of the peace commission—William R. Day and Senator Cushman K. Davis.

Says the Alumnus: To the army proper, we have contributed a brigadier general, thirteen majors, all but two of these being in the medical service, six assistant surgeons, eleven captains, thirteen first lieutenants, five second lieutenants, twenty-two sergeants, eighteen corporals, eighty privates, eight hospital stewards, and twenty-four whose rank of duty is unknown. Of the Michigan Volunteer Infantry had, the 31st regiment had sixty-five of our men; the 32d had thirty-nine; the 33d, seven; the 34th thirteen; and the 35th, six, making a hundred and sixteen in all. Michigan men were found in the volunteer regiments of fifteen other states, the greatest number being from Illinois, who sent ten.

In the United States Volunteer Cavalry we had seven men, three in the 1st regiment, the famous "Rough Riders" of Roosevelt, and in the 2nd, known as Torrey's Rough Riders, we had four. Two men out of those seven, one in each regiment, lost their lives. Seven of our men were in the regular army. In the navy, we had fifty-six, all but ten of them being on the Yosemite, in the Michigan Naval Reserves. Of the rest, the ships upon which two sailed are not known; each of the following men of war had one: Harvard, Yankee, Dolphin, Niagara, Montgomery, Manitoba, Helena and Oregon. Including both army and navy the literary department sent eighty-two men; the engineering department, thirty-four; medical, twenty-six; law, one hundred one; pharmacy, twelve; dental, fifteen; homeopathic, four. This makes a grand total of two hundred and fifty-nine, after deducting fifteen for names counted twice. One hundred and thirteen undergraduates went to the front, twenty-seven of them being of the class of '98. Of those whose connection with the University was in the past, 104 were graduates, 42 were non-graduates, and two honorary degrees. It is necessary here also to deduct for names counted twice. And of those who gave the last and greatest gift, their lives, there were eight. One was killed at San Juan, and the rest succumbed to disease of camp and transport ship.

### V. P. S. C. E. Fair.

It is a very difficult matter to select holiday presents, but the V. P. S. C. E. will be in a position at their fair to help you out on this difficult question.

At the plain and fancywork booth will be displayed an endless variety of those dainty and substantial articles that help to beautify the home. The doll booth will make the children's eyes sparkle with delight when they see it. The candy booth will contain sweet things in that line, and the miscellaneous booth will contain various other articles which may be purchased at moderate prices.

A fish pond will be there also, where all may try their skill at angling, and a grab bag out of which will come many wonderful things (if you pay for the privilege of taking them out). A fine program—different each night—will be rendered.

Friday evening a chicken pie supper will be served, and on Saturday evening a New England supper will be served in the good old style. The time for these suppers will be from 5 to 7:30 p. m.

Tickets of admission to the fair, including supper, 15c. Watch for the fine souvenir program which will be given you at the door. Remember the time and place—Friday evening and Saturday afternoon and evening, December 9 and 10, at the opera house.

### SUGAR BEET BELT.

Michigan is in the Heart of It—Tests Prove  
the Product Above the Average.

The mind of almost every farmer in the state is now directed toward the possibility of raising the sugar beet. A study of the map showing the beet sugar belt, lately issued by the department of agriculture at Washington, finds almost the entire lower peninsula of Michigan covered by it. The soil and climate of the southern peninsula are possibly the best to be found in the entire sugar beet belt. The results of tests of beets grown in this immediate part of the state show the average weight of the samples to be seventeen ounces, with an average content of sugar of 15.5 per cent and an average purity of 83.2 per cent.

The present total production of sugar in the world is, in round numbers, 8,000,000 tons; and the United States consumes just one-quarter of the entire production. Of the 8,000,000 tons produced 5,000,000 tons is beet sugar and the balance is cane sugar.

The total present production of the United States is only 325,000 tons, of which 275,000 tons is cane and 50,000 tons beet sugar. The United States is now annually importing 1,675,000 tons sugar.

This country is not only the greatest consumer of sugar in the world, but the rate of increase in consumption of sugar is greater than that of any country, the average increase being 12.1 per cent for the past twenty-five years.

### Obituary.

Stephen R. Chase, who was taken with malarial fever eight weeks ago and which terminated in Bright's disease, died in Detroit at the home of his sister, Mrs. W. F. Canfield, Monday night, November 28, 1898. He was the only son of Romeyn P. and Lucia E. Chase and was born April 7, 1874. His remains were brought here Thursday, December 1st, and interred in Vermont cemetery in sight of his boyhood home. The services were held in the First Baptist church where the last tender words of sympathy were spoken by his loving pastor, Rev. Frank E. Arnold, who baptised him September 11, 1890. Pathetic in their tenderness were the words spoken to a crowded house (all of whom were mourners) as he admonished them to think not sadly on the parting, but to look up with joy to the coronation.

Filled with an ambition to honor some profession he early set about fitting himself for life's great work, but all his efforts seemed to be thwarted by a "still small voice" constantly saying "Go into all the world and preach the gospel." Finally heeding the call he decided to make that his life's work—Attending for a time the Baptist Institute at Kalamazoo, going from there to Moody's Institute at Chicago, working in the slums and prisons of the city, always taking his Bible and his Savior with him, fearing no danger, but meeting with great success in his evangelistic work, and for the last six months preaching at Flat Rock, endeavoring himself to all who knew him, until God said, "It is enough, come up higher."

"For death and life, with ceaseless strife,  
Beat wild on this world's shore,  
And all our calm is in that balm,  
Not lost, but gone before."

G. E. D.

### Resolutions.

Whereas, our brother, Stephen R. Chase, has been removed to his home with our Lord, it seems fitting that we, the young people of the Baptist church, of which he was a loved member, express our appreciation of his Christian fidelity and consecrated, shining life that grew more bright till it opened into perfect day. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That his Christly spirit be an added incentive to us, to cultivate those gentle, holy graces that God requires in His children.

Resolved, That we hereby express our deep sympathy with the family in their sorrow and loss, not forgetting his infinite gain.

Resolved, That we ask the publication of these resolutions in our local papers.

Com.

### The Editor's Dream.

The editor sat in his office cold whence all but him had fled, but he, wished that every last dead beat was in his grave—stone dead. His mind then wandered far

away to the time when he should die, and his loyal, editorial soul go scooting to the sky; when he'd roam the fields of paradise and sail o'er Jasper seas, and all things glorious combined, his every sense to please. He thought how then he'd look across the great gulf dark and drear, that yawned between his happy soul and those that dwindled here. And when for water they should call, and in agony they'd caper, he'd shout to them: "Just moisten your tongue with the 'due' that's on your paper."—Ex.

### Election of Officers.

The Y. P. S. C. E. on Monday evening elected the following officers for the ensuing year:

President—L. T. Freeman.  
Vice President—Miss M. Schumacher.  
Secretary—Miss Mamie Drislane.  
Ass't Secretary—Miss Florence Martin.  
Treasurer—Ralph Holmes.  
Chorister—J. G. Webster.  
Ass't Chorister—Miss L. Townsend.  
Pianist—Miss Helene Steinbach.  
Ass't Pianist—Miss Florence Martin.

### Town Killers.

Town killers are classified into seven separate bunches, as follow: "First, those who go out of town to do their shopping; second those who are opposed to improvements; third, those who prefer a quiet town to one of push and business; fourth, those who imagine they own the town; fifth, those who deride public spirited men; sixth, those who oppose every movement that does not appear to benefit him; seventh, those who seek to injure the credit or reputation of individuals."

### Voting Machines.

The numerous contests, recounts and squabbles throughout the state over the recent elections, and the bungling work of election boards in many places unearthed, should prove a strong argument for the use of voting machines. With them there is no chance for errors, consequently no possibility of the nuisance and expense involved in a recount or revision of the bungling work of canvassing boards.—Jackson Patriot.

### Card of Thanks.

We desire to extend our heartfelt thanks to those who assisted us in our late bereavement, to the choir and all who comforted us with their sympathy and help. May the Lord reward you.  
Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Chase,  
Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Smith,  
Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Canfield,  
Miss Abbie C. Chase.

### A Really Historical Novel.

To produce a so called historical novel has been attempted by many, but with indifferent success by the majority, so far as history is concerned. Unlike the best known and the most successful authors of this class are Scott, Kingsley and Lytton. In grouping books of this type in an order of merit based on their historical worth, it cannot be denied that "The Last of the Barons" should be awarded the first place, with "Henry Esmond" and "Hereward the Wake" bracketed as second. Victor Hugo's "L'Histoire d'un Crime," which has been called "the apotheosis of the special correspondent," is a notable example of a contemporary history written under a thin disguise of fiction.—Pearson's Weekly.

### A Talented House Agent.

Mrs. Homeseeker—You certainly don't expect anybody to take this house? Why, the floors all run down hill.  
Agent (a smart man)—It was built in that way on purpose, mum, to keep peace in the family. Greatest invention of the age, mum.

Mrs. Homeseeker—Keep peace in the family? What do you mean?  
Agent—It's all right, mum; nothing like it. Whenever your husband drops his collar button, they'll roll down to that wall, and he'll always know where to find 'em.—London Tit-Bits.

### Chinese Taxes Very Light.

The Chinese are perhaps the most lightly taxed people in the world. In China all the land belongs to the state, and a trifling sum per acre—never altered through long centuries—is paid as rent. This is the only tax in the country, and it amounts to about half a crown per head yearly.—London News.

### Bismarck as Dr. Jekyll.

No greater contrast could possibly be imagined than that which existed between the Bismarck of private life and the Bismarck of politics. "In the home circle," writes a correspondent who knew him well, "he was perfectly charming, easy going and good natured. He was passionately fond of children, and I have seen him over and over again have a game with the little ones of his gardener, who were very familiar with him and would not hesitate to climb upon his knee."

"Once when his gardener's little girl died the great statesman went to condole with him. He was dreadfully upset and while holding the poor father's hand burst into tears, for he was very fond of the child. He kissed the little corpse and himself placed a bunch of roses in its hand. He was always eager to assist his poorer neighbors and enjoyed chatting with them on all subjects but politics. These he never mentioned."—London Chronicle.

Bob Sleights!

I will have for sale at my shop twenty-five sets of hand made bob sleighs. No old material used on these goods, but is strictly new and first-class.

Anyone wanting a good article at a low price should not fail to see these goods before buying elsewhere. Call early and see them in the white. Come and see them whether you buy or not.

Repairing Done on Short Notice.

When you are in need of anything in my line give me a call.

ADAM FAIST,

Fred Vogel's old shop.

CHELSEA, MICH.

Chelsea Bakery.

We always have on hand fresh home-made, French cream, cream, graham and rye breads; sandwiches, buns and biscuits; jelly rolls; fruit cakes; cup cakes; wine cakes; cookies of every kind, pies of all kinds. The finest line of

CANDIES

in town. Goods delivered when desired.

Banquets Furnished.

L. MILLER.

FIRST ANNUAL

CLEARING SALE

OF

Buggies and Surries.

Desiring to clear my hall I will offer the Buggies and Surries I have left at prices unheard of. Come and look them over and get prices.

Robes and Blankets.

I have a splendid lot of Robes and Blankets bought direct from the factory (thereby saving you jobbers profit) and I shall offer them at prices to move them quickly. My stock of Harness is complete. Also Trunks, Whips, Curry Combs, Brushes and all kinds of Horse Furnishing Goods. Machine and Harness Oils, Axle Grease of the best quality.

Musical Instruments.

I have a good assortment of Musical Instruments, Books, Follies, Ten Cent Sheet Music, Strings for all the leading instruments. If you wish to buy a Piano or Organ call and see me and get prices before purchasing.

Sewing Machines.

I am sole Agent for the Standard Sewing Machine the world's pride. Call and see them.

C. STEINBACH.

Chelsea Steam Laundry

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

COME AND SEE US

FARM FOR SALE.

Situated at Francisco, in sight of the passenger and freight depot, grain elevator, store and postoffice. Contains 53 acres of land, a large first-class house, 2 barns, 2-story granary (brick lined), good orchard and all kinds of fruit, 15 acres good pasture. Price including farming implements and stock on farm, \$8,500, or farm without implements and stock at a price made to suit purchaser. One-half purchase price cash, balance on time. Inquire at the premises.

D. SELL, Francisco, Mich.

CONSUMPTION CURE—WARRER'S WHITE WINE or TAR SYRUP, the best cough remedy on earth, cures a cold in one day if taken in time. 25 and 50 cents.



## S. G. BUSH

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

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

## G. E. HATHAWAY,

GRADUATE IN DENTISTRY.

To numb the gums for extracting teeth I have a preparation which positively contains no cocaine or other injurious ingredients and will not cause soreness of gums but aids nature to heal them rapidly. Gas administered when desired.

Upper and lower sets of teeth, porcelain crowns and bridge work that imitates natural teeth to perfection as well as give good service to wearer.  
Office over Bank Drug Store.

## R. McCOLGAN,

Physician, Surgeon &amp; Accoucheur

Office and residence corner of Main and Park Streets,  
Graduate of Philadelphia Polytechnic in diseases of eye, ear, nose and throat.  
CHELSEA, MICH.

## FRANK SHAVER,

Proprietor of the "City" Barber Shop. In the new Babcock Building Main street.

Bathroom in connection.

CHELSEA, MICH.

## GEO. W. TURNBULL

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

## FIRE INSURANCE

## H. H. AVERY,

DENTIST

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

## W. S. HAMILTON

Veterinary Surgeon

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

## FIRE AND TORNADO

## INSURANCE.

## TurnBull &amp; Hatch.

OLIVE LODGE NO 156, F. & A. M.  
Regular meetings of Olive Lodge, No. 156, F. & A. M. for 1898.  
Jan. 4, Feb. 1, March 8, April 5, May 3, May 31, June 28, July 26, Aug. 30, Sept. 27, Oct. 25, Nov. 22. Annual meeting and election of officers Nov. 22d.  
J. D. SCHNAITMAN, Sec.

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

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."

## Geo. H. Foster,

Satisfaction Guaranteed  
Terms Reasonable.  
Headquarters at Standard Office.

FINE JOB PRINTING  
If you are in need of Printing of any kind call at the Standard Station Printing House, Chelsea, Mich. Bill Heads, Note Heads, Letter Heads, Envelopes, Receipts, Wedding Stationery, Statements, Dodgers, Business Cards, Auction Bills, Horse Bills, Pamphlets, Etc.

## MICHIGAN CENTRAL

"The Niagara Falls Route."

Time Card, taking effect, Aug. 14, 1897.

TRAINS EAST:  
No. 8—Detroit Night Express 5:20 a. m.  
No. 36—Atlantic Express 7:15 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 10:20 p. m.  
O. W. RUGGLES, Gen. Pass & Ticket Agt.  
E. A. WILLIAMS, Agent.

## FARMS FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS.

85 acres 6 miles south of Chelsea, 15 of timber, 500 peach and 50 plum trees, 5 years old, new house, good barns.

65 acres, 4 miles west of Chelsea, 10 acres timber, good peach and apple orchards, good buildings.

40 acres lays north Cavanaugh lake, comes up to road, no buildings.

40 acres, lays west of Mike Sullivan's, on the road, no buildings or timber.

2 acres on west Middle street.

Good building lots, the best locations in Chelsea.

4 houses and lots for sale.

## B. PARKER,

CHELSEA LOAN AGENCY

Office, Durand &amp; Hatch Building.

## ROYAL NEURALGIA CAP.

A MARVELOUS INVENTION.

A new, novel and effective cure for NEURALGIA, INSOMNIA, HEADACHES, DIZZINESS, RAY FEVER, NERVOUSNESS, LOSS OF MEMORY and all HEAD TROUBLES.

DISCARD ALL MEDICINES

Which for above diseases are not only injurious, but expensive, and use a ROYAL NEURALGIA CAP, which gives you a six month's treatment and positive cure for only ONE DOLLAR. Used by men, women and children. Sold by Dealers or sent by mail on receipt of price by

THE ROYAL CO.  
28 Lafayette Ave. DETROIT, MICH.

THE OLD MADE YOUNG.  
THE WEAK MADE STRONG.  
THE SICK MADE WELL.  
BY THE USE OF  
ROYAL

## LIFE TABLETS

A WONDERFUL REMEDY

LIFE ITSELF.

Perpetual Health by their Daily Use.

NO ONE NEED BE SICK.

They will put an END to all Manner of Disease, Reduce Wasting, Give New Life, Power and Energy to All.

Rescues of Old Age Stopped.

Used by "VICTORIA."

50 TABLETS 50 CTS.

At Druggists, or sent by mail on receipt of price by

THE ROYAL CO.

28 Lafayette Ave. DETROIT, MICH.

Agents in Chelsea, GLAZIER &amp; STIMSON

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

## PATENTS

TRADE MARKS

DESIGNS

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

Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, \$3 a year, four months, \$1.00. Single copies, 10 cents. Sent by mail on receipt of price by

MUNN &amp; Co. 361 Broadway, New York

Branch Office, 65 F St., Washington, D. C.

ACTIVE SOLICITORS WANTED EVERYWHERE for "The Story of the Philippines" in which historical, commercial, political, geographical, official history to the War Department. The book was written in army camps at San Francisco, on the Pacific with General Bell, on the islands of Manila, in Hong Kong, on the American trenches of Manila, in the island of Luzon, on the deck of the transport ship, and in the rear of battle in the full of Manila. Bound in two volumes. Beautiful of original pictures taken by government photographers on the spot. Large book. Low price. Buy yours. For sale by all bookstores. Drop all orders to Munn &amp; Co., 361 Broadway, New York, or to F. T. Bacher, Sec'y, Star Insurance Building, Chicago.

## Webster's International Dictionary

Successor of the "Unabridged"

Standard

of the U. S. Government Printing Office, the U. S. Supreme Court, and the U. S. Army, Navy, and War Departments.

It is the best, the most complete, and the most reliable of all the dictionaries.

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## THE FIRST PHOTOGRAPHS.

Professor Draper's Sister Sat Thirty Minutes For Her Portrait.

Elizabeth Flint Wade has an illustrated paper on "Photography—Its Marvels" in St. Nicholas. The author says:

The first accounts of this great discovery are very entertaining reading. Professor Morse, the inventor of the telegraph, was in Paris when the news was published, and at once went to see Daguerre's wonderful pictures. In describing them afterward he said that moving objects made no impression on the plate, for a picture taken of a crowded boulevard showed it as if entirely deserted, with the exception of a man having his shoes polished. The man's feet, he said, were well defined, because they were kept stationary, but he was without head or body, for these were in motion.

To America belongs the honor of making the first photographic portrait, the artist being Professor John Draper, a professor and afterward the president of the University of New York. His victim was his sister, Miss Catherine Draper. He powdered her face, that the likeness might be more quickly impressed on the sensitive plate, and for 30 minutes Miss Draper sat—or, at least, tried to sit—as immovable as a statue.

The first class in photography was formed in Boston in the spring of 1840 by Daguerre's agent, Gouard of Paris. The Rev. Edward Everett Hale, then a student in Harvard, became an enthusiastic member of the class. In his diary, under date of April 1, 1840, is this entry: "On my way home I stopped at the shop and got my daguerreotype thermometer. There seems to be a great demand; there were three or four others there."

THE RICH RUSSIAN.  
He Has a Weakness For an Army of Family Servants.

We were a family of 8, occasionally of 10 or 12 says Prince Kropotkin in The Atlantic, but 50 servants at Moscow, and half as many more in the country, were considered not one too many. Four coachmen to attend a dozen horses, three cooks for the masters and two more for the servants, a dozen men to wait upon us at dinner time—one man, plate in hand, standing behind each person seated at the table—and girls innumerable in the maidservants' room, but how could any one do with less than this?

Besides, the ambition of every landed proprietor was that everything required for his household should be made at home by his "own" men.

"How nicely your piano is always tuned. I suppose Herr Schimmel must be your tuner?" one of the visitors would remark.

To be able to answer, "I have my own piano tuner," was in those times the correct thing.

"What beautiful pastry!" the guests would exclaim when a work of art, composed of ices and pastry, appeared toward the end of the dinner. "Confess, prince, that it comes from Tremble!" (the fashionable pastry cook).

"It is my own confectioner, a pupil of Tremble, whom I have allowed to show what he can do," was the reply which elicited general admiration.

To have embroideries, harnesses, furniture—in fact everything—made by one's "own" men was the ideal of the rich and respected landed proprietor.

BEATS THE KLONDIKE  
Mr. A. C. Thomas, of Marysville, Tex., has found a more valuable discovery than has yet been made in the Klondike. For years he suffered untold agony from consumption, accompanied by hemorrhages; and was absolutely cured by Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, coughs and colds. He declares that gold is of little value in comparison with this marvelous cure: would have it, even if it cost a hundred dollars a bottle. Asthma, bronchitis and all throat and lung affections are positively cured by Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption. Trial bottles free at Glazier & Stimson's drug store. Regular size 50 cts. and \$1.00. Guaranteed to cure or price refunded.

Charles Limpert has taken the agency of the Complete and fully illustrated work on the Spanish American War by Leroy Armstrong, with Geo. F. Cram's maps of the world, combined and will call on you soon. Save your orders for him. Wm. C. Sharp, Gen. Agent.

Lost—On Thursday night or Saturday, a black fur muff, owner's name on inside. Finder please leave at Standard office.

D. C. McLaren received a car load of wet wheat on Saturday of last week which he will sell at 25 cents per bushel.

The time for Holiday gifts is at hand. Try "Light in Dark Places." Obtain it at Glazier & Stimson's drug store, Hoag & Holmes' bazaar, or of the author, Dr. Thomas Holmes.

Notice.  
The Stockholders of the Chelsea Savings Bank election of Directors for the coming year, will take place as provided by law at the Bank—Tuesday, December 13, 1898. Polls open from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. Except noon hour.

Geo. P. Glazier, Cashier.

Notice.  
Chelsea Lodge, No. 194, K. of P. Regular meeting December 14, 1898. Election of officers.

Geo. A. BeGole, C. C.

F. W. Roedel, K. of R. and S.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.  
Take Warner's White Wine of Tar Syrup, the best cough remedy on earth 25 and 50 cents.



LEWIS "WEAR RESISTERS"

FOR SALE BY

H. S. HOLMES MERCANTILE CO.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION

—OF THE—

Kempf Commercial &amp; Savings Bank

at Chelsea, Michigan,

At the Close of Business Dec. 1st, 1898.

## RESOURCES

Loans and discounts.....\$ 60,098.53

Stocks, bonds &amp; mortgages 123,196.31

Overdrafts.....11.66

Banking house.....8,000.00

Furniture and fixtures.....2,000.00

Due from banks in reserve cities.....54,392.29

Due from other banks and bankers.....13,817.43

Current expenses &amp; int. paid.....2,963.62

Checks and cash items.....309.26

Nickels and cents.....222.25

Gold coin.....2,637.50

Silver coin.....1,142.90

U. S. and state bonds.....4,500.00

U. S. and National Bank Notes.....4,901.00

Total.....\$278,195.81

## LIABILITIES

Capital stock paid in.....\$ 40,000.00

Commercial deposits subject to check.....47,479.17

Commercial certificates of deposit.....27,861.40

Savings deposits.....126,143.96

Savings certificates of deposit.....31,862.22

Interest, discount and exchange.....4,849.06

Total.....\$278,195.81

State of Michigan, County of Washington, ss.

I, J. A. Palmer, cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN A. PALMER, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 6th day



# THE CHELSEA STANDARD.

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

## SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Fire totally destroyed the main building of the Lincoln, Neb., Normal University, three miles from that city. It was a four-story structure, costing slightly over \$100,000. Insurance, \$25,000. The origin of the fire is unknown.

The timely discovery by a special officer of a man in the act of starting a fire in the basement of John Wanamaker's department store in Philadelphia, no doubt saved a serious conflagration and possibly the lives of many persons.

Aubrey C. Taylor, a well-known newspaper writer of Zanesville, Ohio, had a premonition of his death, and the day that he was taken ill went to an undertaking establishment and selected the coffin in which he wanted to be buried.

The seven-story granite building at Wooster and Third streets, New York, was destroyed by fire, causing an aggregate loss of \$1,800,000. There was much delay in getting the engines to the scene of the conflagration owing to the snow in the streets.

Emperor Francis Joseph, in celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of his accession to the Austro-Hungarian throne, granted full pardon to all less majestic prisoners and remitted the remainder of the sentences of 540 other prisoners.

Joseph P. Gross, an assistant foreman of the San Francisco fire department, was shot and almost instantly killed by Joseph Clark, an upholsterer. The murderer accused his victim of having caused an estrangement between his wife and himself.

It is reported at St. Louis that Armour, Swift and Nelson Morris, the big Chicago packers, are interested in a scheme to build and operate an independent telegraph and telephone line to connect all their packing houses in the West with their Chicago headquarters.

It is announced through H. G. Barr, president of the Union Pacific Railroad, that the Illinois Central road has signed a contract for the use of the Union Pacific bridge into Omaha and for the occupation of the Union passenger station which is in process of construction.

At a meeting of the board of managers of the American Bible Society in New York Rev. William Ingraham Haven of Brooklyn, Boston, Mass., was elected secretary of the board, to take the place of Rev. Albert E. Hunt, who resigned some time ago, after forty years' service.

A train on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad near Ivy City, Md., struck a carriage in which were four children on their way to school, causing the instant death of Fannie Bell Harris and James Gray, two of the children, and severely injuring a boy named McDonough, who was driving.

In Rochester, N. Y., fire was discovered in the Academy of Music, where the melodrama, "The Wheel of Fortune," was playing. In the play there were two explosion scenes, which may have caused the fire. The loss, including theater and damage to adjoining property, will probably reach \$100,000.

The quadrennial general conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church will be held in Chicago in May, 1900. A decision to that effect by the committee which has the location of the conference in charge was obtained by the Chicago Methodist Social Union sub-committee, in session at the Palmer House, in that city.

C. M. Mantell, said to be a solicitor for the Medical Record, was shot dead at his home in Alhambra, Cal., by a young woman, who claims to be his wife. Two bullets were fired, one passing through Mantell's heart, the other penetrating the brain. The murderer then turned the revolver upon herself, inflicting a wound which, it is thought, will not prove fatal.

## NEWS NUGGETS.

John Bray died in Mexico, Mo., aged 107.

At San Francisco the Shipwreckers' Association has ordered a reduction of \$5 a month in wages for all classes of seamen.

Samuel C. Dunham, an agent of the labor bureau, estimates the gold output of the Klondike region for the last season at \$9,000,000.

Aguinaldo, leader of the Philippine insurgents, is reported to demand \$1,500,000 from Spain for the release of imprisoned friars.

The home of Hiram Biggs, a farmer living seven miles south of Perry, O. T., caught fire and Biggs, his wife and three small children were burned to death.

Special dispatches from Budapest say that a plot to assassinate Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria has been discovered at Sofia. It is added that numerous arrests have been made.

At a meeting of the board of directors of the Second National Bank of Springfield, Ohio, it was decided to go into voluntary liquidation. The bank is one of the oldest in the city.

A council of the Catholic bishops in the United States is to be convened at Washington to inaugurate a concerted movement in the church in America to increase the contributions to Peter's pence.

Pittsburg coal shippers to the lakes have been notified that no more coal will be received at the lake ports this year. This closes the season and throws several thousand miners out of employment.

The German ambassador, Count Philip von Eulenburg, presented to Emperor Francis Joseph the gift of Emperor William in honor of the former's jubilee. It is a magnificent service of porcelain.

According to the official forecast from Sydney, N. S. W., the wheat harvest for 1899 will be 1,500,000 bushels in excess of that of 1897, and there will be a surplus available for export of 2,250,000 bushels.

At Canajoharie, N. Y., the candy factory of the Pettit-Manufacturing Company was destroyed by fire. The loss is \$50,000.

A bomb containing 140 grammes of powder and nails, capable of doing terrible damage, was found in the house at Marseilles. The fuse had been lighted, but it had not burned.

Justice Wright has granted the motion of the attorneys for the Knickerbocker Trust Company of New York to foreclose bonds against the Oswego, N. Y., Electric Street Railway for \$125,000 and ordered its sale a few weeks hence.

## EASTERN.

The firm of Colburn, Fuller & Co., boot and shoe manufacturers of Boston and of Dorsey, Mass., made a voluntary assignment. The liabilities are estimated at \$300,000, largely in notes.

The steamer Portland of the Boston and Portland Steamship Company, plying between Boston and Portland, was wrecked off Highland light and the entire crew and passengers perished within a short distance of land.

Fred W. Ganter, the champion bicycle rider of northern New York, killed himself at Pamela. Ganter's wife died the other morning. The husband took a ride and went to the room where his wife's remains had been laid out and shot himself.

The second-class protected cruiser Kasagi, built by the Yards for the Japanese Government and which left New York recently for Newcastle, sustained considerable injury by colliding with and damaging a bridge abutment at the latter place.

The Bank of Hornellsville, N. Y., of which ex-State Forestry Commissioner F. G. Babcock is president, posted a notice to the effect that the bank had gone into voluntary liquidation. The notice also announced that creditors would be paid dollar for dollar.

Joseph Schrepper, while being chased by a workman in a factory at Trenton, N. J., tumbled into a vat of vitriol. Not realizing his danger, after being helped out, he started for home, but on the way the acid began eating into his flesh. Both legs must be amputated.

At Toledo, Judge Taft accepted the resignation of Receiver Pierce of the Clover Leaf Railway. It is to take effect Dec. 1. Samuel Hunt of Cincinnati, an official of the Cincinnati, Portsmouth and Virginia road, was named by the court for the vacant receivership.

Gor, Hastings of Pennsylvania has allowed the requisition of Gov. Bushnell for the return to Ohio of Frank D. Magowan, Mrs. Frank D. Magowan and her sister, Mrs. S. H. Wynn, to stand trial on the charge of kidnapping Ethel Beys Barnes, daughter of Mrs. Magowan by her first husband.

John Philip Sousa has been ordered by a New York court to pay amounts estimated at \$100,000 to the widow of David Blakely, former manager of Sousa's Band. Under the decision Sousa must pay half the profits for the tour of the band ending in 1897 and half the proceeds of music composed prior to Blakely's death.

## WESTERN.

Ex-Judge William Foster of Hawaii died at San Francisco.

The steamer Coptic has sailed from San Francisco with 500 Chinamen, many of them ordered deported.

Almost the entire business portion of Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio, was destroyed by fire. The loss will be about \$200,000.

In a pistol fight between warring political factions in Chicago one man was killed and four others seriously wounded. At Fostoria, Ohio, Mrs. Charles F. Krugman poured gasoline into the stove. An explosion followed and Mrs. Krugman was burned to death.

James Gray of Cleveland, a brakeman on the Lake Shore Railroad, has fallen heir to \$250,000, being his share of his grandmother's estate.

The United States battleship Wisconsin was successfully launched at San Francisco. The boat was christened by Miss Elizabeth Stephenson.

At Columbus, Ohio, Judge Taft of the United States Circuit Court has ordered the sale of the Zanesville (Ohio) electric railway on Jan. 3, 1899.

Tax Collector Samuel L. Findley of San Luis Obispo County, Cal., has disappeared, leaving a shortage of from \$10,000 to \$50,000 in his accounts.

Private deposit boxes in the State Treasury at Topeka, Kan., have been looted by unknown persons. Governor Leedy is among the losers.

Gen. Hamlin, managing editor of the St. Paul Pioneer Press, has been appointed colonel of the new regiment of the Minnesota National Guards.

The grand jury at Fergus Falls, Minn., has returned indictments against the six men arrested at Moorhead for holding up the Great Northern train at Carlisle.

The vault of the Wrentham, Mass., National Bank at Wrentham was blown open by burglars and rifled. About \$2,600 and notes valued at \$65,000 are missing.

Judge Brown of the United States court rendered a decision at New York that general assignments made under the State law are invalid, according to the new bankruptcy law.

Thousands of sheep are imprisoned in the mountains near Pendleton, Ore. Three feet of snow has fallen in the foothills there and the sheep cannot get through it to the valleys below.

During a quarrel over a fence in Christian County, Missouri, Burd Meadows, a farmer, shot and killed Stephen Blyne and his two sons and wounded William Taylor, Blyne's son-in-law.

Elmer Munsell, aged 20, was shot accidentally by his 18-year-old brother-in-law at a charity festival twenty-four hours after Munsell's marriage. The tragedy occurred in Dry Grove township, Ill.

At Milan, Mo., the jury in the trial of W. E. Ferguson for the murder of S. G. Wilson returned a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree. Judge Stephens at once sentenced him to hang Friday, Dec. 30.

A successful operation for the treatment of consumption by the introduction of nitrogen gas into the pleural sac surrounding the lung was performed at the homeopathic hospital in St. Louis on Harry Horn, 34 years old.

Prairie fires have played havoc in Oklahoma and Indian territory. Millions of tons of hay in bales and bulk have been burned, and no less than 100 residences have been destroyed. Several lives have been lost in these prairie fires.

Fire broke out in the Robert Keith furniture and carpet establishment at Kansas City. The fire was gotten under control at 7 o'clock, with an estimated loss of \$210,000 on stock and \$40,000 on the building; total insurance, \$185,000.

Six persons were killed, ten dangerously wounded and fifteen to twenty others badly injured by the explosion of one of the boilers in the river steamer T. C. Walker, near Fourteen Mile Slough, Cal. Escaping steam added to the horrors of the disaster.

At Millersburg, Ohio, County Treasurer E. P. Smith discovered that both door of the vault in his office had been blown off by crackmen. The inner vault was not molested, but \$200 was stolen.

including \$90 in pennies and \$75 in lodge money.

Kansas has been experiencing a coal famine, the worst ever known in the State. Hundreds of the smaller towns have been without coal. Missouri and Illinois coal was shipped to the State, but this, with the Kansas supply, did not meet the emergency.

A terrible windstorm in the oil district of Los Angeles, Cal., caused much damage. Two oil tanks, holding 1,000 gallons of oil, were punctured by falling derricks and the oil ran through the streets. Houses and barns were crushed under the falling derricks. No casualties are reported.

J. L. Lohs, a prominent farmer living across the Mississippi river from New Madrid, Mo., in Kentucky, was murdered for money by two negroes and his body thrown into the river. One of the negroes has been captured and shot to death by a mob which is now on the trail of the other murderer.

Because the indictment did not state that Cass was the custodian of the bill, a demurrer to the indictment against John H. Flanagan, charged with attempting to bribe Silas Cass, an employee of the Legislature of 1897, to destroy the St. Louis Circle Federation school bill, has been sustained in the Circuit Court in Jefferson City.

The fact that Vice-President Mitchell and T. W. Davis of the executive board of the United Mine Workers of America should have been in conference with M. D. Hatchford in Massillon, Ohio, at the time when the report that another national strike of miners was shortly to be ordered, seemed significant. But all three deny that anything of the sort is contemplated.

The St. Louis Court of Appeals has handed down an opinion holding that the neglect of religious duties cannot hamper a man in a benefit order. Veronica Pranta, the Bohemian Roman Catholic Central Union for a benefit of \$1,000 on the life of her husband. Payment was refused on the ground that Pranta was not a member in good standing because he neglected religious duties. The court held that this restriction was calculated to deprive a person of his religious freedom, which the law and constitution guaranteed.

## SOUTHERN.

M. B. Lare, a section foreman at North Little Rock, Ark., shot his wife to death and was in turn killed by the woman's son, who crushed his skull with the same weapon.

A fast freight on the Shenandoah division of the Norfolk and Western Railway went through a bridge near Riverside, Va. One man was killed, one fatally injured and another badly hurt.

A negro boy living near Butler, Ga., shot and killed Wesley Wainwright and fatally wounded R. L. Cooper and John F. Jones, white men, who, having a warrant for the arrest of the boy's father, attempted to enter the house.

The committee having the matter in charge has decided upon a celebration in 1903 of the one hundredth anniversary of the purchase of Louisiana territory from France. A meeting will be held in St. Louis Jan. 15 to decide upon details.

Unless the President intervenes to save him, Private Lindsey P. Holt, Troop F, Tenth United States cavalry, stationed at Huntsville, Ala., will be executed for murder. This is the first death sentence passed upon an enlisted man since the beginning of the war, and for many years previous.

Ethel Boldish, aged 14 years, and Blanche Howard, 8 years old, were arrested at Little Rock, Ark., charged with robbing a dry goods store. A considerable quantity of goods taken from the store was found in their possession. The girls also robbed the Provident Relief Association house the same night, securing a large amount of clothing donated to the poor of the city.

A. J. Demules, known as "the Turquoise King of the Jarillas," was murdered at his turquoise mine forty miles north of El Paso, Texas, in New Mexico, by a Mexican employe. While the "turquoise king" was seated at the breakfast table the Mexican approached and emptied a six-shooter into the mineowner's back as a target. Demules was instantly killed, one bullet passing through his neck and the other lodging in his back. The assassin was captured.

## FOREIGN.

Another Armenian massacre is reported at Van, in Turkish Armenia.

Theodore Sodegwick Fay, the diplomatist and author, died at Berlin. He was 91 years old.

At Patras, Greece, a severe earthquake shock occurred, causing the inhabitants to become panic stricken. A second shock was experienced. No fatalities have been reported.

General Wood issued a notice at Santiago imposing a fine of \$1,000 upon any person promoting a bull fight, and a fine of \$100 on a promoter or witness of a cock fight.

The French cabinet has decided to authorize a loan of 16,000,000 francs for the purpose of establishing an Indo-Chinese railroad system in connection with the Chinese railroads.

The mad mullah, who, with 600 men, has been threatening to pass the Swat frontier, has crossed the Swat river, and fighting has taken place between his followers and the Indo-British forces.

An umbrella maker of Oldenburg, who boasted that he had been chosen by lot to assassinate Emperor William on the latter's return from Palestine, has been sentenced to three years' imprisonment after having been convicted of leze majesty.

At the opening of a new college at Pescara-Argentino, near Turin, Italy, the great hall collapsed, carrying down the assembly in the ruins. Three bishops were injured, one of whom has since died. Scores of persons were killed or seriously hurt.

A dispatch to a London news agency from Shanghai says that the admiral of the Chinese squadron has hoisted the British flag over Ting-Hai and several other islands of the Chusan archipelago, and that ships are cruising near the Chusan islands.

Touching the expulsion of Austrians from Prussia, Count von Thun, the Austrian premier, declared in the Reichsrath, that if greater consideration be not shown Austria subjects the Vienna Government will not hesitate to adopt retaliatory measures.

Trieste and the district round about were flooded by a tremendous tidal wave, which did much damage to property and ships and caused the loss of many lives.

There was a violent earthquake throughout the southern provinces of Austria. From various causes twenty-eight lives were lost.

The Cuban colonial cabinet formally resigned to Gen. Jimenez Castellanos, the new governor and captain general of Cuba, their respective portfolios. Gen. Castellanos, however, officially reappointed them and requested them to remain in office until the Spanish flag had been lowered in Cuba.

President Iglesias of Costa Rica was the recipient of two notable courtesies at Washington, being the guest of honor at a breakfast attended by prominent officials and South American diplomats, and later being taken by President McKinley for a drive about the city in the White House carriage.

France has notified the State Department that a decree will issue presently prohibiting the importation of trees, shrubs and plants from the United States, and requiring an inspection of all fruits, fresh and dried, at the point of landing in France. France fears the tree pest known as the San Jose scale. The trade affected is very small.

While a religious ceremony was in progress in the vestry room of the Church of St. Germain des Proas, at Paris, where many girls from the schools were in attendance, the cinematograph lamps were suddenly extinguished and a fearful panic ensued, everybody instantly recalling the charity bazaar fire. The priests finally succeeded in allaying the panic, but not before forty girls were injured by trampling, many being seriously hurt.

## IN GENERAL.

A peanut trust is being formed to control the world's market.

The Great Northern Railroad Company is said to have placed with West Virginia operators contracts for 500,000 tons of coal at \$1.25 a ton, delivered in Sandusky, Ohio, throughout 1899.

Lord Strathcona, Canada's high commissioner in London, now in Montreal, confirms the rumor that he has decided \$3,000,000 to relatives, thus saving \$250,000 in succession duty in case of his death.

The court of inquiry reports that the accidents on the cruiser Buffalo were due to neglect and incompetency on the part of the engineers of the ship. Chief Engineer Frederick C. Brigg will be reprimanded.

George S. Willis of Chicago, who died at San Juan, Porto Rico, is now declared to have been killed by a native doctor, who used an improperly cleaned hypodermic needle in injecting quinine for sunstroke.

A. S. Hardy, premier of Ontario, is to be knighted by the Queen for his faithful services to Canada and Great Britain. He is strongly in favor of closer relations with Great Britain and author of the legislation against Michigan lumbermen.

Frank C. Ives, the world's champion billiard player, will probably never again be seen in a championship contest. His retirement is due to the fact that he has consumption. He finds that his strength is insufficient to permit him in engaging in a difficult game.

The steamer Farrallon, from Skaguay, brings news of disaster to the steamer Utopia which nearly sank that vessel and all on board to the bottom of Gastineaux channel. As the Farrallon was entering the channel she found the Utopia drifting helplessly toward the reef extending from Point Ardena on Admiralty Island. The Utopia had lost her propeller and a terrible gale was blowing, with the thermometer below zero. The Farrallon succeeded in getting a hawser aboard and the Utopia was towed out of danger and taken to Juneau.

Bradstreet's views, the business situation thus: "Winter storms and a holiday have interfered with wholesale demand and distribution, but later clear, cold weather is a compensating feature, inducing heavy retail business in seasonal goods. In general business circles most developments have been favorable, notable among which might be mentioned general advances in prices of cereals, provisions, groceries, cotton, steel and pig iron, the latter chiefly at Eastern and Southern points, continued heavy general export trade, a better tone in the market for hides and leather, more firmness in cotton goods and active stock speculation, all of which are reflected in the heavy bank clearing total. Unfavorable features are few, prominent among which is the continued dullness at wholesale of wool and woollen goods. The movement of wheat and other headstuffs continues large. Wheat (including flour) shipments for the week aggregate 5,824,726 bushels, against 5,679,141 bushels last week. Corn exports for the week aggregate 3,993,846 bushels, against 3,331,724 bushels last week."

## MARKET REPORTS.

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$3.00 to \$6.00; hogs, shipping grades, \$3.00 to \$3.75; sheep, fair to choice, \$2.50 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2 red, 66c to 67c; corn, No. 2, 33c to 34c; oats, No. 2, 23c to 24c; rye, No. 2, 51c to 52c; buttermilk, creamery, 21c to 22c; eggs, fresh, 22c to 24c; potatoes, choice, 27c to 35c per bushel.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$5.50; hogs, choice light, \$3.00 to \$3.75; sheep, common to choice, \$3.00 to \$4.25; wheat, No. 2 red, 65c to 66c; corn, No. 2 white, 32c to 34c; oats, No. 2 white, 25c to 26c.

St. Louis—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.50; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.75; sheep, \$3.50 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2, 69c to 71c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 31c to 32c; oats, No. 2, 23c to 24c; rye, No. 2, 51c to 52c.

Cincinnati—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.25; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.75; sheep, \$2.50 to \$4.25; wheat, No. 2, 69c to 71c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 35c to 36c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 28c to 29c; rye, No. 2, 50c to 51c.

Detroit—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.50; hogs, \$3.25 to \$3.75; sheep and lambs, \$3.00 to \$5.25; wheat, No. 2, 70c to 72c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 34c to 36c; oats, No. 2 white, 26c to 30c; rye, 55c to 56c.

Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 mixed, 70c to 72c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 34c to 35c; oats, No. 2 white, 25c to 27c; rye, No. 2, 54c to 55c; clover seed, new, \$4.00 to \$4.70.

Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 spring, 65c to 67c; corn, No. 3, 33c to 35c; oats, No. 2 white, 28c to 30c; rye, No. 1, 52c to 54c; barley, No. 2, 43c to 49c; pork, mess, \$7.75 to \$8.25.

Buffalo—Cattle, good shipping steers, \$3.00 to \$5.75; hogs, common to choice, \$3.50 to \$4.75; sheep, fair to choice, extra, \$5.00 to \$5.50.

New York—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.75; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.00; sheep, \$3.00 to \$5.25; wheat, No. 2 red, 77c to 78c; corn, No. 2, 40c to 41c; oats, No. 2, 30c to 31c; buttermilk, creamery, 16c to 25c; eggs, Western, 23c to 25c.

## THE AMERICAN COMMISSIONERS AT PARIS.



## SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.

(1898.)

Feb. 15—Battle ship Maine blown up in Havana harbor.  
April 20—President authorized by Congress to intervene in Cuba with army and navy.  
April 22—Blockading proclamation issued. First gun of the war fired by gunboat Nashville in capturing the pirate Buena Ventura.  
April 23—President calls for 125,000 two-year volunteers.  
April 25—War with Spain is declared.  
April 29—Cervera's fleet sails for Cuba.  
May 1—Rear Admiral Dewey destroys entire fleet of Admiral Montojo in Manila Bay.  
May 11—Ensign Bagley killed at Cebu.  
May 19—Cervera's fleet seeks refuge in Santiago de Cuba Bay.  
May 25—President calls for 75,000 additional volunteers.  
June 3—Hobson sinks the Merrimack in Santiago harbor and is taken prisoner with seven volunteers who accompanied him.  
June 10—Six hundred United States marines landed at Camaguey.  
June 13—Canada's fleet sails from Spain.  
June 22—Shafter's army lands at Baquij and Siboney.  
July 1—Lawton and Kent and rough riders take San Juan Hill, losing 231 men, with 1,354 wounded.  
July 3—Cervera's fleet destroyed by Sampson's squadron.  
July 17—Total surrenders Santiago and eastern portion of Cuba.  
July 25—G. N. Miles lands in Porto Rico, near Ponce.  
July 26—Spain proposes peace through French Ambassador Cambon.  
July 31—Battle of Malate, near Manila.  
Aug. 12—Spain and United States sign peace protocol defining terms.  
Aug. 26—United States peace commission named.  
Nov. 28—Final terms of United States accepted by Spain at Paris.

## PROVISIONS OF THE TREATY.

Cession of Porto Rico to the United States.  
Evacuation of Cuba.  
Evacuation of the Island of Guam in the Ladrones.  
Cession of the Philippine archipelago to the United States upon the payment of \$20,000,000.  
Renunciation of all claims for indemnity.  
Religious liberty in the Carolines.  
Liberation of all political prisoners.  
Restoration of past treaties and commercial relations.  
The taking over of the Island of Kusaie, or Ualan, in the Carolines for a telegraphic and naval station.  
Cable station rights at other points in Spain's jurisdiction.

## COST OF WAR TO BOTH NATIONS.

Spain's Losses.  
Cuba ..... \$300,000,000  
Philippines ..... 450,000,000  
Porto Rico ..... 150,000,000  
Cost of war ..... 125,000,000  
Loss of commerce ..... 20,000,000  
Thirty ships lost ..... 30,000,000  
Total ..... \$1,075,000,000

## UNITED STATES LOSSES.

Maine ..... \$2,500,000  
Cost of war ..... 200,000,000  
Indemnity to Spain ..... 20,000,000  
Total ..... \$222,500,000  
Lost by the United States, about 253 men killed and about 1,324 wounded. About 2,000 men died in camp. These figures do not include the 236 sailors lost on the Maine or the men who have died or are being mustered out.  
Lives lost by Spain, about 2,500 killed and 3,000 wounded. No official statement of Spain's losses has been made.

## WHAT WE GET.

Islands. Square miles. Population.  
Porto Rico ..... 3,500 806,708  
Philippines ..... 111,326 8,000,000  
Sulu ..... 350 75,000  
Guam ..... 120 8,561  
Isle of Pines ..... 1,214 2,500  
Totals ..... 120,110 8,892,769

This does not include Cuba, area 119,240 square miles, population 1,631,619, of which the United States has possession pending the establishment of a stable government there.

## TROOPS STILL NEEDED.

The muster-out of regiments in the volunteer army will be resumed soon after the conclusion of the treaty of peace at Paris. The administration is unwilling for more than one reason to order the discharge of the whole volunteer army at present, the chief reason being, of course, the need of a large force to garrison points in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines. It is probable, however, that within a very short time the President will grant a few of the most requests for the muster-out of volunteer organizations, trusting that Congress will soon make provision, by the maintenance of the regular army, for the new territories.

## SOUSA MUST PAY UP.

Decision for Mrs. David Blakely for a Large Amount.  
John Philip Sousa, the march king, has been ordered by the New York court to pay Mrs. Ada P. Blakely, widow of the late David Blakely, his former manager, \$100,000, which may end the litigation of eighteen months. Mrs. Blakely claimed this amount due the estate from Sousa for music compositions, management and a percentage of the profits of a tour ending May 23, 1897.

## NOW IN THE WATER.

### Battleship Wisconsin Floating in San Francisco Bay.

The battleship Wisconsin was launched at San Francisco Saturday morning. Thousands of spectators witnessed the ceremony. Long before the hour appointed for the launching the visitors crowded the yards of the Union iron works, the adjoining house-tops, and the hills. Many took places of vantage hours before the vessel slid from the ways, and they patiently stood in the cold morning air until the ship entered the brine. Even then they were loath to depart, many remaining for hours to watch the giant hull as it floated at anchor in the bay.

The launching party, which included prominent visitors from Wisconsin, was given a place upon the large platform which had been built around the prow of the vessel. Miss Elizabeth Stephenson of Wisconsin, to whom had been given the honor of christening the battleship, and little Miss Lucile Gage, daughter of Governor-elect Gage of California, who had been chosen to touch the button that started the vessel on the ways, took positions within a few feet of the ship's prow.

Irving M. Scott of the Union iron works chose workmen to knock away the supports that held the vessel on the ways. Almost simultaneously Mayor Phelan stepped forward upon the platform above and introduced Margaret Duff of the Irving M. Scott grammar school, who, on behalf of the school, presented to the battleship a large flag made by the pupils of the school. Commodore Watson, commandant at Mare Island, accepted the colors on behalf of the Secretary of the Navy. "May its folds," he said, "never flap above oppression, but be ever the signal of liberty and freedom. Let all join with me in the hope that it may be given to the care of men as brave as Clark and Milligan, and the gallant crew of the Oregon. We can wish no better." Following the unfurling of the flag Mayor Phelan read an ode to Wisconsin, written by Clara Iza Price.

Hardly had the Mayor ceased reading than little Miss Gage, at the bidding of Mr. Scott, touched the button that freed the giant ship. The massive structure responded to the touch of the button like a thing of life, and without the slightest jar started down the ways. As it trembled on the move Miss Stephenson broke the bottle of wine upon the prow and in a clear, full voice said: "I christen thee Wisconsin."</





B.S. BARLING GOULD.

## CHAPTER VII.

Midsummer day was come. Mr. Jordan was in suspense and agitation. His pale face was more livid and drawn than usual. The tears inspired by the surgeon had taken hold of him. As the sun declined Mr. Jordan became uneasy. He could not remain in his study. He could not rest anywhere. The money had not been returned. He had taken out of his strong box Ezekiel Babb's acknowledgment and promise of payment, but he knew that it was so much waste paper to him.

Seventeen years ago, on Midsummer day, there had stood on the little folding oak table under the window a tumbler full of china roses, which were drooping, and had shed their leaves over the polished, almost black, table top. They had been picked some days before by his wife. Now in the same place stood a glass, and in it were roses from the same tree, not drooping, but fresh and glistening, placed that morning there by her daughter. At five o'clock, seventeen years ago, Ezekiel Babb had come into that hall through that doorway, and had borrowed his money. The clock told that the time was ten minutes to five. If Mr. Babb did not appear to the hour, he would abandon the expectation of seeing him.

He thought of the pocketbook on the gravel. How came it there? Who could have brought it? Mr. Jordan's eyes were fixed on the clock. The works began to whirl. At the last stroke the door of Jasper's sick room opened, and the convalescent slowly entered the hall and contemplated his host.

The last week had wrought wonders in the man. He had rapidly recovered flesh and vigor after his wounds were healed. As he entered, and his eyes met those of Mr. Jordan, the latter felt that a messenger from Ezekiel Babb stood before him, and that his money was not forthcoming.

"Well, sir?" he said.  
"I am Jasper, the eldest son of Ezekiel Babb, of Owosso, in Buckfastleigh," he said. "My father borrowed money of you this day seventeen years ago, and solemnly swore on this day to repay it."

"Well?"  
"It is not well. I have not got the money."

A moan of disappointment broke from the heart of Ignatius Jordan, then a spasm of rage, such as might seize on a madman, transformed his face; his eye blazed, and he sprang to his feet and ran toward Jasper. The latter, keeping his eye on him, said firmly, "Listen to me, Mr. Jordan, and I will explain to you why my father has not sent the money."

Mr. Jordan hesitated. His face quivered. With his raised hand he would have struck Jasper, but the composure of the latter averted him.

"My father is a man of honor. He borrowed of you a large sum, and he laid it out in the purchase of some land. He has been fairly prosperous. He saved money enough to repay the debt; and perhaps more. As the time drew near for repayment he took the sum required from the bank in notes and locked them in his bureau. Others knew of this. One day he was at Totnes at a great cloth fair. He did not return till the following day. During his absence his bureau was broken and the money stolen."

"Was the thief not caught? Was the money not recovered?" asked Mr. Jordan, trembling with excitement.

"The money was in part recovered."  
"Where is it?"

"Listen to what follows. You asked if the person who took the money was caught. He was."

"Is he in prison?"

"The person who took the money was caught, tried and sent to jail. When taken, some of the money was found about him; he had not spent it all. What remained I was bringing you."

"Give it me."

"I have not got it. I have lost it."

Again did Mr. Jordan start up in a fit of rage. He ground his teeth, and the sweat broke out in drops on his brow.

"I had the money with me when the accident happened, and I was thrown from my horse, and became unconscious. It was lost or taken then."

"Who was your companion? He must have robbed you."

"I charge no one. I alone am to blame. The money was intrusted to my keeping."

"Cursed be the day I lent the money," muttered Ignatius Jordan. "The empty, worthless case returns, the precious contents are gone. What is the shell without the kernel? My Eve, my Eve!" He clasped his hands over his brow.

"And now once more hearken to me," pursued Jasper. "My father cannot immediately find the money that he owes you. He does not know of this second loss. However, as you say the money is for your daughter, will you allow it to lie where it is for a while? I will undertake, should it come to me after my father's death, to sell land or transfer it, so as to make up to Miss Eve at the rate of five per cent on the loan. I will do more. If you will consent to this, I will stay here and work for you. I will act as your foreman, overlooker or bailiff. I will put my hand to anything. Reckon what my wage would be. I will work for you as long as my father lives; I will serve you now faithfully as no hired bailiff would serve you. My presence here will be a guarantee to you that I will be true to my undertaking to repay the whole sum with interest. I can see that this estate needs an active man on it; and you, sir, are, are too much given up to scientific pursuits; to cope with what is required."

## CHAPTER VIII.

Those words, "scientific pursuits," so offended Mr. Jordan. Jasper spoke in good faith; he had no idea how worthless those pursuits were, how little true science entered into them. He knew that Mr. Jordan made mineralogical studies, and he supposed they were well directed.

"Order me to do what you will," said

Jasper, "and I will do it, and will double your gains in the year."

"I accept," said Ignatius Jordan. "There is no help for it, I must accept or be plundered of all."

"Let us join hands on the bargain," said Mr. Jordan. "At that moment Barbara and Eve entered from the court."

"Eve! Eve!" cried the father excitedly, "come to me, my angel! My ill-treated child! My martyr!" He caught her to his heart, put his face on her shoulder, and sobbed. "My darling, you have had your money stolen, the money put away for you when you were in the cradle."

"Who has stolen it, papa?" asked Barbara.

"Look there!" he cried, "Jasper Babb was bringing me the money, and when he fell from his horse it was stolen."

"Neither Barbara nor Eve spoke."

"Now," continued Mr. Jordan, "he has offered himself as my help to look after the farm for me, and promises, if I give him time—"

"Father, you have refused!" interrupted Barbara.

"On the contrary, I have accepted."

"It cannot, it must not be!" exclaimed Barbara vehemently. "Father, you do not know what you have done."

"This is strange language to be addressed by a child to a father," said Mr. Jordan in a tone of irritation. "Was there ever so unreasonable a girl before? This morning you pressed me to engage a bailiff, and now that Mr. Jasper Babb has volunteered, and I have accepted him, you turn round and won't have him."

Miss Jordan stood thinking; the color mounted to her forehead, then her brows contracted. "Mr. Jasper," she said at length, "I entrust you—go."

He was silent.

"I have nursed you; I have given my nights and days to you. You confessed that I had saved your life. If you have any gratitude in your heart, if you have any respect for the house that has sheltered you—go."

"Stuff and fiddlesticks!" shouted Mr. Jordan. "He shall not go. I forbid him."

Jasper turned. "Miss Barbara," he said humbly, "you are laboring under a mistake which I must not explain. Forgive me, I stay."

She looked at him with moody anger, and muttered: "Knowing what you do—that I am not blind—that you should dare to settle here under this honorable roof, it is unjust! It is ungrateful! It is wicked! Heaven help us! I have done what I could."

Jasper was installed in Morwell as bailiff. Barbara had done what she could to prevent his becoming an inmate of the house. She might not tell her father her real reasons for objecting to the arrangement.

She was rendered more uneasy a day or two after receiving news that an aunt, a sister of her mother, who lived beyond Dartmoor, was dying, and she was summoned to receive her last sigh.

When she received the summons to her aunt's deathbed, knowing that she must go, she asked where Mr. Babb was, and hearing that he was in the barn, went thither with the letter in her hand.

Barbara had a curt, almost rough, manner at times. She was vexed now, so she spoke shortly. "I am summoned to Ashburton. That is close to Buckfastleigh, where you say you lived."

"Yes, Miss Jordan."

"If your story be false I shall break my promise to you, and tell my father everything."

"If you go to Buckfastleigh, Miss Jordan, I shall venture to send word by you to my father where I am, that the money is lost, and what I have undertaken."

Barbara tossed her head, and flashed an indignant glance at him out of her brown eyes.

"I cannot be a porter of lies."

"What lies?"

"You did not lose the money. Why deceive me? I know your object in lurking here; in the most out-of-the-way nook of England you could find. You think that here you are safe from pursuit. You made up the story to impose on my father, and induce him to engage you. O, you are very honorable! Discharging a debt! I hate crime, but I hate falsehood even more."

"You are mistaken, Miss Jordan."

"Then tell me all, that I may form a more equitable judgment."

"I cannot do that now. You shall be told later."

"Then I must judge by what I know."

"Should you favor me so far as to visit my father," said Jasper, "I beg of you one thing most earnestly. Do not mention the name of my companion—Martin."

"Why not?"

"He may suspect him of having robbed me. My father is an energetic, resolute man. He might pursue him, and I alone am to blame. I lost the money."

"Who was that Martin?"

"He told you—that I was nothing to him."

"Then why do you seek to screen him?"

"Can I say that he took the money? If my father gets him arrested—I shall be found."

Barbara laughed bitterly.

"Of course, the innocent must not be brought into suspicion because he has ridden an hour alongside of the guilty. No! I will say nothing of Martin."

## CHAPTER IX.

The air under the pines was balmy. Eve carried her straw hat on her arm, hung by its blue ribbons. She needed its shelter in the wood no more than in her father's hall.

She came to a brook, dribbling and tinkling on its way through moss and over stones. The path was fringed with blazing marigolds. Eve had already picked some, she now halted, and brimmed the extemporized basket with more of the golden flowers.

Suddenly a flash of vivid golden light broke before her, the trees parted, and she stood on the Raven Rock, a precipice

that shoots high above the Tamar and commands a wide prospect over Cornwall. As she stepped forth on the rock to enjoy the light and view and air, there rushed out of the oak and dog-wood bushes a weird boy, who capered and danced, brandished a fiddle, clapped it under his chin, and still dancing, played till his little arms went faster than Eve could see. The girl stood still, petrified with terror.

"There, there," said he, at length, lowering the violin and bow; "how I have scared you, Eve!"

Eve trembled in every limb, and was too alarmed to speak. The scenery, the rock, the boy, swam in a blue haze before her eyes.

"There, Eve, don't be frightened. I followed in your flowery traces. Don't you know me?"

Eve shook her head. She could not speak.

"You have seen me. You saw me that night when I came riding over your downs at the back of Martin, when poor Jasper fell from his horse. I smashed your rattle-trap gig. What a piece of good luck it was that Jasper's horse went down and not ours. I might have broken my fiddle. I'd rather break a leg, especially that of another person."

"I remember," she said, "there was a boy."

"Myself. What is my name, or in full, Walter. If you doubt my humanity touch my hand; feel, it is warm." He grasped Eve and drew her out on the rocky platform.

"I am come from Martin. You remember Martin? Oh! there are not many men like Martin. He is a king of men. Imagine an old town, with ancient houses and a church tower behind, and the moon shining on it, and in the moonlight Martin in velvet, with a hat in which is a white feather, and his violin, and singing, thinking you are there, and singing."

Eve's blue eyes opened wonderingly. This was all so strange and incomprehensible to her.

"I must run home," she began.

"He stole something from you—wicked Martin."

"Yes; a ring."

"And you stole his heart away. Poor Martin has had no peace of mind since he saw you. His conscience has stung him like a viper. So he has sent me back to you with the ring."

"Where is it?"

"Shut your blue eyes, they dazzle me, and put out your finger. Next sweep never, never to part with the ring I swear on."

"I promise," said the girl.

"There, then, take the ring." He thrust the circle on her finger. She opened her eyes again and looked at her hand.

"Why, boy," she exclaimed, "this is not my ring. It is another."

"To be sure it is, my little fool. Do you think that Martin would return the ring you gave him? No, no. He sends you this in exchange for yours. It is prettier. Look at the blue flower on it, formed of turquoise. Forget-me-not."

"I cannot keep this. I want my own," said Eve, pointing, and her eyes filling.

"You must abide Martin's time. Meanwhile retain this pledge."

"I cannot! I will not!" she stamped her foot impatiently, tears of vexation brimming in her eyes. "You have not dealt fairly by me. You have cheated me."

"Listen to me, Miss Eve," said the boy in a coaxing tone. "You are a child, and have to be treated as such. Look at the beautiful stone, observe the sweet blue flower. You know what that means—forget-me-not. Our poor Martin has a headache, yearning for a pair of sparkling blue eyes, and for two wild roses blooming in the sweetest cheeks the sun ever kissed, and for a head of hair like a beech tree touched by frost in a blazing autumn's sun. Do you think he can forget yours? He carries that face of yours over about with him, and now he sends you this ring, and that means—'Miss, you have made me very unhappy. I can never forget the little maid with eyes of blue, and so I send her this token to bid her forget me, as I can never forget her.'"

Eve could not make up her mind what to do. While she hesitated, the opportunity of returning the ring was gone. Walter had disappeared into the bushes.

(To be continued.)

## A SUBMARINE BOAT.

Four Successful Crews of Confederates Were Drowned in Her.

Horatio L. Wait, formerly paymaster in the United States navy, writes an article for the Century on "The Blockade of the Confederacy." Mr. Wait says:

A submarine torpedo-boat, built of boiler-iron, was made by the Confederates to attack the fleet off Charleston. She was to be worked by hand power. Lieutenant Payne of the Confederate navy, with eight men, started in her; but she was swamped by the sea, and they were all lost. The boat was raised, refitted, and started a second time. She was again swamped by the sea near Fort Sumter. This time six men lost their lives in her. She was again raised, and a third attempt was made. She sank again, and all her crew were lost. After the lapse of some time she was once more raised.

Then Lieutenant Dixon and eight men made a fourth attempt. This remarkable persistence in such a desperate undertaking shows the determined spirit of the men we had to contend with. Lieutenant Dixon ran out on the steam-sloop Housatonic, on the outer blockade, about 9 o'clock at night. The officer of the watch saw a ripple on the surface of the water, that looked in the darkness like a moving plank. He slipped the chain, started the engine, and opened fire with small arms; but before the Housatonic could gather headway, Dixon exploded his torpedo under her, and she sank in twenty-eight feet of water. The torpedo-boat also sank—from what cause is not known. Captain Gray of the Confederate Torpedo Corps, in his report, wrote: "I am of opinion that she went into the hole made in the Housatonic by the explosion of the torpedo, and did not have power sufficient to back out, and consequently sank with her." But our divers, who went down to examine the wreck of the Housatonic some time after, found the torpedo-boat lying on the bottom, at a distance of many yards from the Housatonic.

Chumps—What one half the people in the world are working the other half for.

## BIG FOOTBALL GAMES.

Western Championship Is Decided by Score of 12 to 11.

Michigan by defeating Chicago on Thanksgiving day by a score of 12 to 11 won the football championship of the West. The Wolverines outplayed the Maroons in their team work. Wideman of the Ann Arbor eleven made a remarkable run of sixty-four yards that resulted in one of the two touchdowns made by his team. Herschberger dropped-kicked a goal from a point forty-six yards from the line that netted five of Chicago's score, the other six being secured after a sensational series of dashes and plunges just before the end of the game.

Chicago Athletic Association's football team defeated Dartmouth University eleven by a score of 18 to 5. It was the first meeting of the two crack organizations since 1894, when the local stars vanquished the visitors, 4 to 0.

Northwestern University's football team was defeated by the eleven representing the University of Wisconsin by a score of 47 to 0. Far and above all the other features of the game was the great drop kick of Patrick O'Dea from Northwestern's sixty-yard line. This feat of the Wisconsin kicker came early in the contest and was the probable cause of the Northwestern team going so completely to pieces. It breaks the American record for long-distance drop kicking.

Following are results of big games: Michigan 12, University of Chicago 11; Wisconsin 47, Northwestern 0; Chicago 4, A. 18, Dartmouth 5; Illinois 11, Minnesota 10; Pennsylvania 12, Cornell 6; Oberlin 10, Purdue 0; Iowa University 6, Nebraska 5.

## SOLDIERS IN A RIOT.

Two Negroes Killed and Several Whites Are Wounded.

Great excitement prevails at Anniston, Ala., as a result of the armed conflict between white and black soldiers, resulting in two negroes killed and several minor casualties. The trouble was caused by a street fight early in the afternoon, when a colored soldier was dangerously beaten by white soldiers on Tenth street. A couple of hours later the negro soldiers in camp began retaliations. Several white soldiers reported that they had been shot at.

Just about dark the wholesale reprisals began, when squads of the Third Alabama regiment (colored) lay in ambush and commenced shooting at individual white soldiers passing by. A squad of the provost guard was ordered out, but the negroes opened fire on the approach of the guards and they were forced to retire. When reinforcements arrived it was found the negroes had disappeared.

When the news spread white soldiers and citizens turned out in great numbers, and begged for arms. Later the armories of the two local military companies were broken into and every gun and cartridge appropriated.

Gen. Colby, who commands the Second brigade, ordered out two companies each of the Third Tennessee and Third Arkansas. They scoured the city and conducted all soldiers not on duty back to their camps. Several arrests of armed negroes were made, and it was with the greatest difficulty that the prisoners were saved from being lynched by the angry mobs.

## PLUNGES DOWN A BANK.

Fast Train Wrecked and Twenty-two Persons Injured.

A three-coach and baggage incoming passenger train on the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern road was wrecked six miles north of Burlington. One of the cars, containing thirty passengers, rolled down an embankment, turning three times in 150 feet. Two persons were fatally, three seriously and seventeen slightly injured.

The train left Cedar Rapids four hours late and was making up time. The rear car, a Pullman sleeper, jumped the track on a curve known as Six-Mile Post, where there is a steep embankment, ending in a dry gully twenty-five feet below. The sleeper turned on one side, but was not derailed. The dry coach nearest the sleeper was the one that plunged down the embankment. The passengers were tossed about from floor to roof and back again. To add to the general destruction every seat on the right hand side of the car was torn from its fastening and sent crashing into the bruised and mangled passengers.

## OLD TIMERS.

Mrs. Wealthy Walker of Monroe, Mo., aged 88, drove 100 miles to Poland to dine with her five sisters.

Private Leroy Wiley of Peoria, Ill., at the recent convention of soldiers of the Mexican war, was the only veteran out of 150 to use crutches.

Probably the oldest bread winner in Michigan is Adam Lauer of Royal Oak, who, though 94 years old, drives a milk wagon daily to Bedford and return, fourteen miles.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Spring Haskell have been celebrating the seventieth anniversary of their wedding at 81 Lefferts place, Brooklyn. Mr. Haskell is 90 years old, his wife 80.

John Capps, now 88 years old, who lives at Illinois, Ill., is sole survivor of the 101 citizens of Sangamon County who guaranteed the sum necessary to locate the State capital at Springfield.

Mrs. Caroline O'Fallon of St. Louis, who died the other day in her 95th year, was the widow of Col. John O'Fallon, who gave more than \$1,000,000 to St. Louis for parks, churches and hospitals.

John J. Overton of St. Joseph, Mo., a veteran of the Black Hawk and Mexican wars, enlisted when over 60 and served through the civil war, and at the age of 101 wanted to fight against Spain.

Frederick P. Sanguinet, father of eleven children, with twenty-six grandchildren, has just died at his home, 4353 Evans avenue, St. Louis. His death is the first that has occurred in the family, including three generations, for over half a century.

Miss Mary H. Carroll, who has just died at Cambridge, Md., was a daughter of Thomas King Carroll, Governor of Maryland in 1820, and a sister of Miss Anna Ella Carroll, whose remarkable work on the Union cause during the civil war has a permanent place in the records of the Government.

## MICHIGAN MATTERS.

NEWS OF THE WEEK CONCISELY CONDENSED.

Coal Output of the State—Two Persons Burn to Death—Ten Years in Prison for a Cowboy—Rare Musical Collection for the University.

D. A. Patterson of Bay City, deputy factory inspector and special canvasser for the labor bureau, has submitted to Labor Commissioner Cox a report of his investigations relative to the coal mining industry in Michigan. The coal product of Michigan since 1896 is shown by the report. The counties where coal is produced are Bay, Eaton, Jackson, Saginaw, Huron and Shiawassee. In 1896 there were eleven mines in operation, in 1897 the number was thirteen, and in 1898 three more were added. The total output for 1896 was \$3,150 short tons; in 1897, 188,636 tons, and in 1898, 290,711 tons. The product in 1896 was valued at \$150,031; in 1897 at \$325,416, and in 1898 at \$455,886. The average prices were \$1.02 per ton in 1896; \$1.46 in 1897 and \$1.48 in 1898. In 1897 320 men were employed 157 days, in 1898 there were 320 employees who averaged 230 days, while in 1898 745 employees averaged 231 days.

Cost Him Dear to Play Cowboy.

A few weeks ago a stranger appeared in the streets at Jonesville and whooped it up in true cowboy fashion. He cleared the streets by the reckless use of a revolver, and then when a determined effort was made to capture him, stole a horse and made his escape. Officers followed him closely, however, and he was finally arrested, giving the name of Charles Kreiter. The other day the prisoner was sentenced to ten years at Jackson as punishment for his little escapade. When sentence was pronounced Kreiter gave a poor imitation of a fainting spell. He was immediately taken to Jackson.

## Elkton Woman Burned to Death.

Mrs. William Stevens was burned to death and Charlie Ross White was fatally burned in a fire which gutted the Stevens residence at Elkton. The fire started from an oil stove, which blazed up shortly after it was lighted. Mrs. Stevens and young White attempted to carry the stove out of doors. Their clothing caught fire and they were forced to drop the stove and battle for their own lives. When assistance reached them their clothing had burned off them and they were in a terrible condition. Mrs. Stevens died shortly afterwards, and White only lived a few hours longer.

Valuable Gift to Ann Arbor.

The University of Michigan has come into possession of a rare collection of musical instruments through the generosity of Frederick K. Stearns, the Detroit drug manufacturer. The collection, which numbers 1,000 pieces, is especially rich in African, Aztec, Japanese and Chinese instruments, and its greatest value lies in its pervasion, wind and string instruments from prehistoric to the present time.

Struck Natural Gas.

Much excitement prevails at Harrietta over a discovery of what appears to be a flow of natural gas. The discovery was made on the farm of George Anderson, two miles from town. While putting down a drive well, and at a depth of 150 feet, a gaseous current escaped from the pipe with considerable force. As the drill goes deeper the flow seems stronger and has more force.

## Farmer Met Instant Death.

The dead body of Jeremiah Norrie, a well-to-do farmer of Goodrichville, was found in the public highway one mile from Millington. Norrie was driving to his farm. The team became frightened, turned short and overturned the buggy. Norrie struck on his head, fracturing his skull and breaking his neck.

Fortune for a Michigan Man.

Alphonse Vuylsteke of Benton Harbor received a telegram from Paris announcing the death of an uncle who left him a fortune estimated at \$1,000,000. Mr. Vuylsteke left for France the same afternoon, taking an undertaker with him.

## State News in Brief.

Royal Oak is talking electric lights. Electric lights at Mason are now run all night.

Fire at Essexville totally destroyed a frame store and four dwellings.

The Sanilac County Agricultural Association lost \$200 at its fair this fall.

The \$10,000 public school building in Sanilac Center will soon be completed.

Hedling is going to have a cold storage building, which will fill a long-felt want.

Sand Beach has become the potato center of the Thumb. Several thousand bushels are marketed daily.

It is said Mackinac trout and wall-eyed pike are also to be found in Black Walnut lake, Oakland County.

R. F. Griffin of Mason has erected the tallest windmill in the State on his farm near that city. The mill is 55 feet high.

A cave-in occurred at the Dunn iron mine at Crystal Falls, which will probably close operations at that property permanently.

Charles Chapman of Genesee township, Genesee County, was accidentally shot and killed while hunting in Gladwin County.

The saw mills of the Kern Manufacturing Co., S. G. M. Gates, Smalley & Woodworth and Campbell & Brown, at Bay City, will run all winter.

The public school at Napoleon was damaged by fire. A panic ensued among the 200 pupils, but not a child was injured in the mad rush for safety.

In April, 1897, Charles A. Stetson and Ida Stetson were divorced in the Circuit Court at Flint. Since then they have forgotten all the past and concluded that they can yet live happily together and have been remarried.

The articles of association of the Bay City Sugar Company has been signed. The capital stock is \$300,000. West Bay City has offered a site of about forty acres near the Detroit and Mackinac Railroad bridge to the company, and agrees to lay a water pipe to Saginaw bay for pure water.

A substance resembling yellow ochre accumulates under the salt tanks at East Tawas and has always been considered worthless, but is now being used for painting houses, barns, etc., and being fireproof, offers excellent resistance on roofs from falling cinders. It also preserves the wood.

Owosso is to have a union depot. Wolves are becoming bold in Ogemaw County.

A shirt factory may soon be established at Charlotte.

Water meters will be put into use at Grand Rapids again.

The last of the State's property has been removed from Camp Eaton.

Fort Huron authorities are making an effort to enforce the truant law.

The Thirty-first Michigan has been supplied with Krag-Jorgenson rifles.

Col. and Mrs. John McDermott of Bay City celebrated their golden wedding.

John Bankey, a young man 21 years of age, fell dead in the street at Muskegon.

Mrs. John Miller of Ann Arbor was seriously burned by an explosion of gasoline.

Charles Mahanke, a dealer in boots and shoes at Adrian, has made an assignment.

Wm. Johns, a miner in the Bay coal mine, was struck by a piece of slate and instantly killed.



## THE CHELSEA STANDARD

An independent local newspaper published every Thursday afternoon from its office in the basement of the Turnbull & Wilkinson block, Chelsea, Mich.

BY O. T. HOOVER.

Terms:—\$1.00 per year; 6 months, 50 cents; 3 months, 25 cents. Advertising rates reasonable and made known on application.

Entered at the postoffice at Chelsea, Mich., as second-class matter.



## Suburban Rumors

## WATERLOO.

Robert Vicory is at home with his parents.

Mrs. John Hubbard has returned home from Stockbridge where she spent the past week.

John Bayer has purchased a team of horses, farming tools and stock and will soon commence farming with the assistance of his children.

Chas. Strauss of Detroit visited his mother and brother Saturday. His mother returned to Detroit with him.

Mr. and Mrs. Orson Beaman are visiting friend in White Oak. They also attended the wedding of Miss Sadie West and Mr. Stephen Behm which took place Wednesday, December 7, 1898.

## SHARON.

Will Dresselhaus was in Jackson on business last week.

Born, on Saturday, December 3, to Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Ordway a daughter.

Miss Helen Leeson of Manchester spent Sunday with Miss Clara Over-smith.

Mr. and Mrs. Joe O'Neil of Adrian visited at H. O'Neil's Saturday and Sunday.

Dr. Chas. Chadwick and family of Grass Lake visited relatives in town last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Reuben Kappler have gone to housekeeping on W. B. Osborne's place.

Alden Cooper has returned from Laingsburg where he has been spending several weeks with his brother.

## SYLVAN.

Miss Hattie Heschelwerdt is quite seriously ill.

Miss Lizzie Knoll of Dexter spent Sunday at home.

Rev. A. B. Bush of Chelsea was a Sylvan caller Saturday.

Miss Florence Hammond of Lima is a Sylvan visitor this week.

Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Dancer spent Sunday at Frank Cooper's in Lima.

Herman Dancer has accepted a position in Globe dry goods store at Jackson.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Merker will soon leave this vicinity and make their home at Jackson.

H. McNally, an old resident, has sold his property at this place and moved to Chelsea.

Charles Stephenson of Anderson and Mr. Proctor of Plainfield called on Sylvan friends Saturday.

## LYNDON.

Sickness seems to have visited quite a few in this vicinity.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Bowdish visited Mr. and Mrs. O. Gorton Sunday.

Elder Dunbar and wife were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Horace Leek recently.

A number from here attended the social at H. McCloy's Wednesday night of last week.

Misses Amanda and Emma Huttenlocher spent some time with Misses Tillie and Mary Haar.

Mr. and Mrs. Horace Leek spent Saturday and Sunday with their daughter, Mrs. McMichael of Danville.

Quite a few from this vicinity attended the dedication of the new Maccabee hall at Gregory Friday night. Everyone present declare that they had a most pleasant time.

## LIMA.

Mrs. Lina Ward is ill with erysipelas.

Miss Martha Paul is visiting at F. Niehaus's.

Miss Lydia Hinderer visited her parents Sunday.

There will be a dance at Lewis Mayer's tonight.

Mrs. Eva Fiske and son, Charles, visited at H. Lewick's Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Steinbach were the guests of Jacob Steinbach Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Freer returned Monday from an extended visit with relatives in Chicago.

Miss Nina Fiske will return from Diamonddale, next week, where she has been visiting her sister, Mrs. E. Stanton.

A meeting was held Friday evening at the M. E. church, for the purpose of organizing a literary club. All those who are interested in the matter will please meet at 1. Storm's next Friday evening, December 9th. Rev. A. B. Bush will be with us to help make the meeting a success.

## FRANCISCO.

Married on Wednesday, November 30, 1898, Miss Minnie Eisenbeiser to Mr. Wm. Kalmbach.

The Ladies' Aid Society met at the home of Mrs. J. Musbach on Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Gieske spent several days at Manchester with friends and relatives.

Miss Lena Kruse who spent several weeks at Hopkins Station has returned home.

Miss Carrie Schwienfurth has returned home, having spent several months at the Orphan's Home of Berea, Ohio.

The numerous relatives and friends of Mrs. A. Kalmbach assembled at the home of her son, John Kalmbach on Friday, December 2. The occasion was the birthday of Mrs. Kalmbach who was thus most pleasantly surprised.

Philip Schweinfurth who has faithfully performed the duties of sexton and janitor at the German M. E. church for the past ten years, has declined longer to fill that office. We need not despair, however, for a worthy successor is found in the person of Theodore Riemenschneider.

## UNADILLA.

Mrs. Harrison Hadley is reported very sick.

Miss Kittie Livermore was in Chelsea Tuesday.

Laverne Webb expects to start for California next Monday.

H. S. Reed is reported very sick at the home of his uncle, W. H. Sayles. Roepeke & Watson are very busy these days buying and dressing poultry.

Miss Julia Gibney, who has been visiting her sister at Detroit, returned Friday last.

Mrs. Myra May returned Sunday from a two weeks' visit with relatives at Webster.

Katie and Frank Barnum visited Miss Katie Budd at Ann Arbor Saturday and Sunday.

Bert Harris went to Big Rapids Monday, where he will attend the Ferris Industrial School.

Cards are out announcing the marriage of Miss Florence Palmer to Mr. Allie Palmer of Tockbridge.

Mrs. Watson and daughter, Jennie, are home from a three weeks' visit with relatives at Durand and Bancroft.

Several from this place attended the dedication of the Maccabee hall at Gregory Friday last. A good time is reported.

## NORTH LAKE.

Martin Clinton, 72 years old, is still spry enough to track skunks.

Thomas Monks has leased the James Smith farm, north of Chelsea.

John F. Schultz contemplates purchasing the Rha Johnson farm.

Joe Brown is home from Iosco, where he has been spending some time.

Wm. Gilbert is home after spending some time in the far west and New Zealand.

The west half of North Lake is still open, the east half is frozen thick enough to hold up a man.

Mrs. R. S. Whalian has been quite sick for the last few days, but we are glad to say that she is improving.

Miss Mattie Glenn and escort spent Saturday and Sunday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Glenn of Chelsea.

W. H. Glenn is trimming his orchard. He cuts down a tree in the forenoon and trims it in the afternoon.

Henry Schultz met with quite an painful accident while shelling corn recently. One of his fingers caught in the gearing and was badly bruised.

The young people of this place surprised Miss Grace Morrison Friday evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Glenn. All report a good time.

W. W. Raymond was a pleasant visitor at R. S. Whalian's Saturday and Sunday. They both drank from the same canteen in the 60's, and of course they fought again the battles of the rebellion.

## COUNTY AND VICINITY.

1900?—Interesting item in the last week's Adrian Press.

Saline's new Presbyterian church was dedicated with appropriate exercises Sunday.

W. A. Wilcox of Addison, was accidentally made a prisoner in a refrigerator car last week. He got so hot about it that all the ice in the car was melted before he was let loose.

Our council at its meeting Wednesday night tabled the proposition to light the streets of this village with electricity. So the citizens will have to carry lanterns on dark nights as in the past.—Milan Leader.

F. W. Britten of Brighton, has hauled 1,755 bushels of potatoes to this city this fall. He is the man who found on returning from one of his trips, a bright little baby boy his wife had presented him with in his absence.—Argus-Democrat.

At the county farm there is a baby boy weighing over 300 pounds. His mind has not developed at all since having an attack of scarlet fever when 3 years old, though now he has reached his majority. His feet are so large that his shoes have to be made to order. The unfortunate youth was brought to the city yesterday to be measured for a pair of shoes. It requires five yards of cloth to make him a pair of trousers.—Jackson Press.

Paris Binfield received a letter last week from Chas. W. Mellor, formerly of this city and who is now in London, England, acting as the English agent of the Fox Machine Co., of Grand Rapids, Mich. Mr. Mellor expects to return to Grand Rapids next spring. Mr. Mellor says: "I see by the American papers that they think of sending Alger to London as Ambassador; but the people here speak of him in very great contempt."—Ann Arbor Register.

Stephen F. Corwin, formerly of Grass Lake and brother of Claude, grows grain on a large scale near Jamestown, North Dakota. And his thrashing facilities are on a corresponding large scale. One day this fall his force thrashed 1250 bushels of wheat and 2000 bushels of oats and barley or 3250 bushels in all. Mr. Corwin, like all the great grain producers of the Dakotas, owns his own thrasher, which is run by a 20 horse power engine. Grass Lake News.

Among the fresh fish stories told by H. M. Randall of Saginaw, who is visiting his father here, is a catch he recently made in Saginaw Bay. He was fishing with a line with a frog for bait and pulled in a big pickerel and a good sized bass at the same time with one hook. The frog with the hook had gone in the pickerel's mouth and through his gill, being taken by a bass after passing through the gill. In the absence of later stories this will be given the first prize.—Argus-Democrat.

Through facilities afforded by the Peninsular Paper Co., of Ypsilanti, the seniors in steam engineering will have an opportunity to carry on some very practical work. The company has erected a new plant at Ypsilanti, and the faculty of the engineering department have arranged for a series of boiler tests to be made by the students. Experiments will be made to test the horse-power of the boilers, the most economical coal to use, and the nature of the gases generated.—Evening Times.

The News last week intimated that one of our most exemplary young men, who is a pillar in the church and an ornament to educational circles, had smiled himself out of town to get married. The News was victimized by common report and the asseverations of one or two hitherto respectable citizens, but common report, etc., were liars. There was no truth in the infamous slander, and any man who comes round to stuff us with any such report again, will court a coffin and the fatal grave.—Grass Lake News.

Letters bearing a Detroit postmark have flooded the city making a slanderous attack on the good name of a widow and her sister living on Division street. Yesterday seven different young men called at the house "to investigate," and each was armed with these unwarranted letters. Chief Sweet got hold of four of the letters today. The lady says she did not know that she had enemy on earth and is nearly frantic with grief. She has always borne a good name in the community. Just what object the miscreant had, who wrote them, is not known. He is misusing the United States mail, and if the authorities can catch him it will be a sorry thing for him, but a good one for the community.—Evening Times.

A prominent business man of Ypsilanti came up to Ann Arbor yesterday as Ypsilanti frequently do, to get some money. Having secured \$1,200 of the coveted root of evil, he placed it in a large envelope, went into a barber shop, laid his package on the cigar case, secured a smooth Ann Arbor shave and such information as the tonorial artist had on tap, put on his overcoat and went his way rejoicing. After about 15 minutes he happened to remember that little package of bills and his speed exceeded that of a Mauser bullet on the return trip to that barber shop, where he found his money intact.—Argus-Democrat.

## FREE PILLS

Send your address to H. E. Bucklin & Co., Chicago, and get a free sample box of Dr. King's New Life Pills. A trial will convince you of their merits. These pills are easy in action and are particularly effective in the cure of constipation and sick headache. For malaria and liver troubles they have been proved invaluable. They are guaranteed to be perfectly free from every deleterious substance and to be purely vegetable. They do not weaken by their action, but by giving tone to the stomach and bowels greatly invigorate the system. Regular size 25c. per box. Sold by Glazier & Stimson, druggists.

## THE CENTRAL CITY BAKERY

will make a specialty on

## CREAM PUFFS

SATURDAY.

Just take notice of the 15c

## Angels' Food.

J. G. EARL, Proprietor.

First door east of Hoag & Holmes Bazaar

## PROBATE ORDER.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WASHTENAW, s.s. At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, holden at the Probate Office in the City of Ann Arbor, on Wednesday, the 31 day of November in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight. Present, H. Wirt Newkirk, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of Charles E. Hindelang deceased.

On reading and filing the petition duly verified, of Margaret Hindelang praying that a certain instrument now on file in this Court, purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased may be admitted to probate and that the administration of said estate may be granted to Louis Hindelang or some other suitable person.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Saturday, the 31st day of December next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be and is hereby appointed for the hearing of said petition and that the devisees, legatees and heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate Court, in the City of Ann Arbor, and show cause, if any there be why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted. And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of the same to be published in the Chelsea Standard a newspaper printed and circulated in said county three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

H. Wirt Newkirk, Judge of Probate.

(A true copy.)

P. J. Lehman, Probate Register.

ORDER OF PUBLICATION.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, IN THE CIRCUIT COURT for the County of Washtenaw.—In Chancery.

AMY E. SHARP Complainant.

vs.

JAMES SHARP Defendant.

Suit pending in the Circuit Court for the County of Washtenaw, in Chancery, at a session of said court held on the 23 day of November A.

Present Hon. E. D. Kinnic Circuit Judge.

In this cause, it appearing from affidavit on file, that the defendant James Sharp is not a resident of this state, but resides at the City of Minneapolis in the state of Minnesota, on motion of G. W. Turnbull Complainant's Solicitor, it is ordered that the said defendant James Sharp cause his appearance to be entered here, in within four months from the date of this order, and in case of his appearance that he cause his answer to the complaint to be filed, and a copy thereof to be served on said Complainant's solicitor, within twenty days after service on him of a copy of said bill, and notice of this order; and that in default thereof, said bill be taken as confessed by the said non-resident defendant James Sharp. And it is further ordered, that within twenty days the said complainant cause a notice of this order, to be published in the Chelsea Standard a newspaper printed, published and circulated in said county, and that such publication be continued there at least once each week, for six weeks in succession, or that complainant cause a copy of this order to be personally served on said non-resident defendant, at least twenty days before the time above prescribed for his appearance.

E. D. Kinnic, Circuit Judge.

G. W. Turnbull Complainant's Solicitor.

(A true copy.)

Philip Blum, Jr., Deputy Register.

COMMISSIONERS' NOTICE.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WASHTENAW, s.s. The undersigned having been appointed by the Probate Court for said county Commissioners to receive, examine and adjust all claims and demands of all persons against the estate of Geo. Loefler, late of said county deceased, hereby give notice that six months from date are allowed, by order of said probate court, for creditors to present their claims against the estate of said deceased, and that they will meet at the late residence of said deceased in the Town of Freedom, in said county, on Tuesday the 26th day of February, and on Monday the 22 day of May, next, at ten o'clock a. m. of each of said days, to receive, examine and adjust said claims.

Dated, Nov. 25, 1898.

GOTTLOB BÄNNELER, GOTTFRIED EISENMAN, Commissioners.

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CHANCERY SALE.

In pursuance and by virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court for the County of Washtenaw, state of Michigan, in chancery, made and entered the 26th day of May, 1898, in a certain cause therein pending where George Mast is complainant and Wm. F. Stiegemaler, Mary Stiegemaler and Stoddard W. Twitchell are defendants.

Notice is hereby given that I will sell at public auction at the east front door of the Court House in the City of Ann Arbor in said county that being the building in which the Circuit Court for the County of Washtenaw is held on Tuesday, January 17th, 1899 at 10 o'clock in forenoon of said day the following described real estate:

Lot twelve (12) in block three (3) in John F. Lawrence's addition to the City of Ann Arbor, and a strip of land eight (8) feet wide of from the north side of lot thirteen (13) in said block three (3).

Made, Ann Arbor, Mich., Nov. 26th, 1898.

O. ELIAS BREWER, Circuit Court Commissioner.

Arthur Brown, Solicitor for Complainant.

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## GETTING READY FOR CHRISTMAS!



Now is a good time to commence. We are displaying large assortments of

## HOLIDAY GIFTS

AT THE

## BANK DRUG STORE

and are prepared to give you the lowest possible prices on them.

WE WILL CUT OUR

## CHRISTMAS PIE

as usual this year and expect to receive a visit from about 1,000 boys and girls in this vicinity.

We are showing a fine assortment of

## JEWELRY.

LOOK AT OUR

## WATCHES

before buying, the prices will interest you.

GLAZIER & STIMSON.

## HEAR YE!

During the month of December we shall give a

## 1-4 OFF SALE

on all goods in our store. We want to clean-up all our winter stock so as to get all new goods next fall.

Misses CONATY & DERCK.

FOR BARGAINS IN

## Watches, Clocks, Chains, Plain or Set Rings,

Gold Filled Spectacles, Gold Pens, Stick Pins, Fountain Pens, or anything in the line of

## JEWELRY

GO AND SEE

L. & A. E. WINANS.

## PHOTOGRAPHS

Have your photographs made for

## Christmas Presents.

Now is the time to make your sittings. Don't wait until the last moment. We can't give you good work in a hurry, and give you a first class job.

## E. E. SHAVER,

PHOTOGRAPHER







## PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE



To the Senate and House of Representatives:

Notwithstanding the added burdens rendered necessary by the war, our people rejoice in a very satisfactory and steadily increasing degree of prosperity evidenced by the largest volume of business ever recorded. Manufacture has been productive, agricultural pursuits have yielded abundant returns, labor in the fields of industry is better rewarded, revenue legislation passed by the present Congress has increased the treasury's receipts to the amount estimated by its authors, the finances of the Government have been successfully administered, and its credit advanced to the first rank, while it has been maintained at the world's highest standard. Military service under a common flag and for a righteous cause has strengthened the national spirit and served to cement more closely than ever the fraternal bonds between every section of the country. A review of the relations of the United States to other powers, always appropriate, is this year of primary importance, in view of the momentous issues which have arisen, demanding in one instance the ultimate determination by arms and involving far-reaching consequences which will require the earnest attention of the Congress.

**Failure of Autonomy in Cuba.**  
In my last annual message very full consideration was given to the question of the duty of the Government of the United States toward Spain and the Cuban insurrection as being by far the most important problem with which we were then called upon to deal. I concluded it was honestly due to our friendly relations with Spain that she should be given a reasonable chance to realize her expectations of reform to which she had become irrevocably committed.

The ensuing month brought little sign of real progress toward the pacification of Cuba by the autonomous administration. No tangible relief was afforded the vast numbers of unhappy reconcentrados, and by the end of December the mortality among them had frightfully increased. With the acquiescence of the Spanish authorities a scheme was adopted for relief by charitable contributions raised in this country. Thousands of lives were thus saved, but the war continued on the old footing without comprehensive plan. No alternative save physical exhaustion of either combatant and therewithal the practical ruin of the island lay in sight.

**Destruction of the Maine.**  
At this juncture, on the 15th of February last, occurred the destruction of the battleship Maine, while rightfully lying in the harbor of Havana—a catastrophe, the suspicious nature and horror of which stirred the nation's heart profoundly. Yet the instinct of justice prevailed and the nation anxiously awaited the result of the searching investigation at once set on foot. The finding of the naval board of inquiry established that the origin of the explosion was external by a submarine mine, and only halted through lack of positive testimony to fix the responsibility of its authorship.

All these things carried conviction to the most thoughtful, even before the findings of the naval court, that a crisis in our relations with Spain and toward Cuba was at hand. So strong was this belief that it needed but a brief executive suggestion to the Congress to receive immediate answer to the duty of making instant provision for the possible and perhaps speedily probable emergency of war. The details of the hurried preparation for the dreaded contingency is told in the reports of the Secretaries of War and of the Navy. It is sufficient to say that the outbreak of war, when it did come, found our nation not unprepared to meet the conflict.

**Negotiations with Spain.**  
Still animated by the hope of a peaceful solution and obeying the dictates of duty, no effort was relaxed to bring about a speedy ending of the Cuban struggle. Negotiations to this object continued actively with the Government of Spain, looking to the immediate conclusion of a six months' armistice in Cuba, with a view to effect the recognition of her people's right to independence. Negotiations continued for some little time at Madrid, resulting in offers by the Spanish Government which could not but be regarded as inadequate. Grieved and disappointed at this barren out-come of my sincere endeavors to reach a practical solution, I felt it my duty to remit the whole question to the Congress. In the message of April 11, 1898, I reviewed the alternative course of action which I had proposed, concluding that the only one consonant with international policy and compatible with our ancestral historical traditions was intervention

as a neutral to stop the war and check the hopeless sacrifice of life.

In view of all this, the Congress was asked to authorize and empower the President to take measures to secure a full and final termination of hostilities between Spain and the people of Cuba, and to secure in the island the establishment of a stable government.

**Congress Declares War.**

The response of the Congress, after nine days of earnest deliberation, during which the almost unanimous sentiment of your body was developed on every point save as to the expediency of coupling the proposed action with a formal recognition of the Republic of Cuba as the true and lawful government of that island—a proposition which failed of adoption—the Congress, after conference, April 19, by a vote of 42 to 35 in the Senate and 311 to 6 in the House of Representatives, passed the memorable joint resolution, declaring war.

This resolution was approved by the executive on the next day, April 20. A copy was at once communicated to the Spanish minister at this capital, who forthwith announced that his continuance in Washington had thereby become impossible, and asked for his passports, which were given him. He thereupon withdrew from Washington, leaving the protection of Spanish interests in the United States to the French ambassador and the Austro-Hungarian minister. Simultaneously with its communication to the Spanish minister, Gen. Woodford, the American minister at Madrid, was telegraphed confirmation of the text of the joint resolution and directed to communicate it to the Government of Spain, with the formal demand that it at once relinquish its authority and government in the Island of Cuba and withdraw its forces therefrom, coupling this demand with announcements of the intentions of this Government as to the future of the island, in conformity with the fourth clause of the resolution, and giving Spain until noon of April 23 to reply.

The demand, although, as above shown, officially made known to the Spanish envoy here, was not delivered at Madrid. After the instruction reached Gen. Woodford on the morning of April 21, but before he could present it, the Spanish minister of state notified him that upon the President's approval of the joint resolution the Madrid Government, regarding the act as "equivalent to an evident declaration of war," had ordered its minister in Washington to withdraw, thereby breaking off diplomatic relations between the two countries, and ceasing all official communication between their respective representatives. Gen. Woodford thereupon demanded his passports and quitted Madrid the same day.

Spain having thus denied the demand of the United States and initiated that complete form of rupture of relations which attends a state of war, the executive powers authorized by the resolution were at once used by me to meet the enlarged contingency of actual war between Spain and the United States. April 22 I proclaimed a blockade of the northern coast of Cuba, and on the 23d I called for volunteers to execute the purpose of the resolution. By my message of April 25 the Congress was informed of the situation, and I recommended formal declaration of the existence of a state of war between the United States and Spain. The Congress accordingly voted on the same day that act approved April 25, 1898, declaring the existence of such war, from and including the 21st day of April, and re-enacted the provision of the resolution of April 20, directing the President to use all the armed forces of the nation to carry that act into effect.

Due notification of the existence of war as aforesaid was given April 25 by telegraph to all the governments with which the United States maintains relations. In further fulfillment of international duty I issued April 26 a proclamation announcing the treatment proposed to be accorded to vessels and their cargoes as to blockade, contraband, the exercise of the right of subjects and the immunity of neutral flags and neutral goods under enemy's flag. A similar proclamation was made by the Spanish Government.

**Preparations for the War.**

Our country thus after an interval of half a century of peace with all nations found itself engaged in deadly conflict with a foreign enemy. Every nerve was strained to meet the emergency. The response to the initial call for 125,000 volunteers was instant and complete, and was also the result of the second call of May 25 for 75,000 additional volunteers. The ranks of the regular army were increased to the limits provided by the act of April 26. The enlisted force of the navy on the 15th of August, when it reached its maximum, numbered 24,123 men and apprentices. One hundred and three vessels were added to the navy by purchase, one was presented to the Government, one leased and the four vessels of the International Navigation Company, the St. Paul, St. Louis, New York and Paris, were chartered. In addition to these the revenue cutters and lighthouse tenders were turned over to the Navy Department and became temporarily a part of the auxiliary navy.

Much alarm was felt along our entire Atlantic seaboard lest some attack might be made by the enemy. Every precaution was taken to prevent possible injury to our great cities lying along the coast. The auxiliary navy patrolled the coast and performed the duty of a second arm of defense. Under the direction of the chief of engineers submarine mines were placed at the most exposed points. The aggregate number of mines placed was 1,535, at the principal harbors from Maine to California.

The Signal Corps was promptly organized and performed service of most difficult and important character. Its operations during this war covered the electrical collection of all coast fortifications, the establishment of telephone and telegraphic facilities for the camps at Manila, Santiago and in Porto Rico. There were constructed 200 miles of line at ten great camps, thus facilitating military movements from those points in a manner heretofore unknown in military administration. With a total force of over 1,300

the loss was, by disease in camp and field, officers and men included, only five.

The national defense \$30,000,000 fund was expended in large part by the army and navy, and the objects for which it was used are fully shown in the reports of the several secretaries. This fund, being inadequate to the requirements of equipment and for the conduct of the war, the patriotism of the Congress provided the means in the war revenue act of June 13 by authorizing a 3 per cent. popular loan not to exceed \$400,000,000, and by levying additional imposts and taxes.

**Salient Features of the War.**

It is not within the province of this message to narrate the history of the extraordinary war that followed the Spanish declaration of April 21, but a brief recital of its more salient features is appropriate. The first encounter of the war in point of date took place April 27, when a detachment of the blockading squadron made a reconnaissance in force at Matanzas, shelled the harbor and forts and demolished several new works in construction.

The next engagement was destined to mark a memorable epoch in maritime warfare. The Pacific fleet, under Commodore George Dewey, had lain for some weeks at Hong Kong. Upon the colonial proclamation of neutrality being issued and the customary twenty-four hours' notice being given, it repaired to Mirs Bay, near Hong Kong, whence it proceeded to the Philippine Islands under telegraphed orders to capture or destroy the formidable Spanish fleet then assembled at Manila. At daybreak on the 1st of May the American force entered Manila Bay, and after a few hours' engagement effected the total destruction of the Spanish fleet, consisting of ten warships and a transport, besides capturing the naval station and forts at Cavite, thus annihilating the Spanish naval power in the Pacific Ocean and completely controlling the Bay of Manila, with the ability to take the city at will. Not a life was lost on our ships, the wounded only numbering seven, while not a vessel was materially injured.

The effect of this remarkable victory upon the spirit of our people and upon the fortunes of the war was instant. A prestige of invincibility thereby attached to our arms, which continued throughout the struggle. Re-enforcements were hurried to Manila under the command of Major General Merritt and firmly established within sight of the capital, which lay helpless before our guns.

Only reluctance to cause needless loss of life and property prevented the early storming and capture of the city, and therewithal the absolute military occupancy of the whole group. The insurgents meanwhile had resumed the active hostilities suspended by the uncompleted truce of December, 1897. Their forces invested Manila from the northern and eastern side, but were constrained by Admiral Dewey and General Merritt from attempting an assault. It was fitting that whatever was to be done in the way of decisive operations in that quarter should be accomplished by the strong arm of the United States alone.

Following the comprehensive scheme of general attack, powerful forces were assembled at various points on our coast to invade Cuba and Porto Rico. Meanwhile naval demonstrations were made at several exposed points. May 11 the cruiser Wilmington and torpedo boat Winslow were unsuccessful in an attempt to silence the batteries at Cardenas and Matanzas, Worth, Bagley and four men falling.

Meanwhile the Spanish naval preparations had been pushed with great vigor. A powerful squadron under Admiral Cervera, which had assembled at the Cape Verde Islands before the outbreak of hostilities, had crossed the ocean, and by its erratic movements in the Caribbean Sea delayed our military operations while battling the pursuit of our fleets. Not until Admiral Cervera took refuge in the harbor of Santiago de Cuba about May 9 was it practicable to plan a systematic military attack upon the Antillean possessions of Spain.

Several demonstrations occurred on the coast of Cuba and Porto Rico in preparation for the larger event. On May 13 the North Atlantic squadron shelled San Juan de Porto Rico. On May 30 Commodore Schley's squadron bombarded the forts guarding the mouth of Santiago harbor. Neither attack had any material result.

**Hobson's Daring Act.**

The next act in the war, thrilling not alone the hearts of our countrymen, but the world, by its exceptional heroism. On the night of June 3 Lieutenant Hobson, aided by seven devoted volunteers, blocked the narrow outlet from Santiago harbor by sinking the collier Merrimac in the channel, under a heroic fire from the shore batteries, escaping with their lives as by a miracle, but falling into the hands of the Spaniards. They were subsequently exchanged July 7.

By June 7 the cutting of the last Cuban cable isolated the island. Thereafter the invasion was vigorously prosecuted. On June 10, under a heavy protecting fire, a landing of 60 marines from the Oregon, Marechal and Yankoo, was effected in Guantanamo Bay, where it had been determined to establish a naval station.

This important and essential port was taken from the enemy after severe fighting by the marines, who were the first organized force of the United States to land in Cuba. The position so won was held despite desperate attempts to dislodge our forces. By June 16 additional forces were landed and strongly entrenched. On June 22, the advance of the invading army under Major General Shafter landed at Baiquiri, about fifteen miles east of Santiago. This was accomplished under great difficulties, but with marvelous dispatch. On June 23 the movement against Santiago was begun. On the 24th the first serious engagement took place, in which the First and Tenth Cavalry and the First United States Volunteer Cavalry, General Young's brigade of General Wheeler's division, participated, losing heavily. By nightfall, however, ground within five miles of Santiago was won. The advantage was steadily increased. On July 1 a severe battle took place, our forces gaining the outskirts of Santiago; on the 2d El Caney and San Juan were taken after a desperate charge, and the investment of the city was completed. The navy co-operated by shelling the town and coast forts.

**Destruction of Cervera's Fleet.**

On the day following this brilliant achievement of our land forces, July 3, occurred the decisive naval combat of the war. The Spanish fleet, attempting to leave the harbor, was met by the American squadron, under command of Commodore Sampson. In less than three hours all the Spanish ships were destroyed, the two torpedo boats being sunk and the Maria Teresa, Almirante Oquendo, Vizcaya and Cristobal Colon driven ashore. The Spanish admiral and over thirteen hundred men were taken prisoners, while the enemy's loss of life was deplorably large, some 600 perishing. On our side but one man was killed, on Brooklyn, and one man seriously wounded. Although our ships were repeatedly

struck, not one was seriously injured.

Where all so conspicuously distinguished themselves, from the commanders to the gunners and the unnamed heroes in the boiler-rooms, each and all contributing toward the achievement of this astounding victory, for which neither ancient nor modern history affords a parallel in the completeness of the event and the marvelous disproportion of casualties, it would be invidious to single out any for special honor. Deserved promotion has rewarded the more conspicuous actors—the nation's profoundest gratitude is due to all of those brave men who by their skill and devotion in a few short hours crushed the sea power of Spain and wrought a triumph whose decisiveness and far-reaching consequences can scarcely be measured. Nor can we be unmindful of the achievements of our builders, mechanics and artisans for their skill in the construction of our warships.

With the catastrophe of Santiago Spain's effort upon the ocean virtually ceased. A sporadic effort toward the end of June to send her Mediterranean fleet under Admiral Camara to relieve Manila was abandoned, the expedition being recalled after it had passed through the Suez Canal.

**Capitulation of Santiago.**

The capitulation of Santiago followed. The city was closely besieged by land, while the entrance of our ships into the harbor cut off all relief on that side. After a truce to allow of the removal of non-combatants, protracted negotiations continued from July 3 until July 15, when, under menace of immediate assault, the preliminaries of surrender were agreed upon. On the 17th General Shafter occupied the city. The capitulation embraced the entire eastern end of Cuba. The number of Spanish soldiers surrendered was 22,000, all of whom were subsequently conveyed to Spain at the charge of the United States. The story of this successful campaign is told in the report of the Secretary of War, which will be laid before you.

The individual valor of officers and soldiers was never more strikingly shown than in the several engagements leading to the surrender of Santiago, while the prompt movements and successive victories won instant and universal applause. To those who gained this complete triumph, which established the ascendancy of the United States upon land, as the fight off Santiago had fixed our supremacy on the seas, the earnest and lasting gratitude of the nation is unsparring due. Nor should we alone remember the gallantry of the living; the dead claim our tears, and our losses by battle and disease must cloud any exultation at the result and teach us to weigh the awful cost of war, however rightful the cause or signal the victory.

**Occupation of Porto Rico.**

With the fall of Santiago, the occupation of Porto Rico became the next strategic necessity. General Miles had previously been assigned to organize an expedition for that purpose. Fortunately, he is already at Santiago, where he had arrived the 11th of July, with re-enforcements for General Shafter's army. With these troops, consisting of 3,415 infantry and artillery, two companies of engineers and one company of the signal corps, General Miles left Guantanamo July 21, leaving nine transports conveyed by the Massachusetts (flagship), Dixie, Gloucester, Columbia and Yale, the two latter carrying troops. The expedition landed at Guanica July 25, which port was entered with little opposition. The Major General commanding was subsequently re-enforced by General Schwan's brigade of the Third Army Corps, by General Wilson, with a part of his division, and also by General Brooke, with a part of his corps, numbering in all 16,973 officers and men.

July 27 he entered Ponce, one of the most important ports of the island, from which he thereafter directed operations for the capture of the island.

With the exception of encounters with the enemy at Guayama, Hermigueros, Coamo and Yauco, an attack on a force landed at Cape San Juan, there was no serious resistance. The campaign was prosecuted with great vigor, and by the 12th of August much of the island was in our possession, and the acquisition of the remainder was only a matter of a short time.

The last scene of the war was enacted at Manila, its starting place. Aug. 15, after a brief assault upon the works by the land forces, in which the squadron assisted, the capital surrendered unconditionally. The casualties were comparatively few. By this conquest of the Philippine Islands, virtually accomplished when the Spanish capacity for resistance was destroyed by Admiral Dewey's victory of the 1st of May, victory was formally sealed. To General Merritt, his officers and men, for their uncomplaining and devoted services, for their gallantry in action, the nation is sincerely grateful. Their long voyage was made with singular success, and the soldierly conduct of previous experience in the military service, deserves unmeasured praise.

**Total Casualties of the War.**

The total casualties in killed and wounded in the army during the war was as follows: Officers killed, 23; enlisted men killed, 257; total, 280; officers wounded, 113; enlisted men wounded, 1,464; total, 1,577. Of the navy: Killed, 17; wounded, 67; died as result of wounds, 1; invalided from service, 6; total, 91.

It will be observed that while our navy was engaged in two great battles and in numerous perilous undertakings in blockades and bombardment, and more than fifty thousand of our troops were transported to distant lands and engaged in assault and siege and battle and many skirmishes in unfamiliar territory, we lost in both arms of the service a total of 1,668 killed and wounded; and in the entire campaign by land and sea we did not lose a gun or a flag or a transport ship, and with the exception of the crew of the Merrimac no soldier or sailor was taken prisoner.

Aug. 7, forty-six days from the date of the landing of General Shafter's army in Cuba, and twenty-one days from the surrender of Santiago, the United States and our entire force was returned to the United States as early as Aug. 24. They were absent from the United States only two months.

It is fitting that I should bear testimony to the patriotism and devotion of that large portion of our army which, although exposed, was not required outside of the United States. They did their whole duty and earned the gratitude of the nation. It is my regret that there seems to be no provision for their suitable recognition.

In this connection it is a pleasure for me to mention in terms of cordial appreciation the timely and useful work of the American National Red Cross, both in relief measures preparatory to the campaigns, in sanitary assistance at several of the camps of assembly, and later,

under the able and experienced leadership of the President of the society, Miss Clara Barton, on the fields of battle.

In tracing these events we are constantly reminded of our obligations to our Divine Master for His watchful care over us and His safe guidance, for which the nation makes reverent acknowledgment and offers humble prayer for the continuance of His favor.

The annihilation of Admiral Cervera's fleet, followed by the capitulation of Santiago, having brought to the Spanish Government a realizing sense of the hopelessness of continuing a struggle now of peace through the French ambassador. On the 26th of July, M. Cambon presented a communication signed by the Duke of Almodovar, the Spanish minister of State, inviting the United States to state the terms upon which it would be willing to make peace. July 30 the terms of government were announced, substantially as in the protocol afterward signed Aug. 10 the Spanish reply, dated Aug. 10, was handed by M. Cambon to the Secretary of State. It accepted unconditionally the terms imposed as to Cuba, Porto Rico and an island of the Ladrone group, but appeared to seek to introduce inadmissible reservations in regard to our demand as to the Philippines.

**Signing of the Protocol.**

Conceiving that discussion on this point could neither be practically nor properly able, I directed that in order to avoid misunderstanding the matter should be forthwith closed by proposing the embodiment in a formal protocol of the terms in which the negotiations for peace were to be undertaken. The vague and implicit suggestions of the Spanish minister could not be accepted, the only reply being to present as a virtual ultimatum draft of the protocol embodying the precise terms tendered to Spain in our message of July 30, with added stipulations in detail as to the appointment of commissioners to arrange for the evacuation of the Spanish Antilles. On the afternoon of Aug. 12 M. Cambon, as the plenipotentiary of Spain, and the Secretary of State, as the plenipotentiary of the United States, signed a protocol.

Immediately upon the conclusion of the protocol I issued a proclamation on Aug. 12, suspending hostilities on the part of the United States. Aug. 18 the muster-out of 100,000 volunteers, or as near that number as was found to be practicable, was ordered. Dec. 1, 101,355 officers and men had been mustered out and discharged from the service; 9,002 more will be mustered out by the 10th of the month.

The military committees to superintend the evacuation of Cuba, Porto Rico and the adjacent islands were forthwith appointed. For Cuba, Major General James F. Wade, Rear Admiral William T. Sampson and Major General Matthew C. Butler; for Porto Rico, Major General John C. Brooke, Rear Admiral Winfield S. Schley and Brigadier General George W. Gordon, who soon afterward met the Spanish commissioners at Havana and San Juan respectively. The Porto Rico joint commission speedily accomplished its task, and by Oct. 18 the evacuation of the island was completed. The United States flag was raised over the island at noon on that day. The administration of its affairs has been provisionally entrusted to a military governor until the Congress shall otherwise provide. The Cuban joint high commission has not yet terminated its labors. Owing to the difficulties in the way of removing the large numbers of Spanish troops still in Cuba, the evacuation cannot be completed before the 1st of January.

Pursuant to the fifth article of the protocol, I appointed William R. Day, late Secretary of State; Cushman K. Davis, William P. Frye and George Gray, Senators of the United States, and Whiteley Reid to be the peace commissioners on the part of the United States. Proceeding in due season to Paris, they there met on the 1st of October five commissioners similarly appointed by Spain. The negotiations have made hopeful progress, so that I trust soon to be able to lay a definite treaty of peace before the Senate, with a review of the steps leading to its signature.

I do not discuss at this time the government or the future of the new possessions which will come to us as the result of the war with Spain. Until the Congress has legislated otherwise, it will be my duty to continue the military governments which have existed since our occupation and government of the people, security in life and property, and encouragement under a just and beneficent rule.

As soon as we are in possession of Cuba and have pacified the island, it will be necessary to give aid and direction to its people to form a government for themselves. This should be undertaken at the earliest moment consistent with safety and assured success. Until there is complete tranquillity in the island and a stable government inaugurated military occupation will be continued.

**Relations with Other Countries.**  
With the exception of the rupture with Spain, the intercourse of the United States with the great family of nations has been marked with cordiality and the close of the eventful year finds most of the issues that necessarily arise in the complex relations of sovereign states adjusted or presenting no serious obstacle to a just and honorable solution by amicable agreement.

A long unsettled dispute as to the extended boundary between the Argentine Republic and Chili assumed an acute stage in the early part of the year, and afforded to this government occasion to express the hope that the resort to arbitration, already contemplated by existing conventions between the parties, might prevail despite the grave difficulties arising in its application. I am happy to say that arrangements to this end have been perfected.

I have found occasion to approach the Argentine Government with a view to removing differences of rate charges imposed upon the cables of an American corporation in the transmission between Buenos Ayres and the cities of Uruguay and Brazil of through messages passing from and to the United States. Although the matter is complicated by exclusive concessions by Uruguay and Brazil to foreign companies, there is strong hope that a good understanding will be reached. In this relation I may be permitted to express my sense of the fitness of the international agreement whereby the interchange of messages over connecting cables may be regulated on a fair basis of uniformity.

The sympathy of the American people has justly been offered to the ruler and the people of Austria-Hungary by reason of the affliction that has lately befallen them in the assassination of the Empress-Queen of that historic realm.

**The Lattimer Affair.**

On the 10th of September, 1897, a conflict took place at Lattimer, Pa., between a body of striking miners and his deputies, in Luzerne County and his deputies, in which twenty-two miners were killed and forty-four wounded, of whom ten were killed and twelve of the wounded were







## WORK OF OUR NAVY.

### SECRETARY LONG'S ANNUAL REPORT MADE PUBLIC.

Work of the Department Is Reviewed from the Beginning of Hostilities—Correspondence between Schley and Sampson.

The annual report of the Secretary of the Navy is much longer than the usual annual report. The first sentence explains this as follows:

For the first time since its rehabilitation the navy has been put to the supreme test of war. Years of patient, persistent training and development had brought it to a point of high efficiency which resulted in the unparalleled victories at Manila and Santiago—victories which have given names of our naval commanders to the world-wide fame and added an additional page to the glorious naval history of our country.

The report describes in rapid order the steps that were taken to consolidate the squadrons and put the navy in readiness for hostilities. Schley's famous telegram asking a suspension of public opinion in connection with the blowing up of the Maine is quoted and the Secretary says: "This judicious telegram did much to secure in the public mind a dispassionate view of the disaster."

The story of Dewey's victory at Manila is told, and of it the Secretary says:

Aside from the mere fact of having won without the loss of a single life such a brilliant and electric victory at the very outset of the war, with all the confidence which it infused throughout the country and into the personnel of every branch of the service, it remained at once an apprehension for the Pacific coast. The indirect pecuniary advantage to the United States in the way of saving an increase of insurance rates and in assuring the country of freedom from attack on that coast is incalculable.

The Secretary tells how Cervera's fleet, having sailed from Cape Verde Islands April 29, for an unknown destination, was sighted on May 7, the department advised him that the Spanish squadron was reported at St. Thomas.

The following statement explains officially why the bombardment of San Juan was not forced to an end:

Instructions were also received that the vessels accompanying him were not to be risked or crippled in the bombardment of fortifications, as it was considered unwise to risk any of the vessels of our navy until the Spanish fleet had been completely destroyed. The Spanish fleet did not arrive off San Juan until the morning of the 12th. A bombardment of that place followed for two hours and a half, but as there was no land force to hold it in case of its surrender and as the Spanish fleet was not there, it was determined to return to Havana, where it was possible Cervera might have gone.

Sampson and Schley.

The report shows that the "Hyacinth squadron," under Schley, was ordered to Cienfuegos upon notice that Cervera's squadron had been seen off Cienfuegos. But on May 20 the department, having heard that Cervera was at Santiago, advised Sampson to order Schley to proceed off that port. On the 26th Sampson received from Schley a letter dated the 23d stating that he was not satisfied that the Spanish squadron was not at Cienfuegos and that he would therefore remain off that point with his squadron. The next day Schley was informed that Cervera had been in Santiago from the 19th to the 25th, and he was directed to proceed with all dispatch to that port. At this time he telegraphed Sampson, under date of the 24th, that cooling off Cienfuegos was very uncertain, that the Spanish fleet was not in Cienfuegos, that he would go eastward on the 25th, but that on account of short coal supply he could not blockade if Cervera was in Santiago, but would go to Nicholas Mole to communicate. Upon receiving this information Sampson decided to go to Key West for coal at once, and if authorized, to proceed to Santiago on the 24th and stop on the following day twenty miles southeast of Santiago to repair the collier Merrimack. At 5:30 p. m. he signaled to the squadron: "Destination Key West via south side of Cuba and Yucatan channel as soon as collier is ready; speed nine knots." After steaming to the westward until 11:20 p. m., the squadron again stopped to make repairs to the Yale. The report then continues:

On the morning of the 27th the Harvard, from Mole St. Nicholas, delivered to Commodore Schley the following dispatch: "Washington, D. C., May 25, 1898.—Harvard, St. Nicholas Mole, Hayti. Proceed at once and inform Schley and also the collier Merrimack of the following: All officers present off the Merrimack indicate Spanish detachment's location indicates Spanish detachment is still at Santiago. The department looks to you to ascertain facts and that the enemy if there does not move without a decisive action. Cuba is familiar with the fact that there are landing places on the six southern miles west from the mouth of the bay and that there is no probability of being found and not the Spanish. From the surrounding heights you can see the coast of Cuba. As soon as you are notified the department whether the enemy is there. Could not squadron and also Harvard coal from the Merrimack except of Cape Cruz, Guadalupe channel, New Havana. Department will send coal immediately to Mole. Report without delay and at Mole. At Santiago."

At 11 a. m. two hours after receiving this dispatch from the Harvard, Commodore Schley signaled to the squadron: "Can you fetch into the port of Key West with coal?" At noon the Harvard left, carrying his reply to the department's dispatch, as follows: "Kingston, May 28, 1898.—Secretary Navy, Washington, D. C.—Merrimack on duty disabled is heavy; am obliged to have sent to Key West. Have been unable to get coal from the Texas, Marlborough, etc. off Brooklyn from either, owing to very rough sea. Bad weather since leaving Key West. The Brooklyn alone has more than sufficient coal to proceed to Key West, cannot remain off Key West in present state of weather. Impossible to coal here. Coal from Cape Cruz in the summer, all owing to southwesterly winds. Much to be regretted, cannot obey orders. Am prepared for coal to Key West by way of Yucatan passage. Cannot ascertain anything respecting enemy positive. Very difficult to tow collier, to get cable to hold."

Later in the day, the squadron meantime having again moved westward, the signal "at once" was made to the flying squadron, after which the Texas and Marlborough went along the coast and entered the bay. The squadron was at that time distant about forty miles to the southward and westward of Santiago.

At the end of the Merrimack.

On the 28th signal was made to return in the direction of Santiago and the squadron stopped for the night ten miles off shore. On the next morning the Spanish squadron was sighted inside. On June 23 the Merrimack was sunk, and of this the Secretary says:

This attempt, although unsuccessful in its object, was very successful. It is now one of the well-known historic marvels of naval adventure and enterprise in which

Naval Constructor Hobson and his men won undying fame.

The report deals next with the seizure of the harbor of Guantanamo and the gallant three days' fight of the marines; with the conveying of the Shafter expedition from Tampa to Santiago, and with the conferences that took place between Shafter and Sampson in the effort to secure co-operation of the army and navy in the reduction of Santiago. The story of the operations at this stage involves the recital of the destruction of the Spanish fleet, which is told, however, in the most concise official form.

One fact disclosed by the history of the days before the surrender of Santiago is that Sampson asked to be represented in a conference held to arrange the terms of surrender of Santiago by virtue of the fact that he had engaged in the joint operations. Shafter replied that he should be glad to have Sampson represented, but the surrender took place before his representative could reach the camp. Admiral Sampson's chief of staff did arrive before the final articles were signed, but Shafter declined to permit him to be one of the signatories.

The most important chapter of the report is that relating to the increase of the navy, and under this head the Secretary transmits and indorses the report of the naval board of bureau chiefs looking to the increase of the navy by no less than fifteen ships, some of the most powerful character. The Secretary says:

The navy should be increased; the development of its various branches should be homogeneous, and the increase in ships should be accompanied by a gradual increase in officers and men and in naval stations, coaling stations, repair plants, etc.

### REPORT OF SECRETARY BLISS.

Concerns Indians, Lands, Mining Affairs and Pensions.

Secretary of the Interior Bliss has issued his annual report. In speaking of the disposal of public lands, the report says: "The total area of public lands, not including Indian lands, entered by individuals (exclusive of selections by corporations) during the year ending June 30, was 11,328,037.34 acres. This is in excess of the area so disposed of by the Government during the previous year of 2,807,893.96 acres, an increase of over 28 per cent. The number of individual entries of Government land during the year was 89,674, as against 71,581 the previous year, showing an increase of over 25 per cent."

The report shows an increase of 339 in the mineral entries and an increase of 174 patents issued and 466 claims patented. In commenting on this feature Secretary Bliss says: "This increase in mineral entries indicates a marked revival of the mining industry, which had fallen to its lowest ebb in 1895, when but 757 entries were made, being less than one-half the number made in 1898 and the lowest since 1879. From Colorado there was mined during the calendar year 1897 \$19,104,200 in gold and 21,636,400 ounces of silver, exceeding the output of any other State in the Union. The next State in gold mining was California, with \$14,618,390, Montana being second in the production of silver, with 15,967,900 ounces. The third State in gold mining was South Dakota, with \$5,694,900, Utah being third in production of silver, with 6,265,000 ounces."

Upon Indian affairs the report says: "The progress of the Indians during the last year, in civilization as well as education, has been gradual, though substantial. There has been but one disturbance or outbreak of a serious character, and that was among the Chippewa Indians of Minnesota. It was of very recent occurrence, however, and happily has been suppressed. The population of Indians, exclusive of those in the State of New York, and those of the five civilized tribes, may be stated to be, approximately, 180,132; that of the New York Indians, 3,318; and of the five civilized tribes, including 17,457 freedmen, as 77,018. The policy heretofore inaugurated of extending to the Indians every facility tending to make them independent and self-supporting class has been continued."

In speaking of the pension department the report says: "The report of the commissioner of pensions shows that June 30 there were on the pension roll 993,714 names, an increase of 17,700 over the number on the rolls June 30, 1897. The amount disbursed for army and navy pensions during the year was \$144,651,879.80, leaving a balance of \$3,431,012.46 unexpended June 30, which was covered into the treasury. This unexpended balance would have been reduced in the sum of \$69,212.24, representing first payments on 5,581 cases, which were adjudicated during the fiscal year, had it been possible to get them into the hands of the pension agents in time to make payments thereon prior to July 1."

### GOOD MAIL SERVICE IN WAR.

Chief Subject in the Annual Report of the Postmaster General.

The most interesting review of the postal service for some years, owing to its operations in military and naval fields, is the report of Postmaster General Charles Emory Smith. It tells of the work accomplished and policies adopted in territorial acquisitions. The Postmaster General says:

The war entailed the necessity of a military postal service, and prompt measures were required for handling the mails of an army of 25,000 men. Large post-offices were suddenly created at the camps of concentration, the exigencies of constant change and movement were met, and the military and naval forces of active service in the West Indies and Philippines had prompt and constant postal communication with home. Trained clerks were detailed from available points. Railway mail cars were stationed at convenient points on slide tracks as post-offices.

When our troops advanced into Cuba the postal service advanced with them. When Santiago surrendered Postmaster General Emory Smith, who had been in the city, was taken into the hands of the military postal office. Now there are four deliveries in the business portion of Santiago City and regular mail communication has been established with Havana and intermediate points and with Jamaica and other West Indian islands. Service also has been extended into Santiago province. The postal service accompanied our flag to Porto Rico. From Ponce it was extended to rapidly as different places passed into our possession, until now there are twelve military postal stations there, having postal connections with many smaller places. In the Philippines two military postal stations have been established at Manila and Cavite, supervised by a veteran dispatch superintendent detailed from San Francisco, and conducted by a force of railway mail and postoffice clerks and agents, assisted by details from the army of occupation. The acquisition of Hawaii has not thus far been followed by any change in our postal relations with that country. Hawaii already has a good mail service, which is more than self-sustaining.

Postmaster General Smith calls attention to the rapid growth of the postal busi-

ness in all its branches. In the last fiscal year the gross revenue was \$89,012,618, against \$33,315,479 in 1889, and the gross expenditure \$98,033,523, against \$36,542,804. The number of postoffices increased to 73,000 from 43,000. The estimate of revenues and expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, follows:

Total estimated revenue	\$100,958,112
Estimated expenditures	103,224,000
Deficiency for 1900, estimated	2,265,888

### INSPECTION OF MEATS.

Report of the Bureau of Animal Industry for the Fiscal Year.

Dr. D. E. Salmon, chief of the bureau of animal industry, in his report to the Secretary of Agriculture for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1898, states that during the year meat inspection was in operation at 135 abattoirs, as against 128 for the previous year, and in thirty-five cities, as against thirty-three in 1897. The number of animals inspected before slaughter numbered 51,335,398. Of these 9,228,237 were cattle, 10,028,287 sheep, 468,199 calves and 31,610,975 hogs, a total gain over 1897 of 9,025,291 animals. At the time of slaughter 31,116,833 animals were inspected and 63,062 were rejected; 91,508 carcasses and 48,189 parts of carcasses were condemned. The meat inspection stamp was affixed to 14,583,780 packages of mutton and beef and pork products, of which 374,131 contained microscopically examined pork.

### Growth of the Army Pay Roll.

The annual report of Paymaster General T. H. Stanton of the army shows an expenditure of \$23,499,960, an increase of \$2,326,804 compared with last year.

## IN A NUTSHELL.

A 10-year-old girl was found by the police of New York stupefied with whisky. Col. Blanton Duncan at Los Angeles, Cal., withdrew his \$100,000 damage suit against the Associated Press for libel.

Daniel R. Kennedy of Lynn, Mass., who was supposed to have been murdered in Portland, Me., has turned up alive.

The Venezuelan arbitration court has received over 2,200 documents in English, Spanish and Dutch, covering four centuries.

A conference of prominent New York Democrats has been called to take steps to perfect an organization in opposition to Tammany.

English newspapers continue to discuss interestingly the result of the elections in the United States in its relation to territorial expansion.

It is believed by many well-informed persons in Manila that a conflict between the Americans and the Filipinos is ultimately unavoidable.

The critical political and military situation in Europe has caused a sharp advance in prices of provisions in all the markets of the world.

Two Havana editors have been sent to jail by Captain General Blanco for publishing a rabid anti-American article in defiance of the censor.

The streets of Havana are being patrolled by Spanish regulars in anticipation of an outbreak by Cuban volunteers, who have not yet been paid.

In the Roque district in Cuba heavy floods have ruined sugar cane and fruit crops which have just been planted for the first time in three years.

At North Grafton, Mass., a posse of citizens surrounded three burglars who had broken into the postoffice and captured two and killed one of them.

Scientific societies of St. Petersburg, Russia, are preparing to give Thomas A. Edison, the American inventor, a brilliant reception when he arrives.

The steamer Arnold, recently arrived at Seattle, brought fifty-two sacks of mail, which had been accumulating at St. Michael's, Alaska, for a year.

J. W. Stewart of the Sixteenth infantry, who safely passed through the severe battles in Cuba, was fatally assaulted in a Louisville saloon by unknown thugs.

Twenty business men and bankers of Wichita, Kan., have perfected plans to incorporate a company for the purpose of building a telephone system in that city.

Lord Salisbury, at an after dinner speech at Guild Hall, warned the English people to be ready for any emergency. Rendered in plain English that means war.

Lord Seymour and Col. Briscoe of the British army have inspected the forts and military works around Halifax, and extensive improvements have been ordered to be made at once.

The big guns of our battleships are expensive. The 13-inch guns require 240 pounds of powder, and the cost of one discharge, using an armor-piercing shell, is estimated at \$500.

Thirty French reserve warships have been ordered into commission and all of the navy yards of France are rushing preparations for war. All of the coast defenses of the country are in a state of readiness.

A negro lynched two years ago at Maysfield, S. C., for murder is said to have left a written statement, which has just been found, confessing that he murdered the Woolfolk family, for which Thomas Woolfolk, the eldest son, was hanged, protesting his innocence.

At Philadelphia, Mrs. John McGahan, after hours of anxious waiting for her husband to return home, dreamed that he saw him enter the house with his head badly cut and swathed in bandages. Twelve hours later her husband entered the house just as she saw him in her dream, suffering from terrible wounds. How he was injured or how he got to his home he was unable to tell.

John Hays, who discovered the rich copper deposits along the south shore of Lake Superior, celebrated his ninety-fourth birthday in Cleveland, Ohio, the other day. In the early forties he landed at Copper Harbor, and with two Indians as guides went on foot to Milwaukee, prospecting as he went. It was in 1847 that he opened the first mines.

Nikola Tesla has invented an apparatus by means of which electrical power at high pressure can be conveyed thousands of miles through the air and utilized commercially. The system is to convey the current to a great elevation, where the rarefied atmosphere is capable of conducting freely the particular current produced. Then to maintain a second terminal, also at a great elevation, where the current can be collected and conveyed to the earth.

## ACCEPTS OUR TERMS.

### SPAIN MAKES AN ABSOLUTE SURRENDER.

Cedes Philippines to United States Without Restrictions—Gives Up "to Avoid the Horrors of War"—Sulu Group Included—Europe Resents.

Spain has ceded all the Philippines without restrictions to the United States for \$20,000,000, doing so at the joint meeting of the peace commissioners in Paris Monday. The acceptance by Spain of the terms of the United States was accomplished by a memorandum setting forth that Spain yields only to superior force. This decision was reached as the result of pressure upon the Spanish commission, not so much from Madrid as from the powers. The Americans' demands included the acquisition of the whole of the Philippine and Sulu groups for \$20,000,000, and it is also understood the United States will purchase the Caroline group. The question of the debt of Cuba is left unsettled. The answer of the Spaniards was so short that less than ten minutes was consumed in rendering it into English for the Americans.

The Spanish Government utilized the last six days, during which Senor Montero Rios was conducting correspondence with Judge Day regarding details of the American offer, to sound once more the European chancelleries upon the point whether she could rely on any aid toward a limitation of American aggression in case she rejected the American terms. "We received," said a Spanish delegate, with bitterness, "not only a refusal of any support, but also a plain intimation that no power would interfere if we lost the Carolines, and even the Canaries."

The American commission declined to accede to either of the three alternative propositions made by the Spaniards. President Day of the American commission notified President Rios of the Spanish body, in reply to a request for more time, that the American commission could not modify the demand it had made for a final reply.

The technical work of preparing the treaty and negotiating about other matters named in the American ultimatum will probably occupy about a fortnight.

### Resented by Europe.

A Paris correspondent declares there is no denying that the whole European continent will bitterly resent American acquisition of the Philippines. This sentiment is not confined to diplomats, but especially in Paris it is the opinion constantly heard in the highest French society. It is known that a high official of the French foreign office said: "The appearance of the Americans in Eastern waters is a disturbing factor to the whole of Europe. Americans, as is well known, lack diplomatic manners and will surely bring constant trouble to all of us."

### 'FRISCO HAS A PLAGUE SCARE.

Strange Disease Makes Sudden Appearance in Chinatown.

Asiatic cholera, or the bubonic plague, has been discovered in Chinatown, San Francisco, and the entire district is under quarantine regulations. Every effort is being made to suppress the facts. Health authorities refuse to discuss the matter, the police are reticent, and local papers have agreed to suppress information—for the present.

There have been a number of mysterious deaths in the Chinese section. Orientalers have dropped off suddenly, in most cases having been sick only a few hours. This led the health department to make an investigation, with the result that there are several suspicious cases under quarantine. The city physicians reported they were not certain as to the nature of the disease. Some think it is the bubonic plague and others think it is Asiatic cholera. With this alarming report the board declared a quarantine. There are something over 20,000 Chinamen living in the district known as Chinatown. It is without doubt the filthiest spot in any American city, and is just the place where the plague or cholera might thrive.

### SCHLEY CLAIMS THE GLORY.

Tells of Battle Off Santiago at a Banquet, Centered Him.

Admiral Schley's speech at the Brooklyn Club banquet descriptive of the naval battle of Santiago has caused somewhat of a sensation. The Brooklyn Club gave the banquet in Admiral Schley's honor, and the famous sea war is seized the opportunity to emphasize the fact that it was he and he alone who was in command when the American battleships off the harbor of Santiago destroyed Cervera's fleet. This being the first time that Admiral Schley has claimed all the glory of this famous victory, a great deal of comment has been caused by it.

### HOSTILE TO MISSIONARIES.

United States Troops Lead at Tientsin to Protect Americans.

The Navy Department received a dispatch Saturday morning announcing that hostilities against the American missionaries in the neighborhood of Tien-Tsin have broken out again. A detachment of marines was landed from the Boston to protect the lives of the Americans and to restore order. The Boston is the only United States warship at Tien-Tsin, as the Petrel, which was recently there, has been sent to Shanghai.

### OFFICERS CALLED COWARDS.

Seventy-first New York Volunteers Make Serious Charges.

The Seventy-first New York regiment of volunteers is in a turmoil. Charges of cowardice and neglect are freely made against field and staff officers and hundreds of the rank and file, who fought bravely on San Juan hill, are muttering and threatening to resign unless the accused officers get out. The officers generally deny the charges, but daily demonstrations show there is a heap of trouble in the regiment.

Mother's Horrible Deed.

Mrs. William Santele, wife of a farmer living thirty miles northeast of Guthrie, O. T., after a quarrel with her husband Thursday morning, took her 10-month-old baby and killed it by throwing it in a deep well, and then committed suicide by jumping into the well head foremost.

At the Paris Academy of Medicine Dr. Doxan gave the other day his experience in regard to results of 146 cases of surgical operations on the stomach. There were only twenty-two deaths in all, and twenty of these were in cases of cancer.

## HAVOC ON ATLANTIC COAST.

Terrific Storms Sweep the East, Bringing Death and Disaster.

Reports from all parts of the Atlantic coast show that the terrible storm of Saturday night and Sunday wrought widespread havoc. In New York City the storm was the worst since the memorable blizzard of 1888, in which Roscoe Conkling lost his life. It filled the streets with huge drifts, made the country roads impassable, and in fact blocked everything. Having finished with the city, the mad combination of wind and snow, the storm rushed off to New England, where its force was severely felt in Boston and many other coast cities. It will be some days before all the details of suffering and distress are made known. From all points in the States of New York and New Jersey came reports of snow blockades, the telegraph and telephone wires were down in all directions. On Long Island trains were not running, and on many other railroad trains were abandoned or greatly delayed.

The storm began shortly after noon Saturday. It started in with a mild fall of snow, this storm having its center in Michigan. In the evening a coast storm came up from the south, and, joining that from the west, gave New York its biggest snow storm in ten years. Twelve inches of snow fell. The wind, most of the time, blew at the rate of fifty-eight miles an hour. The lowest temperature was 25 degrees above zero. Railway trains and street cars were stalled everywhere. A score of outgoing steamships and hundreds of other vessels were weather bound in the bay. In New York City eight lives were reported lost and sixteen people injured.

The New England States felt the full fury of the storm. Railway traffic was blocked everywhere. Boston reported that thirty vessels were wrecked in the harbor, and that twenty-five lives had been lost. While the storm was heaviest in the southeastern part of New England, the whole district was affected, and experienced a snowfall of from eight to twenty-four inches. Fortunately, the storm was heralded sufficiently in advance by the weather bureau to detain most of the coastwise shipping in safe harbors, but the warning was entirely unheeded and ignored by those on shore.

### WARNED TO SHUN HAWAII.

The Islands Are Overrun with Impetuous Adventurers.

"Tell all workmen to keep away from Hawaii," is the warning of Robert W. Shingle, the Hawaiian commissioner to the Omaha exposition, who has been in Chicago for the purpose of conferring with Commissioner General Peck relative to the display that is to be made at the Paris exposition by America's new territory in the Pacific.

"Since the visit of the United States troops on their way to Manila there has been a great rush for Honolulu, and the city, and in fact, all of the islands are now overrun with impetuous strangers. I have just received a letter from J. B. Atherton, president of the Sugar Planters' Association, in which he urges me to make it understood that there is no field for commercial employment in Honolulu or the islands, and that the only possible opening is for a limited number of farmers to do plantation work at \$18 or \$20 a month."

### THREATEN POOR OLD SPAIN.

Followers of Don Carlos Preparing for Uprising.

A Carlist agent in London has contributed an unsigned statement to the Pall Mall Gazette, in which he says the followers of Don Carlos in Spain are prepared for a general uprising against the Government which will be signalled by the signing of a treaty of peace with the United States by the Spanish commissioners in Paris.

A big loan has been raised, equal amounts having been subscribed by friends in London, Paris and throughout Spain. While the feeling in the peninsula is at present quiescent, he says, the Carlist army has been organized at secret meetings. The article says the Spanish army is honeycombed with Carlist agents. The London agent asserts that the Government is panic stricken, and also that Don Carlos is ready to cross the frontier when the moment for action arrives.

### SENATE TO HOLD UP TREATY.

Senators Pettigrew and Hale Will Fight Annexation.

Senator Pettigrew of South Dakota is opposed to the annexation of the Philippines. "If our policy should happen to annex any territory north of us," he said, "I would be heartily in favor of it. But I don't think it will be to the advantage of this country to take in the people of the tropics."

Senator Hale announces that he will most vigorously oppose the annexation of the Philippines, as he did the Cubans. Hale says the peace treaty cannot possibly pass the Senate this winter, if it includes the proposition to annex the Philippines. This statement, a Washington dispatch says, causes a general feeling in legislative circles that President McKinley will be compelled to call an extra session of the Senate at least to handle the treaty.

### WILL FIGHT CANAL PROJECT.

Pacific Railroads Closely Watching Moves Made.

A Washington correspondent says that the administration party is giving the most earnest attention to the subject of the Nicaragua canal. It is certain that the presence of President Inglesias of Costa Rica in Washington is fraught with importance. He is receiving the most distinguished consideration at the hands of the United States Government.

### Pugilist Badly Injured.

Tom Lansing, the middleweight pugilist, former sparring partner of Jim Corbett, is at his home in Louisville, Ky., almost totally paralyzed as the result of a knock-out blow delivered by Jack Root in their recent fight in Chicago. His recovery is doubtful.

Rear Admiral Joseph N. Miller, who

## THEY WANT TO TELL.

These Grateful Women Who Have Been Helped by Mrs. Pinkham.

Women who have suffered severely and been relieved of their ills by Mrs. Pinkham's advice and medicine are constantly urging publication of their statements for the benefit of other women. Here are two such letters:

Mrs. LIZZIE BEVELLY, 238 Merrimack St., Lowell, Mass., writes:

"It affords me great pleasure to tell all suffering women of the benefit I have received from taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I can hardly find words to express my gratitude for what she has done for me. My trouble was ulceration of the womb. My trouble the doctor's care. Upon examination he found fifteen very large ulcers, but he failed to do me good. I took several bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, also used the Sanative Wash, and am cured. Mrs. Pinkham's medicine saved my life, and I would recommend it to all suffering women."

Mrs. AMOS TROMBLEY, Ellenburgh Ctr., N. Y., writes:

"I took cold at the time my baby was born, causing me to have milk legs, and was sick in bed for eight weeks. Doctors did me no good. I surely thought I would die. I was so troubled with falling of the womb. I could not eat, had faint spells as often as ten times a day. One day a lady came to see me and told me of the benefit she had derived from taking Lydia E. Pinkham's medicine, and advised me to try it. I did so, and had taken only half a bottle before I was able to sit in a chair. After taking three bottles I could do my own work. I am now in perfect health."

### Pictorial Postal Cards.

The private mailing card is a good thing for both the Government and the citizen. Its use in preference to the ordinary postal card saves money to the Federal treasury, because the Postoffice Department gets a cent for each such card without any deduction for the cost of manufacture. On the other hand, the individual enjoys a freedom never before granted which will prove a great convenience in many ways. One of the most agreeable features of travel in Europe nowadays to the home friends of the tourist is the growth in recent years of the custom by which he can send them mailing cards that bear pictures of the finest scenery and the most notable buildings in the region through which he passes, week by week. A series of such cards mailed during a tour up the Rhine or across Switzerland makes a collection well worth having. Doubtless we will see in this country cards with views of the Catskills, the Adirondacks, the White and Green Mountains, and other picturesque regions throughout the United States. These cards ought to become popular with people in the country who have attractive sites which they would recommend to the summer boarder, and in other ways their utility advantages will prove many and great.—New York Post.

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