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

The Chelsea Standard.

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

A CHELSEA PAPER FOR CHELSEA PEOPLE.

VOL. X. NO. 43. CHELSEA, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1898. WHOLE NUMBER 511

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 5 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 suitings 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 150 policies in force representing $424,622, 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 as 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 vessels, 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.

Y. P. S. C. E. Fair.

It is a very difficult matter to select holiday presents, but the Y. 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, endearing 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.

* * * * * * *

"Oh! there at last, life's trials past,
We'll meet our loved once more,
Whose feet have trod the path to God:
Not lost, but gone before."

G. E. P.

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 deep 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 seperate 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. Alike 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'Historie 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 Sleighs!

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.

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, Folios, 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 Luandry

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 grainry (brick lined), good orchard and all kinds of fruit, 15 acres good pasture. Price including farming implements and stock on farm, $3,500, 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. SHELL, Francisco, Mich.

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

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 $185,000. 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 lese majeste prisoners and remitted the remainder of the sentences of 510 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. C. Rouse, 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 Brookline, 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 subcommittee, in session at the Palmer House in that city.

C. M. Mattes, said to be a solicitor for the Medical Record, was shot dead at his home in Alameda, Cal., by a young woman who claims to be his wife. Two bullets were fired, one passing through Mattes's heart, the other penetrating the brain. The murderess 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 Seamen's 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, it is reported, demands $1,500,000 from Spain for the release of imprisoned friars.

The home of Hiram Biggs, a farmer living seven miles southeast 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 in 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 Eulenberg, 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 1898 will be 1,590,000 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 bourse 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 Dorry, 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 Pamelia. Ganter's wife died the other morning. The husband took a rifle 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 Cramps 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 Schroppler, 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.

Gov. 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 kidnaping Ethel Beryl 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 $10,000 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 $20,000.

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 $350,000, 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.

Conde 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 Bilyne and his two sons and wounded William Talbot, Bilyne's son-in-law.

Elmer Munsell, aged 20, was shot accidentally by his 18-year-old brother-in-law at charivari festivities 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. Furgeson 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 stack 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 F. F. Smith discovered that both outer doors of the vault in his office had been blown off by cracksmen. The inner vault was not molested, but $200 was stolen, including $60 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. Lotus, 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 employe of the Legislature of 1897, to destroy the St. Louis Civic Federation school bill, has been sustained in the Circuit Court in Jefferson City.

The fact that Vice-President Mitchell and P. W. Davis of the executive board of the United Mine Workers of America should have been in conference with M. D. Ratchford 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 Frantz sued 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 Frantz 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. Lane, 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 P. 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 Bogush, 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 with the mine-owner'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 Sedgewick 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 160,000,000 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 lese majesty.

At the opening of a new college at Peresa-Argentina, 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 Austrian 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. Jiminez 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 Pres, 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 deeded $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. Brig will be reprimanded.

George S. Willits 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 Farralon, from Skaguay, brings news of disaster to the steamer Utopia which nearly sent that vessel and all on board to the bottom of Gastineaux channel. As the Farralon was entering the channel she found the Utopia drifting helplessly toward the reef extending from Point Ardene on Admiralty Island. The Utopia had lost her propeller and a terrible gale was blowing, with the thermometer below zero. The Farralon 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 seasonable 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 woolen goods. The movement of wheat and other breadstuffs 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 3,003,846 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, 26c to 27c; rye, No. 2, 51c to 53c; butter, choice 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, 68c to 69c; corn, No. 2 white, 32c to 34c; oats, No. 2 white, 28c to 29c.

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 33c; oats, No. 2, 26c to 28c; 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, 56c to 58c.

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, 29c 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 $3.75; sheep, fair to choice wethers, $3.50 to $4.75; lambs, common to 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; butter, 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 prize 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 Montejo in Manila Bay.
May 11—Ensign Bagley killed at Cardenas.
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 Merrimac in Santiago harbor and is taken prisoner with seven volunteers who accompanied him.
June 10—Six hundred United States marines landed at Caimanera.
June 13—Camara's fleet sails from Spain.
June 22—Shafter's army lands at Baiquiri and Siboney.
July 1—Lawton and Kent and rough riders take San Juan Hill, losing 231 men with 1,021 wounded.
July 3—Cervera's fleet destroyed by Sampson's squadron.
July 17—Toral surrenders Santiago and eastern portion of Cuba.
July 25—Gen. 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.

Cession 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 Kusale, 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 266 sailors lost on the Maine or the men who have died of fever after 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	950	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 1,631,610, of which the United States has possession pending the establishment of a stable government there.

TROOPS STILL NEEDED.

Few Volunteers Can Be Released at Present.

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 many requests for the muster-out of volunteer organizations, trusting that Congress will soon make provision, by the increase of the regular army, for the maintenance of strong garrisons in our new territories.

In selecting the regiments for muster out, it is the intention to designate those organizations which were first sent to the front.

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 litigations 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 housetops, 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 float 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 concluded 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."

The dimensions of the Wisconsin: Length on load water line, 368 feet; beam, extreme, 72 feet 2½ inches; draught displacement of 11,525 tons, 23 feet 6 inches; maximum displacement, all ammunition and stores on board, 12,325 tons; maximum indicated horse power (estimated) 10,000; probable speed, 16½ knots; normal coal supply, 800 tons; coal supply, loose storage, 1,200 tons; full bunker capacity, 1,400 to 1,500 tons; complement of officers, 40; seamen, marines, etc., 442.

ENGULFED BY THE SEA.

Passenger Steamer Portland Is Lost with All on Board.

The steamer Portland of the Boston and Portland Steamship Company, plying between Boston and Portland, was wrecked at 10 o'clock Sunday morning off Highland light, and the entire crew and passengers, fifty-seven persons, perished within a short distance of land. A large quantity of wreckage, including trunks, was washed ashore, and at dark Monday night thirty-four bodies had been recovered from the surf by the life-saving crew at High Head station. One body was that of a woman. The vessel had a miscellaneous cargo aboard, valued at about $25,000.

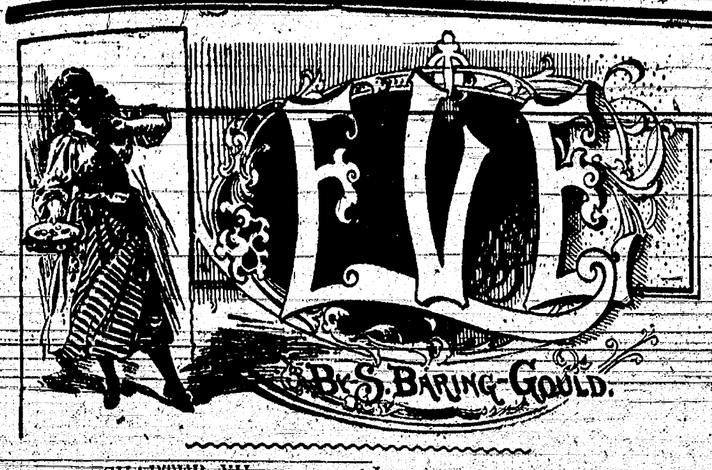
From reports that have come from New England points it is difficult to estimate the total loss of life and damage to shipping along the coast as the result of the recent storm. The list of disasters seems to grow, and from dispatches received it appears that at least thirty schooners have been wrecked at different points from Eastport, Me., to New Haven, Conn., eighty-six schooners have been driven ashore and fourteen barges, loaded or empty, are aground. In Boston harbor alone over forty lives and thirteen vessels were lost. Twenty-four craft went aground and fifteen were sent adrift or damaged by fouling. The loss to shipping was at least $500,000. The damage to railroad and telegraph companies in Boston City will foot up another $500,000.

Shipping seems to be favored most on the Massachusetts coast. Near Cape Cod—that graveyard of many a ship and sailor—twelve vessels were lost. Lifesavers were vigilant and only five lives were lost. At Salem nine vessels were lost and twelve damaged. Three men went to watery graves. At Gloucester thirty vessels went ashore and were sunk. At Quincy four vessels were wrecked. At Vineyard Haven, twenty-two vessels went ashore and seven were damaged. Four lives were lost. On the Maine coast forty-seven vessels went ashore at Portland, Rockland and Belfast.

The loss of life is hard to determine. It is known that nearly fifty persons perished in and about Boston harbor. Reports from other places in some cases state that the crew of this or that vessel escaped.

A German author, G. Solomon, has written a treatise in which he recommends that children should not be sent to school till their seventh year; that in the first year three hours a day should be the maximum of brain work, and that the bodily health should be looked after with special care from the ninth to the twelfth year.

An incendiary is supposed to have set fire to the stables of the J. D. Bouse milk dairy, near Dug Hill, Mo., at which nineteen valuable cows perished and most of the buildings were destroyed.



CHAPTER VII.

Midsummer day was come. Mr. Jordan was in suspense and agitation. His pale face was more livid and drawn than usual. The fears 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 5 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 whirr. At the last stroke the door of Jasper's sick room opened, and the convalescent slowly entered the hall and confronted 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 Owlacombe 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 awed him.

"My father is a man of honor. He borrowed of you a large sum, and he paid 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 nigh 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 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," groaned 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 too much given up to scientific pursuits to cope with what is required."

CHAPTER VIII.

Those words, "scientific pursuits," softened 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."

"If—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."

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 ring—"

"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 entreat 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 by 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 by 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. Who believe 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 the 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."

"Why 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 stone. 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 flush 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 emerged 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; "now 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—you remember me. 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. Watt 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 under a window, 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—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 swear never, never to part with the ring I put 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, you 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, pouting, and her eyes filling.

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

"I cannot! I will not!" she stamped her foot petulantly, 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 to ramble through the world with a heart-ache, 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 sun. Do you think he can forget these? He carries that face of yours ever 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, taken to bid her forget me not, 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. Watt had disappeared into the bushes.

(To be continued.)

A SUBMARINE BOAT.

Four Successive 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 with 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 to 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, hurled 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 the first half, but in the second half the Chicagoans rallied to an appreciable extent in their team work. Widman 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 drop-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 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 A. 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 re-enforcements 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 ditched. The day 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.

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 Langer of Royal Oak, who, though 94 years old, drives a milk wagon daily to Beddow and return, fourteen miles.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Spring Haskell have been celebrating the seventieth anniversary of their wedding at 31 Lefferts place, Brooklyn. Mr. Haskell is 90 years old, his wife 86.

John Capps, now 88 years old, who lives at Illiopolis, 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, 1953 Ivy ans 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 in aid of 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 83,150 short tons; in 1897, 188,636 tons, and in 1898, 299,711 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 $1.62 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 employes who averaged 230 days, while in 1898 145 employes 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 percussion, 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 Norrin, a well-to-do farmer of Goodrichville, was found in the public highway one mile from Millington. Norrin was driving to his farm. The team became frightened, turned short and overturned the buggy. Norrin struck on his head, fracturing his skull and breaking his neck.

Fortune for a Michigan Man.

Alphonso Vuylsteke of Benton Harbor received a telegram from Paris announcing the death of an uncle who left to 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.

Belding 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 Mackinaw trout and wall-eyed pike are also to be found in Black Walnut lake, Oakland County.

R. F. Gallin of Mason has erected the tallest windmill in the State on his farm near that city. The mill is 85 feet high.

A cave-in occurred at the Duna 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.

Port 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 Mahnke, 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.

John Dod, the 14-year-old boy who was shot at Muskegon by a companion while hunting, is dead.

A stock company is being organized at Belding for the establishment of a refrigerator factory.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas B. Skinner of Battle Creek celebrated their golden wedding anniversary.

Supervisor Roy Clark of Pipestone township fell from the top of his barn and suffered serious injuries.

George S. Sinton, justice of the peace for Leo township, was seriously injured in a runaway accident.

A stock company has rented the United Presbyterian Church of Bad Axe, and will sublet it as an opera house.

Burglars secured $50 in cash from the safe of the Milford Produce Co. the other night. The safe was demolished.

August LaForest, aged 40 years, of Escanaba, was accidentally shot and killed while hunting deer near that city.

Mr. Whipple of Sherman fell while hunting near Greenville. His gun was discharged and his right hand shattered.

Henry Miller of Goodison has begun suit in the Oakland Circuit Court against the Michigan Central Railway for $20,000 damages.

Arthur Van Inwagen, who, while in Ann Arbor, was known as the "dude of the university," committed suicide at Denver recently.

The board of control has exonerated Dr. M. E. Wadsworth, director of the Michigan College of Mines, on the charges preferred, by two-thirds vote.

An effort will be made about Jan. 1 to bring the bodies of Alfred Stevenson and Allie Van Slyke of Flint home from Santiago. They died of yellow fever there.

The recent severe cold weather has resulted disastrously to the late celery crop at Kalamazoo. The growers estimate that fully 50 per cent of it has been ruined.

William Lozotte, a brakeman employed by the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad, fell under the wheels of a freight train near Newport and had one leg cut off.

The Michigan Alumnus is collecting as many facts as possible regarding the university students and alumni who took part in the late war. Already it has a list of about 250 names.

Curtis Waffle of Ottawa Station recently found a diamond in a spool of thread. It was bought by a Grand Rapids jeweler for $10. The diamond was probably concealed there for smuggling.

Several cases of typhoid fever are reported in Lapeer County. At Elba Frank Lyons was stricken with it two weeks ago, and died. At Dryden several houses are quarantined, but no deaths are reported.

A Bay City wholesale firm of grocers has turned in an order for the first 100,000 pounds of granulated sugar, manufactured by the Bay City Company that has been organized to build an 800-ton plant.

Frank Phiscator, one of the most successful prospectors that ever visited the gold fields in and about the Klondike, secretly married Mrs. Nellie Boyd of South Bend, Ind., in the Hotel Whitcomb at St. Joseph.

Burglars entered the Flint and Pere Marquette depot at Memphis by prying open an office window with a crowbar. They only succeeded in securing about $2 worth of internal revenue and postage stamps.

The Ann Arbor Board of Public Works has instructed the City Clerk to prepare and serve legal notices on all property owners in the city sewer system districts to connect with the sewers inside of six months.

William Brooks of Argentine township, a private in the Twenty-second United States infantry, is missing. He was wounded in the neck and back, July 1, at El Caney. He was sent to a hospital and all trace of his is lost.

During the month of October State Analyst Berradaile analyzed twenty samples of food products and found twelve of them to be adulterated. These were allspice, cloves, extracts, dry mustard, prepared mustard and pepper.

Attorney General Ketcham of Indiana has decided that non-resident physicians have no right to practice in Indiana. The decision will affect a large number of physicians who live over the line in Michigan, specialists and otherwise, who go into Indiana to follow their calling.

Already as many marriage licenses have been issued in Ottawa County as there were last year. Eighteen ninety-eight will undoubtedly be the banner year in that respect and promises to exceed World's Fair year, when 320 licenses were issued by County Clerk Turner.

The West Bay City Coal Co.'s shaft in Frankenlust township struck coal at the depth of ninety feet. The company has 1,500 acres under lease, all of which have been tested and coal shown to exist in satisfactory quantities. At the point where the shaft has been sunk the vein is four feet eight inches in thickness.

The remains of a man, supposed to be Eugene Tupper of Otterburn, were found on the Grand Trunk track near Belsay. The body was mangled beyond recognition, but a coat found at the scene of the accident has been identified as having been worn by Tupper.

Geo. T. Abrey is negotiating with Ohio parties for the purchase of forty acres of land on the outskirts of Owosso under which are extensive beds of cement. The beds are ten feet in thickness, and the cement is of a fine quality. A cement factory will be built and 1,000 men will be given employment.

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 Beeman 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 Oversmith.

Mr. and Mrs. Joe O'Niel of Adrian visited at H. O'Niel'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 Heselschwerdt 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 Dansville.

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. Linval 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 Diamondale, next week, where she has 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 I. 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 with relatives 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 Ttockbribge.

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 apry 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 Zeeland.

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 fine 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 8 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 Banfield 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 latter 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 Ypsilantians frequently do, to get some money. Having secured $1,200 of the conveted 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 tonsorial 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 30 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 assigned 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 petitioner 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 this order 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. 45

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 23d day of November A. D. 1898.

Present Hon. E. D. Kinne 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 herein, within four months from the date of this order, and in case of his appearance that he cause his answer to the complainant's bill of 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 circulating in said county, and that such publication be continued there at least once in 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. KINNE, Circuit Judge.

G. W. TurnBull Complainant's Solicitor.

(A TRUE COPY.)

48 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. Loeffler, 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 28th day of February, and on Monday the 29 day of May, next, at ten o'clock a. m. of each of said days, to receive, examine and adjust said claims.

Dated, Nov 28, 1898,

GOTTLOB BAHNMILLER,
GOTFRIED EISENMAN,
Commissioners.

46

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. Stiegelmaier, Mary Stiegelmaier 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 said county 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 off from the north side of lot thirteen [13] in said block three [3].

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

G. ELMER BUTTERFIELD, Circuit Court Commissioner.

Arthur Brown,
Solicitor for Complainant. 48

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

SUPPLEMENT.

Austrian and Hungarian subjects. This deplorable event naturally aroused the solicitude of the Austro Hungarian Government, which, on the assumption that the killing and wounding involved the unjustifiable misuse of authority, claimed reparation for the sufferers. Apart from the searching investigation and the peremptory action of the authorities of Pennsylvania, the Federal Executive took appropriate steps to learn the merits of the case, in order to be in a position to meet the urgent complaint of a friendly power. The sheriff and his deputies, having been indicted for murder, were tried and acquitted, after protracted proceedings. A representative of the department of Justice attended the trials and reported their course fully. With all the facts in its possession, this Government expects to reach a harmonious understanding on the subject with that of Austria-Hungary.

Despite the brief time allotted for preparation, the exhibits of this country at the Universal Exposition at Brussels in 1897 enjoyed the singular distinction of a larger proportion of awards, having regard to the number and classes of articles entered, than those of other countries.

Hardly a year passes that this Government is not invited to national participation at some important foreign center, but often on too short notice to permit of recourse to Congress for the power and means to do so. My predecessors have suggested the advisability of providing by a general enactment and a standing appropriation for accepting such invitations and for representation of this country by a commission. This plan has my cordial approval.

I trust the Belgian restriction on the importations of cattle from the United States, originally adopted as a sanitary precaution, will at an early date be satisfied as to their present and future of hardship and discrimination so as to admit live cattle under due regulation of their slaughter after landing. I am hopeful, too, of a favorable change in the Belgian treatment of our preserved and salted meats.

The year's events in Central America deserve more than passing mention. A menacing rupture between Costa Rica and Nicaragua was happily composed by the signature of a convention between the parties, with the concurrence of the Guatemalan representative as a mediator, the act being negotiated and signed on board the United States steamer Alert, then lying in Central American waters.

United States of Central America.

In my last annual message the situation was presented with respect to the diplomatic representation of this Government in Central America, created by the association of Nicaragua, Honduras and Salvador under the title of the Greater Republic of Central America, and the delegation of their international functions to the diet thereof. While the representative character of the diet was recognized by my predecessor and has been confirmed during my administration by receiving its accredited envoy and granting exequaturs to consuls commissioned under its authority, that recognition was qualified by the distinct understanding that the responsibility of each of the competent sovereign republics toward the United States remained wholly unaffected. A convention of delegates framed for them a federal constitution under the name of the United States of Central America and provided for a central federal government and legislature. Upon ratification by the constituent States, the 1st of November last was fixed for the new system to go into operation. Within a few weeks thereafter the plan was severely tested by revolutionary movements arising, with a consequent demand for unity of action on the part of the military power of the Federal States to suppress them. Under this strain the new union seems to have been weakened through the withdrawal of its more important members.

Nicaragua Canal Commission.

The Nicaragua Canal Commission, under the chairmanship of Rear Admiral John G. Walker, has nearly completed its labors, and the results of its exhaustive inquiry into the proper route, the feasibility and the cost of construction of an interoceanic canal by a Nicaraguan route will be laid before you. The Government of Nicaragua as one of its last sovereign acts before merging its powers in those of the newly formed United States of Central America has granted an optional concession to another association, to become effective on the expiration of the present grant. These circumstances suggest the urgency of some definite action by the Congress at this session if the labors of the past are to be utilized and the linking of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans by a practical waterway is to be realized.

A convention providing for the revival of the late United States and Chilian claims commission and the consideration of claims, which were duly presented to the late commission but not considered, was signed May 24, 1897, and has remained unacted upon by the Senate. The term therein fixed for effecting the exchange of ratifications having elapsed, the convention falls unless the time be extended by amendment, which I am endeavoring to bring about, with the friendly concurrence of the Chilian Government.

American Interests in the Orient.

The United States has not been an indifferent spectator of the extraordinary events transpiring in the Chinese empire, whereby portions of its maritime provinces are passing under the control of various European powers; but the prospect that the vast commerce which the energy of our citizens and the necessity of our staple productions for Chinese uses has built up in those regions may not be prejudiced through any exclusive treatment by the new occupants has obviated the need of our country becoming an actor in the scene.

In this relation I refer to the communication addressed to the Speaker of the House of Representatives by the Secretary of the Treasury on the 14th of last June, recommending an appropriation for a commission to study the commercial and industrial conditions in the Chinese empire and report as to the opportunities for and obstacles to the enlargement of markets in China for the raw products and manufactures of the United States. I cordially urge that the recommendation receive at your hands the consideration which its importance and timeliness merit.

Meanwhile there may be just ground for disquietude in view of the unrest and revival of the old sentiment of opposition and prejudice to alien people which pervades certain of the Chinese provinces. As in the case of the attacks upon our citizens in Szechuan and at Kutien in 1895, the United States minister has been instructed to secure the fullest measure of protection, both local and imperial, for any menaced American interests, and to demand, in case of lawless injury to person or property, instant reparation appropriate to the case.

Following close upon the rendition of the award of my predecessor as arbitrator of the claim of the Italian subject, Cerruti, against the republic of Colombia, differences arose between the parties to the arbitration in regard to the scope and extension of the award, of which certain articles were contested by Colombia, while Italy claimed their literal fulfillment. The award having been made by the President of the United States, my best efforts were lent to bringing the parties to a harmonious agreement as to the execution of its provisions. A naval demonstration by Italy resulted in an engagement to pay the liabilities claimed upon their ascertainment; but this apparent disposition of the controversy was followed by a rupture of diplomatic intercourse between Colombia and Italy, which still continues, although, fortunately without acute symptoms having supervened.

A claim of an American citizen against the Dominican republic for a public bridge over the Ozama River, which has been in diplomatic controversy for several years, has been settled by expert arbitration and an award in favor of the claimant amounting to about $90,000.

Participation in the Paris Exposition.

There is now every prospect that the participation of the United States in the universal exposition to be held in Paris in 1900 will be on a scale commensurate with the advanced position held by our products and industries in the world's chief marts. By a provision in the sundry civil appropriation act of July 1, 1898, a sum not to exceed $650,000 was allotted for the organization of a commission to care for the proper preparation and installation of American exhibits and for the display of suitable exhibits by the several executive departments, particularly by the Department of Agriculture, the Fish Commission and the Smithsonian Institution, in the representation of the Government of the United States. Pursuant to that enactment I appointed Ferdinand W. Peck, of Chicago, Commissioner General, with an assistant commissioner general and secretary. Mr. Peck at once proceeded to Paris, where his success in enlarging the scope and variety of the United States' exhibit has been most gratifying.

The commercial arrangement made with France in May, 1898, under the provisions of section 3 of the tariff act of 1897, went into effect June 1 following. It has relieved a portion of our export trade from serious embarrassment. Further negotiations are now pending under section 4 of the same act, with a view to the increase of trade between the two countries to their mutual advantage. Negotiations with other Governments, in part interrupted by the war with Spain, are in progress under both sections of the tariff act.

Embargoes on American Products.

Negotiations to the same end with Germany have been set on foot. Meanwhile no effort has been relaxed to convince the Imperial Government of the thoroughness of our inspection of pork products for exportation, and it is trusted that the efficient administration of this measure by the Department of Agriculture will be recognized as a guaranty of the healthfulness of the food staples we send abroad to countries where their use is large and necessary.

I transmitted to the Senate Feb. 10 last information touching the prohibition against the importation of fresh fruits from this country, which had then recently been decreed by Germany on the ground of danger of disseminating the San Jose scale insect. This precautionary measure was justified by Germany on the score of the drastic steps taken in several States of the Union against the spread of the pest. Later the prohibition was extended to dried fruits of every kind, but was relaxed so as to apply only to unpeeled fruit and fruit waste. As was to be expected, the alarm reached to other countries, and Switzerland has adopted a similar inhibition. Efforts are in progress to induce the German and Swiss Governments to relax the prohibition in favor of dried fruits shown to have been cured under circumstances rendering the existence of animal life impossible.

Friendly Relations with Great Britain.

Our relations with Great Britain have continued on the most friendly footing. Assenting to our request, the protection of Americans and their interests in Spanish jurisdiction was assumed by the diplomatic and consular representatives of Great Britain, who fulfilled their delicate and arduous trust with tact and zeal, eliciting high commendation.

The question of reciprocal commercial relations with Greece, including the restoration of currants to the free list, is under consideration.

The long-standing claim of Bernard Campbell for damages for injuries sustained from a violent assault committed against him by military authorities in the Island of Hayti has been settled by the agreement of that republic to pay him $10,000 in American gold.

Annexation of Hawaiian Islands.

Pending the consideration by the Senate of the treaty signed June 16, 1897, by the plenipotentiaries of the United States and of the republic of Hawaii, providing for the annexation of the islands, a joint resolution to accomplish the same purpose by accepting the offered cession and incorporating the ceded territory into the Union was adopted by the Congress and approved July 7, 1898. I thereupon directed the United States steamer Philadelphia to convey Rear Admiral Miller to Honolulu, and intrusted to his hands this important legislative act to be delivered to the President of the republic of Hawaii, with whom the Admiral and the United States minister were authorized to make appropriate arrangements for transferring the sovereignty of the islands to the United States. This was simply but impressively accomplished on the 12th of August last, by the delivery of a certified copy of the resolutions to President Dole, who thereupon yielded up to the representatives of the Government of the United States the sovereignty and public property of the Hawaiian Islands.

Following the further provision of the joint resolution, I appointed Shelby M. Cullom of Illinois, John T. Morgan of Alabama, Robert R. Hitt of Illinois, Sanford B. Dole of Hawaii and Walter F. Frear of Hawaii as commissioners to confer and recommend to Congress such legislation concerning the Hawaiian Islands as they should deem necessary or proper. The commissioners having fulfilled the mission confided to them, their report will be laid before you at an early day.

The questions heretofore pending between Hawaii and Japan growing out of the alleged mistreatment of Japanese treaty immigrants were, I am pleased to say, adjusted before the act of transfer by the payment of a reasonable indemnity to the Government of Japan.

Under the provisions of the joint resolution the existing customs relations of the Hawaiian Islands with the United States and with other countries remain unchanged until legislation shall otherwise provide.

Controversies with Mexico.

The interpretation of certain provisions of the extradition convention of Dec. 11, 1861, has been at various times the occasion of controversy with the Government of Mexico. An acute difference arose in the case of the Mexican demand for the delivery of Jesus Guerrera, who, having led a marauding expedition near the border with the proclaimed purpose of initiating an insurrection against President Diaz, escaped into Texas. Extradition was refused on the ground that the alleged offense was political in its character, and therefore came within the treaty proviso of non-surrender.

The Government of Peru has given the prescribed notification of its intention to abrogate the treaty of friendship, commerce and navigation concluded with this country Aug. 31, 1887. I have invited suggestions by Peru as to the particular provisions it is desired to annul, in the hope of reaching an arrangement whereby the remaining articles may be provisionally saved.

His Majesty, the Czar, having announced his purpose to raise the Imperial Russian mission at this capital to the rank of an embassy, I responded, under the authority conferred by the act of March 3, 1893, by commissioning and accrediting the actual representatives at St. Petersburg in the capacity of ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary.

The proposal of the Czar for a general reduction of the vast military establishments that weigh so heavily upon many peoples in time of peace was communicated to this Government with an earnest invitation to be represented in the conference which it is contemplated to assemble with a view to discussing the means of accomplishing so desirable a result. His Majesty was at once informed of the cordial sympathy of this Government with the principle involved in his exalted proposal and of the readiness of the United States to take part in the conference.

The claims of owners of American sealing vessels for seizure by Russian cruisers in Behring Sea are being pressed to a settlement.

The recommendation made in my special message of April 27 last is renewed, that appropriation be made to reimburse the master and owners of the Russian bark Hans for wrongful arrest of the master and detention of the vessel in February, 1896, by officers of the United States District Court for the Southern District of Mississippi.

Immediately upon the outbreak of the war with Spain the Swiss Government, fulfilling the high mission it has deservedly assumed as the patron of the International Red Cross, proposed to the United States and Spain that they should severally recognize and carry into execution, as a modus vivendi, during the continuation of hostilities the additional articles proposed by the international conference of Geneva, Oct. 20, 1868, extending the effects of the existing Red Cross convention of 1864 to the conduct of naval war. The Swiss proposal was promptly and cordially accepted by us, and simultaneously by Spain.

The newly accredited envoy of the United States to the Ottoman Porte carries instructions looking to the disposal of matters in controversy with Turkey for a number of years. He is especially charged to press for a just settlement of our claims for indemnity by reason of the destruction of the property of American missionaries resident in that country during the Armenian troubles of 1895, as well as for the recognition of older claims of equal justness.

The arbitral tribunal appointed under the treaty of February, 1897, between Great Britain and Venezuela to determine the boundary line between the latter and the colony of British Guiana, is to convene at Paris during the present month. It is a source of much gratification to this Government to see the friendly resort to arbitration applied to the settlement of this controversy.

Bureau of American Republics.

I have the satisfaction of being able to state that the Bureau of American Republics, created in 1890 as the organ for promoting commercial intercourse and fraternal relations among the countries of the Western Hemisphere, has become a more efficient instrument of the wise purposes of its founders, and is receiving the cordial support of the contributing members of the international union which are actually represented in its board of management.

During the last year the important work of collecting information of practical benefit to American industries and trade through the agency of the diplomatic and consular officers has been steadily advanced, and in order to lay such data before the public with the least delay the practice was begun in January, 1898, of issuing the commercial reports from day to day as they are received by the Department of State.

We desire, in common with most civilized nations, to reduce to the lowest possible point the damage sustained in time of war by peaceable trade and commerce. This purpose can probably be best accomplished by an international agreement to regard all private property at sea as exempt from capture or destruction by the forces of belligerent powers.

Condition of the Treasury.

The Secretary of the Treasury reports that the receipts of the Government from all sources during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1898, including $64,751,223 received from sale of Pacific railroads, amounted to $405,321,335, and its expenditures to $443,368,582. There was collected from customs $149,575,062, and from internal revenue $170,900,641. Our dutiable imports amounted to $324,735,479, a decrease of $58,156,690 over the preceding year, and importations free of duty amounted to $291,414,175, a decrease from the preceding year of $90,524,068. Internal revenue receipts exceeded those of the preceding year by $24,212,668. The total tax collected on distilled spirits was $92,546,999, on manufactured tobacco $36,230,522 and on fermented liquors $39,515,421. We exported merchandise during the year amounting to $1,231,482,330, an increase of $180,488,774 over the preceding year.

On the 1st of December, 1898, the amount of money of all kinds in circulation or not included in treasury holdings, was $1,886,879,504, an increase for the year of $165,794,966. Estimating our population at 75,194,000 at the time mentioned, the per capita circulation was $25.09.

The provisions made for strengthening the resources of the treasury in connection with the war have given increased confidence in the purpose and power of the Government to maintain the present standard, and has established more firmly than ever the national credit at home and abroad. A marked evidence of this is found in the inflow of gold to the treasury.

I renew so much of my recommendation of December, 1897, as follows:

"That when any of the United States notes are presented for redemption in gold and are redeemed in gold, such notes shall be kept and set apart and only paid out in exchange for gold. This is an obvious duty. If the holder of the United States note prefers the gold and gets it from the Government, he should not receive back from the Government a United States note without paying gold in exchange for it. The reason for this is made all the more apparent when the Government issues an interest-bearing debt to provide gold for the redemption of United States notes—a non-interest bearing debt. Surely it should not pay them out again except on demand and for gold. If they are put out in any other way they may return again, to be followed by another bond issue to redeem them—another interest-bearing debt to redeem a non-interest-bearing debt."

In my judgment the present condition of the treasury amply justifies the immediate enactment of the legislation recommended one year ago, under which a portion of the gold holdings should be placed in a trust fund from which greenbacks should be redeemed upon presentation, but when once redeemed should not thereafter be paid out except for gold.

It is not to be inferred that other legislation relating to our currency is not required; on the contrary, there is an obvious demand for it. The importance of adequate provision which will insure to our future a money standard related as our money standard now is to that of our commercial rivals is generally recognized. The companion proposition that our domestic paper currency shall be kept safe and yet be so related to the needs of our industries and internal commerce as to be adequate and responsive to such needs is a proposition scarcely less important.

Prompt Adoption of Maritime Policy.

The annexation of Hawaii and the changed relations of the United States to Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines, resulting from the war, compel the prompt adoption of a maritime policy by the United States. There should be established regular and frequent steamship communication, encouraged by the United States, under the American flag, with the newly acquired islands.

Prevention of Yellow Fever.

In my last annual message I recommended that Congress authorize the appointment of a commission for the purpose of making systematic investigations with reference to the cause and prevention of yellow fever. It is my earnest desire that these problems may be considered by competent experts and that everything may be done which the most recent advances in sanitary science can offer for the protection of the health of our soldiers in Cuba and Porto Rico and of our citizens who are exposed to the dangers of infection from the importation of yellow fever.

Increase of Army Recommended.

The importance of legislation for the permanent increase of the army is manifest, and the recommendation of the Secretary of War for that purpose has my unqualified approval. There can be no question that at this time and probably for some time in the future 100,000 men will be none too many to meet the necessities of the situation. It is my purpose to muster out the entire volunteer army as soon as the Congress shall provide for the increase of the regular establishment.

Sale of the Union Pacific.

In my last annual message I stated: "The Union Pacific Railway, main line, was sold under the decree of the United States Court for the District of Nebraska the 1st and 2d of November of this year. The amount due the Government consisted of the principal of the subsidy bonds, $27,236,512, and the accrued interest thereon, $31,211,711.07, making the total indebtedness $58,448,223.75. The bid at the sale covered the first mortgage lien and the entire mortgage claim of the Government, principal and interest." This left the Kansas Pacific case unconcluded. By a decree of the court in that case an upset price for the property was fixed at a sum which would yield to the Government only $2,500,000 upon its lien. By a somewhat complicated transaction the Government secured an advance of $3,803,000 over and above the sum which the court had fixed as the upset price, and which the reorganization committee had declared was the maximum which they would pay for the property.

Department of Justice Building.

I deem it my duty to call to the attention of Congress the condition of the present buildings occupied by the Department of Justice. The building now occupied by it is pronounced unsafe and unsuited for the use to which it is put. A proper regard for the safety, comfort and convenience of the officers and employes would justify the expenditure of a liberal sum of money in the erection of a new building. In this connection I may likewise refer to the inadequate accommodations provided for the Supreme Court in the Capitol.

Growth of the Postal Service.

The postal service of the country advances with extraordinary growth. Within twenty years both the revenues and the expenditures of the Postoffice Department have multiplied threefold. In the last ten years they have nearly doubled. Our postal business grows much more rapidly than our population. It now involves an expenditure of $100,000,000 a year, numbers 73,000 postoffices, and enrolls 200,000 employes. The war with Spain laid new and exceptional labors on the Postoffice Department. The mustering of the military and naval forces of the United States required special mail arrangements for every camp and every campaign. This necessarily was met by the prompt detail and dispatch of experienced men from the established force, and by directing all the instrumentalities of the railway mail and postoffice service so far as necessary to this new need. Under the same authority, when our forces moved upon Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines, they were attended and followed by the postal service.

Increasing the Navy.

The following recommendations of the Secretary of the Navy relative to the increase of the navy have my earnest approval:

1. Three sea going, sheathed and coppered battleships of about 13,500 tons trial displacement, carrying the heaviest armor and most powerful ordnance for vessels of their class, and to have the highest practicable speed and great radius of action. Estimated cost, exclusive of armor and armament, $3,600,000 each.

2. Three sheathed and coppered armored cruisers of about 12,000 tons trial displacement, carrying the heaviest armor and most powerful ordnance for vessels of their class, and to have the highest practicable speed and great radius of action. Estimated cost, exclusive of armor and armament, $4,000,000 each.

3. Three sheathed and coppered protected cruisers of about 6,000 tons trial displacement; to have the highest practicable speed and great radius of action, and to carry the most powerful ordnance suitable for vessels of their class. Estimated cost, exclusive of armor and armament, $2,150,000 each.

4. Six sheathed and coppered cruisers of about 2,500 tons trial displacement to have the highest speed compatible with good cruising qualities, great radius of action and to carry the most powerful ordnance suited to vessels of their class. Estimated cost, exclusive of armament, $1,141,000 each.

Additions to the Pension List.

There were on the pension rolls June 30, 1898, 993,714 names, an increase of nearly 18,000 over the number on the rolls the same day of the preceding year. The amount appropriated by the act of Dec. 22, 1896, for the payment of pensions for the fiscal year 1898 was $140,000,000. Eight million seventy thousand eight hundred and seventy-two dollars and forty-six cents was appropriated by the act of March 31, 1898, to cover deficiencies in army pensions and repayments in the sum of $12,020.33, making a total of $148,082,892.79 available for the payment of pensions during the fiscal year 1898. The amount disbursed from that sum was $144,651,879.80, leaving a balance of $3,431,012.99 unexpended June 30, 1898, which was covered into the treasury. The total receipts of the patent office during the last year were $1,253,948.44. The expenditures were $1,081,633.79, leaving a surplus of $172,314.65.

Government Lands Disposed Of.

The public lands disposed of by the Government during the year reached 8,453,896.92 acres, an increase of 614,780.26 acres over the previous year. The total receipts from public lands during the fiscal year amounted to $2,277,995.18, an increase of $190,063.90 over the preceding year. The special attention of the Congress is called to that part of the report of the Secretary of the Interior in relation to the five civilized tribes. It is noteworthy that the general condition of the Indians shows marked progress. But one outbreak of a serious character occurred during the year, and that among the Chippewa Indians of Minnesota, which happily has been suppressed.

Dawes Commission Report.

While it has not yet been practicable to enforce all the provisions of the act of June 28, 1898, "for the protection of the people of the Indian Territory, and for other purposes," it is having a salutary effect upon the nations composing the five tribes. I cannot too strongly indorse the recommendation of the commission and of the Secretary of the Interior for the necessity of providing for the education of the 30,000 white children resident in the Indian Territory.

Department of Agriculture.

The Department of Agriculture has been active in the last year. Explorers have been sent to many of the countries of the Eastern and Western Hemispheres for seeds and plants that may be useful to the United States and with the further view of opening up markets for our surplus products. The forestry division of the department is giving special attention to the treeless regions of our country and is introducing species specially adapted to semi-arid regions. Forest fires, which seriously interfere with production, especially in irrigated regions, are being studied that the losses from this cause may be avoided. The department is inquiring into the use and abuse of water in many States of the West and collecting information regarding the laws of the States, the decisions of the courts and the customs of the people in this regard, so that uniformity may be secured. Experiment stations are becoming more effective every year. The annual appropriation of $720,000 by Congress is supplemented by $400,000 from the States. Nation-wide experiments have been conducted to ascertain the suitableness as to soil and climate and States for growing sugar beets. The number of sugar factories has been doubled in the last two years and the ability of the United States to produce its own sugar from this source has been clearly demonstrated.

Washington Centennial.

In the year 1900 will occur the centennial anniversary of the founding of the city of Washington for the permanent capital of the Government of the United States. A movement lately inaugurated by the citizens to have the anniversary celebrated with fitting ceremonies, including, perhaps, the establishment of a handsome permanent memorial to mark so historical an occasion and to give it more than local recognition, has met with general favor on the part of the public. I recommend to the Congress the granting of an appropriation for this purpose and the appointment of a committee from its respective bodies.

The alien contract law is shown by experience to need some amendment; a measure providing better protection for seamen is proposed; the rightful application of the eight-hour law for the benefit of labor and of the principle of arbitration are suggested for consideration, and I commend these subjects to the careful attention of the Congress.

WILLIAM McKINLEY.

Executive Mansion, Dec. 5, 1898.

HOW THEY ORIGINATED.

The Story of the First Use of Postage Stamps.

Sir Rowland Hill, the great English postal reformer, was at one time a schoolmaster. After he had taught for a number of years his health gave way, and finding a change necessary he decided to travel.

While traveling in the north of England, in 1834, he stopped one morning at an inn, just as a postman came to deliver a letter. The letter was for the inn-keeper's young daughter. She took it from the postman, carefully examined it on both sides, and then asked the amount of postage due.

"One shilling," the postman answered.

The girl at once handed him the unopened letter and said:

"I am sorry I cannot receive the letter, for it is from my brother, but I have not the money to pay so much postage."

Mr. Hill overheard the conversation between the postman and the girl, and he paid the postage. The girl blushed, and seemed greatly confused when the letter was again given to her; and as soon as the postman had gone she told Mr. Hill that the letter was merely a trick between herself and her brother. Certain marks on the wrapper told her all she wished to know, and the paper inside contained no writing.

"We are too poor to pay so much postage," she further explained, "and so devised this method of corresponding."

This incident gave Sir Rowland Hill "something to think about," and he kept thinking until postal reform became the object of his life. He was thoroughly convinced that a postal system that caused even the boys and girls of the land to resort to trickery and deception must indeed be a very harmful one.

He entered the British civil service in 1835, and in 1837 brought forward in pamphlet form "a plan for uniform penny postage." His plan was much opposed, but he labored faithfully, untiringly, and at last convinced the Home of Commons that the penny postage system would enrich the Government, and be a real blessing to all of the Queen's subjects.

Accordingly, in 1840, it was decided that letters weighing not more than half an ounce should be sent for a penny; and penny postage stamps, bearing an image of the Queen's head, were ordered to be used. In 1845 the penny postage system was adopted in America.—Philadelphia Times.

Red and Yellow Snowfalls.

An interesting report has been issued by the officials of the Grand Ducal Observatory at Heidelberg concerning the red and yellow snowfalls which excited so much attention. A fall of yellow snow occurred in the Engadine on March 3 and red snow fell to a depth of eight centimeters on the same day at Kardl, in Kaernten Province; also all over the plateau on which the Konigsstuhl stands; on the Odenwald, too, colored snow fell, the wind driving it into every nook and corner, so that the drifts presented a color varying from rosewood to that of brown. An examination showed that the tint exhibited was due to mineral dust, and though the latter has not been finally investigated, it reveals the presence of chalk elements—this, too, notwithstanding the fact of there being no chalk in existence for a long distance from the places where the snowfall was deepest. Of course, this phenomenon is well known to naturalists, snow of a really red color having been found occasionally in polar and Alpine regions, some of the chemical experiments revealing the presence of a certain vegetable substance, like the pollen of a plant.—New York Sun.

Flesh Pot of Paris.

Horse flesh, ass flesh and mule flesh are now eaten in such large quantities in France that the regular butchers who deal in beef and mutton are getting uneasy. In the dingy restaurants frequented by the lower orders of Rome, Florence and Naples they go one better. There is a dish composed of a harmless wood serpent's flesh which is regarded as something of a dainty.

Weights Carried by Soldiers.

The Russian soldier is more heavily burdened than any other. A foot soldier in the army of the Czar carries over sixty-eight pounds. The weights borne by the foot soldiers of the other principal European nations are as follows: French, 62 pounds; British, 62 pounds; German, 61 pounds; Swiss, 59 pounds; Italian, 53 pounds; Austrian, 47 pounds.

The people of London are computed to spend $6,000,000 daily.

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BY O. T. HOOVE

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Suburba Rumors

WATERLOO.

Robert Vicory is at home v parents.

Mrs. John Hubbard has r home from Stockbridge wh spent the past week.

John Bayer has purchased a horses, farming tools and st will soon commence farming w assistance of his children.

Chas. Strauss of Detroit vis mother and brother Saturd mother returned to Detroit w

Mr. and Mrs. Orson Bee visiting friend in White Oak also attended the wedding Sadie West and Mr. Steph which took place Wednesday, ber 7, 1898.

SHARON.

Will Dresselhaus was in Je business last week.

Born, on Saturday, Decem Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Ordway ter.

Miss Helen Leeson of M spent Sunday with Miss Cla smith.

Mr. and Mrs. Joe O'Niel visited at H. O'Niel's Sat Sunday.

Dr. Chas. Chadwick and Grass Lake visited relatives last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Reuben Ka gone to housekeeping on W borne's place.

Alden Cooper has retur Laingsburg where he has be ing several weeks with his b

SYLVAN.

Miss Hattie Heselschwer seriously ill.

Miss Lizzie Knoll of De Sunday at home.

Rev. A. B. Bush of Chel Sylvan caller Saturday.

Miss Florence Hammond a Sylvan visitor this week.

Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Di Sunday at Frank Cooper's

Herman Dancer has acc sition in Globe dry goo Jackson.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Merl leave this vicinity and home at Jackson.

H. McNally, an old sold his property at th moved to Chelsea.

Charles Stephenson of Mr. Proctor of Plainfie Sylvan friends Saturday.

LYNDON.

Sickness seems to have a few in this vicinity.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Bo Mr. and Mrs. O. Gorton Elder Dunbar and w guests of Mr. and Mrs. recently.

A number from here social at H. McCloy's We of last week.

Misses Amanda and E locher spent some time Tillie and Mary Haar.

Mr. and Mrs. Horac Saturday and Sunday daughter, Mrs. McMich ville.

Quite a few from th tended the dedication of cabee hall at Gregory Everyone present decl had a most pleasant tim

LIMA.

Mrs. Linval Ward i sipelas.

Miss Martha Paul is Niehaus's.

Miss Lydia Hinder parents Sunday.

There will be a d Mayer's tonight.

Mrs. Eva Fiske and visited at H. Lewick's

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Steinba

SUPPLEMENT.

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 myriad 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 if 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 one 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 time-hat 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, as 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 the war covered the electrical connection of all coast fortifications, the establishment of telephonic and telegraphic facilities for the camps at Manila, Santiago and in Porto Rico. There were constructed 300 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 $50,000,000 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 therewith 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, Barker and four common 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 baffling the pursuit of our fleets. Not until Admiral Cervera took refuge in the harbor of Santiago de Cuba about May 19 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 thrilled 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 entrance from Santiago harbor by sinking the collier Merrimac in the channel, under a heavy 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, Marblehead and Yankee 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 intrenched. 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 outwork 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 the 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 especial 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 spasmodic 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 ascendency 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 unsparingly 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 was 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, having nine transports convoyed by the fleet under Captain Higginson, with 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 Schwann'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 we 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, Hormigueros, Coamo and Yauco, and 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 startling place, Aug. 13, 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 the men, most of whom were without 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, 1,601; total, 1,714. 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 not a 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 troops commenced embarkation for home, 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 eager to be ordered to the post of greatest exposure, 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 assemblage, and later, under the able and experienced leadership of the President of the society, Miss Clara Barton, on the fields of battle and in the hospitals at the front in Cuba.

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 becoming wholly unequal, it made overtures 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 the government were announced, substantially as in the protocol afterward signed. Aug. 10 the Spanish reply, dated Aug. 9, 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 Ladrones 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 practicable nor profitable, 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 inexplicit suggestions of the Spanish note could not be accepted, the only reply being to present as a virtual ultimatum a draft of the protocol embodying the precise terms tendered to Spain in our note of July 30, with added stipulations as to 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, 104,467 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 Ponce, 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 intrusted 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, lately Secretary of State; Cushman K. Davis, William P. Frye and George Gray, Senators of the United States, and Whitelaw 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 authority in 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 an international agreement whereby the interchange of messages over connecting cables may be regulated on a fair basis of uniformity.

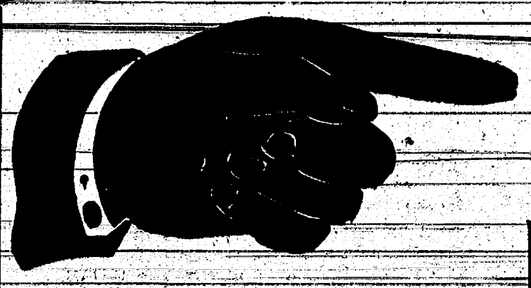
The sympathy of the American people has justly been offered to the ruler and the people of Austria-Hungary by reason of the affliction that has lately befallen them in the assassination of the Empress-Queen of that historic realm.

The Lattimer Affair.

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

Times.

Solicitor to Co



ZERO WEATHER!

IT'S SURE TO COME AND NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY

WOMEN'S, MISSES AND CHILDREN'S JACKETS.

If you have waited for cut prices, now is your chance. A REGULAR SNAP FOR BUYERS. New Stylish Jackets; Better made; better fitting Jackets than most dealers are showing, and we offer them now at the very beginning of extreme cold weather at about ONE-HALF ordinary Jacket prices. Prices that were the lowest have been marked still lower, as every garment in our store must be closed out before January 1st

Choice of all our Ladies' Jackets,

(Not over one-half dozen garments excepted.)

AT $4.25, $5.00 AND $7.50.

Think of it Jackets made from the finest quality, all-wool Kersey, Boucle, Chinchilla and Covert Cloths in black and and the leading shades of Blue, Tan and Brown, lined with

SILK THROUGHOUT AT $7.50.

JACKETS Equal in wearing qualities to last season's $10.00 Jackets we sell at $5.00 and give you the latest in style $5.00

JACKETS That were bargains at $6.00 are now $4.25

MISSES AND CHILDREN'S JACKETS.

All reduced to prices that will surprise you when you see the material, trimming, etc., you will wonder how such beautiful garments could be made for the money.

CHILDRENS' JACKETS, aged 4 to 12, handsomely trimmed at $1.50, $1.85, $2.00, $2.50 and $3.00.

Better than Advertised. You will find it so. Come and Look.

W. P. SCHENK & COMPANY.

Local Brevities

Hiram Lighthall spent Tuesday at Ann Arbor.

Frank Staffan was an Ann Arbor visitor Tuesday.

J. Geo. Webster spent Wednesday at Ann Arbor.

Geo. Bird of Romulus visited friends here Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Merker have moved to Clinton.

Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Mapes spent Monday at Stockbridge.

Geo. P. Glazier is making a three week's trip through the west.

Alonzo Conkright of Detroit has been calling on friend here this week.

Mrs. J. G. Wackenhut and daughter Lillie, spent Saturday at Ann Arbor.

Albert Hindelang is very ill at the home of his aunt, Mrs. Philip Keusch.

Born, on Monday, December 5, 1898, to Mr. and Mrs. Allen Stephens of Detroit, a son.

Chas. Messner is ill with brain fever at at the home of his parents on Jefferson street.

Miss May Saybolt of Jersey City is spending the holidays with Miss Jennie Tuttle.

Isn't it about time that the early closing question was being agitated by our merchants?

James H. Runciman spent several days the first of the week visiting relatives at Jackson.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Chandler and Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Winans spent Sunday at Stockbridge.

Our merchants have been busy this week unpacking and displaying their Christmas goods.

Mrs. J. VanRiper, who has been very ill for several days, died at her home on East street at 3 o'clock this morning.

Prosecuting Attorney Kirk is expected to resign his commission and return to civil life about the 25th of this month.

Tommy Wilkinson, who is with his regiment in Porto Rico, has been granted a sixty days' furlough, and is expected home soon.

The storm Sunday was not so severe at this place, as at points east of us. In Detroit over $100,000 damage was caused to telegraph, telephone and street railway companies.

H. S. Holmes Mercantile Co. have erected a novel linen booth in their dry goods department. It is built of handkerchiefs, towels, etc., and should be seen to be fully appreciated.

Geo. P. Staffan has just completed the glass front in his new store building and while we have seen many show windows in our day, we venture to say that there is not another village of the size of Chelsea in this state that has a store building with one-half so complete and handsome show window.

Col. J. E. Tyrell of Jackson has been appointed brigadier general of the Michigan National Gaurd.

Mrs. E. J. Foster is very ill at her home at Grass Lake, and her mother, Mrs. F. Staffan is at her bedside nursing her.

Geo. H. Foster recently struck a flowing well while putting down a drive well for Peter Merkle, at a depth of sixty feet.

Dr. Thomas Holmes will preach at the M. E. church Sunday morning. His topic will be "The Perversion of the Scriptures."

Prof. Daniels of Olivet College will occupy the pulpit of the Congregational church next Sunday, both morning and evening.

There will be a school of instruction for all blue lodges, F. & A. M. in Washtenaw county, at Ann Arbor, Thursday, December 15th.

There will be a meeting at The Standard office at 2 o'clock Saturday afternoon to take steps in regard to holding a farmers' institute at this place some time during the winter.

Wm. Gray, the Sharon farmer who burned his buildings and attempted to commit suicide last winter, died at the asylum at Pontiac last Friday, and his body was brought to this place Saturday.

Died, on Tuesday night, December 6, 1898, Rolland, the 10-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. C. Hummel. The funeral will be held at St. Mary's church Friday morning. The bereaved parents have the sympathy of the entire community in their affliction.

The Chelsea Band has re-organized with the following named persons as the officers of the organization: President, Louis Burg; secretary and treasurer, Fred Schussler; leader, Fred Fuller. The band for the present will meet at the cigar factory of McKone, Schussler & Burg, on Tuesday evenings. The Standard wishes the boys all kinds of success.

There will be a farewell offering and reception for the Rev. J. S. Edmunds and family at the Congregational church parlors on Wednesday evening, December 14. Light refreshments will be served from 5:30 to 8. An entertaining program will be given. All are cordially invited to come and enjoy a pleasant evening and pay their respects in a substantial manner to this worthy family.

Through the generosity of Frederick Stearns of Detroit, the University of Michigan has come into possession of the rarest and in some respects the most valuable collection of musical instruments in the United States. The collection contains 1,000 instruments and its greatest value lies in the fact that it represents the evolution of percussion, wind and string instruments from prehistoric to the present time.

One of our citizens who was in the Masonic Temple at Chicago recently, says they there report the following accident. It happened that several days before his visit that a gentleman from the country, hanging over, looking down the rotunda of the Temple from the seventeenth story lost his balance and fell. He had on a pair of rubber boots, and when he struck he landed squarely on his feet and bounced part way back. They said that he bounded that way for three days when it was deemed advisable to shoot him to keep him from starving to death.

The Vidette gives the following report of the Michigan Soldiers' Home: Non-pensioners, 106; drawing $6, 130; drawing $8, 101; drawing $10, 51; drawing $12, 290; drawing $14, 5; drawing $17, 4; drawing $24, 1. Total number drawing pensions, 672; total amount drawn, $6,490. Grand total veterans in Home, 778.

In Michigan in 1897, the total number of divorces granted was 1,656, of which 31 were granted in Washtenaw county. Our immediate neighbors show up in the dark record as follows: Wayne, 200; Monroe, 10; Livington, 17; Lenawee, 41; Jackson, 59. There are 16 counties in the state which show up with a greater divorce record than Washtenaw while there are but 10 counties which have a larger population.

It is reported that a petition will be brought before the next legislature to remove the prohibition on the spring season of duck shooting and to change the open season for quail and partridge to October 15th to December 15th instead of from October 1st to December 1st.

The county treasurer's report shows that during the year ending December 1 there have been sixty-nine saloons and five breweries in Washtenaw county, located as follows; Ann Arbor, 33; Ypsilanti, 11; Chelsea, 5; Saline, 3; Dexter, 4; Manchester, 3; Whitmore Lake, 1; Milan, 2; Lodi, 1; Bridgewater, 1. Breweries: Ann Arbor and Ypsilanti, 2 each; Manchester, 1. The total amount of tax received from them was $34,325.01, equally divided between the county and state.

BETTER HURRY

CHRISTMAS DAY IS COMING.

You know just how fast time passes as this great day draws near. Always gets here just a little before people are ready.

WE ARE READY

to serve you with the best of every thing good to eat, fresh, clean, pure and wholesome. We are leaders in the business of supplying good eatables at low prices.

The FLOUR you use for Christmas baking will be an important factor in the results obtained. We sell the best brands on the market and we make the price right.

WE ARE SELLING:

Extra large fancy California raisins 10 cents pound.
" " " " 8 " "

Nice fresh new California raisins 6 cents pound.
6 pounds seedless California raisins for 25c.
6 pounds new California prunes for 25c.
Citron, orange and lemon peel, fresh and of good quality.
Almond meats, walnut meats, pecan meats, fancy large layer figs, dates, etc., at prices lower than any where else.
Good cooking figs 10 cents a pound.

Our **Spices** and **Extracts** are positively the best on the market. They cost more and are worth more than the poorer grades.
Try our bulk Vanilla,
Try our Batavia Cinnamon,
Try our Borneo Ginger.
Try our Penang shot pepper for seasoning your sausages; we are sure they will please you.

A nice light table syrup for 25c gallon.
Pure maple syrup $1.20 gallon
Good maple syrup $1.00 gallon

We are also showing a large line of beautiful Lamps, Toilet ware, Dinner ware,

Fancy China and Glassware,

suitabe for Christmas presents. **Still Smashing Crockery** prices is what we are doing in this department.
Ask to see our 25c assortment of china dishes
Barrels of glassware, your choice of any piece for 10c
Fancy china cups and saucers at 10c, 13, 15c, 20 and 25c each
Drinking glasses 25c dozen
Beautiful new lamp globes, just the thing for the old lamp at 50c 65c and 75c each

Let us help you get ready for Christmas, we will try and show proper appreciation of an order from you.

FREEMAN'S

DO NOT BUY FURNINTURE BLINDLY!

Ask questions about what you're going to buy. We will be glad to answer them. Do not buy a good piece of

FURNITURE

with a cheap cover, because some unscrupulous dealer will sell it for a cent less.

Ask how many Spring there are in the Article?

See that it is quarter sawed and polished. See that your mattresses are guaranteed to be as represented. Ask about the quality and then the PRICE of every thing you buy in the Furniture line. We carry fine goods, **FINELY** made.

Do you see any thing in this list you can use for

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

Couches, Chairs, Pictures, Sleds, Bookcases, Rugs, Willow Chairs, Wagons, Baby Carts, Iron Bed Steads, White Enameled Dresser, Dressing Tables, Elegant Mirrors, Fancy Center Tables, Portiers Rope in Plain and Fancy Japanese Patterns, Kitchen Cabinets, Bed Room Suits, Childs Rockers.

STAFFAN FURNITURE AND UNDERTAKING CO.

The Bent Glass Front.

BARGAIN STORE.

126 SOUTH MIAN STREET.

BARGAINS IN CLOTHING.

Good suits as low as.....$3.50 Good coat and vest for.....$2.50
Odd Pants, all-wool.....$1.75 and $2.00.

Bargains in Underwear.

75c Shirts for.....35c. 50c Shirt for.....25c
Others for.....20c Ladies' underwear 50c per suit

Bargains in Dress Goods,

Linings, canvass, hooks and eyes, buttons, needles, pins, etc. Good dress stays 10c per set.

Bargain in Hosiery.

A good fleece lined hose.....10c Good wool hose.....25c
Gents half hose.....7c, 15c and 25c.

Bargains in Gloves and Mittens.

Good driving gloves 50c worth 75c. Men's mittens, oil tanned leather backs and fronts 25c. Boy's oil tanned mittens 25c. The best mitten in town for the money 15c per pair. The best selling article we have. These are only a few of the many bargains we have to offer.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

Come and see what we have. We can make your Christmas money go farther than any other place in town.

Trim, McGregor & Harper.

THEY GO EVERY WHERE.

Every day you'll see a number of them in Chelsea.

They help enjoy going to business and work.

Makes better men of some.

You shouldn't go any place without one—of our Nobby Suits and Overcoats.

To Order, $35 and all along down to $15.

J. GEO. WEBSTER,

MERCHANT TAILOR.

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 the names of our naval commanders 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. Sigsbee'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 electrifying 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 removed at once all 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, Sampson sailed east with a portion of his fleet for the purpose of observation. At Cape Haitien 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 fleets had been met and destroyed. * * * The squadron 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 "flying squadron," under Schley, was ordered to Cienfuegos upon notice that Cervera's squadron had been seen off Curacao. 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 coaling 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 in person. Schley left Cienfuegos on the 24th and stopped on the following day twenty miles southeast of Santiago to repair the collier Merrimac. At 7:30 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 senior officer present off Santiago as follows: All department's information indicates Spanish division is still at Santiago. The department looks to you to ascertain facts and that the enemy, if therein, does not leave without a decisive action. Cubans familiar with Santiago say that there are landing places five or six nautical miles west from the mouth of harbor and that there insurgents probably will be found and not the Spanish. From the surrounding heights you can see every vessel in port. As soon as ascertained notify the department whether the enemy is there. Could not squadron and also Harvard coal from the Merrimac leeward off Cape Cruz, Gonaives channel, or Mole, Hayti? The department will send coal immediately to Mole. Report without delay situation at Santiago. LONG."

At 11 a. m., two hours after receiving this dispatch from the department, Commodore Schley signaled to the squadron: "Can you fetch into the port of Key West with coal remaining? Report by signal."

At noon the Harvard left, carrying his reply to the department's dispatch, as follows:

"Kingston, May 28, 1898.—Secretary Navy, Washington, D. C.: * * * Merrimac engines disabled; is heavy; am obliged to have towed to Key West. Have been unable absolutely to coal the Texas, Marblehead, Vixen, Brooklyn from collier, 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 Santiago in present state squadron coal account. Impossible to coal leeward of Cape Cruz in the summer, all owing to southwesterly winds. * * * Much to be regretted, cannot obey orders of department. Have striven earnestly; forced to proceed 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. SCHLEY."

Later in the day, the squadron meantime having again moved westward, the signal "Stop" was made to the flying squadron, after which the Texas and Marblehead went alongside the Merrimac and coaled. The squadron was at that time distant about forty miles to the southward and westward of Santiago.

Sinking of the Merrimac.

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

This attempt, although unsuccessful in its object, was daringly executed. 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 convoying 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 any 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 by 2,607,893.96 acres, an increase of over 28 per cent. The number of individual entries of Government land during the year was 89,074, as against 71,581 the previous year, showing an increase of over 25 per cent."

The report shows an increase of 380 in the mineral entries and an increase of 174 patents issued and 400 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 737 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 21,136,400 ounces of silver, exceeding the output of any other State in the Union. The next State in gold mining was California, with $14,618,300, Montana being second in the production of silver, with 15,667,900 ounces. The third State in gold mining was South Dakota, with $5,694,900, Utah being third in production of silver, with 6,265,600 ounces. The fourth State in gold mining was Montana, with $4,373,400, Idaho being fourth in the production of silver, with 4,901,200 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, 5,318, 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 an 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 $3,431,012.00 unexpended June 30, which was covered into the treasury. This unexpended balance would have been reduced in the sum of $700,212.24, representing first payments on 3,581 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 250,000 men. Large postoffices were suddenly created at the camps of concentration. The exigencies of constant change and movement were met, and the military and naval forces on 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 side tracks as postoffices.

When our troops advanced into Cuba the postal service advanced with them. When Santiago surrendered Postal Agent Eben Brewer took possession of the postoffice of that city, which was made the military postoffice. Now there are four deliveries in the business portion of Santiago City and regular mail communication has been established with Havana and intermediate seaports and with Jamaica and other West India islands. Service also has been extended into Santiago province. The postal service accompanied our flag to Porto Rico. From Ponce it was extended as 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 division 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 business in all its branches. In the last fiscal year the gross revenue was $89,012,618, against $33,315,479 in 1880, 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	105,224,000
Deficiency for 1900, estimated	4,265,888

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 9,228,287 were cattle, 10,028,287 sheep, 468,199 calves and 31,610,075 hogs, a total gain over 1897 of 9,025,291 animals. At the time of slaughter 31,116,833 animals were inspected and 63,602 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 $23,490,969, 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 Pilipinos 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 she 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. Orientals 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 Tendered 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 warrior 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 Land at Tien-Tsin 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 developments 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-months-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. Doyen gave the other day his experience in regard to results of 140 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 railroads 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 Impecunious Adventurers.

"Tell all workingmen 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 impecunious 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 signaled 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 Iglesias of Costa Rica in Washington is fraught with importance. He is receiving the most distinguished consideration at the hands of the United States Government.

The State Department is worried over the alleged concession granted by Nicaragua to the Eyre-Cragin syndicate to construct the canal. Stockholders who have invested in the Pacific railroads and their feeders will not see their property impaired by the influence of a ship canal without a fight.

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 hoisted the American flag over Hawaii Aug. 12 last, has been placed on the retired list, after spending forty-seven years in active service. Of this about twenty years have been passed at sea.

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 Beverly, 258 Merrimac 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. I was under 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 Trombleay, 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 also 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 soon 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 utilitarian advantages will prove many and great.—New York Post.

Make It a Point

To Get the Best Every Time, When You Buy Medicine.

Health is too valuable to be trifled with. Do not experiment. Get Hood's Sarsaparilla and you will have the best medicine money can buy—the medicine that cures when all others fail. You have every reason to expect it will do for you what it has done for others.—Remember

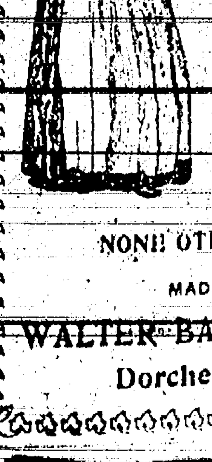
Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Medicine. Price $1.

Hood's Pills are the favorite cathartic.

Established 1780.

Baker's Chocolate,



celebrated for more than a century as a delicious, nutritious, and flesh-forming beverage, has our well-known Yellow Label on the front of every package, and our trade-mark, "La Belle Chocolatiere," on the back.

NONE OTHER GENUINE.

MADE ONLY BY

WALTER BAKER & CO. Ltd., Dorchester, Mass.

DO YOU COUGH

DON'T DELAY TAKE

KEMP'S BALSAM

THE BEST COUGH CURE

It Cures Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Croup, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis and Asthma. A certain cure for Consumption in first stages, and a sure relief in advanced stages. Use at once. You will see the excellent effect after taking the first dose. Sold by dealers everywhere. Large bottles 25 cents and 50 cents.

Catch Cold Easily?

Are you frequently hoarse? Do you have that annoying tickling in your throat? Would you feel relieved if you could raise something? Does your cough annoy you at night, and do you raise more mucus in the morning?

Then you should always keep on hand a bottle of

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

If you have a weak throat you cannot be too careful. You cannot begin treatment too early. Each cold makes you more liable to another, and the last one is always harder to cure than the one before it.

Dr. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral Plaster protects the lungs from colds.

Help at Hand.

If you have any complaint whatever and desire the best medical advice you can possibly obtain, write the doctor freely. You will receive a prompt reply.

Address, DR. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass.

A Badly Sprained Arm.

HOUSTON, Texas, Feb. 25, 1898.

Dr. RADWAY & Co.—Dear Sirs: August 25th last I had a badly sprained arm. After using six different ... that was called remedies, I never got relief till I used Radway's Ready Relief, which eased the pain at once and cured me in two days. My father, who is 66 years old, says: "Radway's Ready Relief and Radway's Pills are the best of all medicines." We keep them in the house the year round. Respectfully,

THOS. HANSBOROUGH, Special Police, City Hall.

R R R

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Cures for all Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Influenza, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Swelling of the Joints, Lumbago, Inflammations,

RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA,

Frostbites, Chilblains, Headaches, Toothaches, Asthma, Difficult Breathing.

CURES THE WORST PAINS in from one to twenty minutes. NOT ONE HOUR after reading this need any one SUFFER WITH PAIN. Sold by Druggists.

RADWAY & CO., 55 Elm Street, New York.

INSOMNIA

"I have been using CASCARETS for ... with which I have been afflicted for over twenty years, and I can say that Cascarets have given me more relief than any other remedy I have ever tried. I shall certainly recommend them to my friends as being all they are represented." THOS. GILLARD, Elgin, Ill.

CANDY CATHARTIC

Cascarets

TRADE MARK REGISTERED

REGULATE THE LIVER

Pleasant. Palatable. Potent. Taste Good. Do Good. Never Sicken, Weaken, or Gripe. 10c, 25c, 50c.

... CURE CONSTIPATION. ...

Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago, Montreal, New York. 316

NO-TO-BAC Sold and guaranteed by all druggists to CURE Tobacco Habit.

ASTHMA

POPHAM'S ASTHMA SPECIFIC

Gives relief in FIVE minutes. Send for a FREE trial package. Sold by Druggists. One Box sent postpaid on receipt of $1.00. Six boxes $5.00. Address THOS. POPHAM, PHILA., PA.

PENSIONS, PATENTS, CLAIMS. JOHN W. MORRIS, WASHINGTON, D. C. Late Principal Examiner U. S. Pension Bureau. 3 yrs in last war, 15 adjudicating claims, atty. since.

Afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. ISAAC THOMPSON'S EYE WATER

TOO GOOD TO BE FREE! But send 25c and we will mail you a trial treatment of "5 Drops."

5 DROPS

Cured Nervous Prostration, Rheumatism, Catarrh and Stomach Trouble.

(TRADE MARK.)

MOTHER AND 3 DAUGHTERS CURED BY "5 DROPS."

Swanson Rheumatic Cure Co., Chicago, July 25, '98.

I think "5 DROPS" is the best medicine in the world: it has done me so much good. Before using "5 DROPS" I could hardly lie in bed long enough to go to sleep. I would have to get up and walk around, or sit up in bed. I don't know what was the matter with me, but I was suffering all through me and my body was so tender that part of the time I could hardly lie on the softest bed. As it has benefitted me so much I have recommended it to my neighbors. Three of my daughters have sent to you for "5 DROPS," also two of my lady friends. One of my daughters was suffering terribly with her stomach, and was all bloated up until she weighed 174 pounds, but after she took "5 DROPS" her weight came down to 140 pounds—her normal weight—and she is all right again. I think there never was such medicine made. I myself think it is splendid.

MRS. M. A. MATTINGLY, Colibran, Col.

Mr. Ira Sargent, Dunbar (Neb.), also writes under date July 25, '98, that he is cured of Rheumatism, Stomach Trouble and Catarrh. "I want to write you in regard to my case of STOMACH TROUBLE and RHEUMATISM. I commenced one year ago to take '5 DROPS,' and I can tell you to-day that though I am 75 YEARS OLD and past, I feel like a new person. I don't want to be without '5 DROPS.' '5 DROPS' has the praise of being the best medicine on the market. It has cured a bad case of CATARRH here and has another almost cured. Please accept my thanks for the favors I have received at your hands."

IRA SARGENT."

If you have not sufficient confidence, after reading these letters, to send for three large bottles for $2.50, which will surely cure you, then send for a $1.00 bottle, which contains enough medicine to more than satisfy you of its wonderful curative properties. Prepaid by mail or express. This wonderful curative gives almost instant relief and is a permanent cure for Rheumatism, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Dyspepsia, Backache, Asthma, Hay Fever, Catarrh, Sleeplessness, Nervous and Neuralgic Headaches, Heart Weakness, Toothache, Earache, Croup, La Grippe, Malaria, Creeping Numbness, Bronchitis, and kindred diseases.

"5 DROPS" is the name and dose. Large bottle (300 doses) $1.00, prepaid by mail or express; three bottles $2.50. Sold only by us and our agents.

AGENTS APPOINTED IN NEW TERRITORY. WRITE TO-DAY.

SWANSON RHEUMATIC CURE CO., 167 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

One Woman's Way.

"Speaking of women with saving dispositions," said Dixmyth, "my wife's in a class all by herself."

"How so?" queried his friend Hojax.

"Last week I bought an upright piano," replied Dixmyth, "and my wife made a beautiful green plush cover for it, so the polish wouldn't get scratched. Yesterday she made another cover of linen to go over the plush to prevent that from getting soiled. Next week I suppose she'll make a calico cover to protect the linen. Oh, I tell you, women have great big fertile minds."

Feel the Influence.

Cold and heat alike aggravate neuralgia, because the nerves feel the cold and heat sensitively, but nerves are sensitive to treatment and feel the influence of St. Jacobs Oil, which cures the ailment promptly.

Battleship Models.

By the Admiralty's orders perfect models are made in paraffin wax of every new English battleship before it is laid down, and these models are tested in a tank at Haslar. The models are from twelve feet to twenty-four feet long, and the tank is 400 feet long and twenty feet wide. The models are made of wax because it is a material which does not absorb water or change its weight, so alterations can be easily made. Also the material can be melted up and used again.

The Heart of the City.

Grand Central Station is situated in the very heart of New York City. That is where the fast trains of the Michigan Central, "The Niagara Falls Route," land you. The New York and Boston Special leaves Chicago every day at 10:30 a. m.; Fast Eastern Express for New York, Boston and New England points, 3 p. m.; Atlantic Express, 11:30 p. m.; Detroit Night Express, 9:35 p. m. All trains passing Niagara Falls by daylight stop five minutes at Falls View Station. City Ticket Office, 119 Adams street, Chicago.

The Way She Meant It.

She—Indeed, Mr. Jigsby, it seems to me you ought to take a nerve medicine of some sort.

He—Oh, I guess my nerve is strong enough.

She—Undoubtedly, but don't they sometimes give people something to kill nerve?

Try Grain-O! Try Grain-O!

Ask your Grocer to-day to show you a package of GRAIN-O, the new food drink that takes the place of coffee. The children may drink it without injury as well as the adult. All who try it, like it. GRAIN-O has that rich seal brown of Mocha or Java, but it is made from pure grains, and the most delicate stomach receives it without distress. ¼ the price of coffee. 15c. and 25 cts. per package. Sold by all grocers.

An Unsatisfactory Explanation.

Biggs—I wonder why they call it a foot-ball game?

Diggs—Why, I suppose it's because they kick the ball.

Biggs—But there is just as much kicking done at a base-ball game.

Gross earnings of the Chicago Great Western Railway, "Maple Leaf Route," for the week ending Nov. 21 were $115,835.12, showing an increase of $8,380.10 over corresponding week last year. The total increase since the beginning of the fiscal year (July 1) is $95,040.70, as compared with same period in 1897.

One o' Many.

Mrs. Weeks—What business is your husband engaged in?

Mrs. Meeks—He operates in stocks.

Mrs. Weeks—Is he a "bull" or a "bear"?

Mrs. Meeks—Both. He's a bull at the stock exchange and a bear at home.

Lane's Family Medicine

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

War Talk.

Laura—Papa, they are going to introduce military figures in the german this winter.

Mr. Flgg—I presume that means an increase in your appropriation bills.—Indianapolis Journal.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c. The genuine has L. B. Q. on each tablet.

The Blind.

Blind men outnumber blind women two to one.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is the only cough medicine used in my house.—D. C. Albright, Mifflinburg, Pa., Dec. 11, '95.

Censure is the tax a man pays to the public for being eminent.—Swift.

NEW BISHOP OF IOWA.

Rev. Dr. Morrison Steps to the Head of the Diocese.

Rev. Dr. Theodore N. Morrison of the Church of the Epiphany, Chicago, was elected bishop of the diocese of Iowa on the second ballot at the diocesan convention in session at Cedar Rapids. Dr. Green was nominated by George A. Goodwell of Cedar Rapids, the nomination being seconded by the Rev. Dr. Morrill of Clinton, who demanded that if any one had charges to make against Dr. Green they should be made in open convention.

DR. MORRISON.

George F. Henry of Des Moines opposed the election of Dr. Green by charges, the evidence in support of which was in the form of a long typewritten manuscript which Mr. Henry admitted to be the report of the detective who had been hired to investigate the life of Dr. Green. It was a mass of alleged evidence gathered at Shawneetown, Ill., at Chicago and at Cedar Rapids.

After the reading of the so-called testimony Mr. Henry concluded his argument against the election of Dr. Green by declaring that this evidence had not been presented as facts which had actually happened, but as tending to show that there were many rumors of misconduct on the part of Dr. Green, and that he was therefore not a fit man to elect to the sacred office. He urged the convention to elect some man whose whole life had been above the taint of suspicion.

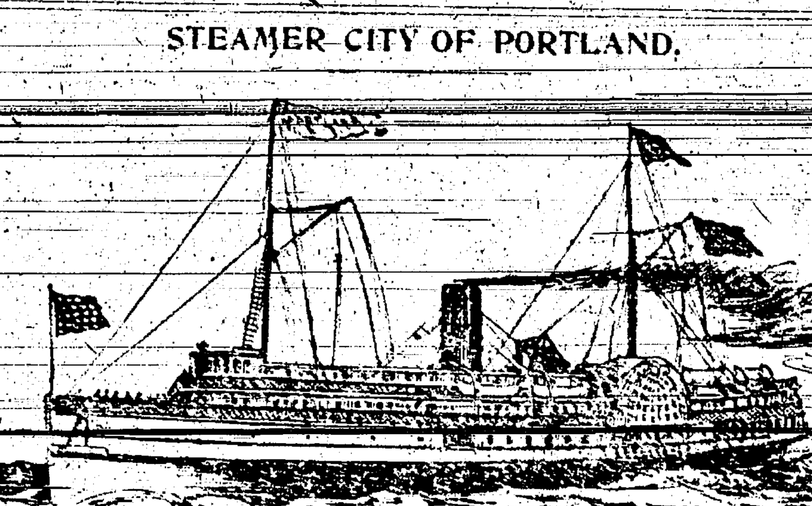
In answer to the report read before the convention by George F. Henry Dr. Green arose and addressed the convention as follows: "Stand-ing before ... the presence of this altar ... God, standing here before ... friend or foe as you may be, I simply make ... an innocent man dare make ... ing on himself the judgment of the advent God, of ... of every allegation you have listened to, on the honor of a Christian man. I declare myself absolutely innocent, and may God judge between my accusers and myself."

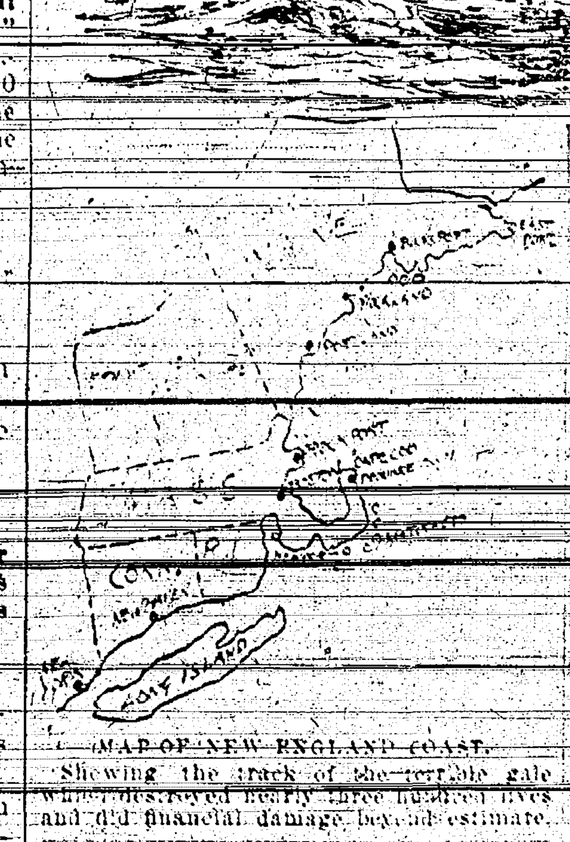
DR. GREEN.

Col. Charles A. Clark of Cedar Rapids spoke early in the afternoon for two hours in defense of Dr. Green, and produced additional evidence to show that the statements of the detective were not founded on facts, and that neither were the statements of the persons quoted.

Dr. Theodore N. Morrison and Dr. R. C. McIlwain of Keokuk were then nominated, and the balloting was begun. The first ballot resulted: Morrison, 89; Green, 75; McIlwain, 7; Cornell, 4. The second ballot stood: Morrison, 102; Green, 70; Cornell, 3. On motion of Dr. Green, the election of Dr. Morrison was made unanimous.

STEAMER CITY OF PORTLAND.





MAP OF NEW ENGLAND COAST.

Showing the track of the terrible gale which destroyed nearly three hundred lives and did financial damage beyond estimate.

REGULARS FOR GARRISONS.

Few Volunteer Regiments Likely to Be Sent to Cuba.

If Congress early in the session should make provision for the increase of the regular army it is quite probable that none of the volunteer regiments now in the service will be sent to do garrison duty in Cuba. The troops first to be sent to Cuba will be composed largely of regular regiments, so far as they are available. Plans are maturing for the muster out of as many volunteers now in service as is possible. The demand of the enlisted men to go home and leave the service is growing greater and greater every day. It is well known that the volunteers at Manila desire to come home, and the War Department is considering the question of sending regular regiments to replace those volunteers as soon as arrangements can be made. The regulars who are available for this service comprise those regiments on the western coasts which saw service at Santiago.

CUBANS USE AMERICAN FLAG.

The Insurgents Maintain Order Until United States Troops Arrive.

The Cuban insurgents who took possession of the city of Pinar del Rio upon its evacuation by the Spanish troops under Gen. Velasco on Monday carried the American flag alongside the Cuban banner as they entered the town. The inhabitants made a great demonstration in their honor. The insurgent commander declares that he took possession of the city to maintain order until the arrival of American troops.

WHEELED AROUND THE WORLD.

The McIlraths of Chicago Have Ridden 30,000 Miles.

Dr. and Mrs. H. Darwin McIlrath of Chicago have girdled the globe on their bicycles. They reached Chicago and ended their round-the-world tour on Thursday afternoon.

The McIlraths started on their long journey from Chicago Oct. 10, 1895, and wheeled their way to San Francisco in 55 days. They took a steamer for Japan, where they spent four months wheeling, and then crossed to China, where their real trials began. They went 1,000 miles up the Yang Tse Kiang valley to the province of Hunan, into which foreigners are not permitted to go. A number who have attempted it have been massacred, but in

MR. AND MRS. M'ILRATH.

ignorance of the fact the McIlraths entered the forbidden ground. They were set upon and stoned, but were eventually rescued by officials and provided with an escort to safe territory.

Then followed the journey through Burmah, India, Persia, Russia, Austria-Hungary, Germany, France and Great Britain. While crossing the Kuhrud Pass in Persia Mrs. McIlrath had her great toe frozen, and her husband was obliged to amputate a portion of the one on the left foot. The McIlraths say that they have traveled 28,000 miles on land alone, and the expense of their trip was nearly $12,000.

Mr. and Mrs. McIlrath are both members of the Century Road Club of America. The ... miles between New York and Chicago were covered by the McIlraths awheel. They were accompanied throughout this distance by members of the Century Road Club, who escorted them in relays. Receptions were given them at the principal cities en route.

WHEAT NOT FIT FOR MARKET.

Snow and Rain Cause Loss to North Dakota Farmers.

Thousands of acres of wheat in shock was caught by the recent snowstorm in North Dakota, and will be of no use except for feed. James H. Wilson made this statement in St. Paul. Speaking of the loss of grain to farmers in the northern part of North Dakota, he said that about 10,000,000 bushels of wheat lies under snow there now. It was not stacked, and the rain came and prevented thrashing for several weeks, and was followed by snow, which prevents its being thrashed at all. None of it will be fit for market for flour purposes. This wheat is all owned by farmers in a small way, who did not have the money or inclination to hire help to put it in stacks or buy machines to thrash it before the wet season came on.

BLANCO CALLS WAR UNHOLY.

Says Spanish People Will Ratify Any Treaty Offered Them.

The New York Herald prints an interview between its Havana correspondent and Gen. Blanco just before the latter sailed for Spain. Gen. Blanco said the Spanish people would accept any treaty entered into with the United States and would abide by all agreements.

After denouncing the United States for causing "an unholy war," Gen. Blanco said he could see many benefits that Spain might derive from defeat. He said that the people of Cuba and the Philippines were Spanish in sentiment, and soon all bitter feeling would wear away. Commercial relations would be revived and Spain would find in her old colonies a greater market than ever before. "Spain's prosperity may dawn to-morrow," said Gen. Blanco. "I believe it will."

Gen. Blanco said the United States had taken the Philippines, but he thought the American people were not really in favor of it.

PHILIPPINOS ARE UGLY.

Insurgents Decide Not to Recognize Cession of Islands.

Madrid has advices from the Philippine Islands saying the insurgents there have decided not to recognize the cession of the islands to the United States, and that they will resist to the last. It is also claimed that the United States will require 70,000 troops to put down the rebellion, and that the insurgents hold 10,000 Spanish prisoners whom they will force to serve against the Americans.

A delegation from the Spanish chambers of commerce had an audience with the Queen Regent and presented to her majesty a petition in favor of reforms. The delegation also asked the Queen Regent to intercede for the release of the Spanish prisoners in the Philippine Islands and to pardon the Filipinos who have been transported to Spain.

Notes of Current Events.

Two hundred lepers are at large in Manila, and smallpox has become epidemic there.

Fourteen Texans, commanded by Lieut. Gates, have gone to Cuba for Government police duty.

Japan has agreed to co-operate with Great Britain in an effort to restore conditions in China to their former status.

Miss Sue Parberry of Sedalia, Mo., dropped dead at White Sulphur Springs, Mont., where she was visiting her brother.

His Own Brand.

"And so Pennington is making a reputation for himself as a writer of dialect stories? What sort of dialect does he write—negro, Irish, Hoosier, golf, or what?"

"It's something entirely new—one that he invented himself. I understand that the magazines simply can't get enough of it."

Railroad Trains to Run Slower.

Railroad officials claim that it is very expensive to run their express trains, and are talking about reducing the speed. It is likewise expensive to the health to struggle and compete in business affairs as men do nowadays. The whole system gives out. For restoring strength Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the proper remedy.

The Only Safe Plan.

Mrs. Prentice—How do you always manage to have such delicious beef?

Mrs. Bywell—I select a good, honest butcher and then stand by him.

Mrs. Prentice—You mean that you give him all your trade?

Mrs. Bywell—No, I mean that I stand by him while he is cutting the meat.—Tit-Bits.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure Deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Forecasting.

"Speaking of the complaints against the weather bureau," remarked the observer of men and things, "it would doubtless please more people if government would hire him to predict what next year's bicycle model will be like."—Detroit Journal.

Makes the Spot Vanish.

A slight rap may cause a bruise, or a slight blow a black one, sore and tender. But it is easy to cure a bruise by the use of St. Jacobs Oil, and make the spot vanish and the soreness heal.

Change.

"I wouldn't, now, where I got those seven single cents, dencher know?" said Goslin, as he drew forth some small cash from his pocket.

"You must have changed your mind," suggested Dolly.—Harper's Bazar.

Coughing Leads to Consumption.

Kemp's Balsam will stop the cough at once. Go to your druggist to-day and get a sample bottle free. Sold in 25 and 50 cent bottles. Go at once; delays are dangerous.

Recollection is the only paradise from which we cannot be turned out.—Richter.

Working for the Outer World.

Few of us realize what the Shakers have done for the benefit of the outside world. They were the first to dry sweet corn for food, and to prepare garden seeds, medicinal herbs, and vegetable extracts for market. They were also the first to raise broom brush and make it into brooms, and they produced those far-reaching inventions, the machine for planing matched boards, the buzz saw, and the hydraulic press. And finally it was they who did away with wrought nails and quill pens, two stumbling blocks to our ancestors, being the first to manufacture cut nails and to use metal for pens, brass and silver being used for the purpose.

In Winter Use Allen's Foot-Ease,

A powder to be shaken into the shoes. During winter your feet feel uncomfortable, nervous, and often cold and damp. If you have perspiring, smarting feet or tight shoes, try Allen's Foot-Ease. It warms and rests the feet and makes walking easy. Cures swollen and sweating feet, blisters and callous spots. Relieves corns and bunions of all pain and is a certain cure for chilblains and frost bites. Try it to-day. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores for 25c. Trial package mailed FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

She Will See Him Just as Soon.

"I'm afraid my wife's affection for me is cooling."

"Why?"

"When she bade me good by this morning she didn't say, 'Be sure to hurry home as early as possible.'"—Cleveland Leader.

What Do the Children Drink?

Don't give them tea or coffee. Have you tried the new food drink called GRAIN-O? It is delicious and nourishing, and takes the place of coffee. The more Grain-O you give the children the more health you distribute through their systems. Grain-O is made of pure grains, and when properly prepared tastes like the choice grades of coffee, but costs about ¼ as much. All grocers sell it. 15c. and 25c.

Frighten Wolves.

It is believed in Norway that wolves are frightened away by telegraph lines. On one occasion a village voted money to help in the construction of a line passing near them for this reason alone.

Will Get Down to It.

It is certainly true that as deeply imbedded as the sciatic nerve is, St. Jacobs Oil will get down to it and cure it. It is a proof of how penetrating and efficacious are its curative powers.

Rashness is the faithful but unhappy parent of misfortune.—Fuller.

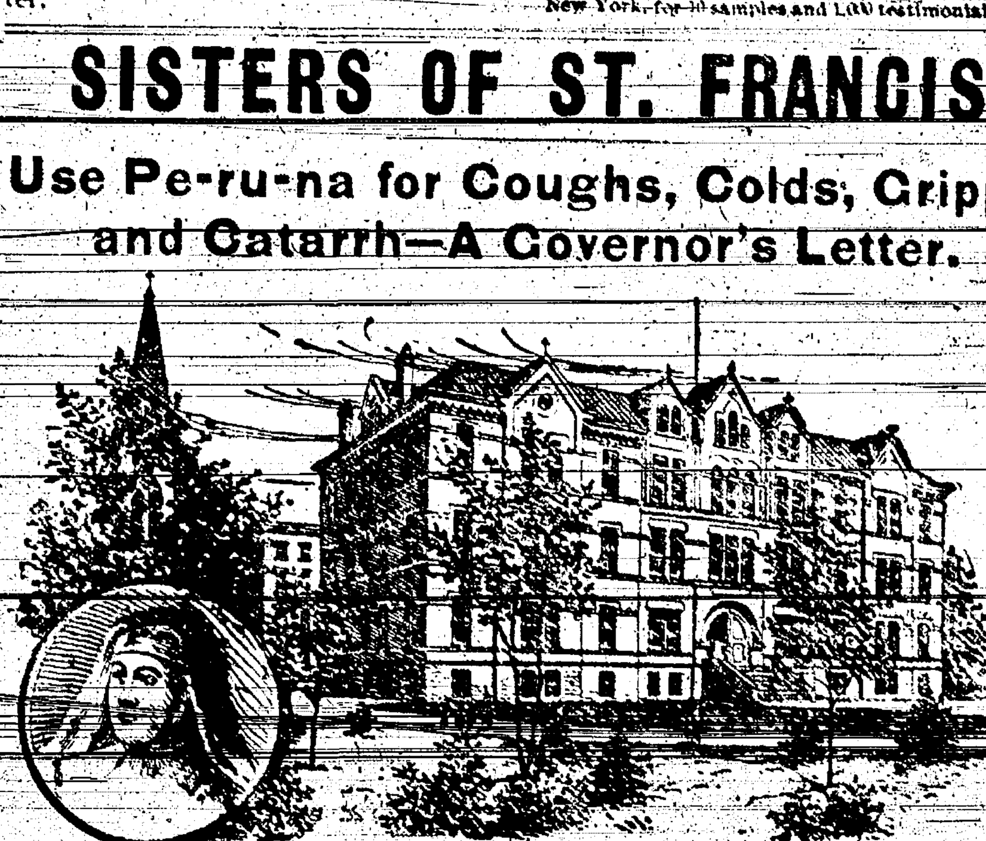
Iowa Farms for sale, $2 per acre cash, balance ½ crop until paid. J. Mulhall, Sioux City, Ia.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething; softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25 cents a bottle.

WANTED.—Case of bad health that R-I-P-A-N-S will not benefit. Send 5 cents to Ripans Chemical Co., New York, for 10 samples and 1,000 testimonials.

SISTERS OF ST. FRANCIS

Use Pe-ru-na for Coughs, Colds, Grippe and Catarrh—A Governor's Letter.



ST. VINCENT'S ORPHAN ASYLUM, EAST MAIN ST., COLUMBUS, OHIO.

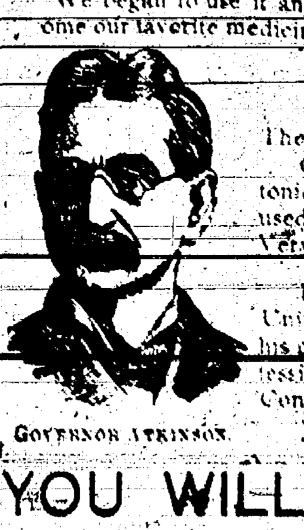
ST. VINCENT'S ORPHAN ASYLUM, EAST MAIN ST., COR. ROSE AVE., Columbus, O.

Dr. S. B. Hartman:

"Some years ago a friend of our institution recommended to us Dr. Hartman's Pe-ru-na as an excellent remedy for the influenza, of which we then had several cases which threatened to be of a serious character.

"We began to use it and experienced such wonderful results that since then Pe-ru-na has become our favorite medicine for influenza, catarrh, coughs, colds and bronchitis.

"SISTERS OF ST. FRANCIS, St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum."



GOVERNOR ATKINSON.

CHARLESTON, W. VA., March 9, 1898.

The Pe-ru-na Drug M'f'g Co., Columbus, Ohio:

Gentlemen—I can recommend your preparation, Pe-ru-na, as a tonic. Its reputation as a cure for catarrh is excellent, it having been used by a number of people known to me with the very best results. Very truly, G. W. ATKINSON.

Dr. Hartman, one of the best known physicians and surgeons in the United States, was the first man to formulate Pe-ru-na. It was through his genius and perseverance that it was introduced to the medical profession of this country. Send to The Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Company, Columbus, Ohio, for a free book written by Dr. Hartman. Ask any druggist for a free Pe-ru-na Almanac for the year 1899.

YOU WILL REALIZE THAT "THEY LIVE WELL WHO LIVE CLEANLY," IF YOU USE

SAPOLIO

CANCERS! TUMORS! MIZPAH CANCER REMEDY! A Perfect Cure at Your Home. Never Lost a Single Case. Write for circulars. Mizpah Medicine Co., Monsey, N. Y.

SHOOT "WINCHESTER LOADED" SHOT GUN SHELLS

USED BY ALL THE CHAMPION SHOTS.

FREE. SEND NAME ON A POSTAL CARD FOR 152 PAGE ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

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CURE YOURSELF! Use Big G for unnatural discharges, inflammations, irritations or ulcerations of mucous membranes. Painless, and not astringent or poisonous. CURES in 1 to 5 days. Guaranteed not to stricture. Prevents contagion. THE EVANS CHEMICAL CO. CINCINNATI, O. U. S. A. Sold by Druggists, or sent in plain wrapper, by express, prepaid, for $1.00, or 3 bottles, $2.75. Circular sent on request.

PATENT secured or money all returned. Search free. Collamer & Co., 1 F St. Washington, D.C.

C. N. U. No. 50-98

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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 benumb 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.

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Office and residence corner of Main and Park Streets.

Graduate of Philadelphia Polyclinic in diseases of eye, ear, nose and throat.

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FRANK SHAVER,
Propr, of The "City" Barber Shop. In the new Babcock Building Main street.

Bathroom in connection.

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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 anæsthetics used in extracting.

Permanently located.

Office over Raftrey'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.

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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,
AUCTIONEER
Satisfaction Guaranteed
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FINE JOB PRINTING

If you are in need of Printing of any kind call at the Standard Steam Printing House, Chelsea, Mich. Bill Heads, Note Heads, Letter Heads, Envelopes, Receipts, Wedding Stationery, Posters, Visiting Cards, Programs 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. 86—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 & Hatch Building.

ROYAL
NEURALGIA CAP.
A MARVELOUS INVENTION.

A new, novel and effective cure for NEURALGIA, INSOMNIA, HEADACHES, DIZZINESS, HAY 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; Restore Vitality; Give New Life, Power and Energy to All.

Ravages of Old Age Stopped.
Used by "VICTORIA."

50 TABLETS 50 CTS.

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

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ACTIVE SOLICITORS WANTED EVERY where for "The Story of the Philippines" by Murat Halstead, commissioned by the Government as Official Historian to the War Department. The book was written in army camps at San Francisco, on the Pacific with General Merritt, in the hospitals of Honolulu, in Hong Kong, of the American trenches at Manila, in the insurgent camps with Aguinaldo, on the deck of the Olympia with Dewey, and in the rear of battle at the fall of Manila. Bonanza for agents—Beautiful original pictures taken by government photographers on the spot. Large book. Low prices. Big profits. Freight paid. Credit given. Drop all trashy unofficial war books. Outfit free. Address, F. T. Barber, Sec'y, Star Insurance Building, Chicago.

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Successor of the "Unabridged."

Standard of the U. S. Govt Printing Office, the U. S. Supreme Court, all the State Supreme Courts, and nearly all the school books.

Warmly Commended by State Superintendents of Schools, College Presidents, and other Educators almost without number.

Invaluable in the household, and to the teacher, scholar, professional man, and self-educator.

THE BEST FOR PRACTICAL USE.

It is easy to find the word wanted.
It is easy to ascertain the pronunciation.
It is easy to trace the growth of a word.
It is easy to learn what a word means.

The Chicago Times-Herald says:—Webster's International Dictionary in its present form is absolute authority on everything pertaining to our language in the way of orthography, orthoepy, etymology, and definition. From it there is no appeal. This is perfect as human effort and scholarship can make it.

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BUCKLEN'S ARNICA SALVE.

The best salve in the world for cuts bruises, sores, ulcers salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price, 25c per box for sale by Glazier & Stimson Druggists

THE BEST COUGH REMEDY ON EARTH.

WARNER'S WHITE WINE OF TAR SYRUP, CONSUMPTION CURE, cures a cold in 24 hours if taken in time and does not stop a cough in *one minute* by paralyzing the throat, but it cures the disease and leaves the throat and lungs healthy and strong. 25 and 50 cents.

TEACHERS' EXAMINATIONS.

The following is the schedule of teachers examinations for 1898—99:

Ann Arbor, August 18 and 19, 1898.
Ypsilanti, October 20 and 21, 1898.
Ann Arbor, March 30 and 31, 1899.
Ann Arbor, June 15 and 16, 1899.

W. N. LISTER,
Commissioner of Schools.

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, Gourad 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 Armstong, 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.

All kinds of feet find ease in
J. B. LEWIS CO'S
"Wear-Resisters"
They are as good looking and long wearing as they are comfortable. Sizes and shapes to suit every member of the family. "Lewis" stamped on every shoe.
J. B. LEWIS CO.,
Boston, Mass.

LEWIS "WEAR RESISTERS"
FOR SALE BY
H. S. HOLMES MERCANTILE CO.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION
—OF THE—
Kempf Commercial & Savings Bank
at Chelsea, Michigan,
At the Close of Business Dec. 1st, 1898.

RESOURCES

Loans and discounts	$ 60,098.59
Stocks, bonds & 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 & int. paid	2,963.62
Checks and cash items	309.26
Nickels and cents	222.25
Gold coin	2,637.50
Silver coin	1,112.90
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	47,179.17
Commercial certificates of deposit	27,861.49
Savings deposits	126,143.96
Savings certificates of deposit	31,869.22
Interest, discount and exchange	4,849.06
Total	$278,195.81

State of Michigan, County of Washtenaw, 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 of December, 1898.

GEO. A. BEGOLE, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
R. Kempf,
R. S. Armstrong,
C. Klein,
Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION
—OF THE—
Chelsea Savings Bank.
at Chelsea, Michigan
At the close of Business, Dec. 1st, 1898.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$108,236.81
Stocks, bonds, mortgages, etc	148,676.31
Banking house	3,800.00
Furniture and fixtures	3,500.00
Other real estate	10,175.00
Due from banks in reserve cities	35,989.86
Exchanges for clearing house	200.00
Checks and cash items	1,004.19
Nickels and cents	225.48
Gold coin	1,480.00
Silver coin	1,175.25
U. S. and National Bank Notes	6,405.00
Total	$320,867.90

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$ 60,000.00
Surplus fund	6,362.00
Undivided profits less current expenses, interest and taxes paid	7,613.24
Commercial deposits subject to check	31,745.32
Commercial certificates of deposit	94,827.66
Savings deposits	28,716.93
Savings certificates of deposits	91,702.75
Total	$320,867.90

State of Michigan, County of Washtenaw, ss.

I, Wm. J. Knapp, president of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. J. KNAPP, President.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 6th day of December, 1898.

THEO. E. WOOD, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
W. P. SCHENK,
GEO. W. PALMER,
THOS. SEARS,
Directors.

Total Loans	$46,912.10
" Deposits	246,993.65
" Cash and Exchange	46,479.76

Get your calling cards at The Standard office.

TALK AND WIND
are cheap, but when in need of Tea, Coffee, Canned Goods, Confectionery, Hay, Straw, Corn, Oats, try us and be convinced that we are not undersold.
J. S. CUMMINGS.

SEE OUR NEW
Steel Ranges, Cook Stoves,
Heating Stoves, Base Burners,
Buggies, Platform Wagons,
Surries, Farm Wagons,
Hardware, Furniture,
Crockery, Glassware and Lamps,
HOAG & HOLMES.

Ann Arbor Electric Granite Works
Designers and Builders of
Artistic Granite and Marble Memorials.
On hand large quantities of all the various Granites in the rough, and are prepared to execute fine monumental work on short notice as we have a full equipment for polishing.
JOHN BAUMGARDNER, Prop., Ann Arbor.

All Styles and Sizes for Every Kind of Fuel. The Genuine all bear this Trade-Mark. Beware of Imitations.
GARLAND STOVES AND RANGES
"The World's Best"

FOR CHRISTMAS
From now until after the holidays we offer our entire line of furniture at greatly reduced prices. Our stock is complete. We have a large line of combination book cases, and bed room suits, largest assortment of fancy rockers for Christmas. When in need of anything in furniture it will pay you to look through our stock. Our prices will be the lowest. All goods bought before the advance in prices.
W. J. KNAPP.

A GOOD STEAK
Choice Roasts, Lard and everything good to eat in the Meat line—tender and cut right. If that is what you want, drop in and order it at
ADAM EPPLER'S Meat Market.

FARRELL'S PURE FOOD STORE
We have NICE FRESH SAGE in stock.
SEE OUR FINE LINE OF
Rubber Boots, Rubber Shoes, Felt Boots,
Mackinac Stocking and Gloves and Mittens, at prices that defy all competition.
WE ARE NEVER UNDERSOLD.
JOHN FARRELL.

NEW TRIMMED HATS.
You will feel richer when you see our new
HATS, BONNETS, FEATHERS, RIBBONS, VELVETS,
Novelties and Trimmings.
Call and examine every article we have. They will bear the closest inspection.
MILLER SISTERS.

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