









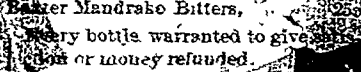
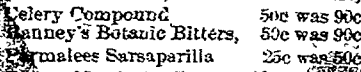
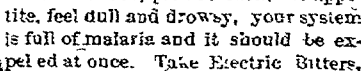
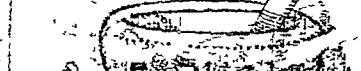
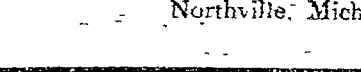
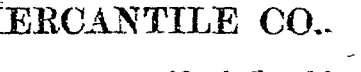
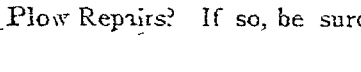
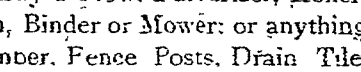
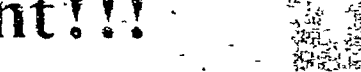
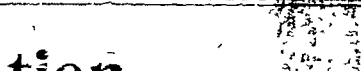
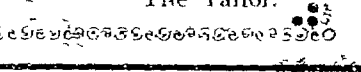
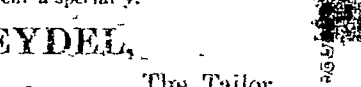
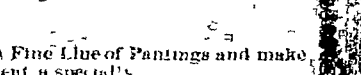
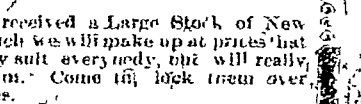








## Them!





SEN THE LAKES.

MICHIGAN NEWS BRIEFLY TOLD FOR MICHIGANDERS.

Grand Lodge of Michigan Knights of Pythias and the Grand Temple of the B'nai B'rith in Detroit.

The grand lodge of the Knights of Pythias of Michigan met in their anticipated contest for grand chancellor.

The contest was a close one, but the grand lodge of the Knights of Pythias was elected.

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Warrant issued for Henry Randt and Mathias Burger, two Warren saloonkeepers, charged with running a liquor house, furnished by boardman lying outside the village, contrary to law.

The tag, owned by the Monominee River, Sigsbee Co., burned at her dock at Menominee. The origin of the fire is unknown. Part of the dock and 20 cords of wood were also destroyed.

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THE 55TH CONGRESS AT WORK

SENATE, 10th day. Senator Tillman, of South Carolina, introduced a resolution to bring Everett R. Chapman before the Senate for this alleged contempt in refusing to testify before the sugar investigating committee in 1894.

Mr. Tillman relieved the discussion of the technical and legal phase it was assuming by declaring that certain prominent newspaper correspondents had over their own signs.

Three declared that at least three Senators had made big money by specializing in sugar on their advance knowledge of what the finance committee would report on the tariff bill.

"We can't say," said Mr. Tillman, "make those men who have made these charges say where they got the information or we can punish them for contempt. We can call on Harney and the sugar trust grandees and make them answer or put them in jail for contempt. Either investigate so as to find the truth and punish the criminal, or hush." The Allen resolution was referred to the committee on judiciary.

Mr. Gallinger started a tariff debate by calling attention to the enormous imports of wool in anticipation of the new tariff law. Under such circumstances, he said it was to be hoped a partisan feeling could be put aside and a united effort made toward securing early action.

Some sharp exchanges on party lines were indulged in, but no action was taken. House. The Indiana appropriation bill was agreed to with the exception of one amendment.

Mr. Simpson, of Kansas, renewed his attack upon Speaker Reed for his postponing the appointment of committees, but was sat down upon rather severely.

SENATE, 11th day. The following message was received from the President: "To the Senate and House of Representatives—Official information from our consuls in Cuba establishes the fact that a large number of American citizens in the island are in a state of destitution, suffering from want of food and medicine. The agricultural classes have been forced from their farms into the nearest towns, where they are without work or money. The local authorities of the towns are unable to relieve the needs of their own people and are altogether powerless to help our citizens. The latest report of Consul-General Lee estimates 600 to 800 Americans are without means of support. I recommend that congress make an appropriation of not less than \$50,000 to be immediately available for use under the direction of the secretary of state, part of the sum to be used for the transportation of American citizens who desiring to return to the United States are without means to do so."

Following the reading of the message Mr. Davis, of Minnesota, chairman of the committee on foreign relations, introduced a resolution previously introduced by Mr. Gallinger, which was according to the President's recommendation Mr. Davis asked for immediate consideration of the resolution and there was no objection.

The only speech made was that of Mr. Gallinger, who said that if the United States would mind that the Cubans and Americans be released from their bondage in the towns they could secure food in plenty. The resolution was then put on its passage, and with a division it passed unanimously.

The Morgan resolution to recognize the Cuban belligerents came up as unfinished business and Mr. Morgan was about to call for a vote on the motion to refer it to the committee on foreign relations, when Mr. Wellington, Republican of Maryland, began a vigorous speech against the resolution.

Messrs Stewart, of Nevada, and Daniel, of Virginia, replied and the latter aroused the enthusiasm of the crowded galleries by his plea for the Cubans.

Hot!—When the President's message and the resolution passed by the Senate reached the House Mr. Hitt, of Illinois asked for the immediate consideration of a bill to appropriate \$50,000 for the relief of destitute Americans in Cuba, but Mr. Bailey, of Texas said that he must object unless an amendment embodying Senator Morgan's resolution for recognition of the insurgents be added. Mr. Dingley objected to the amendment on the ground that the President's message presents a business question which they do not wish to complicate. Mr. Bailey then objected to the Senate appropriation resolution and it went over.

SENATE, 12th day. The galleries were again crowded to hear the Cuban debate which was opened by Mr. Mason, of Illinois, in favor of the Morgan recognition resolution. He pictured in fervid terms the distress in Cuba, dwelling particularly on the starving condition of 500 United States citizens, as reported by the President, and called upon the Senate to throw off its lethargy and pass the Morgan resolution.

"What we should do is to give to Cuba what Lafayette gave to Washington. We are told that we will have war with Spain if we recognize the Cuban patriots. Mr. President no one fears war; but to keep our promises with Cuba and protect her means war, let it come. If to protect against the barbarity of violence and children means war, let it come. If to defend the honest daughter of brave patriots means war, let it come. Let it come, in the name of God let it come and come quickly, and the island of Cuba, under the providence of God, shall be free."

Mr. Hoar, of Massachusetts, in his usual calm and dignified style took occasion to deride buncombe appeals to constituents and bragadoos as to our national strength. Senators Gallinger and Hawley also spoke; the former for the resolution and the latter urging that the United States should not rush into war while our coast defenses are manifestly inadequate.

Mr. Barrows, of Michigan, was recognized for a speech, but postponed it for the day. HOUSE, 11th day. No session.

W. T. Boswell and his wife, living near Smiths Lake, Minn., were murdered with an ax and robbed of \$400.

BRIGHTER FOR CUBA.

UNCLE SAM MAY GRANT HER BELLIGERENT RIGHTS.

Big Meeting of Sympathizers at Washington—President Asks for Relief for Starving Americans in Cuba—Congress Preparing to Take Action.

United States to Help Cuba. Washington, Cuba has simply taken possession of the capital body and bones and but little else, can be heard on the streets, on in fact, anywhere else.

The interests culminated in a mass meeting held at the Columbia opera house, at which startling charges were made against the state department under the Cleveland administration, showing conclusively that the government was playing directly into the hands of Spain.

Surprise and indignation was aroused by the reading of samples letters written by the state department under Mr. Cleveland to American consuls in Cuba, and signed by Assistant Secretary Rockhill.

"I advise you to make your reports less favorable to the insurgents hereafter, as the administration wishes to avoid all possible friction with Spain."

"Hereafter, when you have matters of this kind (Spanish) outages on pacific to report, make your communications confidential so that if senators demand consular reports from Cuba your reports need not be given to the senate."

This mass meeting was attended by many most prominent Washington people in official, business and private life. Several senators and congressmen participated in the exercises and letters of regret were read from others, including Senators Burrows and Chandler.

The latter wrote, in part: "I wish to see the United States declare and maintain the independence of the island as France did that of the Austrian colonies and made the United States a nation. I hope and believe that congress and the President will soon formally recognize a state of war and Cuban belligerency. This step cannot fail to insure the Cuban independence. Moreover, without delay we ought to send a fleet and an army to land upon the soil of Cuba, first to protect the lives and property of American citizens, and secondly, to stop the atrocious and unchristian methods of warfare adopted by the Spanish generals. President McKinley willingly recognizes the budding force of the platform upon which he was elected, and will soon do his part towards making Cuba free and independent."

Karl Decker, a well-known newspaper correspondent who has just returned from Cuba, gave a description of the condition of affairs there and of the pitiable plight of many of the people suffering for the necessities of life.

He indicated the sums of \$100,000 which the island was proffered and that if the Cubans were granted belligerent rights by the U. S. they would certainly win.

It is stated that congress acting in conjunction with the President, will take some action within a very short time as the situation in both houses is getting serious.

Grecks Maudon Domanos. After another day's battle before the Dolans the Greeks have been forced to sign a truce. An Athens dispatch says: "More than 50,000 Turks attacked our whole line. Our artillery and infantry did splendid work. Twice the enemy wavered and fled, though their attack was soon renewed with fresh forces. All the attacks on our left were repulsed but they massed in immense forces for the next attack. Our first line wavered and was broken, and the wing would have been turned but for the timely arrival of the reserves. Still, the enemy had gained ground which it was then impossible to regain, and we, therefore, fell back on Bogos. The Turks had 30,000 troops, with 30,000 reserves. Our force was only 15,000. We have lost heavily, but the enemy must have lost thousands."

The Greeks have also abandoned Amyros, which has been occupied by 1,500 Turks. Gen. Smolenski is retreating on Kephalioti. Cols Vassos and Lambiris start for the front with the whole garrison of Athens. The most intense excitement prevails here. The gravity of the situation cannot be overestimated. It is reported that the Greek retreat on Othrys mountains was marked by great confusion and disorder.

TURKEY DEFIES THE POWERS. Will Not Grant an Armistice Until Her Big Demands are Granted.

The Porte of Turkey has replied officially to the note of the powers and declines to agree to an armistice until the following conditions are accepted: The annexation of Thessaly. An indemnity of \$50,000,000.

The addition of the capitulations. The Porte proposes that puppet monarchies of the powers should meet at Pharsala to discuss the terms of peace, and declare that if these conditions are declined, the Turkish army will continue to advance.

The demand for the cession of Thessaly is based upon the fact that the province was originally ceded to Greece on the advice of the powers with the object of ending brigandage and Greek incursions into Ottoman territory, the Porte believing at the time that this would attain these objects.

The recent incursions, however, of Greek bands and the events immediately preceding the war have proved the contrary. This is the substance of the reply.

MICHIGAN'S LEGISLATORS.

As the time for final adjournment draws near there is a crystallization of sentiment and effort on bills that are of most importance. The bill to repeal the mortgage tax law will be allowed to die in the House committee.

But Kirk's local option bill is not deemed rather faulty and will not be pushed, but an effort will be made to restrict the sale of liquor by drug stores. In the committee of the House defeated Boswick's anti-prize fight bill, but the House refused to concur and tabled it for future action.

The House Lea agreed to the Senate amendment to the Graham game bill permitting the use of dogs in hunting, quit. Clerk Lew M. Miller is relieved of a great deal of labor in his compilation of the statutes of the state by the passing of a bill to repeal a large number of the sole and inoperative statutes. Little bill making only four road districts in each township and for the election of pathfinders, was killed. The State Medical League has resulted in the abandonment of all medical legislation.

The House has passed bills: Providing that Detroit laborers shall be paid \$1.50 a day; Appropriation of \$135,000 for state normal school at Ypsilanti; allowing road commissioners to discontinue county roads; the tax lien bill providing for a notice to owners of property covered by tax title and an opportunity to redeem the property; to provide for presentation of persons using indecent language in country districts; to permit probate judges to marry in secret places in cases where the good name of the woman is at stake.

As was anticipated the Senate refused to concur in the House amendments to the Merriman bill for increasing the specific taxes on railroads. The House has been officially notified of this fact; has insisted upon its amendments, and instructed Speaker Gordon to appoint a conference committee of five to enter into negotiations with a Senate conference committee for the purpose of effecting a compromise.

The bill to close photograph galleries on Sundays was made the butt of a good deal of fun in the House and was then knocked out. Rep. Stogeman's bill to compel notaries to keep a record of all instruments they execute and to have a notary public seal was killed on the ground that it involved a needless expense to notaries. The House also declined to pass the Bricker bill to prevent express companies from charging more for express over the lines of two companies than the maximum charge for the same distance over the line of one company.

The Stogeman bill for the local taxation of railroads has been referred to the House committee on general taxation. The House committee on liquor traffic has reported out the bill for taxation of beer recommending that it be put in two making at 12 cents instead of 6 cents on a barrel of beer.

This bill if the bill passes, it is estimated will raise \$1,000,000 in taxes. Apparently the railroads have given up the idea of opposing legislation in the House and will depend upon the Senate to defeat or cripple such bills.

As the meeting of the railroad people to meet the pleasure of the railroad people the House in committee of the whole with very little opposition, agreed to bills for a cent passenger fare in the upper peninsula, for an inalienable upper peninsula book of 700 miles good for any number of a family or a unit for a 30 mile book at 2 cents a mile in the upper peninsula and a cent in the lower peninsula.

There was not an objection to the Egghoff bill giving liquor dealers the right to keep their saloons open on New Year's, Labor day and on July 4. The bill also provided that township boards may permit liquor dealers to keep their saloons open from 6 o'clock in the morning until 11 o'clock p. m. The Mason constitutional amendment providing that all electors must be able to read the constitution of the state in English, which has passed the Senate has also been agreed to in the House committee of the whole. The amendment to the constitution if adopted will not deprive those whose physical disability from reading, nor those who had the right to vote Jan. 1, 1897 from their electoral franchise. Rep. Colby tried to kill the bill appropriating \$2,000 for the state horticultural society, urging that it was a useless expense and one only to keep people in offices. It was agreed to however. The House failed to pass the Dickinson bicycle path bill, which provided that boards of supervisors should license bicycles for a sum not less than 40 cents or more than \$1, and provide for the election of three county bicycle sidelpath commissioners (to be cyclists), to devote the license moneys to the construction of bicycle side paths in the county. The vote on the bill was 35 for to 16 against. Cyclists generally petitioned for the passage of the bill and it will be reconsidered. The Senate, in response to the resolution of the House asking for a conference committee on the Merriman railroad specific tax bill, authorized the lieutenant-governor to appoint a committee of five to meet the House committee. Senators Merriman, Martland, Pre. Cox, Peeples and Youmans were named. The Zimmerman bill for an appropriation of \$3,000 to keep the U. of M. hospitals open during the summer month some opposition, but it passed, as did the following measures. Amending the plank road law so that toll cannot be collected on less than a mile of road; amending the tax law so that boardmen shall sanction the appointment of a deputy to township treasurers; appropriating \$10,000 for improvements at the Jackson state prison; prohibiting the employment of harnais.

The Senate refused to confirm the governor's appointment of ex-Mayor Brivoks, of Jackson, as a member of the board of control of Jackson prison.

Dr. Edgar's emasculation bill was knocked out in the House, but was reconsidered and will get another trial.

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THE MARKETS. LIVE STOCK. New York—Cattle—Sheep—Lamb—Hogs. Best grades—\$10.00—\$10.00—\$10.00—\$10.00. Lower grades—\$9.00—\$9.00—\$9.00—\$9.00.

Chicago—Cattle—Sheep—Lamb—Hogs. Best grades—\$10.00—\$10.00—\$10.00—\$10.00. Lower grades—\$9.00—\$9.00—\$9.00—\$9.00.

Detroit—Cattle—Sheep—Lamb—Hogs. Best grades—\$10.00—\$10.00—\$10.00—\$10.00. Lower grades—\$9.00—\$9.00—\$9.00—\$9.00.

Buffalo—Cattle—Sheep—Lamb—Hogs. Best grades—\$10.00—\$10.00—\$10.00—\$10.00. Lower grades—\$9.00—\$9.00—\$9.00—\$9.00.

Cincinnati—Cattle—Sheep—Lamb—Hogs. Best grades—\$10.00—\$10.00—\$10.00—\$10.00. Lower grades—\$9.00—\$9.00—\$9.00—\$9.00.

Cleveland—Cattle—Sheep—Lamb—Hogs. Best grades—\$10.00—\$10.00—\$10.00—\$10.00. Lower grades—\$9.00—\$9.00—\$9.00—\$9.00.

Pittsburgh—Cattle—Sheep—Lamb—Hogs. Best grades—\$10.00—\$10.00—\$10.00—\$10.00. Lower grades—\$9.00—\$9.00—\$9.00—\$9.00.

Wheat—Corn—Oats—Rye—Barley. Best grades—\$10.00—\$10.00—\$10.00—\$10.00—\$10.00. Lower grades—\$9.00—\$9.00—\$9.00—\$9.00—\$9.00.

REVIEW OF TRADE. The unexpected falling off in the request for stable goods within a month results in a period of comparative calm at a time when general demand is in demand and been looking for a revival of business.

Wholesale merchants continue to buy for nearby markets. Speculators have enjoyed a season of comparative calm, and have been looking for a revival of business.