IN OUR GREAT STATE.

THE HAPPENINGS IN MICHIGAN BRIEFLY RELATED.

Costly Saw Mill Fire Near Traverse City —A Number of New Postmasters Appointed by the President—Convention of Baptist Young People.

Carriage Factory Burned at Owosso.

The Estey Carriage Co.'s plant, valued at $60,000, was destroyed by fire at Owosso. About $27,000 insurance was carried on plant. Seven hundred carriages burned. A strong wind prevailed at the time of the fire, and it was with the greatest difficulty that the new Parshall & Co. flouring mills and the Estey Manufacturing Co.'s plant, near by, were saved. Hall Bros., grocers, lost a large amount of flour, which was stored in an adjacent building. No insurance. The carriage company was doing a large business and the plant will be immediately rebuilt. Forty men were employed.

Lumber and Mills Burned.

Fire broke out in the sawmill at Slight's siding, eight miles south of Traverse City, and in two hours the saw and planing mills were a total loss. The only means of fighting the fire was a with small private water works plant which worked well, saving $15,000 worth of lumber. The loss is $10,000, insurance about $8,500. It is supposed to have been incendiary. The mills will not be rebuilt, as the company has exhausted most of the timber in that locality. The property was owned by the John C. Lewis estate.

New Michigan Postmasters.

Some new Michigan postmasters: Avail, Penzie county, Charles H. Bagley; Arn, Bay county, A. G. Morrell; Fulton, Kalamazoo county, Robert W. Burns; Elmdale, Ionia county, Edson L. Grant; Kinde, Huron county, John Kinde; Noko, Sanilac county, Frank Hall; Morley, Mecosta county, Mrs. Cora Harden; Reese, Tuscola county, Mabel H. Parks; Riga, Lenawee county, Adam Dreher; Sunfield, Eaton county, Joel H. Bera.

Baptist Young People's Convention.

The convention of the state Baptist Young People's Union was held in the First Baptist church, at Jackson, with a large attendance. The time was given up principally to the reading of papers and the delivery of addresses on various phases of young people's work. There was considerable enthusiasm over the proposed assembly at Orchard Lake. Among the resolutions adopted was one for the freedom of Cuba.

MICHIGAN NEWS ITEMS.

Mrs. Alice McCourt died at Saginaw, aged 107.

The Jackson Coal Co. has struck a fine vein near Saginaw.

Farmers' clubs of Shiawassee county have formed an organization.

Col. Loomis K. Bishop has been appointed postmaster at Grand Rapids.

David Neil, Jr., was crushed to death while loading logs on a train at Pulaski.

Curt Emerick, a farmer near Hastings was drowned in the river while spearing fish.

Judge Newton Baldwin's house and household goods burned at Owosso; loss, $2,500.

Albert Parrott, a retired farmer, was killed by a Michigan Central express, at Battle Creek.

A supposed incendiary fire in Graver Bros.' wall paper store at Jackson, damaged the place $6,000.

The boiler in Bates' sawmill near Luther exploded. Eugene Warner was fatally hurt and James Bates was also injured.

Walla Church fell out of a boat into Big lake, near Paw Paw. His brother brought him to shore, but he died soon afterwards.

Grand Rapids citizens have already subscribed the $2,500 guarantee fund for the state fair and will try to raise $2,500 more.

John Engle, while sawing slabs in an Allegan mill, slipped and fell upon the saw, cutting his right arm off at the shoulder.

While helping to fight a forest fire back from a threatened shingle mill at Turnerville, Mrs. Oscar Cooley was fatally burned.

The 4-year-old daughter of James Illiland, of Onekama township, Manistee county, was burned by a bonfire so badly that she died.

Gov. Pingree has published his proclamation fixing April 29 as Arbor day. He asks all public institutions to plant trees, vines and shrubs.

Thus far about $25,000 has been spent for the extra session of the legislature. Besides this, about $11,550 will be paid newspapers for printing the general laws, and other expenses will bring the total to $40,000.

The Monroe county Republican convention will be held early—May 7—and will be the first in the state. Owing to the fight against Gov. Pingree's renomination the opening of the contest will be of particular interest.

The jewelry store of E. A. Anderson, at Saranac was discovered to be on fire at 4 a. m. By hard work the building was saved, and it was then discovered that an attempt had been made to blow the safe open and that quite an amount of stock that was not in the safe was gone.

The directors of the Orion lake assembly met at Orion and adopted plans for an auditorium to seat 2,200 people, which will be completed in June. The assembly will open July 13. Secretary Haller reports an active demand for lots and flattering prospects for the success of the new enterprise.

Willis Crandall, Jesse Burdick, Willis Shirley and a boy named Carpenter, all about 16 years old, stole a ride from Ypsilanti on a through freight. In jumping off near the Huron bridge at Ann Arbor Shirley was killed and Carpenter knocked senseless. Burdick is missing, and the boys have no idea what became of him. One years ago Shirley's father committed suicide, and a short time later his mother died suddenly.

The Newland block, recently rebuilt at Benton Harbor, was ruined by fire. The property was valued at $8,000, but was covered by insurance.

Game Warden Iler, of Alpena, arrested 18 fishermen at Black river fishing for speckled trout, out of season. Other arrests will follow.

Charles R. Brown, of Port Huron, holds patents on a camel wire picking device, and will visit Secretary Long in Washington and outline a plan for raising the Maine wreck.

At Jackson burglars stole clothes from Frank Smith's house and $35 from John Pitts, but missed $600 hidden in a stocking. Dr. E. A. Bulson's office was looted of $50 worth of instruments and spectacle rims.

Anna Merryfield, aged 22, living near Dundee, was arrested and jailed at Monroe on suspicion of having made away with her child. It was found buried under a brush heap in a box wrapped in an old apron.

George Fox, the Grand Rapids boy blown up on the Maine and who lived to tell the tale, has been transferred to the Indiana in the Key West squadron. Earle Malett, another Grand Rapids youth, is on the Cincinnati.

In case the President called for 50,000 volunteers for war purposes Michigan's apportionment, according to official figures, on a basis of her militia strength would be 1,305 men, according to her population, 1,718.

While playing about a bonfire the little daughter of William Burke, of Muskegon Heights, was burned to death. Both Mr. and Mrs. Burke were badly burned while attempting to effect the rescue of their little one.

Kent City was visited by a disastrous fire. Aid was summoned from Grand Rapids and a hose truck and engine sent, but arrived too late to be of service. The opera house and three other buildings were burned. Loss, $15,000.

Owing to the refusal of a Boston firm to carry out its bargain, Saginaw has $60,000 Court street bridge bonds on hand for resale. The war agitation is given as the cause of their rejection. Other bidders will not stand by previous offers.

While cleaning spars on the Montpelier at St. Clair, Thomas Johnston, aged 18, of Lexington, was precipitated from the cross-trees into the hold of the hold of the vessel and instantly killed. A rotten rope broke. He was on his first trip.

A house and hall occupied by Mrs. J. Parr, at New Boston, as a drug store was destroyed by fire with contents. Loss $2,000, with no insurance. The fire was caused by the explosion of a lamp. Frank Parr was severely burned and his recovery is doubtful.

Peter Bons, who criminally assaulted Pearl Morrison, near Crystal Falls, last summer, then killed her and hid her body in the bushes, has been sent from Marquette prison to the criminal insane asylum at Ionia, having become a raving maniac. When arrested Bons showed not the least feeling and seemed to be a hopeless degenerate. He narrowly escaped lynching.

The sexton of the Grandville cemetery, seven miles south of Grand Rapids was startled by finding the body of Mrs. Johanna Rischow. She was the wife of a wealthy farmer, but domestic affairs were not altogether pleasant, so the old lady had bought a package of rough on rats, with which she committed suicide in the cemetery. She was 60 years old. Over $900 was found on her person.

The movement started in New York a few weeks ago to enlist the members of the G. A. R. and other citizens in an organization to be known as the National Volunteer Reserves is meeting with enthusiastic success throughout the country. Michigan is among the front ranks in point of numbers as over 1,000 able-bodied men have already enlisted on blanks furnished by the G. A. R. posts. Persons enlisting in the reserves designate the branch of service they prefer and pledge themselves to take the field, in case they are called upon.

THE WAR SITUATION.

Gov. Bushnell, of Ohio, has ordered the Ohio National Guard to be recruited to its maximum strength, 8,500.

It is reported from London that the government of Spain has been in communication with leading financial houses (including the Rothschilds, in an effort to raise a loan of $25,000,000, on the security of the Almaden mines.

Rear Admiral Sicard, who was relieved of the command of the squadron at Key West because of ill health, has been assigned to act as adviser to the secretary of the navy. Nearly all navy officers on detached or shore duty have put in applications to be restored immediately to sea service.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt sent his resignation to Secretary Long. He wanted to be a staff officer under Gen. Lee, who is to be given a high command if volunteers are sent to Cuba. President McKinley and Secretary Long refused to accept the resignation, urging that Roosevelt could best serve his country in his present capacity.

A dispatch from St. Vincent, Cape Verde islands, says: "When war is declared the Spanish fleet anchored there will leave at once for Cuba. The cruisers Vizcaya and Almirante Oquendo, which sailed from Porto Rico, have joined the fleet. All the vessels here are now stripped for action and ready to sail at a moment's notice."

Advices from the Philippines say that 20,000 insurgents are under arms and that Manila is in danger of being taken. A dispatch from Singapore says that Spanish officials and well-to-do families are fleeing from the rebellion, which is spreading rapidly in the Philippines. Manila is panic-stricken.

The national subscription to increase the Spanish navy is expected to reach 50,000,000 pesetas, the queen regent having given 1,000,000 pesetas and several wealthy Spanish noblemen subscribing as much as 500,000 pesetas each. The national subscription is creating very widespread enthusiasm.

The Spanish consuls in various parts of the country have made arrangements for the departure of the Spanish colonies in their several localities. Over 400 Spanish residents of Tampa, Fla., sailed for Havana. The New York, Boston and Philadelphia colonies will be taken to Cuba where the males will be available for military service. Spain pays the expenses of those who go to Cuba or other Spanish ports. Many prefer to take refuge in Mexico and Canada, but they must pay their own expenses.

Work has begun on the new Pilgrim Congregational church at Lansing.

CONGRESS SAYS WAR.

DECLARES THAT CUBA SHALL BE FREE.

Unless Spanish Abandon Cuba Soon Uncle Sam will Expel Them by Force—Senate and House had a Struggle Before Reaching an Understanding.

The United States congress passed resolutions which are to give freedom and independence to the long oppressed and suffering people of the Island of Cuba and which are practically a declaration of war against Spain. The resolutions were passed only after one of the hardest fought battles between the two houses of congress in years. The struggle was on the question of recognizing the Cuban republic as it now exists, and this was knocked out in conference. The preamble and resolutions as finally adopted and sent to President McKinley for approval were as fo lows:

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

Whereas, The abhorrent conditions which have existed for more than three years in the island of Cuba, a island our own borders, have shocked the moral sense of the people of the United States, have been a disgrace to Christian civilization, culminating, as they have, in the destruction of a United States battleship with 266 of its officers and crew, while on a friendly visit in the harbor of Havana, and cannot longer be endured, as has been set forth by the President of the United States, in his message to congress of April 11, 1898, upon which the action of congress was requested: Therefore,

Resolved; 1. That the people of the island of Cuba are, and of right ought to be, free and independent.

2. That it is the duty of the United States to demand, and the government of the United States hereby does demand the gove nment of Spain at once to relinquish its authority and government in the island of Cuba and withdraw its land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters.

3. That the President of the United States be, and he hereby is, directed and empowered to use the entire land and naval forces of the United States, lobby and to call into actual service of the United States the militia of the several states, to such an extent as may be necessary to carry these resolutions into effect.

4. That the United States hereby disclaims any disposition or intention to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction or control over the island, except for the pacification thereof, and asserts its determination when that is accomplished to leave the government and control of the island to its people.

The rule which congress devoted to the discussion of the question and the passage of the resolution was the most exciting and momentous in many years. Soon after President McKinley's recent Cuban message had been referred to the foreign relations committees of the Senate and House both committees reported resolutions demanding intervention in Cuba by the United States. Two reports were presented by the Senate committee. The majority report was submitted by Chairman Davis and was practically the resolutions finally adopted, with the exception of the fourth section, which was added later by Senator Teller, of Colorado. The minority report in the Senate was presented by Senators Turpie, Mills, Daniel and Foraker, and favored the immediate recognition of the republic of Cuba as organized in that island, as a free independent and sovereign power among the nations of the world." It was this minority report, which was accepted after three days' debate as an amendment to the majority resolutions, that caused the struggle between the Senate and the House.

The resolutions were accompanied by a lengthy report which was a thorough review of the Cuban situation and gave the grounds for offering the resolutions. The Maine disaster received particular attention, and the report laid the responsibility on the terrible affair directly upon Spain.

During the three days which the Senate spent in debate before a vote was reached nearly 50 formal speeches were made on the Cuban question, nearly all being of a patriotic strain and all were listened to with intense interest by the crowded galleries. All the deliverances were characterized by brilliance and eloquence, but it is no detraction from the effect of any to say that the most notable utterances were made by Mr. Foraker, Mr. Daniel, Mr. Wolcott and Mr. Spooner. The first two stood aloft the flag of recognition of the Cuban republic's independence, while both Mr. Wolcott and Mr. Spooner magnificently supported the policy of the President and the foreign relations committee in favor of armed intervention with ultimate independence. Amid all the talk, however, it is not apparent that a single vote on the main question was changed. The minds of Senators were made up as clearly as is America's case against Spain.

The House debate did not require so long to take action, but made up in intensity of feeling for what was lacking in dignified debate, and after one of the most exciting and memorable days in its history, by a vote of 322 to 19, adopted a resolution which was as follows:

Resolved, That the President is hereby authorized and directed to intervene at once to stop the war in Cuba to the end and with the propose of securing permanent peace and order there and establishing by the people of the people thereof a stable and independent government of their own in the island of Cuba; and the President is hereby authorized and empowered to use the land and naval forces of the United States to execute the purpose of this resolution.

The brief discussion in the House was marred by a bitter and acrimonious display of partisan feeling. During the height of the excitement the lie was passed between Mr. Bum (Rep., Pa.) and Mr. Bartlett (Dem., Ga.) and a disgraceful scene followed that almost descended to the level of a free fight. The sergeant-at-arms was called upon several time times to restore order.

The last day of the Senate debate on the Cuban resolutions saw the adoption of resolutions for the independence of the Cuban republic, by a vote of 67 to 21, as a substitute for the House resolutions which were merely for intervention to stop the war of Spain on Cuba.

All day long the contest waged with an earnestness, energy, ability and eloquence seldom equaled even in the Senate of the United States. From 10 o'clock in the morning until the moment of the final vote, at 9:10 o'clock in the evening, the intensity of the interest did not abate for an instant. Under an agreement limiting the duration of the speeches, except in specified instances to 15 minutes, every Senator who so desired had an opportunity to express his views. No less than 25 Senators addressed themselves to the momentous question under consideration during the day and while, under the rule, elaborate speeches were not possible, the speeches were characterized by an impassioned force and eloquence rarely heard in or out of the halls of the American congress.

When the Senate substitute for the House resolutions was received by the House it was at once seen that it was unsatisfactory to the leaders, owing to that portion which declared for recognition of the Cuban republic as it exists. This portion was cut out and the resolutions were then concurred in, and returned to the Senate. The latter body refused to concur in the action of the House and a conference was agreed to, Messrs. Davis, Morgan and Foraker being appointed as conferees. The Speaker of the House appointed Messrs. Adams (Rep., Pa.), Heatwole (Rep., Minn.) and Dinsmore (Dem., Ark.)

The first attempts of the conferees to reach an agreement were futile and it was reported to both houses that they had not reached an agreement. In the Senate Mr. Davis then stated the points of disagreement, that there had been no difficulty to agree to the Senate resolution as amended by cutting out the recognition of the Cuban republic, but the point of contention arose over the insertion of the words "are, and" in the first section, which says the people of Cuba "are, and of right ought to be, free and independent." The Senate conferees had yielded to the House in the matter of recognizing Cuban republic, but insisted that the words "are, and" should be retained. The Senate supported its conferees and at 9:40 p. m. the House acceded for a further conference. This was agreed to and then while awaiting a report both bodies spent the time in discussing the situation rather informally and with frequent recesses, while a number of the members of the House assembled in the Senate and sang patriotic songs.

At 1:45 a. m. the Senate received the second conference report which was to the effe t that the House conferees had yielded as to the words "are, and." Within 15 minutes the Senate had adopted the report, and at 1:55 a. m. adjourned sine die.

In the House as soon as the conference report had been presented, Mr. Adams moved the adoption of the report. The galleries gave cheer after cheer as the resolutions were read. The demand for the previous question cut off debate, and Mr. Bailey, of Texas, and Mr. Johnson, of Indiana, both appealed for a few minutes' time, Mr. Adams refused to yield time for debate owing to the lateness of the hour. Mr. Johnson protested indignantly. Mr. Bailey demanded the ayes and noes and the roll was called. The previous question was ordered, 171 to 121. The conference report was then adopted by the House, 310 to 6. Great applause. At 2:43 a. m. the House adjourned.

SPAIN DEFIES THE U. S.

Premier Sagasta Says the Nation's Honor Demands War.

Madrid: Previous to the meeting of the Spanish cortes Premier Sagasta addressed the supporters of the government in the senate chamber. He said: "The t mes are so grave and the circumstances are so exceptional that acts and not words are necessary to face the present difficulty. Attempts are being made to sully the glorious history of Spain by an infamous calumny. The different Spanish governments have done their utmost to avert the war to which we are being provoked. We have now reached the limits of concession compatible with honor and territorial integrity. It is now the moment to unite ourselves, as our fathers have done, in the face of an odious attempt against the integrity of our territory. The insult offered us today is the most infamous that has ever been offered. Spain will not allow a parcel of her territory to be taken from her; with impunity; nor will she be a party to trafficking for her possessions." Prolonged and enthusiastic cheers greeted the speech.

The address of the queen regent from the throne, to the cortes, reviews the whole course of the relations between Spain and the United States, showing that the U. S. have all along persisted in seeking pretexts to interfere in the purely domestic relations of Spain with her colonies. The queen declares that the United States have constantly put obstacles in the way of Spain when by negotiations or military efforts Spain has been on the point of pacifying Cuba. She points out that the Spanish government has steadily resisted the American pretensions while making all possible concessions to America on other questions, and would have gone even further if America had only undertaken to respect the right and sovereignty of Spain in Cuba.

The document places stress upon the fact that America has displayed increased virulence and hostility since Spain gave the suspension of hostilities at the request of the Pope and the powers. It makes an earnest appeal to the nation and to all parties to be true to the national traditions, to gather around the throne and to vote the supplies necessary to defend the honor and territory of Spain.

One of the features of the patriotic fervor in the U. S. is the many of prominent women volunteering as nurses.

The U. S. has purchased the transatlantic liners New York, Paris, St. Paul and St. Louis, and the first two have been rechristened Harvard and Yale, respectively. These vessels belonged to the American line and under the terms of the subsidy act were at the disposal of the government in times of emergency. The navy department has also decided to purchase the Brazilian cruiser Nictheroy, if she proves satisfactory. The Cunarder Lucania has been purchased and the North German Lloyd steamer Kaiser Friedrich, which is not yet finished, is also under consideration.

TROOPS SENT SOUTH

NAVAL RESERVES ASSIGNED TO WAR VESSELS.

Uncle Sam Buying More Vessels for Cruisers and Transports—Spain Also Preparing for the Conflict—Queen Regent Prefers War to Humiliation.

Decided the most warlike step taken by the war department in preparing for the possibility of an encounter with Spain was inaugurated when orders were issued for the concentration at four points in the south of six regiments of cavalry, 22 regiments of infantry and the light batteries of five regiments of artillery.

At Chickamauga there will be six regiments of cavalry and the light batteries of five regiments of artillery; at New Orleans eight regiments of infantry; at Tampa seven regiments of infantry, and at Mobile seven regiments of infantry.

The department has so distributed the 22 regiments of infantry at convenient places on the gulf that they will be accessable for transportation to Cuba. Proposals have been invited from steamship companies for chartering vessels to the government for this work.

Since the civil war no such proportion of the army has been mobilized, and the movement itself is the best evidence of the gravity of the situation as looked upon by the President and his advisers. The determination to rendezvous the troops in the south, where they can be acclimated to the conditions of a more tropical climate has been under consideration for some time, but it was not until this time the situation has seemed to warrant the expense.

The heavy batteries of artillery in each of the five regiments mentioned will remain at their present posts. The two new regiments of artillery recently authorized by congress have not yet been recruited to their full strength, and in addition are not well equipped with horses and other necessary requisites of service, and therefore are not included in these orders.

Big Navy Preparations, Also.

Several important and decisive steps in the work of war preparation were taken by the navy department. It was decided to assign the naval reserves of New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Maryland and Michigan to the five auxiliary cruisers to be known as patrol boats. These are the Prairie, Dixie, Yankee, Yosemite and either the Venezuela or Yorktown, which has just been purchased. The department also decided to charter all four of the magnificent American line, the St. Louis, St. Paul, Paris and New York. Negotiations were reopened for the purchase of six war ships and several torpedo boats from Chilian navy department. One of the cruisers is the Chilean O'Higgins, just completed at an English yard and regarded as one of the most formidable of her class afloat.

Assistant Secretary Roosevelt notified Lieutenant Commander Wilcox, of the Michigan Naval Brigade, that all possible would be assigned, as a whole, to the auxiliary cruiser Yosemite, formerly El Sud, of the Morgan line. She will be in the second line of defense, patrolling the north Atlantic coast, from Maine to Maine.

The Michigan boys feel highly complimented owing to the fact that they were the only interior brigade assigned to a vessel on the first call.

Spain is Now for War.

The queen regent has made the following statement: "Rather even the horrors of war rather than tarnish the prestige of the army or an impairment of the rights of the crown."

According to the newspapers of Madrid the Spanish capital is one blaze of patriotic indignation against the United States. Some of the papers assert that the Spanish ministry has sold the nation and declare the granting of an armistice in the face of the demands of the Americans has disgraced Spain before the world. These papers call upon Premier Sagasta to leave Madrid and lead his enthusiastic followers against the weak-knee'd policy of the Sagasta government. They declare that the insults which have been continually heaped upon Spain have reached their culmination in McKinley's message and the action of congress

There is great interest in European governments and commercial circles, over the possibility of privateering in the event of war between the United States and Spain. It is generally recognized that Spain intends to make privateering a conspicuous element of the campaign. The prevalent opinion that the United States will not embark in privateering produces an excellent impression.

The Cuban junta at New York has given out a statement that "the resolutions as they stand, are tantamount to the recognition of the Cuban republic. The declaration is that the people of Cuba are free and independent, while the Cuban people acknowledge allegiance only to the republic of Cuba, which they have established and maintained by force of arms."

Senator Thurston has introduced a bill making permanent annual appropriation of $2,500,000 for the purpose of increasing the efficiency of the National Guard and of $1,000,000 for the improvement of the Naval Reserve.

PRESIDENT SIGNS ULTIMATUM

Spanish Minister Asks for His Passports —Congress Calls for Volunteers.

At 11:24 a. m. Wednesday President McKinley signed the joint resolution passed by congress authorizing immediate armed intervention in Cuba.

An ultimatum was also signed and sent to Spain at once.

Spanish Minister Polo y Bernabe received a copy of the ultimatum. He handed the messenger his reply and with it a request for his passports.

It is said that the ultimatum sent to Spain gives at noon Saturday.

In the House unanimous consent was asked for the passage of a bill to call out volunteers. Unanimous consent was given and it was passed without delay.

It is expected that the answer which will be given by Spain to the President's ultimatum, which will be presented by Minister Woodford, will be the presentation to that diplomat of his passports, and that he will at once take a train for France.

Fully appreciating that Spain will spurn the demand, if she does not immediately retaliate by declaring war on the United States, the President has made all arrangements to begin active naval and military operations the moment the time limit expires. Non-compliance by Spain with the terms of President McKinley's ultimatum will be followed by the dispatch of the North Atlantic and the flying squadrons to Cuba and Porto Rico to oust her from those islands. Under the plan determined upon, Capt. Sampson's vessels will rot only blockade Havana, but will blockade every port of Cuba both on the northern and on the southern coasts, and the flying squadron, under the command of Commodore Schley, will take similar action with reference to the ports of Porto Rico.

NOTES ON THE WAR SITUATION

Massachusetts has voted $500,000 to equip her state militia.

Spain has purchased the Hamburg-American liners Normannia and Columbia.

Cubans at Key West went wild with joy over the passage of the independence resolutions.

Mines are rapidly being laid in Key West harbor and the fortifications about Fort Taylor are being increased.

The New Orleans, formerly the Brazilian cruiser Amazonas, has arrived at New York in company with the San Francisco.

The Alabama, sister ship of the Wisconsin and Illinois, will be launched at the Cramps yard, Philadelphia, on May 18. She is a first-class sea-going battleship.

The U. S. military attache at Vienna, Lieut. J. L. Chamberlain, and the U. S. military attache at St. Petersburg, Lieut. Geo. R. Anderson, have been called home.

A plot of 400 Spaniards in Mexico to make a raid into Texas has been discovered and a number of the leaders arrested. The Mexican border will be guarded by Mexican troops.

U. S. Consul P. C. Hanna has turned his affairs over to the British consul at Porto Rico and gone to Jamaica. There has been much excitement at Porto Rico and all Americans are fleeing from the island.

Gen. Lew Wallace, the famous soldier, diplomat and novelist, who was 71 years old April 10, has formally withdrawn from the race for the U. S. senate from Indiana, and announced that he will enter the army and fight for Cuban independence.

A fire broke out in the cooper shop of the Grasser & Brand brewery, at Toledo, and about $50,000 worth of property was burned, including 20 valuable draught horses. Fully insured.

THE MARKETS.

LIVE STOCK.

	Cattle	Sheep	Lambs	Hogs
New York				
Best grades	$4 75@5 35	$5 00	$6 50	$4 25
Lower grades	3 75@4 50	4 00	4 75	4 00
Chicago				
Best grades	$4 75@5 40	4 75	5 50	3 95
Lower grades	3 50@4 60	3 75	4 90	3 75
Detroit				
Best grades	$4 25@4 50	4 50	5 50	3 75
Lower grades	3 25@4 00	3 50	4 25	3 55
Buffalo				
Best grades	$4 60@4 80	4 90	5 75	3 90
Lower grades	3 90@4 40	4 00	4 75	3 75
Cleveland				
Best grades	$4 00@4 25	4 25	5 25	3 90
Lower grades	3 00@4 00	3 25	4 00	3 70
Cincinnati				
Best grades	$4 45@4 75	4 25	5 35	3 75
Lower grades	3 50@4 40	3 25	4 25	3 60
Pittsburg				
Best grades	$4 85@5 10	4 75	5 75	3 90
Lower grades	3 75@4 75	4 40	4 75	3 75

GRAIN, ETC.

	Wheat, No 2	Corn, No 2 mix	Oats, No 2 white
New York	$1 07@1 07	36 @34	32 @34
Chicago	1 08@1 08	34 @34	28 @29
Detroit	1 02@1 02	33 @33	31 @31½
Toledo	1 00@1 1	31 @31	29 @29
Cincinnati	96 @ 96	32 @32	30 @30½
Cleveland	97 @ 97	31 @31	29 @29
Pittsburg	1 12@1 16	33 @33	30 @31
Buffalo	1 2 @1 2	33 @33	31 @31

*Detroit—May, No. 1 timothy, $2.60 per ton. Potatoes, 60 per bu. Live Poultry, turkeys, 10c per lb; chickens, 7c; ducks, 8c; dressed, strictly fresh, 9c per doz. Butter, dairy, 16c per lb; creamery, 18c.

Washington: An exchange of notes has been made between the European capitals with a view to making strong representations on the Spanish-American situation, with a hope of preventing the war which the action of congress makes almost inevitable. While the Senators as a rule professed to be ignorant of the movement they generally expressed the opinion that the report was based upon actual developments because it is understood that Europe fears that a war over Cuba may involve all Europe. The majority of the Senate is not impressed with the importance of the powers' move.

Serious disturbances occurred at Malaga and Valencia, Spain. At the former place a mob stoned the U. S. consulate, tore from the door the escutcheon bearing the arms of the U. S. and dragged it through the streets. The authorities later dispersed the mob and restored the escutcheon with humble apologies for the outrage. Premier Sagasta also apologized to Minister Woodford.

The British government has declared coal a contraband of war. This will seriously cripple Spanish naval operations in the vicinity of the West Indies or in American waters.

Spring Medicine

The Necessity and the Remedy

A Safeguard of Health, a Saver of Time and Money.

Health and success may depend upon your taking a good Spring Medicine now. Just at the time when the system needs unusual supplies of energy and vitality to adjust itself to the conditions of this trying season, it is weakened and debilitated, because poorly nourished by impure and impoverished blood. Help is found in Hood's Sarsaparilla because this great medicine acts upon the purifying, enrich and vitalize the blood. It promptly expels all spring humors, manifested in boils, pimples, sores and eruptions, tones up the stomach and liver, regulates and sustains the kidneys, cures that tired feeling, and by creating an appetite and giving digestive power, it imparts strength and vigor to the whole body.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Medicine. $1; six for $5. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

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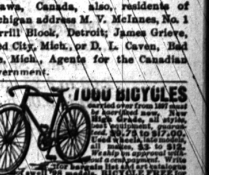

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