IN OUR GREAT STATE.

THE HAPPENINGS IN MICHIGAN BRIEFLY RELATED.

Michigan National Guard Officers Find Physical Examinations Very Severe—New Officers for the First Regiment —Eight New Companies Ordered.

Many M. N. G. Officers Fail to Pass.

The physical examination of officers and surgeons of the Michigan National Guard at Camp Eaton is very severe and many fail to pass. The men to be examined were the surgeons of the regiments, as it was desired that they should assist in the examination of the men. Of the 10 surgeons six passed and four were rejected for physical disability. The latter are Maj. Naughton, of the Fifth; Maj. Harvey, of the Fourth; Maj. Hume, of the Third, and Capt. Bailey, of the Third. Maj. McNaughton is a magnificent specimen of physical manhood and an excellent athlete, but Examining Surgeon Munday would not pass him, on account of his heart. Maj. Harvey has rheumatism; Capt. Bailey, poor eyesight, and Maj. Hume, slight physical defects.

The surgeons who did pass were immediately mustered into the U. S. service. The enlisted surgeons are: Maj. Lawrence D. Knowles, Second infantry; Capt. Andrew P. Biddle, Second independent battalion, of Detroit; Capt. James A. King, Fifth infantry; Capt. Charles D. W. Colby, First infantry; Capt. John L. Burkhart, Second infantry, and Capt. R. R. Owen, First infantry. (There are still five more surgeons needed to fill Michigan's quota, and Gov. Pingree has only 1,025 applicants to choose from.

The officers of the First regiment were the next to come under fire and it proved disastrous to their hopes. Col. Tyrrell and Maj. Howell were the first to fail; then Capt. Snook, Co. F; Capt. Frank J. McNolty, Co. D; First Lieut. Burton C. Hinckley, Co. D; Second Lieut. Chas. M. Fuller, Co. D, were all rejected. The enlisted men were considerably worked up over it and marched to Col. Tyrrell's quarters and publicly demonstrated their sympathy for the officers. Col. Tyrrell and Maj. Howell both made speeches to the men and advised them to do nothing rash that would disgrace the regiment and its officers. They both expressed regret at not being able to accompany the regiment, and hoped that it would bring credit upon itself and the towns which it represents. The speeches brought forth hearty cheers from the boys, and they left in better spirits.

Gov. Pingree poured balm into the wounds of Col. Tyrrell and Maj. Howell by giving the former a commission as major, and giving him charge of organizing the recruits of the eight new companies gathered in various parts of the state. Maj. Howell is given a commission of major of state troops, and is to be detailed as provost marshal of Camp Eaton.

The next regimental officer turned down was Lieut.-Col. Vos, of the Second, who was rejected because of slight physical ailment. He took the result in a manly way and in a speech to his men he told them that it was their first duty to be soldiers and not to allow the absence of their old officers to deter them from enlisting. He was loudly cheered and his speech had a good effect throughout the camp.

The examination of the officers of the Second Independent battalion (Cos. A, B and F, Detroit Light Guard and Co. G, of Monroe) was not as disastrous as to the officers of the old First regiment. Second Lieut. Fred W. Reisig, of Co. G (Monroe), failed to pass on account of defective hearing, the only officer that failed to qualify.

The result of the physical examinations somewhat surprised the members of the First regiment. The twelve companies were examined and out of 1,071 men, 230 failed to pass. Several of the companies lost over 20 men each, while only nine were plucked out of the Lansing company. Nearly all of the men who failed were sent home, and there is a general hustle for recruits.

Michigan's Second Regiment.

Gen. Irish issued a formal order attaching the First Independent battalion (Cos. C, D, E and H of the old Fourth M. N. G.) to the Second regiment M. N. G., thus forming the Second Michigan Volunteer regiment. The officers of the Second regiment are: Col. William T. McGurrin, Grand Rapids; Maj. T. H. Reynolds, Detroit; Maj. B. L. Abbey, Kalamazoo; Maj. W. B. Kalmbach, Grand Rapids; Maj. L. D Knowles, surgeon, Three Rivers; Capt. John L. Burkhart, assistant surgeon, Grand Rapids.

This makes Maj. Reynolds, of Detroit, the senior major, and he will be entitled to the right of the line. The line officers of the regiment went before the examining board and nearly all failed to pass. They are Capt. Wm. M. Hatch, Company D, (Battle Creek), whose vision is very poor; Capt. Joseph J. Nolan, Company C, (Kalamazoo); Capt. Ed. Rode and First Lieut. Max. A. Kean, Co. C, (Scott Guards of Detroit). The latter is minus several front teeth, which was marked against him, but as he passed an otherwise excellent examination, his case may be reconsidered. Capt. Rode had rheumatism and is over the weight limit.

Organization of Eight New Companies.

The state military board has decided to allow the following towns to make the additional eight companies necessary to fill out Michigan's quota of volunteers: Benton Harbor, Traverse City, Ionia, Mt. Clemens, Three Rivers and Allegan, one company; Sons of Veterans, two companies, and the Detroit Light Guard an additional company. They are ordered to organize immediately and await orders. They will not go to Island Lake until one regiment has been mustered and sent away to one of the camps of instruction.

Webb Gets an Appointment.

Ex-Lieut.-Col. Merrell E. Webb, of the old Fourth infantry, of Detroit, who made such a hard fight against Capt. Lothrop to be elected colonel of the Fourth infantry, has been commissioned major in the recruiting service. When Gov. Pingree disorganized the Fourth infantry, Lieut.-Col. Webb joined Co. G, of Monroe, as a private, and a few weeks later he was promoted to first sergeant.

The first pay day in Camp Eaton saw $60,000 distributed among the boys

Michigan's First Regiment.

Adjt.-Gen. Irish has issued a special order consolidating the Second Independent battalion, which is composed of Cos. A, B and F, Detroit Light Guard and Co. G of Monroe, with the First regiment, Michigan National Guard, making it 12 companies, forming the First Michigan Volunteers. Capt. Gardener has been commissioned colonel, Lieut.-Col. Fred Shubel, Jr., of Lansing, will be retained as lieutenant-colonel and as the regiment is entitled to three majors, the order commissions Maj. Henry L. Hunt, of Jackson, major first battalion; Capt. Chas. W. Harrah, of Detroit, major second battalion and Capt. John P. Kirk, of Ypsilanti, major third battalion. The other staff officers are: Maj. Wm. B. Watts, of Jackson, surgeon; Capt. Andrew P. Biddle, of Detroit, assistant surgeon; Capt. E. W. White, of Jackson, chaplain; First Lieut. Duggar, adjutant. The latter is sergeant-major of the Nineteenth infantry, U. S. A., stationed at Sheridan and was highly recommended by Col. Gardener.

The promotion of the line officers to field officers left a good many vacancies in some of the companies which were filled by election.

It is announced that the troops will leave Camp Eaton as soon as the regiments are mustered and equipped. They will probably go to Chickamauga where they will rendezvous, and other regiments will follow as rapidly as possible.

Co. A (Ann Arbor), First infantry, Capt. Rose Kruger, had the honor of being the first company mustered in, and the soldier boys were given a rousing reception as they lined up to take the oath of allegiance to their country Co. B (Adrian), Capt. James M. Holloway, was next mustered in and then followed Co. C (Tecumseh), Capt. Thos. R. Kyle; Co. D (Jackson), Capt. Cyrus F Smith; Co. E (Lansing), Capt. Robt. J. Craig; Co. F (Mason), Capt. George P. Griffin; Co. I (Ypsilanti), Capt. Frank B. McKrand; Co. H (Jackson), Capt. Benj. O. Newell.

The companies of the Second Independent battalion (Detroit Light Guard), that were attached to the First regiment have had a letter changed. Co. A will now be known as L, Co. B as K, Co. F as J, and Co. G, of Monroe, as M. They were mustered in as follows: Co. I, (Detroit), Capt. Duncan Henderson; Co. K (Detroit), Capt. W. H. Sink; Co. L, (Detroit), Capt. Chas. S. Baxter; Co. M (Monroe), Capt. John M. Gutman.

Michigan Loyal Legion.

Grand Rapids gave the Michigan commandery of the Loyal Legion a patriotic reception and the sessions were thoroughly enjoyed. The annual banquet was largely attended and the hall was elaborately decorated with patriotic emblems. Col. Henry M. Duffield, the retiring commander, presided. Officers elected: Commander, Claudius B. Grant, of Lansing; senior vice commander, James C. Sterling, of Detroit; junior vice, Orrin Bump, of Bay City; recorder, F. W. Swift, of Detroit; register, Charles L. Williams, of Detroit; chancellor, James Rhines, of Detroit; treasurer, H. H. Chamberlin, of Detroit; chaplain L. A. Arthur, of Detroit.

MICHIGAN NEWS ITEMS.

The second ward school house at Cadillac was destroyed by fire. Loss $9,000.

The outlook is now favorable for the proposed electric road between Flint and Fenton.

The farm house of A. A. Peck, of Emmett township, Calhoun county, burned with contents. Loss $2,000.

St. Clair now has pure water, the intake pipe of the waterworks having been extended 1,000 feet further out into the river.

The United States land office at Grayling is to be consolidated with the office at Marquette, because of lack of business at the former.

Frank H. Winston shot and killed himself at his home at Bay City. He had had some trouble with his wife, and first tried to shoot her.

Gov. Pingree received a telegram from Alger requesting that two regiments be mustered in as soon as possible and sent to Chickamauga.

The Agricultural college boys failed to turn out a full company for the volunteers, only 46 responding to the call for enlistment. That settled the chance of the college being represented.

The residence of J. Arnold, six miles northwest of Clare, was destroyed by fire with most of the contents. The family was away from home at the time.

Schremser's famous Fourth regiment band, of Detroit, was mustered out of service owing to the division of the old Fourth regiment. There was much sorrow among both band men and soldiers as the musicians left the camp. Schremser was offered the leadership of the First Volunteer's band, but declined.

Gov. Pingree has appointed Dr. C. B. Nancrede, dean of the medical faculty of the University of Michigan as surgeon of the Third infantry with the rank of major. Dr. J. A. King, of Manistee, has been decided on as a surgeon and rank as major of the Fifth Infantry and Dr. Robb, of Calumet, will be assistant surgeon of the Fifth and rank as lieutenant.

More new Michigan postmasters: Chenningston, Sanilac county, Jos. Howard; Thompsonville, Benzie county, I. J. Quick; Millard, Alexander Magill; Sturgis, Erastus T. Parker; Kendall, Van Buren county, John W. Deuel; Allegan, E. C. Reid; Grand Ledge, John W. Fitzgerald; Three Rivers, Frank D. Watson; Whitehall, J. H. Williams; Geauga, Mackinac county, Alfred A Corp.

One of the big dry kilns of the Ludington, Wells & Van Schaick Co.'s lumber plant at Menominee, which was filled with high grade lumber, burned, entailing a loss of about $2,000.

The annual convention of the Michigan Equal Suffrage association was held at Bay City. The program was interesting and enjoyable. The following officers were elected: President, Mrs. Mary S. Knaggs, of Bay City; vice president, Mrs. Perlina Sizer Davis, of Detroit; recording secretary, Miss Edith E. Hall, of Flat Rock; treasurer, Mrs. Emily B. Ketchum, of Grand Rapids; auditors, Mrs. Lois Avery, of Ann Arbor, and Mrs. Lila E. Bliss, of Coleman.

Clarence Dutcher, aged 56, was struck by lightning and instantly killed at Bentley. He was a veteran of the civil war.

WILL OCCUPY CUBA.

60,000 TROOPS TO BE LANDED AT ONCE.

President McKinley and His Advisers Decide That Havana Must be Taken at Once—Hope to Drive Spanish Out by the Middle of June.

Washington: Gen. Miles says positively that he will have 66,000 troops in Cuba within 10 days. This army of invasion will consist of 16,000 soldiers of the regular U. S. army and 50,000 of the volunteers being mustered in from the several states.

President McKinley, Secretaries Alger and Long and their advisers have become convinced that this nation must now take aggressive action all along the line. The bugbear of the yellow fever scourge is to be ignored and the Spaniards are to be ejected from Cuba before midsummer, if American soldiers can drive them out. Next week the permanent army of occupation will be established in Cuba and volunteer regiments will be hurrying forward to reinforce it from nearly every state east of the Rocky mountains. By the same time the volunteers and regulars west of the great divide will be embarked on transports and fairly started on their voyage of 3,500 miles to establish American provisional government in the Philippines.

The first division of regulars, aggregating 15,000 men, and a regiment of Cubans which has been organized, armed and drilled at Key West, will be landed in Cuba as speedily as they can be transported to a point within 100 miles of the gulf coast cities. This force will at once establish an entrenched camp, fully fortified, to be used as the base of operations for the land attack on Havana. The transport vessels, as rapidly as they are emptied, will be sent back to be refilled with volunteer regiments ordered as reinforcements to the regulars, the latter beginning active operations in the field as soon as they are relieved of the duty of holding the established base.

Within 10 days after the first landing it is expected that the transports will complete a third round trip, and the volunteer division, which has in the meantime held the base, will evaluate it on the arrival of the relief, and advance in support of the first regular division. This process will be repeated until at least two volunteer army corps of 25,000 men each have been successively established in Cuba, with a supporting force of 50,000 volunteers more on the southern coast of the U. S. less than 24 hours away.

The volunteer regiments to compose the force will be selected from among those most prompt to muster. State organizations which are earliest accepted by the United States will be rewarded with the most active duty, except in a few instances.

Gen. Wade Hampton, together will command the regulars and Major-Gens. Lee and Wade will lead the two divisions of volunteers. It is believed this force will insure the speedy downfall of Havana and assure the complete surrender of Spanish forces in the island before the rainy season fully sets in. The statement is made on authority that ships enough to convey the whole expedition, their equipage and subsistence, already await the orders of the government.

Chickamauga: The entire force of U. S. regulars stationed at Camp Thomas, Chickamauga park, has been ordered to the front. The First and Tenth cavalry go to New Orleans to embark for Cuba, the Second cavalry to Mobile, the Third and Sixth to Tampa. The entire infantry force is ordered to Tampa.

Washington: Maj.-Gen. Miles and his entire staff have gone to Tampa to superintend the embarkation of the army of invasion, and will accompany the army. Gen. Miles said: "The campaign will be pushed with all possible speed and the war brought to a termination in the shortest possible time."

Gen. Nunez, of the Cuban army, has returned from a conference with the insurgent leaders and Gen. Miles is assured that the insurgent forces under Gen. Gomez will operate under Miles' direct orders.

Supplies and Troops for Dewey.

Troops and supplies will be sent at once to assist acting Rear Admiral Dewey in holding the Philippines. If the original program is adhered to the volunteers to be sent will include two regiments of infantry and two batteries of heavy artillery from California, one regiment of infantry from Oregon, one from Washington, and one battalion of infantry and Senator Shoup's troop of riflemen from Idaho. In addition to these volunteers the war department has about 5,000 available regulars on the coast which will also be sent. The California naval militia is anxious to go and will probably be accepted.

The cruiser Charleston has a crew of 287 men and can accommodate the marines and are to be sent to reinforce Dewey's naval forces. Orders were given for the Charleston at Mare Island to rush her stores and provisions on board and have her ready to proceed to Manila as a convoy for the transports.

The war department hurried together an exceptionally large stock of ammunition to go forward to replenish the ammunition of Dewey's fleet. The quartermaster general of California is promptly engaged the necessary transports for 10,000 men and the supplies, all the splendid fast vessels of the Panama and Pacific mail ship lines having been placed at the disposal of the United States.

Revolutionary outbreaks and bread riots in Spain have caused eight provinces besides Madrid to be placed under martial law.

Under the naval bounty law the men of the fleet under Admiral Dewey will be entitled to about $187,000 for the destruction of the Spanish fleet at Manila. This will be divided about as follows: Olympia, $45,000; Baltimore, $40,000; Boston, $25,000; Raleigh, $22,000; Concord, $20,000; Petrel, $12,000; McCulloch, $9,000. To the commander of each single vessel there will go one-tenth of the amount assigned to be distributed to that vessel and the remainder is distributed among the other officers and men in proportion to their rates of pay on the day upon which the engagement was fought.

VOLUNTEERS ORDERED SOUTH

Ordered to Concentrate at Chickamauga, Washington and Coast Cities.

The war department has issued an order for the concentration of the volunteer army being mustered in from the various states. The order taken in connection with the extensive preparations being made by the quartermaster and commissary departments is a practical corroboration of the semi-official reports that 50,000 or 60,000 troops are to be landed on Cuba at once.

The first regiments raised in each state mustered in and found ready for service are to be sent to Chickamauga to be "licked into shape," and thence sent to Tampa and other gulf ports, including Mobile, New Orleans and Galveston, preparatory to embarking for Cuba. The second division of regiments go to Washington, where they are to form a reserve, ready to reinforce the Cuban army at any moment, to man the coast defenses, or for other purposes. The third division is to remain for the present in the states in which the organizations are mustered, subject to call for duty in the Philippines or for general reserve purposes. Possibly eight more would be called upon to leave their native states.

Ohio will send to Chickamauga three regiments of infantry, three batteries of light artillery and eight troops of cavalry; to Washington, one regiment of infantry and one light battery; in reserve at Camp Bushnell, four regiments of infantry.

Michigan will send to Chickamauga two regiments of infantry; to Washington, one regiment of infantry; in reserve at Camp Eaton, one regiment of infantry.

Later—The First Michigan Volunteers have been ordered to Tampa at once instead of to Chickamauga.

The total number of volunteers to be concentrated at Chickamauga will be 36 regiments of infantry, one regiment and nine troops of cavalry, and six batteries—five light, one heavy—of artillery. At San Francisco four regiments and one battalion of infantry, one troop of cavalry, and four batteries of heavy artillery. At San Antonio, Texas, one regiment of infantry and nine troops of cavalry. At New Orleans three regiments of infantry. At Mobile one regiment of infantry. At Tampa, Fla., one regiment of infantry. As soon as the regulars embark for Cuba the volunteers concentrated at Chickamauga will move to Tampa, Mobile and New Orleans, and all those mentioned above will follow the regulars into Cuba, with the exception of those at San Francisco which are intended for service in the Philippines.

At Washington, D. C., will be concentrated the second division of the volunteer army of Cuban invasion which will consist of 25 regiments and two battalions of infantry, one troop of cavalry and three batteries of light artillery.

The reserve and coast defense forces to be held in the various state camps until needed elsewhere will consist of 22 regiments of infantry, one regiment and five troops of cavalry, seven heavy and five light batteries of artillery.

Honor for Dewey and His Men.

The President and congress, in behalf of the American people, have paid a fitting tribute to the heroism of Commodore Dewey and his officers and men, for the magnificent and unparalleled victory in Manila bay. President McKinley sent a message to congress setting forth the principal facts relating to the achievement and recommended that a vote of thanks be extended by congress to Commodore Dewey and the gallant officers and men of his fleet.

Without a word of debate and without a dissenting voice the Senate agreed to a resolution carrying into effect the recommendation of the President. A bill was then presented increasing the number of rear admirals in the navy from six to seven, in order that the President might nominate Commodore Dewey to the highest position in the navy within his gift, and that too, was passed without dissent. In addition a joint resolution was unanimously agreed to directing the secretary of the navy to present to Commodore Dewey a sword of honor, and to have struck, in commemoration of the battle of Manila, a bronze medal for each of the officers and men who participated in the gallant fight. The resolution appropriates $10,000 to enable the secretary to carry its provisions into effect.

The House also promptly concurred in the President's recommendation and passed the bill creating an additional rear-admiral of the navy.

Spanish Monarchy in Danger.

All Spain is in an uproar and revolution is in the air. The people are defying the troops and the royal family is on the point of flight. The mobs cry "Down with Moret and Bermejo." The Weylerite leaders are discussing ways and means for bringing the Cuban butcher into power. Surprise, disappointment and indignation have been aroused at Madrid by the tremendous destruction done by the American fleet at Manila. Owing to the excited condition of the populace martial law has been proclaimed at Madrid.

Rioting and bloodshed are reported at Barcelona and Valencia. There is the utmost excitement throughout the kingdom and a revolution is imminent. Madrid is an armed camp and the queen regent and the boy king have completed all preparations for flight. While the Carlists are active, it is believed, nevertheless, that the dictatorship of Weyler may be the outcome of the crisis. During the demonstrations at Madrid the soldiery at the barracks were only prevented from joining the howling personal pleadings of the officers. Many officers mingled with the mob inciting them to attack the residences of ministers. The republicans were even more busy than the officers in urging on the crowd and shouting "Down with the queen regent."

In the Spanish parliament the wildest excitement of 20 years reigned when the Manila disaster was discussed. There were numerous scenes while Premier Sagasta was speaking, the Republicans and Carlists hurling insulting and abominable epithets at him. Senor Salmeron criticised the action of the crown in the crisis and declared that the monarchical government was solely responsible for the present situation. He said, "We expend millions to maintain the monarchy, but have not enough to buy ironclads. Whoever will destroy the existing regime will be a great patriot."

DEWEY'S REPORT.

UTTERLY DESTROYED SPAIN'S FLEET AT MANILA.

None of the U. S. Warships Badly Damaged not an American Sailor Killed and Only Eight Slightly Wounded—Manila is at His Mercy.

Just one week from the day the great battle at Manila bay was fought the first official report of the glorious American victory was received from the Commodore Dewey, the latest naval hero. The report was carried from Manila to Hong Kong by the U. S. dispatch boat McCulloch and then transmitted to the navy department at Washington. The distance from Manila to Hong Kong prevented an earlier report being received from Dewey. The portion of the first report made public by the navy department is as follows:

Manila: Squadron arrived at Manila at daybreak. Immediately engaged the enemy and destroyed the following Spanish vessels: Reina Christina, Don Antonio de Ulloa, Isla de Luzon, Isla de Cuba, General Lezo, Marquis de Duero, Velasco, Isla de Mindanao, a transport, and a water battery at Cavite. The squadron is uninjured, and only a few men are slightly wounded. Only means of telegraphing is to American consul at Hong Kong. I shall communicate with him.

A second report given is out is as follows:

Cavite: I have taken possession of the naval station at Cavite, Philippine Islands, and destroyed its fortifications. Have destroyed fortifications at the bay entrance (corregidore islands), paroling the garrison. I control the bay completely and can take the city at any time. The squadron in excellent health and spirits. I have had one man not fully known, but very heavy; 150 killed, including the captain of the Reina Christina. I am assisting in protecting the Spanish sick and wounded. Two hundred and fifty sick and wounded in hospital within our lines. Much excitement in Manila. Will protect foreign residents.

These reports, although brief and lacking in details, caused the most intense enthusiasm in government circles at Washington. The destruction of ten warships, and the silencing of a score of shore batteries without the loss of a ship or a man, is a feat so stupendous that the most experienced naval officers could hardly believe their eyes when they read Dewey's terse and graphic message. No such victory is to be found in history for this remarkable accomplishment, and to Dewey's credit is placed the first demonstration of the terrible effectiveness of the modern warship manned by brave men and commanded by cool and skillful officers.

The Spanish surrendered everything they had left to surrender outside of Manila. Admiral Montejo fled to Manila with the rest of his staff and such officers as had not been killed. Admiral Dewey sent his marines ashore to capture Cavite, and then cut the cable so that the Spaniards could not summon succor. And when all noses had been counted, not a man was missed from the fighting fleet, though the chief engineer on the McCulloch had died from heart disease, an attack brought on by excitement. Some estimates place the number of Spanish wounded during the engagement at 500 men.

Commodore Dewey's orders were to capture or destroy the Spanish fleet and never were instructions executed in so complete a fashion. At the end of seven hours there was absolutely nothing left of the Spanish fleet but charred relics. Only the cruiser Baltimore had suffered in any way from the fire of the enemy. A shot which struck her exploded some ammunition near one of her guns and slightly injured eight of the crew. The Olympia was struck five times about her upper works and several shots passed dangerously close to Commodore Dewey, but little or no damage was done. The whaleboat of the Raleigh was smashed, although the six Krupp guns on the esplanade at Manila were fired continuously during the engagement. Commodore Dewey did not reply to them, and the battery afterward hoisted a white flag in token of surrender.

The terms of capitulation were still unsettled when the McCulloch left Manila, and it was said that Commodore Dewey feared rioting upon the part of the foreigners if he attempted a bombardment of the remaining fortifications at Manila. The forts at the entrance of the bay were dismantled after they had surrendered. It is said the American commodore ordered the cable to be cut because the Spaniards refused to permit him to use it pending the complete surrender of the city and also to prevent foreign governments from ordering their consuls to protest against the bombardment or blockade of Manila.

The Nation's Gratitude to Dewey

The reply sent by Secretary of the Navy Long to Commodore Dewey was as follows:

Dewey, Manila.—The President, in the name of the American people, thanks you and your officers and men for your splendid achievement and overwhelming victory. The President has appointed you acting admiral, and will recommend a vote of thanks to you by congress. LONG.

Later, but unconfirmed, reports state that the Spanish have evacuated Manila and that Dewey has taken possession. The Spanish troops are said to have all their arms, ammunition and stores.

The state of Michigan has $150,000 of war bonds to sell, and already citizens have sent in applications aggregating $450,000. These range from $150,000 down to $100. The small bidders are being accommodated, but the rule follows will have to wait, it being the purpose to make the distribution as popular as possible. The bonds will not be ready for delivery before June 1.

The monitor Puritan had a narrow escape from being sent to the bottom by treachery off Matanzas. A watchful turret boy discovered a man boring a hole in the bulkhead of the magazine. He had a bundle of waste saturated with turpentine which he intended to ignite and throw into the magazine. The boy gave the alarm and the villain was captured red-handed and was hurriedly placed in double irons and locked up, before the rest of the crew learned of the attempt to blow them up. The fellow was Carlos Fernandez, a Spaniard who has been in the navy four years. He was quartermaster's mate and was

SURPRISED BY SPANISH FLEET

Turning Back and Making for Cadiz Instead of Sailing for Porto Rico.

Washington: The navy department has received word from the naval attache at London that the Cape Verde Spanish fleet is now at Cadiz, Spain. It is hard to tell whether the naval officials were relieved or disappointed by the news. The safety of the oregon from attack is now completely assured and the way is clear for military preparations in Cuba without running the risk of having the occupying army's line of communications cut off. On the other hand it is believed that no enduring peace can be secured until the Spanish navy has been destroyed, and it now appears that to do this our sailors must make up their minds to go after the Spaniards, a task very much more difficult than that of meeting them near our own shores.

Admiral Sampson's job of taking Porto Rico can now be accomplished with comparative ease and now that it is definitely ascertained that the Spanish war vessels are on the other side of the Atlantic, and could not cross within 10 or 12 days' time, this government will strike vigorously and from which Spain will be unable to recover.

In the first place San Juan is to be taken. This will not be a difficult matter for the powerful vessels in Sampson's squadron. When the batteries have been reduced some of the vessels in Admiral Sampson's fleet will be left to harass the Spaniards, if they attempt to remount their big guns. With the other vessels he will return to Havana, and in due time 60,000 or more regular and volunteer troops will have been landed in Cuba. Blanco will be called upon to surrender Havana, under penalty of having the city shelled. He will, of course, send a defiant answer. The forts at Morro and Santa Clara and other fortifications will then be bombarded and reduced, and if Blanco still refuses to yield Havana will be shelled by our fleet, while the American troops and the insurgents will attack from the rear.

This is the plan outlined by a prominent army officer and he is confident that Havana will be taken before June. The disabled Spanish fleet crosses the Atlantic to Blanco's relief Sampson, reinforced by Capt. Schley and his flying squadron as well as the magnificent battleship Oregon, the Marietta and the Nichtheroy will meet and destroy before they can reach Porto Rico. In the minds of naval officers there is not the slightest doubt of the outcome of such a battle royal on the high seas.

Shake Into Your Shoes.

Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It cures painful, swollen, smarting feet and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Allen's Foot-Ease makes tight-fitting or new shoes feel easy. It is a certain cure for sweating, callous and hot, tired, nervous, aching feet. Try it today. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores. By mail for 25c. in stamps. Trial package FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

If a man could only see himself as others see him he wouldn't say a word about it.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away

To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic full of life, nerve and vigor, take NoTo-Bac, the wonder-worker that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c. or $1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample FREE. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

No man can get rich loafing around stores and saloons.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets.

Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever 10c. 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money

A thirsty man will catch at a straw.

MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

Ex-Comptroller Charles Glaser, of Bay City, committed suicide at his home by shooting himself through the heart. He was under indictment for embezzlement of city funds and forgery, of orders.

Parke, Davis & Co., of Detroit, have established at the University of Michigan a fellowship of $500 for research in chemistry. The work of the incumbent will be under the direction of Professor P. C. Freer.

Major Harrah, of the First Volunteers, formerly of the Detroit Light Guard, has been presented by the companies which comprised the latter, with a fine sorrel Kentucky -bred saddle horse, blanket, saddle, bridle, spurs, saber and gauntlets.

New Michigan postoffices established: Johnstown, Ionia county, Frank Keech, postmaster; Otto, Sanilac county, Malinda J. Van Camp, postmistress; Uno, Delta county, Amherst H. Dickison, postmaster; Mercenia county, Wm. Wilson, postmaster; Pentam, Lenawee county, Elmer E. Putnam, postmaster.

Capt. Vernou, formerly army inspecting officer of the M. N. G., opened a recruiting office in Grand Rapids. He desires 750 men to fill out the complement of the Nineteenth U. S. infantry, stationed at Mobile, Ala. Lieut. Winston, of the same regiment, is at Saginaw, Bay City, Lansing and Kalamazoo will be called upon.

THE MARKETS.

LIVE STOCK.

	Cattle	Sheep	Lambs	Hogs
New York—				
Best grades	$5 00@5 30	$4 75	$5 50	$4 00
Lower grades	3 35@4 75	3 50	4 25	4 25
Chicago—				
Best grades	4 85@5 25	4 25	4 65	4 20
Lower grades	3 50@4 75	3 25	4 00	4 00
Detroit—				
Best grades	4 25@4 75	4 25	4 75	4 05
Lower grades	3 00@4 00	3 25	4 25	3 85
Buffalo—				
Best grades	4 00@4 40	4 25	4 90	4 30
Lower grades	3 25@3 85	3 50	4 25	4 10
Cleveland—				
Best grades	4 00@4 25	4 00	4 50	4 15
Lower grades	3 00@3 85	3 00	4 00	3 95
Cincinnati—				
Best grades	4 00@4 75	4 00	4 75	4 15
Lower grades	3 25@4 25	3 25	4 00	3 95
Pittsburg—				
Best grades	4 75@5 10	4 25	4 90	4 25
Lower grades	3 50@4 50	3 50	4 25	4 00

GRAIN, ETC.

	Wheat, No 2 red	Corn, No 2 mix	Oats No 2 white
New York	81 @81 45	40 @40¼	37@37½
Chicago	1 @1	34@34¼	34@34
*Detroit	1 33 @1 33	35@35¼	32@32¾
Toledo	1 35@1 35	35@35	34@34
Cincinnati	1 18@1 18	38 @38¼	31 @31½
Cleveland	1 2@1 20	36 @36	32@32¼
Pittsburg	1 30@1 30	37@37	33@33
Buffalo	1 3@1 31	37 @37	35@35

*Detroit—Hay, No 1 timothy, $8.75 per ton. Potatoes, 90c per bu. Live poultry, turkeys, 10c per lb; chickens, 8½; ducks, 8c. Eggs, strictly fresh, 10c per doz. Butter, dairy, 14½c per lb; creamery 18c.

The capture of the Spanish steamer Argonata by the gunboat Nashville off the southern coast of Cuba proves to have been most valuable. The Argonata carried a large quantity of ammunition and arms besides important mail for Gen. Blanco. Besides there were on board a Spanish colonel—Col. Vicente de Cortijo, of the Third Spanish cavalry, with 18 other army officers and a number of transports of the colonel is a brother-in-law of Lieut.-Gen. Valerino Weyler, the famous "butcher," the former governor-general of Cuba. His captors are immeasurably elated.

Vienna dispatches state that the resignation of the regency of Queen Maria Christina is being seriously considered by the members of the imperial family of Austria with a view of averting an anti-dynastic movement and saving the throne to the young king of Spain. An exchange of ideas on the subject is going on between the queen regent and her Austrian family. It is generally believed at Vienna, however, that the Spanish dynasty is nearing the end.

A special dispatch from Brussels says a high Spanish diplomat there declares that Spain is practically in a state of revolution. The end of the regency has begun.

SURPRISED BY SPANISH FLEET

Bad Eruptions

Sores Broke Out and Discharged but Hood's Cured.

"My son had eruptions and sores on his face which continued to grow worse in spite of medicines. The sores discharged a great deal. A friend whose children had been cured of a similar trouble by Hood's Sarsaparilla advised me to try it. I began giving the boy this medicine and he was soon feeling better. He kept on taking it until he was entirely cured and he has never been bothered with eruptions since." MRS. EVA DOLBEARE, Horton, Ill.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

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

Hood's Pills are the best after dinner pills, aid digestion. 25c.

If Eve hadn't been forbidden to eat that apple the chances are it wouldn't have happened.

War with Spain.

As war with Spain has broken out the officials seem to think that all that will be needed is warships, torpedo boats and other instruments of destruction. But really what will be needed, more than anything else is a good supply of "5 DROPS" (manufactured by the Swanson Rheumatic Cure Co., 167 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.), to knock out the Rheumatism which is sure to grip our soldiers and sailors in the miasmatic climate of Cuba and the surroundings, where the war will be waged. The truth is that something to heal and cure is precisely what is needed right now in the desolated "Queen of the Antilles." Those 20,000 reconcentrados reported sick and dying by Spanish Generals need provisions, it is true, but they need good medicines fully as much. If Miss Barton, the good lady who has charge of the Red Cross relief work, was supplied with "5 DROPS" to the couple by their agency, save many a sick Cuban. These miraculous "5 DROPS" conquer many of the worst diseases that afflict ailing humanity, such as Rheumatism, Neuralgia, the excruciating Sciatica and the other diseases for which it is recommended. The War Department should see that there is an abundant supply of "5 DROPS" in the medicine chests.

If a man thinks life isn't worth living he can very easily find a way to give it up.

BAD BREATH

Cascarets

CANDY CATHARTIC

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. 318

NO-TO-BAC Guaranteed to cure tobacco habit. 50c. and $1. All druggists or sent by mail. Booklet free. Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

WOMEN AGENTS Wanted in every city and state; smart women make from $3 to $5 a week selling our corsets. Finest goods, largest commissions; express prepaid. Write us for descriptive catalogue. The Gilbert Manufacturing Co., New Haven, Conn., Box 442.

HIGH-GRADE

Bicycle Free!

Agents wanted. Any man, woman or child can have one. Send for catalogue, terms to get it, including 3-cent stamp. Grimes & Worthington, 263 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Baker's Chocolate,

Established 1780.

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.

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