

**ADVERTISING RATES.**

Space.	1 w	1 m	3 m	6 m	1 y
1 inch.....	50¢	1.00	2.50	4.00	10.00
1 Column.....	1.00	2.00	4.00	6.00	10.00
2 Columns.....	2.00	4.00	8.00	12.00	20.00
3 Columns.....	3.00	6.00	12.00	18.00	30.00
4 Columns.....	4.00	8.00	16.00	24.00	40.00
5 Columns.....	5.00	10.00	20.00	30.00	50.00
6 Columns.....	6.00	12.00	24.00	36.00	60.00
1 Column.....	1.00	2.00	4.00	6.00	10.00

**CHURCH DIRECTORY.**

**BAPTIST.**—Rev. T. Robinson. Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7 P. M. Prayer meeting, Thursday evening, at 7 o'clock. Sunday school at 12 M.

**CATHOLIC.**—Rev. Wm. Considine. Mass every morning at 8 o'clock. Sabbath services at 8 and 10:30 A. M. Catechism at 12 M. and 2:00 P. M. Vespers, 3:00 P. M.

**CONGREGATIONAL.**—Rev. W. S. Sly. Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7 P. M. Young people's meeting, Sabbath evening, at 8 o'clock. Prayer meeting, Thursday evening, at 7 o'clock. Sunday School, immediately after morning services.

**LUTHERAN.**—Rev. Gottlieb Roberts. Services, one Sabbath at 10:30 A. M., alternate Sabbath at 2 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

**METHODIST.**—Rev. J. H. McIntosh. Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7 P. M. Prayer meeting, Tuesday and Thursday evenings at 7 o'clock. Sunday school immediately after morning services.



90th MERIDIAN TIME.

Passenger Trains on the Michigan Central Railroad will leave Chelsea Station as follows:

**GOING WEST.**

Mail Train.....	8:52 A. M.
Grand Rapids Express.....	9:05 P. M.
Evening Express.....	9:32 P. M.

**GOING EAST.**

Night Express.....	5:35 A. M.
Grand Rapids Express.....	9:55 A. M.
Mail Train.....	3:59 P. M.

Wm. MARTIN, Agent.

O. W. ROGUESS, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Chicago.

Tickets may be obtained at this station to any part of U. S. or Canada by giving twenty-four hours notice to the ticket agent, Jas. Sner.

**MAILS CLOSE.**

GOING EAST.	GOING WEST.
9:30 A. M. ....	8:30 A. M.
4:40 P. M. ....	10:35 A. M.
7:30 P. M. ....	8:45 P. M.
	7:30 P. M.

THOS. McKONE, P. M.

**MISCELLANEOUS.**

**CITY BARBER SHOP.**  
FRANK SHAYER.  
Two doors west of Woods & Knapp's hardware store. Work done quickly and in first-class style.

**FIRE! FIRE!!**

If you want insurance call on Gilbert & Crowell. We represent companies whose gross assets amount to the sum of \$45,000,000.

**Parker's SPRAIN CURE**  
IS UNEQUALLED  
as an application to horses for the cure of sprains, Rheumatism, Spasms, Navicular Disease, and all severe Lameness, also for track use when reduced.

Price \$1.00 per bottle. Sold by druggists. Strong testimonials on application.

E. W. BAKER,  
Sole Proprietor, ANN ARBOR, MICH.  
Trade supplied by Jas. E. Davis & Co., Detroit, Mich.; Peter Van Schick & Sons, Chicago, Ill.; Meyer Bros & Co., St. Louis, Mo.



**A FULL LINE**  
Of Winter Hats, Trimmings, etc., at  
**MRS. STAFFANS.**  
Rooms in the Durand & Hatch block.

**IMPORTANT.**  
If you have repairing in Watches, Clocks, or Jewelry, and if in want of a good Watch or Clock, or Jewelry, go to  
**L. & A. WINANS.**  
All Goods and Repairing Warranted to Give Satisfaction.

## H. S. HOLMES & CO.

—ON—  
**Thursday, Feb. 16th**

WE SHALL OPEN  
**5,000**

DOLLARS WORTH OF NEW  
**SPRING DRY GOODS,**

And shall place them on sale far below market values at the present time.

These purchases were made early and for cash, hence the low prices we shall quote.

We ask all our Lady friends to inspect our new wool Dress Goods, our new wash goods in Gingham, Seersuckers, Sateens, etc.

We also open 500 pieces New Embroideries. Come and see us, we are through taking stock and shall start the year with renewed energy and push.

Respectfully,

## H. S. HOLMES & CO.

TH—  
**HERALD OFFICE**  
Executes all Kinds of

**JOB WORK**  
—AT—  
**REDUCED RATES.**

Call and get Prices before giving your orders elsewhere.

## VALENTINES!

We offer for inspection a new assortment of Valentines this season. Envelopes presented with all Lace Valentines.

We have put on sale during this month Fifty Pounds of good Baking Powder. As an inducement to buy we give you your choice of fifty china cups and saucers, ranging in price from 25 to 75 cents. This is the greatest Powder scheme ever shown in Chelsea.

HOAG'S BAZAAR.

## COOPER & WOOD

PROPRIETORS OF THE

## Chelsea Roller Mills

ARE PREPARED TO DO ALL KINDS OF

## CUSTOM WORK.

ALL KINDS OF

## FLOUR AND FEED ON HAND.

The Highest Market Price Paid for Wheat.

## COOPER & WOOD.

### SUMMARY of Temperature for Week Ending Feb. 7, '88.

	2000 ft.	1000 ft.	500 ft.	High.	Low.
Wednesday	29	31	30	33	27
Thursday	27	28	18	34	18
Friday	24	25	31	36	18
Saturday	29	35	31	39	14
Sunday	25	26	16	39	15
Monday	18	24	25	25	10
Tuesday	29	34	19	35	19

### Local Services.

**Salt, \$1.**  
**Eggs, 18c.**  
**Oats, 30 cents.**  
**Dressed pork 6c.**  
**Butter, per lb., 18c.**  
**Apples, per bushel, \$1.**  
**Wheat, per bushel, 52 cents.**  
**Carpet weaving at Mrs. Beasley's on North street.**

A big building boom is expected this spring in Chelsea.

The Chelsea Roller Mills were running night and day last week.

W. E. Depew of Alpena, was in town last week visiting his parents.

Miss Van Vleet, of Seneca Co., N. Y., is visiting her sister, Mrs. Lewis Freer, of Lima.

There has not been a time for twenty years when there was so little wheat moving here.

L. and A. Winans have just received a splendid assortment of valentines. Go and see them.

A little improvement in the heating of the Methodist church, has made it comfortably warm for the congregation.

The M. E. Church Social will meet at the residence of M. J. Noyes Wednesday, Feb. 15th. All are invited. Bill 10 cts.

Roy Evans was neither absent nor tardy last month. His name was omitted from the report last week through mistake.

Miss Sarah McLaren, of Adrian, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Jas McLaren of Chelsea, and intends to remain about two weeks.

Misses Nellie and Josie McLaren arrived home last Tuesday from a two week's visit among friends and relatives in East Saginaw.

W. H. Wood will sell at public auction Feb. 23rd, on the Wm. Warner farm 2½ miles east of Chelsea, all his farming implements, stock, etc.

Mr. Burt Nye, who spent Saturday and Sunday with M. J. Noyes and family, is a nephew of Mrs. Noyes, and a leading hardware merchant of New Haven.

Mrs. William Clute, Miss Josie and Master Byron Clute, of Dundee, spent Friday and Saturday with Mrs. D. C. McLaren on Park street.

The girl who owns a fast horse and a comfortable cutter and who has a proper appreciation of the advantages of leap year, should be a stranger to sorrow.

Remember the masquerade ball to-morrow evening. It will be one of the best this season. Turn out everybody and give our band boys a rousing benefit.

Gospel meetings are being held at the M. E. church this week. A short sermon will be preached by the pastor at each service. All are cordially invited to attend them.

A union temperance meeting will be held at the M. E. church, next Sunday evening, Feb. 12. The meeting will be addressed by pastor McIntosh. Subject: Local Option.

Itch, mange and scratches of every kind on human or animals cured in 30 minutes by Woolford's Sanitary Lotion. This never fails. Sold by R. S. Armstrong, druggist, Chelsea, Mich. n38

Mrs. Byron Wight was taken suddenly ill last Friday. Her husband, who has been working at his trade in the country was sent for, also her son Frank, of Buffalo came home Saturday. She is now feeling somewhat better.

There is a certain young couple in Chelsea who have been keeping company for some time, that "do not speak as they pass by." The two had a quarrel the other night, and the young lady returned all presents. Too bad.

Jas. A. Baker, a convict in the state prison at Jackson, died at the prison of typhoid fever. He was the fourth victim of the fever in prison. He was from Ocea Co., and was under a 10-years sentence for murder in the second degree.

Merchant Tailoring Department.—We have received this week 100 new suit patterns, 75 new pant patterns, 25 new coat and vest patterns, which we will make to order at the lowest prices ever known in Chelsea; fit and satisfaction guaranteed. J. J. Raftery, manager and cutter.

H. S. HOLMES & Co.

Marengo, Mich., Sept. 19, 1881.  
Mr. J. D. Kellogg, Dear Sir:—I have been troubled with rheumatic neuralgia for years, and your Columbian Oil has done me more good than anything else I ever used. When I commenced using it, I was not able to be out of the house, and after using the Oil once I was able to ride about. Please send one-half dozen large bottles by express. Respectfully,  
Augustus Leck.

### A Rejoinder.

My attention has been called to an item in last week's HERALD, which is so extraordinary and mendacious, that it deserves more than a passing notice. Ordinarily life is too short to follow up all the malicious attacks made upon the Irish, because the majority of them are such staunch Catholics, but in this case, the statements are so false, and calculated to do harm, that a positive denial must be made.

The Duke of Westminster is reported to have said in a recent speech, that although the Irish people did not pay their rents, they paid a great deal more than they ever did before in their lives for whiskey. And the noble Duke added, that the amount of intoxication in Ireland at present was perfectly appalling. I wish to brand each of these statements as absolutely and unqualifiedly false.

In the beginning I beg to lay down this proposition, viz: That a false assertion derogatory to the life, character or principles of others, calculated to bring those persons into contempt or disrepute is slander and a violation of that law which says, "Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor." Further, that one, who asserts as a fact, matter derogatory to the public, or private life or character of others which he does not know to be true, or of the falsity of which, he might, by waiting, or by honest and proper investigation, convince himself, is guilty in the first degree of the same vile sin.

Who is the Duke of Westminster? He is the wealthiest peer in England; a most tyrannical and cruel landlord and a bitter and relentless foe of Ireland. He is a prominent member of that class, which is responsible for the misery, which exists and has existed for seven centuries in that historic land. Nothing therefore appreciative of the Irish character may be expected from his pen. Consequently his statements about Ireland and her people will not be accepted unless fortified by convincing proofs.

The Irish tenantry have steadily refused to pay unreasonable and exorbitant rents. They are willing to pay reasonable and just rents. Their trusted spiritual leaders and the intelligent opinion of the entire civilized world support them in their present policy of resisting by constitutional means the tyranny of their landlords.

That peerless and grandest of statesmen, Mr. Gladstone, has taken up their cause, and with him as their leader, the victory will soon be theirs. Is it not significant that the Royal Commission appointed to fix the rents judiciously, have invariably reduced them?

The statement that the Irish pay more now than they ever did before in their lives for whiskey is absolutely false. Scarcely an Irish judge ascends the bench but pays a tribute to the pacific state of the country, and its freedom from crime, especially from drunkenness, although the iniquitous coercion law is in full force. The charge, however has been so often made, and as often refuted, that I may treat it with the contempt it deserves. It may not be out of place to refer the person, who is responsible for the appearance of the obnoxious item under discussion, to the last issue of the Voice, a leading prohibition organ, and especially beloved by the W. C. T. U., where the question is asked and answered, what nations guzzled the most last year? The English, Scotch, German, French and the people of the United States figure conspicuously in the list. Those "ignorant Irish" are not mentioned.

Finally let me close these observations with a suggestion, which is kindly given. Would not the members of the W. C. T. U., who have charge of a column in our local paper, find more congenial employment in collecting and collating the statistics on feticide and infanticide, which are unknown in Ireland, and which are crimes essentially American? The destruction of pre-natal life and infanticide are crimes infinitely deeper and blacker than drunkenness, and while they remain as a foul blot upon the American character, let not the finger of scorn be pointed at the Irish and their descendants.

The day has passed forever when the Irish and Catholics may be insulted with impunity. The writer of this is an American, first, last and all the time, but he is not unmindful of the fact, of which he is proud, that his parents were born in the "Isle of Saints," and consequently after his own native country, Ireland has the first and deepest place in his affections.  
READER.



### WHAT HE LEFT.

'Twas 'bout 10 a. m. when he came into our store. Rid'n wasn't very good, so walked. Been want'n a watch sometime. He lowed he needed shoes too, but hadn't money nuf to get both, 'n he's goin to have a stem windin, silver back-acting, yard-wide, all wool watch, er bust. The neighbors all said fur him to go to Glazier's; he had the best stock and didn't have but one price on em. Common feller could buy a watch of him as cheap as the Prince of Wales, 'n he warrants em, 'n stays by em like er pig to a root, to see that they give satisfaction, 'n he guessed he'd take that huntin case stem winder with that sand-hill crane wader in a puddle of bullrushes. Well he took it and saved enough on the price over what he expected; so that while I fitted the movement in the case he went out and got him a good pair of shoes. He came back smiling and presented me with his old shoes, saying that I had saved him enough on his watch to get him a dogon good pair of shoes, and he proposed to make me a present of his old ones to show his gratitude. The shoes are now on exhibition at my store.

F. P. GLAZIER.

### School Notes.

One new name has been added to our school roll.

Miss Norbert spent Sunday with her friends in Ypsilanti.

Mr. Henry Dancer visited Dexter High School last week, Friday.

Miss Alice Mills spent Sunday with Mrs. Lottie Beach in Lima.

Our school was visited by Morgan Emmett last Wednesday afternoon.

Prof. Loomis has a new rule. All must stay after school who are tardy unless excused.

Miss Adah Prudden entertained the Senior Reading Club at her home on Tuesday eve.

Frank Riggs has been bating his hook on Crooked Lake, which caused his absence from school.

### Report of Sylvan Center School.

The roll of honor includes the names of pupils whose deportment is 90 per cent. and above, and whose scholarship is 85 per cent. and above.

Rolla Beckwith,\* Ora Laird,\* Nathaniel Laird,\* Harry Beach,\* Carrie Beckwith,\* Herman Forner,\* Bertha Kalmbach,\* Matthew Forner,\* Cora Beckwith,\* Andrew Hailey,\* Christine Samp,\* Chas Young,\* Christ Forner,\* Minnie Merker,\* Bertie Kellogg,\* Bessie Young,\* Mary Forner,\* Mame Young,\* Nora Daly.\*

Those marked with a star (\*) were present every day during the month ending January 3, 1888.

JOSEPHINE HOPPE, Teacher.

**False Barber Shop.**  
J. A. Crawford has moved his barber shop one door east of Bacon's hardware store, on ground floor, and fitted it up in first class style. He will be glad to see all of his old customers and as many new ones as may favor him with their patronage.

Orders received for false bangs, hair switches, and false hair goods. 15

### Notice.

At the end of fourteen years, Mr. H. M. Woods retires from the firm of Woods & Knapp, with my hearty good wishes. To his marked ability and thorough business methods, the firm owes much of its success and prosperity it has enjoyed during that time. By close attention to business and by the aid of competent help, I shall aim to merit and maintain in every respect the confidence reposed in the old firm, and therefore solicit a liberal share of the trade of this place and vicinity, always guaranteeing satisfactory goods and prices.  
Very respectfully,  
W. J. KNAPP.

### The Greatest Medicine of the Age.

Kellogg's Columbian Oil is a powerful remedy, which can be taken internally as well as externally by the tenderest infant. It cures almost instantly, is pleasant, acting directly upon the nervous system, causing a sudden buoyancy of the mind. In short, the wonderful effects of this wonderful remedy cannot be explained in written language. A single dose inhaled and taken according to directions will convince any one that it is all that is claimed for it. Warranted to cure the following diseases: Rheumatism or Kidney Disease in any form, Headache, Toothache, Earache, Neuralgia, Sprains, Bruises, Flesh Wounds, Bunions, Burns, Corns, Spinal Affection, Colic, Cramping Pains, Cholera Morbus, Flux, Diarrhoea, Coughs, Colds, Bronchial Affection, Catarrh, and all aches and pains, external or internal. Full directions with each bottle.  
For sale by F. P. Glazier. v17087

### VALUABLE REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE BY

Geo. F. Glazier's Loan and Real Estate Agency, Chelsea, Mich.

**Farm No. 1**—270 acres, located 3 miles south of Francisco, 6 miles west from Chelsea, 5 miles east of Grass Lake, adjoining Michael Schenk's farm on the south, known as the Wales Riggs farm. One of the best soil farms in Michigan. There is a comfortable frame house, a large frame barn 114 feet long, 2 small barns, 2 good wells of water, wind mill, corn house, henhouse and tool house, orchard and a fine vineyard of one acre. 180 acres of land fit for the plow, besides ample woodland. In all it is one of the best grain and stock farms in Michigan to make money from.

**Farm No. 2**—80 acres, situated 6 miles southwest of Ann Arbor, on good road. Nearly all good improved land, having a living stream of water, good orchard, very productive sandy loam soil. A barn at \$50 per acre. 10 acres additional of excellent timber, if wanted, at \$68 per acre. Would make a very complete farm.

**Farm No. 3**—236 acres, located 2½ miles from Chelsea, on prominent road, in good neighborhood, near church and school house and blacksmith shop. 175 acres of plow land, 25 acres of timber, 20 acres good mowing marsh, 18 acres of low pasture with living stream of water through it. The northwest corner of this farm is the highest, gently sloping to southeast, protecting wheat from winter winds. It has a fine young orchard of grafted fruit just coming into bearing. The buildings are unusually good, consisting of a frame dwelling house, upright and wing each 18x26, two stories, kitchen 15x18, wood shed 15x20. A fine basement barn 36x80 with gambrel roof, built in 1885, also hog house and little room, corn crib, carriage house and workshop attached, hen house 16x20, tool shed, and 2 good wells. Sandy loam about buildings, but most of farm is a clay loam in excellent condition. The owner was offered four years ago, \$70 per acre, but will now sell at a sacrifice that he may remove to California. Price, \$60 per acre.

**Farm No. 4**—160 acres, 8½ miles N. W. of Chelsea, 3½ miles from Gregory, 2 miles from Dundell, 4 churches within 3 miles, on good road, excellent neighborhood, soil mostly sandy loam, remainder clay, surface level as desirable. 100 acres of plow land, producing excellent crops; 35 acres of good white oak, hickory and walnut timber; 25 acres of good mowing marsh, with good living stream of water through it; 5 acres of orchard; 2 good frame dwellings, a frame stock and hay barn, a grain barn and 3 good wells of water. This farm is nicely arranged to divide into 2 farms. Ill health is the cause of owner selling. Price \$50 per acre.

**Farm No. 14**—280 acres, 2½ miles east of Chelsea, 4 miles from Dexter village, 1½ miles from German Methodist church, on prominent road, a large commodious frame house, pleasantly situated near a fine lake, a barn 36x56, also one 26x50, horse barn 30x36, corn barn 16x20, and other improvements, in good repair; 4 acres of orchard, 140 acres plow land, 60 acres good timber, 30 acres of mowing meadow, 50 acres of pasture and marsh. Strong gravelly loam soil, a good stock and sure crop farm. Price \$60 per acre.

**Farm No. 15**—103 65-100 acres, situated 8 miles from Chelsea, near school, on good road, and in an excellent neighborhood of Eastern people. There is a frame dwelling house of 20 rooms (large and small), a frame barn 36x56, also a stock barn 100 feet long, wagon house 20x30, brick smoke house and fruit dryer, 2 good wells of excellent water, medium sized orchard, 90 acres of plow land, remainder good timber land. No waste land whatever. This is a superior located farm, under high state of cultivation. The owner desires to retire from active work and will sell for \$85 per acre.

**Village Property No. 21**—One of the prettiest and most convenient places in Chelsea as a home for a moderate sized family. Everything about this property is in its favor. Price, \$1,600.

**Farm No. 22**—280 acres, 5 miles from Chelsea and 5 miles from Dexter. Large frame house near school house, barn 40x60 also one 30x50, 3 sheds 30x60 each, two wells, a windmill conducting water into house and barn, orchard with plenty of small fruits, and other improvements. 180 acres of plow land, 90 acres of timber and 30 acres of marsh. Soil, gravel and sandy loam. Very productive. A farm to make money both in cropping and as an investment.

**Farm No. 23**—A small snug farm of 30 acres near Chelsea. Price, \$1,100.



# THE CHICAGO HERALD.

A. ALLISON, Editor and Proprietor.

CHICAGO, ILL., MONDAY, FEB. 1, 1903.

The first ten miles of the Panama canal on the Atlantic end is declared open for navigation.

Prof. E. Stone Wiggins says that the next earthquake period in this country will begin August 18, 1904.

A low estimate puts the number of persons supported by all the forms of employment furnished by electricity at five million.

A New York correspondent asserts that there are fifty widows in that city with fortunes ranging from \$1,000,000 to \$15,000,000.

During 1887 eleven and one-half tons of postage stamps—nearly one hundred and seventy millions in number—were sold at the New York post-office.

A fiddle one hundred years old has been presented to Governor Taylor, of Tennessee, who fiddled himself into office in a contest with his Republican brother.

Crowds of people recently crossed the Hudson river on the ice from New York to the New Jersey shore. The feat had not been performed before since the winter of 1873.

Mrs. Maria Barton will not write any more books except for pleasure. Her claim to Mexican property worth \$5,000,000 has just been decided in her favor after eighteen years of hard fighting.

C. M. Loomis, of New Haven, Conn., recently asserted that in the last twenty-five years he had sold more than thirteen thousand pianos. He has since appealed to the authorities for protection.

Runaway marriages are not popular in Russia. A young girl has been sent to prison for four months, and will lose her share in the family property because she married without the paternal consent.

David Day, the hermit of Green Pond Mountain, was lately found dead in his cabin near Middletown, N. Y. He was seventy years old, and for thirty-five years had lived alone in a miserable old log.

The Electric Club rooms in New York City were formally opened to members and guests the other night. A number of electric contrivances were in motion. Doors were opened, safes unlocked, stoves and clocks moved, all by electricity.

Francis Murphy, it is said, intends to enter the ministry if the conference of the Methodist church will accept him. He already has a license as a local preacher, which was granted him by the Erie (Pa.) conference of the Methodist Episcopal church before he went to Europe.

Latest advices from China estimate the total loss of human life by the great flood that submerged one of its chief and most populous provinces in December last at seven million. It was the most disastrous overflow known in the history of the world since the great Deluge of the Bible.

Eighteen State prisoners in Russia, under sentence of death for having belonged to a secret society with bombs and a printing press in its possession, had their sentences commuted to varying terms of banishment and imprisonment. Among them was a nobleman, a Cossack captain and four women.

Jail officials of Dayton, Tenn., hit upon a novel way of punishing runaway prisoners. Silas Blanchard and his wife, Alice, convicted of burglary, escaped, but were recaptured at Stevenson, seventy-five miles away. As a hint to behave better in future they were made to walk back the entire distance.

The Washington Critic drops into leap-year poetry as follows: We do not hesitate to say That 1888 Is something very choice and rare, For ladies who desire to marry, And when they meet their proper fit, You bet we don't exaggerate. When bodily we assever, That not a woman will be fit In gobbling up the tempting bit.

A New York paper is responsible for the statement that Victoria Morosini-Schilling, who eloped with her father's coachman, had been seen recently at Glen's Falls, N. Y., where she has been spending the winter with a rich family under the name of Marie Chausse. This dispels the fairy story that the wayward girl had been smuggled over the sea and immured in an Italian convent by her parents. In any event, it is safe to assert that Victoria has regretted her ridiculous escapade long before this.

It is injurious to rub the eyes while inflamed by the cutting winter winds, and the dust raised thereby, and equally so to bathe them and go out immediately again in the air, as then there is danger of catching a cold. A prominent oculist declares that most of the eye troubles at this season are caused by impudence in rubbing and bathing. He also says that in rubbing the eyes the tear-line from the inside to the nose should be followed, though the majority pass the fingers from the inside out which, he asserts, affects the sight.

When the first vessel completed the passage of the then new Erie canal, in 1825, there being no such thing as a telegraph, the news was communicated to New York and to Buffalo by cannon placed within hearing of each other from Albany to each of the other cities. The signal was passed along in this way from Albany to New York in fifty-eight minutes. This is quicker than the message can be sent over the same route and answered now, considering the time usually consumed in the delivery at each end.

# Epitome of the Week.

INTERESTING NEWS COMPILATION.

FIFTIETH CONGRESS.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 1.—In the Senate a memorial was presented asking that a resolution be passed in favor of the Mexican people in order to prevent smuggling. Bills were reported from committees for an inspection of meats for exportation; prohibiting the importation of adulterated articles of food or drink; and increasing the pensions of soldiers and sailors who have lost both hands. A bill was introduced providing for the payment of a service pension of one cent for each day's service to all Union soldiers and sailors of the rebellion. In the House the Urgency-Deficiency bill was reported, and a resolution was adopted that the Speaker appoint a committee to inquire into the cause of the Reading strike.

THURSDAY, Feb. 2.—The bill to increase the pension of the totally helpless to \$72 per month was passed in the Senate. Mr. Plumb spoke in favor of a resolution regarding the Reading strike. In the House a second-class matter of cheap literature, in requiring it to be transmitted as third-class matter, was passed. A bill was introduced for the organization of the Territory of Alaska.

FRIDAY, Feb. 3.—The Senate was not in session. In the House a bill was reported which provides the death penalty for willfully casting away a ship with intent to defraud the underwriters. The Committee on War Claims has agreed to report favorably the bill (reintroduced the several times) for interest on money expended by them on account of raising troops employed in adding the United States in suppressing the late rebellion.

SATURDAY, Feb. 4.—The Senate was not in session. In the House the consideration of the bill to amend the election laws occupied the session. Mr. Cushman (Dem.) of New York, making a strong speech in favor of Mr. W. W. Taft, who is a Republican, retaining his seat. No vote was taken.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The public debt statement for January is as follows: Total debt (including interest) \$1,700,191,451; less cash items available for redemption of debt and reserve bills \$244,749,021; cash in Treasury \$25,230,740; debt, various accounts \$1,210,211,681. Decrease during January, \$15,387,320. Decrease since June 30, 1897, \$69,217,653.

The survivors of the Thirty-fourth Congress held a reunion at Washington on the 21st.

There were 280 business failures in the United States during the seven days ended on the 31st against 208 the previous seven days. The Commercial and Financial Gazette reported that the 31st approved and promulgated a new office-hour service rule, which makes an office-holder who levies political assessments or attempts to coerce the opinions of his subordinates liable to discharge. Several other important changes in the rules are also made.

At twenty-five leading clearing-houses in the United States the exchanges during the week ended on the 31st aggregated \$508,571,458, against \$461,571,933 the previous week. As compared with the corresponding week of 1887 the decrease amounted to 12.2 per cent.

The Government decided on the 4th to arm all of the postal employees in charge of mail matter on exposed Western routes, the object being to put a stop to mail robberies.

THE EAST.

Twelve hundred convicts in Sing Sing prison were idle in their cells on the 1st, owing to the failure of the New York Legislature to supply funds to run the shops.

Harley and Graham, of New York, bid off at court sale on the 1st the Remington-Union Arms Co.'s dry-goods house at Buffalo, N. Y., was burned on the 1st, causing a loss of about \$1,200,000.

Reading (Pa.) advices of the 1st say that during January the loss to the striking miners in wages was \$1,125,000, and to the Reading Iron Company \$2,000,000. Stocks of earthquake were sold at the market in New England on the morning of the 1st, the vibrations being severe enough to rattle windows and dishes.

On the 1st Rev. Cornelius Birkey, aged seventy years, fell from a death near his home in Somerset, Pa. He had started to walk a half mile from a neighbor's but was overcome by cold.

Henry Strauss died on the 21st at Newton, N. J., aged one hundred and nine years. He was a native born in Louisiana, and had in his possession a certificate of his birth.

On the 21st three hundred wire-workers of the Cambria (Pa.) iron works, who struck against a ten per cent reduction, returned to work at the old rates.

At Philadelphia, Pa., Henry H. Hendricks, charged with swindling out of \$100,000, was arrested at Middletown on the 21st.

New York advices of the 31st were to the effect that the outlook for spring business throughout the country was never better, and that trade was constantly on the increase, with a easy money market.

Striking miners at Shenandoah, Pa., attacked non-union workmen on the 31st, a riot followed, and in the fracas three men were wounded, two fatally.

At Shenandoah, Pa., another riot occurred on the 4th between the men working in a lead mine and the strikers, and several persons were badly beaten.

On the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio road a train was thrown from the track by a broken tie on the 31st, near 8 o'clock, N. Y. killing four men and one woman and injuring five others more or less severely.

On the 5th an international six-day's walking match, with forty-eight contestants, was held in New York City.

Several fire-bombs were thrown in New York mail-box was discovered on the 4th, and hundreds had been exposed to the disease. As explosions of mine gas occurred on the 4th at Ship No. 1 at Nanticoke, Pa., and four men were fatally burned.

WEST AND SOUTH.

The man who named Minneapolis, Charles McGinnis, died in that city on the 24, aged eighty years.

The Merced canal, twenty-seven miles long, and built to irrigate over 250,000 acres in California, was formally opened on the 24th.

Near Long View, Ga., Hubbard Harrell, a colored boy ten years old, was made drunk by a party of men on the 31st, and going to the home of his brother-in-law, James Pope, killed three children.

James Connelley (colored), fourteen years old, was hanged on the 31st at Minden, La., for the murder a year ago of Ernest Wren, aged four years.

Deming January, the product of the Michigan copper mines was 3,152 tons.

In the Federal court on the 31st at Indianapolis the motion for a new trial in the case of Coy and Bernheimer, the convicted tally-sheet conspirators, was denied, and Coy was sentenced to the penitentiary for eighteen months and to pay a fine of \$100 and Bernheimer for one year and a fine of \$1,000.

Two saw-mills, the largest on Pigot Sound, were burned on the 31st at Port Binkley, W. T., at a loss of \$250,000, with no insurance.

On the 31st Governor Oglesby was at the State prison in Joliet, and recorded an interview to John and Schwab, the Chicago-Anarchists, who expressed their gratitude to him for saving them from the gallows.

A colored farmer named Amos Grant, living near Meigs, Ga., murdered his wife, his two sons and his sister on the 31st and then killed himself. Family troubles caused the crime.

Frank Backus, a thirteen-year-old Chicago boy, died in great agony on the 31st of hydrophobia. He was bitten by a dog a month ago.

A bomb explosion on the 4th in a saw-mill near Belmont, O., killed five men and fatally injured two more.

During the absence of the 4th of Lester Singletary and his wife from their home near Columbia, S. C., their house was destroyed by fire, and their three children, who were locked in the building, perished in the flames.

On the 4th Vines Hicks celebrated his one hundredth birthday at his home in Whitehall, Ill. He was born on the James river, Va., February 4, 1788, and was one of nineteen children.

Burglars entered the jewelry store of Chapman & Gile, at Norfolk, Va., early on the morning of the 5th and stole property valued at \$30,000.

Three Texas terrible mortality among cattle was reported on the 4th.

The store of Cahn, Wampold & Co., in the business center of Chicago, was entered by burglars on the 4th, who made way with money and bonds to the value of \$5,000.

A meeting of the Republican clubs of Illinois will be held at Springfield on the 30th of March.

On the 4th Thomas Ellis, editor of the Birmingham (Ala.) Herald, was fatally shot by Detective Sullivan for publishing a libel.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Telegrams of the 1st from Aden, Arabia, were to the effect that the Somalis had murdered an English officer and twenty-three natives of Berbera.

The receipts of the Dominion Government for the last fiscal year amounted to \$75,731,073, against \$73,010,100 in 1885-86. The expenses were \$55,658,161.

Advices from Port Moresby, Northwest Territory, say that the recent chinook in the mountains struck there with tremendous force, raising the roofs of many buildings, and the mercury from zero to 60 degrees above.

It was reported on the 1st that Andrew J. Stewart, an agent of the Mormons in Utah, had secured from the Mexican Government the grant of 1,250,000 acres of land in the Colorado scheme the Mormons were getting up.

On the 1st ex-Mayor Sullivan, of Dublin, was released from Talhamers prison, after two months' confinement.

The Michigan State Temperance Alliance merged itself into the Prohibition party at its annual convention at Jackson on the 1st.

Cholera was epidemic among the hogs near Leona, Stephenson County, Ill., on the 1st, and large numbers were dying.

In various parts of England and Scotland shocks of earthquake were felt on the 1st.

At Kintyre, Ireland, eight persons were sentenced on the 24th to two months' imprisonment at hard labor for attending meetings of proclaimed branches of the league.

On the 31st Dr. Derby, a chemist, at his wife and six children, a found dead in their dwelling in Manchester, Eng. It was supposed that they were poisoned by the man, who was made insane by poverty.

At the 31st Mr. Adam, of California, presented to the Pope a photo of a girl, an Indian captive, 110 years old, for whom he asked a special blessing.

An explosion in a gunpowder factory at Hanau, Germany, on the 31st four persons were killed.

Colliers fired upon riotous striking miners on the 4th at Huelva, Spain, and fifteen of the miners were killed and many others wounded.

Nearly one hundred Irishmen were arrested under the Crimes act in Ireland during the week ended on the 4th.

LATER.

The fire losses in the United States during January last were \$13,320,885, against \$7,912,595 in January, 1887. In the first two days of this month nearly \$2,000,000 worth of property was destroyed.

Twelve new buildings at St. Anne, Ill., were destroyed by fire on the 6th.

At the meeting in Philadelphia on the 6th of the General Executive Board of the Knights of Labor the Reading strike, both railroads and miners, was approved.

The wife of Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes died on the 6th at the family residence in Boston, aged sixty-nine years.

# RIOTOUS STRIKERS.

Bloodshed in Pennsylvania—Non-Union Men and the Police Attacked at Shenandoah—Shooting between Colored Iron-Workers and Strikers at Pittsburgh—Several Persons Injured in Both Instances—Troops Fired Into a Body of Rioters in Spain—Fifteen Killed and Several Wounded.

SHENANDOAH, Pa., Feb. 4.—At the Kelley house the motion for a new trial in the case of Coy and Bernheimer, the convicted tally-sheet conspirators, was denied, and Coy was sentenced to the penitentiary for eighteen months and to pay a fine of \$100 and Bernheimer for one year and a fine of \$1,000.

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REMARKABLE ACCIDENT.

A Broken Telephone Wire Causes the Death of a Man and a Horse, While Several Persons Receive Severe Internal Injuries.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 6.—Three people were killed and thirteen hurt in a smash-up on the Erie Railroad, near Buffalo, N. Y., on the 31st. A passenger train, carrying about 100 passengers, was struck by a freight train, and the passenger train was thrown from the track.

The Erie Railroad, a station on the Erie Railroad, was struck by a freight train, and the passenger train was thrown from the track.

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# NORTHWEST ITEMS.

Interesting News Compiled from Many Sources.

ILLINOIS.

Edward Loken, an old citizen of Bloomington, committed suicide the other morning by taking laudanum, the act being caused by family and pecuniary troubles.

The Illinois Society of Engineers and Surveyors at its annual session in Springfield, Ill., was held to hold the State conference of C. & G. Elliott, of Gilman, president.

The printing establishment of H. W. Bokor, State printer, at Springfield, was destroyed by fire the other day, and valuable documents and manuscripts were destroyed. Loss, \$100,000.

Mrs. Bridget Hill, of Hudson, died the other night. She had just passed her one hundredth birthday, and had long been a resident of the county.

The State Board of Charities met a few days ago at Naukages and estimated that it would take \$1,000,000 annually from July 1, 1899, to keep the State institutions running. It was decided to hold the State conference of Charities in Chicago next October.

The Illinois Miners' Protective Association at its recent session in Springfield re-elected Daniel McLaughlin president.

The articles of association of the Decatur Mutual Savings Association of Decatur, were filed with the Secretary of State the other day as required by law. This is the first institution of the kind organized under the new law.

A fire at Lankark the other day caused a loss of \$50,000. Several buildings were burned.

Ston Halsey, sixty-five years old, living over thirty years near Forreston, committed suicide a few days ago by cutting his throat. No cause was known.

Mrs. Facknell, the oldest person near Clinton, died the other morning, aged ninety years and two months. She and Mr. Facknell had recently celebrated the sixty-fourth anniversary of their marriage.

The Law and Order League of Woodstock has been fighting against the saloon-keepers with such energy and effectiveness that the last one of them closed up a few days ago.

W. J. Burke, a commercial traveler from Grand Rapids, Mich., committed suicide in a Chicago hotel recently. Whisky was the cause.

Mike Lynch, the slayer of Detective Halloran in Chicago, was a few days ago sentenced to thirty-five years' imprisonment. The report of the discovery of a gushing oil well near Cairo, with a daily output of five hundred barrels, has attracted several oil speculators from Pennsylvania. This matter proved a hoax.

IOWA.

If Iowa gets from Uncle Sam what he owes her as direct war tax it will amount to \$152,088.

Anton Hebe, who died in Dubuque recently, was the owner of the first brewery building in Iowa. He established himself in Dubuque in 1847.

The Agricultural Institute closed a two-day session at Mason City recently. Resolutions were adopted endorsing Governor Larrabee's message recommending that the Legislature appropriate funds to build and repair the necessary buildings on the agricultural college at Ames, and endorsing the Dairy law.

George Knapp's little child, at Waterloo, drank some washing fluid, containing concentrated lye, the other day and died.

The State firemen's tournament will be held in Ringwood Park, between Lyons and Clinton, June 12 to 15. Committees have begun active preparations, and some entries have been made. Five thousand dollars in prizes will be given.

The Warren County grand jury adjourned the other day without finding a single indictment. This was something new in the history of the county.

The jury in the second trial of Barny Kennedy, at Dubuque, for the murder of his wife, reported a verdict of guilty recently, and fixed the punishment at death.

Judge Kinne, of Dubuque, recently fixed violators of the Prohibition law \$4,450 in the aggregate, and the saloon-keepers were greatly excited.

The question of changing the county seat of Sac County from Sac to some other place has been agitated. Wake Lake wants it. At a meeting of the Sac Settlers' Association recently it was resolved to celebrate the centennial of Dubuque. The first white settlement in Iowa was made in 1780 on the spot where Dubuque now stands.

The alcohol works at Atlantic are being converted into a starch factory the coming season.

Benjamin McClain, general merchant and stock-dealer at Rose Hill, failed recently, owing \$10,000; assets, \$18,000. Several farmers who indured for him would suffer severely.

A Marshall County farmer thinks the snow is twenty inches deep on an average in the timber where it is not drifted.

Permy Deemond, of Mitchellville, farmer, returned recently from California, and has since come down with a malignant case of small-pox. Many people in Ottumwa and Dubuque having met him and being exposed to the contagion after the rash broke out, the State Board of Health was taking precautions to prevent a spread of the disease.

WISCONSIN.

J. H. Hower committed suicide at the Swan House in Watrous, Wis., a few days ago, owing to unrequited love.

The Secretary of the Treasury at Washington has awarded a life saving silver medal to Captain C. W. Johnson, of Winnebago, for services rendered in saving lives during the past two years.

Appleton has organized an "Orphans' Home Association."

St. Agnes Convent at Fond du Lac is the mother house for thirty-nine schools located in the States of Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Dakota, Kansas and Texas. Sister Mary Agnes, the mother superior, is superior-general over all the schools. She has borne her title for about twenty years. She took the white veil twenty-five years ago.

A preliminary course in medicine will be given hereafter at the State University.

Diphtheria has become epidemic in Burlington.

The Chicago & Northwestern railway's new coal-burner at Evansville was burned the other morning. Loss, \$15,000. The fire was supposed to have been incendiary.

MICHIGAN.

A mother and her daughter appeared in the Gladwin circuit court the other day, each bent on getting a divorce from her respective husband, and both succeeded.

Nelson Rowe, of Hartford, was arrested at a church recently, while attending a funeral service, on a charge of arson.

A gentleman residing in Choboygan received a letter the other day from a sister who resides on a farm in Kansas. She says that the last blizzard it was that cold that froze one of her feet in the house, and fire in the coal stove was so hot that parts of the inside melted, water in a pail standing within four feet of the red-hot stove froze solid, and never in the history of the country have they experienced much weather.

At Otaville a mad-dog ran through the streets a few days ago and bit several persons.

Colonel William B. Wright, an old settler and well-known hotel man, was married again at Eagle River a few days ago to the wife he married forty-eight years ago. He did so because the recipient of quite a pension and being liable to death at any hour, and knowing how difficult it would be for him to draw his pension without a marriage certificate, in order to guard against this trouble he had a new ceremony performed.

Captain James Alley, one of the first settlers of East Tawas, died the other morning, over seventy-six years of age.

The Michigan Temperance Alliance, in annual convention at Jackson a few days ago, abandoned its non-partisan position, electing the Prohibition State Central Committee its officers. A. D. Power, of Northville, was president.

Miss Lovagrove, daughter of a prominent resident of Jeddio, killed herself with poison recently because her lover took a drive with another girl.

In October last Mr. Carson moved from near Lapeer, in Lapeer County, to Bennington, Neb. His dog was shipped to him by express, arriving there on October 18. Two days after the animal was mistreated and has never been heard from until a few days since, when he reappeared at his old home in Lapeer County. The story seems incredible, but the dog is there to prove its truth.

Three burglars entered the residence of William L. W., a former living near Bedford, Minn., the other night, and carried off cash and a large amount of jewelry. They then took L.W.'s team, valued at \$200, and disappeared.

MINNESOTA.

Frank King, of Hastings, now in France, will bring over seventy-six Percheron horses next spring.



# THE CHSELSEA HERALD.

A. ALLISON, Editor and Proprietor.  
CHSELSEA, MICHIGAN.

## MY SNOW IMAGE.

I raised an image when the snow lay white—  
As many fair with eyes that sparkled bright,  
And form that shone so softly through the night.  
The frost was bitter, and the tempest blew  
So keen, it pierced the forest through and through;  
Yet still my figure stood and stronger grew.

At last the breeze blew mild and sunlight shone,  
When lo, I looked—my image fair was gone—  
Dead ashes for its feet, its heart a stone.  
O sorrow, was thy lesson told in vain?  
Methought that if I built from care and pain  
An image bright, some glory would remain.

II.  
Ere long the year to ripen fullness grew;  
And swallows through the sunny copes flew,  
And where the image stood, bright daisies blew.

All gone the icy stillness and the snow;  
I wandered through the dewy meads, and lo!  
Like wandering streams I felt my lifeblood flow.  
O snowy image, did I sigh for thee?  
The May-blooms hung in garlands from the tree,  
And golden kingcups dappled hill and lea.

No more of me thy handiwork shall raise,  
But weaved of sunbeams light from earth and skies,  
And gleamings gathered to thy grateful eyes;  
No more of cold contentment or despair,  
But steadfast hope, whose breath shall be a prayer,  
And love, whose light shall show that life is fair.

—Arthur L. Salmon, in Chambers' Journal.

## TO TELL GOOD MONEY.

Different Denominations of Paper Money Described.

A Treasury Employee's Opinions—Chief Characteristics of National Bank Money and Government Notes—A List to Guide in Your Hat.

"Fewer persons would be victimized by 'shovers of the queer' if they would familiarize themselves with the general features of the different issues and denominations of our paper currency. I see frequently published statements that notes of small denominations have been 'raised' and successfully placed in circulation. Now, nobody of ordinary intelligence ought to be deceived by so transparent a swindle as that."

The foregoing observation which fell from the lips of a Treasury employee recently arrested the attention of a Tribune correspondent, who asked: "Can you give off-hand a correct description of each issue and denomination of paper currency in circulation?"

The Treasury man confessed that he could not do it. Two or three days afterward he came back and said: "I have taken the trouble to look into that matter. It was a greater task than I expected. Here is a list of all the different kinds of currency with the chief characteristics of each issue and denomination. All of them have been counterfeited except the silver certificates, which have not been out long enough to give counterfeiters an opportunity to do their work and get the false notes into circulation. If every man who handles money would paste this list in his hat and test every doubtful bill by it a good many thousand dollars in the aggregate would be saved every year."

The list, condensed, is as follows:  
The old \$1 treasury note has on its face a likeness of George Washington.  
The \$1 silver certificate has on its face an engraving of Martha Washington.

The \$1 National bank note has on its face an engraving of two maidens in the attitude of peace, each grasping the other's hand; on the back of the note is an engraving representing the landing of the pilgrims, and on the left will be found the coat of arms of the State in which the bank is situated. On the right is a representation of the American eagle surrounded by National emblems.

The \$2 United States treasury note has on its face an engraving of Alexander Hamilton, with the word "silver" in large letters on the back.

The \$2 National bank note has on its face a picture of the Goddess of Liberty seated by a United States flag with a wreath on the top of its staff, and the figure two engraved in large proportions extending from the upper right-hand corner of the bill to the center.

The \$2 silver certificates have an engraving of General Hancock on the left of their face, and green lathe-work on the back.

The \$5 National bank note (old issue) have on the left of their face an engraving representing the discovery of America by Columbus, and on the right a scene in which appear Pocahontas and John Smith. On the back is an engraving representing the landing of Columbus. The new issues have on the left of their face a picture of Garfield. On the back of the note, left is the coat of arms of the State in which the bank is situated; and on the right is a representation of the American eagle, surrounded by National emblems.

The \$5 United States treasury note has on its face an engraving of Alexander Hamilton, with the word "silver" in large letters on the back.

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The \$5 silver certificates have an engraving of General Hancock on the left of their face, and green lathe-work on the back.

The \$10 National bank note (old issue) have on the left of their face an engraving representing the discovery of America by Columbus, and on the right a scene in which appear Pocahontas and John Smith. On the back is an engraving representing the landing of Columbus. The new issues have on the left of their face a picture of Garfield. On the back of the note, left is the coat of arms of the State in which the bank is situated; and on the right is a representation of the American eagle, surrounded by National emblems.

The \$10 United States treasury note has on its face an engraving of Alexander Hamilton, with the word "silver" in large letters on the back.

The \$10 National bank note has on its face a picture of the Goddess of Liberty seated by a United States flag with a wreath on the top of its staff, and the figure two engraved in large proportions extending from the upper right-hand corner of the bill to the center.

The \$10 silver certificates have an engraving of General Hancock on the left of their face, and green lathe-work on the back.

The \$20 National bank note (old issue) have on the left of their face an engraving representing the discovery of America by Columbus, and on the right a scene in which appear Pocahontas and John Smith. On the back is an engraving representing the landing of Columbus. The new issues have on the left of their face a picture of Garfield. On the back of the note, left is the coat of arms of the State in which the bank is situated; and on the right is a representation of the American eagle, surrounded by National emblems.

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The \$20 silver certificates have an engraving of General Hancock on the left of their face, and green lathe-work on the back.

# Goddess of Liberty borne by the American eagle.

On the back of the notes is a representation of the Goddess of Liberty, with the word "silver" in large letters on the back.

The \$10 silver certificates (old issue) have on their face a likeness of Robert Morris, the back of the notes being white and black. The new certificates have on the center of their face a likeness of Vice-President Hendricks, and have green backs.

The \$20 gold tender United States notes (old issue) have in the center of their face a picture of the Goddess of Liberty with sword and banner and lathe-work on back of notes. The notes of the new issue have on the left a picture of Alexander Hamilton and on the right is the Goddess of Liberty with sword and shield.

The \$20 National Bank notes have on the left of their face a representation of the battle of Lexington, and on the right is the Goddess of Liberty, surrounded by emblems of the different arts and trades of the country. The old issues of these notes have on the back a representation of the baptism of Pocahontas, the new issues having a chocolate-colored back with this engraving omitted.

The \$20 gold certificates have on the left of their face a picture of Garfield and in the center the word "gold" in large colored letters, while on the right is the American eagle with thunderbolts in his talons.

The \$20 silver certificates have on the right of their face a likeness of Commodore Decatur and on the back of these notes the word "silver" in large letters widely separated.

The \$50 United States Treasury notes (old issue) have an engraving of Hamilton in the center of their face and on the back many small engravings of the words "50 U. S. Treasury note" in lathe-work. There is also another issue with Henry Clay on the right and the Goddess on the left.

The new issues have on the left of their face a picture of Benjamin Franklin, and on the right the Goddess of Liberty, with the motto: "E Pluribus Unum," the back of these notes being green.

The \$50 National bank notes have on their face a representation of Washington crossing the Delaware. The old issues have on their back an engraving representing the embarkment of the pilgrims, which is replaced in the new by a chocolate-colored back without this engraving.

The \$50 gold certificates have on their left a picture of Silas Wright and on the right the number "50" in large figures. On the back the notes are colored a mild yellow, with an engraving of the American eagle and banners on the right.

The \$50 silver certificates have on their face a picture of Edward Everett, with the word "silver" in large, widely separated letters on the back.

The \$100 Treasury notes (old issue) have on their left a representation of the American eagle with outspread wings and on the back are the words, many times engraved: "United States Treasury note." The new issues have a picture of Lincoln on the left of their face, the head and shoulders of the Goddess of Liberty in the center and on the right the Goddess of Liberty in the attitude of instructing a child. The backs are green.

The \$100 National bank notes (old issue) have on the left of their face an engraving of Perry's victory on Lake Erie and on the right a picture of the Goddess of Liberty by the "Fates," or united bundle of pieces labelled "The Union." On the back is represented the signing of the Declaration of Independence. The new issues have the same engravings on face, with chocolate-colored backs without engraving.

The \$100 gold certificates have on their left a picture of Benton, and the word "gold" in large letters on the upper part of the face. On the back is the American eagle holding the insignia of the Union.

The \$100 silver certificates have on their face a likeness of James Monroe, with the word "silver" in large letters on the back.

The \$500 gold certificates have a picture of Lincoln on the left, with the word "gold" in large letters on the upper part of their face, and the American eagle grasping in its talon the staff of the American flag borne horizontally.

The \$1,000 United States Treasury notes have on their left a representation of Columbus surrounded by maps, charts, etc., planning the discovery of the new world. In the center is a picture of DeWitt Clinton, with his face resting on his hand, the back of green-colored lathe-work.

The \$1,000 National bank bills have on the center of their face a representation of General Scott and his army entering the City of Mexico, and on the right a picture of the National Capitol at Washington. On the back of the bills, on the left side, is seen the coat of arms of the State in which the bank is located. In the center is a picture of Washington resigning his commission, while on the right is seen the American eagle with National emblems.

The \$1,000 gold certificates have the word "gold" in large letters on their face and a picture of Hamilton on the right. On the back is the picture of the American eagle with outspread wings holding in its beak the motto, "E Pluribus Unum." In one of its talons is a bundle of arrows and in the other is an olive branch.—Washington Cor. N. Y. Tribune.

Musicians are nearly always poor, remarked a traveling man to one of the clerks in the store.

"Yes, I've heard so."

"There is no reason why the leader of an orchestra should not get rich."

"Why?"

"Because he always does a flourishing business."—Merchant Traveler.

—Little Sister (angrily).—"Now you do what I say." Little Brother—"I won't." "You won't, eh? Oh, don't! I wish you were grown up now you was my husband."—Omaha World.

## CENTRAL CALIFORNIA.

A Trip Through Sacramento Valley, the Land of Sunshine, Fruit and Flowers. (Special Correspondence.)

SACRAMENTO, Jan. 12, 1888.

Here we are in Sacramento, a city at a visit to the surrounding country, under a cloudless sky, the thermometer this day standing at forty-eight degrees above zero, and people on the streets without wraps, flowers blooming in the open, orange groves and lemon trees in the dooryards of the cozy residences, a revelation to one who arrives from the frozen east and who has trodden down in four hours from the summit of the Sierras where the snow is ten feet deep and the thermometer at 15 degrees below zero.

Sacramento City is the capital of the State, the eighth largest city in the Union, and the American and Sacramento rivers, the latter a navigable stream, and is the railroad center and the largest fruit shipping point in California. Fifty-four trains a day enter and depart, and the city is the business center of the State.

Many fine buildings adorn the residence portion of the city, but many of the business structures with their wide awnings remain as erected during the mining era of thirty years ago, presenting a curious contrast to us from the East. The State Capitol building is modeled after the Capitol at Washington, and cost over two million dollars; it is surrounded by grounds of choice plants, and the city is the seat of the State Agricultural Society, which holds its annual fair in September each year. The State Agricultural Society having a large exposition building and mile racetrack.

An exposition building adjoining the railroad depot is being erected, where a continuous exhibit of the products of California will be shown and printed information relative to same distributed. The area of Sacramento County is 620,000 acres. The land is of three classes, dry hill, plain and river bottom. The foot-hill land is peculiarly adapted to the production of fruit and grapes. The plain lands are mainly devoted to grain raising, and the river bottom lands are used for the raising of crops such as alfalfa, corn and wheat.

The Sacramento River is one of the great waterways of the West, and carries a large trade in lumber, grain and other products. The river is navigable for steamers and other vessels, and is a great source of commerce for the State.

The Sacramento Valley is one of the great fruit-growing regions of the West, and produces a large quantity of fruit, including apples, peaches, grapes, and other fruits. The fruit is shipped to all parts of the country, and is a great source of wealth for the State.

The Sacramento Valley is also a great source of lumber, and produces a large quantity of lumber, which is shipped to all parts of the country. The lumber is used for building houses, bridges, and other structures.

The Sacramento Valley is a great source of grain, and produces a large quantity of grain, including wheat, corn, and other grains. The grain is shipped to all parts of the country, and is a great source of wealth for the State.

The Sacramento Valley is a great source of other products, including alfalfa, cotton, and other crops. These products are shipped to all parts of the country, and are a great source of wealth for the State.

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## CURRENT CHURCH ITEMS.

The National Women's Christian Union now numbers 200,000 members.

There are now Young Men's Christian Associations at Jerusalem, Beyrout, Damascus, Jaffa and Haifa.

Fifty years ago the Scriptures were circulated in 139 languages; now they are circulated in 220.

Two agents of the Bible Society, Japan, can scarcely meet the demand for the Bible in that city.

Lancaster has a Presbyterian church composed wholly of women. They have just built a new edifice, and paid for it.

Turner has 500 Sabbath schools in Dakota. Of this number the Congregationalists have 135, with over 10,000 pupils.

A missionary writes from Japan that if missionaries attempt to be economical they can have very little influence. If they do not live in good style the people despise them.

Derwent, the reign of Queen Victoria the Church of England has built 6,000 churches and places of worship. Seven dioceses have been created, and \$45,000,000 subscribed voluntarily in the last twenty-five years for church purposes.

This is a funny phrase to the uninitiated, but all the brokers understand it. They see it when a person gives a certain percent for the option of buying or selling stock on a fixed day, at a price stated on the day the option is given.

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## Dr. GREEVE'S NERVE TONIC.

THE GREAT STRENGTHENING AND INVIGORATING REMEDY.

FOR THE POSITIVE CURE OF NERVOUSNESS, WEAKNESS, NERVOUS DEBILITY, NERVOUS EXHAUSTION, NERVOUS PROSTRATION, NERVOUS AGONY, NERVOUS PAIN, NERVOUS SUFFERING, NERVOUS DISTRESS, NERVOUS ANXIETY, NERVOUS FEAR, NERVOUS SHAME, NERVOUS GUILT, NERVOUS REMORSE, NERVOUS REGRET, NERVOUS GRIEF, NERVOUS SORROW, NERVOUS MISERY, NERVOUS DEATH.

There are many who are afflicted with nervousness, weakness, nervous debility, nervous exhaustion, nervous prostration, nervous agony, nervous pain, nervous suffering, nervous distress, nervous anxiety, nervous fear, nervous shame, nervous guilt, nervous remorse, nervous regret, nervous grief, nervous sorrow, nervous misery, nervous death.

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#### Professions.

It has become common now-a-days among many people, especially among those who are in affluence, to have this idea uppermost in their minds, viz: That their children must all be members of some profession, irrespective of their inclinations or aptitudes therefor.

It is but natural that every father and mother imagine their son to be possessed of more than an ordinary degree of smartness, to be a genius beyond the standard of the average boy of his age. Just as soon as the boys begin to exhibit their precocity, which is evinced at an early age, the fond parents immediately set this one down for a "doctor," that one for a "lawyer," another one for a "professor," and so on, until the panel of family dignitaries is exhausted.

The one designed to be an exponent of the Aesculapian creed, is hustled off to some medical college, there to learn a subject, which in its very terms, is oft times unintelligible. The legal luminary is supplied with formidable sheep-bound books, and shipped to the nearest University, although yet in the period of adolescence, to enter upon a profession requiring maturity and deliberation. The parents never stop to think that their boys may not have a physical, moral or mental aptitude for such a profession, or that these elements are necessary for a successful professional man, and to satisfy the whims of the doting parents, they must emerge from college fully equipped to pose on the top professional shelves.

It is this total disregard of vocations, by parents, that has brought professions into disrepute, as being a vantage ground for quacks and shysters, who have neither mental ability nor moral aptitude for professional life.

It is the same acquiescence of the children in the wishes of their parents that has made so many unsuccessful men, so many professional misfits. It is for a like reason that we have so many unsuccessful lawyers, who would have made successful farmers, or an ornament to the society of auctioneers. A professional man must, if he meets success, confine himself to his major pursuit, with all the energy and ability of which he is possessed.

Every father and mother who are anxious for their children's future, will not allow them to enter a professional life without first consulting their wishes and inclinations, and no young man with the mental ability and good judgment to become a successful professional man will enter upon such a life without first seriously considering his adaptation, and that he has the mental and physical aptitude requisite, and then he must calmly survey the shoals of starvation, which stand as a perpetual barrier to the young professional voyager long before he may hope to reach the harbor of success.

The professional schools at Ann Arbor, and at other seats of learning throughout the United States, send adrift every year myriads of the best and ablest young men of the country, only to find that there are lawyers without clients, doctors without patients, teachers without schools, and preachers without pulpits.

It is often said that the bright and shrewd Americans are endeavoring to earn their living by their wits, while the quiet plodding Germans and his neighbors of foreign extraction are monopolizing the field of agriculture and other industrial branches. Such a supposition is not without very serious foundation, in fact, and reason.

If all our ambitious and enterprising Americans were endowed with landed property, or had sufficient income to meet the necessities of life, then there might be a professional race. Such, however, is not the case; it is impossible to live on the wits alone. To be known as a successful professional man, is a consummation devoutly to be wished for. But this is a practical age, when honor without bread is tame, and shorn of its alluring beauties.

The young professional man is generally encouraged with the assurance that there is plenty of room on the top shelves of every profession, and thus the talented and capable young man can find opportunities at any time to display their brilliancy, and win laurels and renown. It will appear from the examination of facts, as they exist to-day, that this assumption is not well founded. The higher places are fast becoming filled, and thousands of young fellows, candidates for success, and who possess the most brilliant minds of this or any

other age. Some of them succeed, a great many fail. The reason of this failure is not because they are not brilliant, or capable, but simply because they lack the opportunity. The professions were crowded, the shelves were found to be well filled, and through this unfortunate state of affairs, a brilliant mind was buried in distress, a child to fortune and to fame unknown, all for lack of opportunity.

#### Department of W. C. T. U.

##### INTERNAL REVENUE ON ALCOHOLIC LIQUORS.

The repeal of all internal revenue laws concerning the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors is desired by temperance people on moral and economic grounds; it is demanded by citizens from considerations of public policy. Temperance people believe:

1. A traffic which is thoroughly bad in character and results, ought not to be recognized by this great government as among its established industries.

2. State legislation and enforcement—restrictive and prohibitory—in the interest of temperance and good morals—is damaged by the tax supervision of the government.

3. The price of drinks to the consumer is not materially or continuously affected by the tax.

4. The consumption of drinks by the masses for whom legislative aid is sought, is not essentially influenced by the price of drinks. Citizens believe:

1. The system of internal revenue taxation is a most extraordinary exercise of the derived powers of the general government justified by great financial necessity.

2. To continue such a system after the necessity is passed, and in the present congested condition of the United States treasury, is unconstitutional.

3. The system is an unnecessary occasion of friction and collision between the states and the general government.

4. As a police regulation in the interest of morals it cannot be approved or defended. Police power is vested in the state, not in the general government. Therefore Congress ought at once to remove this menace to moral and good government.—J. ELLEN FOSTER, in Union Signal.

In compliance with your request to express my opinion of "the effect of the saloon in politics in the U.S.," I shall confine myself to the "effects" without attempting to indicate a remedy. In my judgement there is no other evil in our politics comparable with the liquor power. It is today a menace to the republic, little less grave than was slavery thirty years ago. It is the deadly foe to all that is sacred in free institutions. It destroys the home, and desecrates the ballot. It is the chief cause, and instrument, of political corruption. Its shameless bract of controlling elections and legislatures, by the use of money, is without a parallel in criminal effrontery. It breeds ignorance and crime for pay. It saps the foundations of the public confidence, and destroys respect for law by polluting the sources of political power. It is the arch enemy of intelligence, purity, morality and social order. It is the chief cause and promoter of poverty, want and misery, with the discontent, disorder, and crime which result. It costs the country in taxation, waste of money, property and productive power, as much to support our two hundred thousand saloons, as it did to support the Union Army. Their fatal weapons are as destructive to American life as were the shot and shell of both armies during the Rebellion. They are the nurseries, the council chambers, and the inspiration of disorder, lawlessness and anarchy. To maintain the right to get money, by the wholesale destruction of life and property, they corrupt the ballot, bribe legislatures, and tamper with justice. This is a faint portrait of the power which has entered our politics, raised the black flag, and proclaimed that all who will not swear allegiance to it, shall politically perish.—From Hon. W. Windom, ex-Secretary of U. S. Treasury in the Chautauquan.

#### Notes.

There will be a meeting of the Stockholders of the Chelsea Recreation Park Association, at the Town Hall, Friday, February 17th, 1888, at 2 o'clock p. m., for the election of officers for the ensuing year.

J. L. GILBERT, Sec'y.

#### Teacher's Examination.

There will be held at the Court House, Feb'y 17th, an examination of candidates for 3rd grade certificates. The County Board desire to meet as many as possible of those who wish to obtain 3rd grade certificates.

E. C. WARNER, Sec'y Co. Board.

#### FROM THE PEOPLE

##### Salting the Cities.

[We copy the following article, written by Supervisor Gilbert, published in the Ann Arbor Courier, in reply to the many criticisms by that paper on the equalization by the last Board of Supervisors:—Ed.]

CHelsea, January 2nd, 1888.

MR. EDITOR:—I have been much interested in your several articles on the subject of "Salting the Cities," as they have appeared in the COURIER from week to week since the Board of Supervisors adjourned. From the tone of some of the articles I thought you a little excited, but your last item put your hope in the prayer book. I conclude you are now in the right frame of mind to hear some facts and receive some good advice. Especially as the tax gatherer has been his rounds, and you with all the good people of Ann Arbor have learned to your chagrin that you are not required to pay the whole \$585,000 this year, but instead their taxes are quite low, paying from \$3.40 in Pontiac to \$19.00 in Battle Creek, less than any city in the state of its size, on \$1,000 assessed. Undoubtedly the tax in your city would be much higher, if the people in this county or state were not year after year, voting hundreds of thousands to "boom" our beautiful "Athens" of which we are all very proud, never thinking of serving injunctions to prevent collection of the tax after we have given the "boom." But Mr. Editor, your charges that the last Board of Supervisors unjustly raised the city in the equalizing between the several districts in the county, I consider unkind and uncalled for, when the best informed men in your city tell us of her growth, and her many newspapers, claim it is growing as fast as any city in the state, and to convince people of that fact, publish a list giving the actual cost of buildings, "as given by the builders," (saying nothing of the enhanced value of lots, or of adjoining property caused by such building) amounting to the sum of more than \$900,000 for the last four years. But I understand the editor now says "that was in fun, only said to boom the city." Well, perhaps such a boom would not cost \$5,000, and would of course be cheap. But we who have visited your city for the past fifteen years know what we see, and one real estate dealer told the writer not many months ago, that "the value of real estate had doubled in the last fifteen years," then add the vast amount of personal estates made and moved into the city for some time, then fifteen years ago the city was equalized at \$4,442,000 and to-day after being "salted" the equalized valuation is \$5,245,000 or \$823,000 more than then. Yet not as much as the increase in buildings alone in four years, (less than 1/2 the time that the raise represents.) To make a comparison with the equalization of the townships, I will only say in a general way, that every person who has watched the matter, knows that farms are selling in this county 20 per cent less than they did fifteen years ago; in other words, are worth about \$5,000,000 less, as farms are being sold now. If any farmer doubts this, let him try to raise money on his farm from some Ann Arbor capitalist and see what amount he can get with his land for security.

Undoubtedly there are some exceptions to the rule, depending on location, for instance, Mr. Tozer sells a farm adjoining the city of Ann Arbor for \$100 per acre, but Mr. Westfall of the township of Lima ten years ago was offered \$80 per acre for his farm and would not sell, this fall he sells the same farm for \$50 per acre and throws in about \$500 in personal property. Another farm in Sylvan lately deeded to Mr. R. Kempf for \$3,500, is on the tax roll this year for \$3,800.

But you say there are townships in which villages are growing also. I admit it, and will take the town of Sylvan, as the village of Chelsea is undoubtedly prosperous and growing. And the reason for this is found in the character and energy of the business men of the village in keeping up the best market for farm produce in the county. No water power, no manufacturing, no money voted by the state or county to stimulate business of value. One will often see farmers with loads of produce in the streets of Chelsea, who from their homes can see the court house of their county, and I notice one of the leading articles in the last Chelsea Herald is devoted to the subject of more hitching posts.

Yet with all of this prosperity you will see in Mr. O'Hearn's minority report (see Proceedings last Board Supervisors) he proposes to reduce the equalized valuation of the township \$50,000 or \$20,000 more than the majority reported, although the Supervisor of Sylvan was one of that majority. Mr. O'Hearn has been in Chelsea, and like a fair and candid man was willing to admit that the decline in farms would fully equal the increase of values in the village, and then the township had been raised in the past fifteen years \$98,000, or almost half as much as the whole city of Ann Arbor, up to that date. And what is true of Sylvan is undoubtedly true of other towns to which your articles refer. In a late copy of the Courier the editor intimates that it would be a good idea to induce the Supervisors in the vicinity of Chelsea to attend the "Cottage Prayer Meeting" now doing so much good in that place. No doubt we might all be benefited by following his suggestion. But I fear not in just the particular desired by the editor of the Courier, viz: reduction of the valuation of the city. Right here let me suggest to the Supervisors of the rich wards in Ann Arbor that they assess one-half the personal wealth in their districts, no matter if it should increase the total of their rolls, and they will no longer hear the complaints of him who only own the small roof that covers him and his, but on the contrary will make for themselves friends.

And Mr. Editor, if you will through your columns show up the unequal assessments in the city as between the rich and the poor, you will also relieve the farmers, upon whom the prosperity of our villages and cities depend; who now bear the burden of taxation. Their lands, buildings, stock and tools all in sight of the assessor. Yes, all in sight except what they owe, which is no small amount as you can see by the report of the Commissioner of the Michigan Labor Bureau, which shows the debt of this county to be almost \$5,000,000, or 20 per cent of their selling value. I have been told by one who has the best opportunity to know, that at least three-fourths of these mortgages are owned in Ann Arbor, and amount to over three times the total personal assessment in the whole city including gas and water works.

Mr. Editor, in all your unkind remarks about the last Board of Supervisors and especially the Committee on Equalization, I have no doubt you have been guided by honest convictions, but any man having the opportunity you have, should post himself before making such gross charges.

Mr. P. O'Hearn, one member of that committee (and no more intelligent supervisor on the board than he), representing the poorest district in the city, submitted to the committee the first table of equalization or proposition, while admitting the city should be raised said: "I don't want to take it all this year." Now to find what he was willing to "take," see Proceedings, page 31, and compare with last year, you will find the partial raise he was willing to take was \$275,000, about half what the committee finally reported.

And another very worthy member (not one of the committee), from the city of Ann Arbor, offered a substitute for both reports of the committee, in which he proposed to take \$440,000 (see Proceedings, page 32).

Now, Mr. Editor, do you not think you have made a "mountain out of a mole hill," and will you be honest enough to inform the tax payers of that fact through the columns of your valuable paper, that they may know the County Supervisors are not dishonest as your former articles would indicate?

Then advise your next corps of supervisors to assess the rich, and thereby relieve those to whom taxation is a burden.

Respectfully, J. L. GILBERT.

#### Notice.

There will be a stockholders' meeting at the room in the Grange Ware House on the 11th day of February, 1888, at 10 o'clock a. m.

J. K. YOCUM, W. S.

Dated Jan. 20, 1888.

#### Wanted.

A man and wife to work on farm. The man to work on the farm and his wife to do general house work. Apply to H. P. Seney, Lima.

Fifty years ago the Scriptures were circulated in 126 languages; now they are circulated in 280.

Acker's Blood Elixir is the only blood purifier guaranteed. It is a positive cure for Ulcers, Eruptions, Erysipelas, Pimples, Itch, the whole system, and restores all Rheumatic and Nervous pains. We guarantee it. R. S. Armstrong, Druggist.

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Japan produces about 900,000 tons of coal a year. The principal fields are in the vicinity of Kinshin and Yesso.

#### One of Many.

Mr. O. F. Woodward, Dear Sir: Send me 1/2 gross Kemp's Balsam, 50c size, and a few samples. I certainly know that Kemp's Balsam is the best selling cough cure. I have fifteen other cough and lung remedies on my shelves, and Kemp's Balsam sells 10 to 1 to all of them. Respectfully yours, F. E. Cunn. Sold by F. P. GLAZIER, at 50c and \$1.00. Sample bottle free.

It is now an imperial regulation in Brazil that persons who die from yellow fever shall be cremated, the state bearing the expense.

Save the Children. They are especially liable to sudden Colds, Coughs, Croup, Whooping Cough, and all other ailments. Give them Acker's Remedy, a positive cure. It saves hours of anxious watching. Sold by R. S. Armstrong, Druggist.

The Standard Oil Company has a scheme to build a pipe line from Chicago to New York.

Notice to Butter Makers and Consumers.

I will be constantly on hand at my new stand under the postoffice to pay the highest market price, in cash, for all the first class butter I can get, and will also retail first class butter to any who may want, at all times, and at as reasonable figures as any one can sell a good article for. And guarantee satisfaction. Cash paid for eggs. A. DURAND.

The difference in time between London and New York is five hours, London being ahead.

Babies that are fretful, peevish, cross, or troubled with Windy Colic, Teething Pains, or Stomach Disorders, can be relieved as once by using Acker's Baby Soother. It contains no Opium or Morphine, hence is safe. Price 25 cents. Sold by R. S. Armstrong, Druggist.

The National Women's Christian Union now numbers 200,000 members.

#### A Few Pointers.

The recent statistics of the number of deaths show that the large majority die with Consumption. This disease may commence with an apparently harmless cough which can be cured instantly by Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs, which is guaranteed to cure and relieve all cases. Price 50c and \$1.00. Trial size free. For sale by F. P. GLAZIER.

There are 800 Sabbath schools in Dakota. Of this number the Congregationalists have 195, with over 10,000 pupils.

Can't Sleep. Night is the time when the complaint of thousands suffering from Asthma, Consumption, Coughs, etc. Did you ever try Acker's English Remedy? It is the best preparation known for all Lung Troubles, sold on a positive guarantee at 10c, 50c, v17536 R. S. Armstrong, Druggist

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Probate Order. STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw. As. At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, holden at the Probate Office in the City of Ann Arbor, on Monday, the 28th day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight. Present, William D. Harriman, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of Michael Foster deceased. On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Edward J. Foster praying that a certain instrument now on file in this court purporting to be a duplicate of or substitute for the last will and testament of said deceased, which has been accidentally or fraudulently destroyed or lost, may be admitted to probate as the last will and testament of said deceased, and that he may be appointed executor thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the said power of sale, and in pursuance of the statute in such case made, the premises herein described shall be sold by a sale of the premises therein described at public auction to the highest bidder, at the east front door of the court house in the City of Ann Arbor in said County of Washtenaw, at the place for holding the Circuit Court for said County of Washtenaw, on the 31st day of April next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, which said premises are described in said mortgage as follows: All that certain parcel or parcel of land situated and being in the township of Sharon, in the County of Washtenaw and State of Michigan, to-wit: The west half of the north west quarter of section No. twenty-one (21), all in the range No. 10 north, range No. 10 east, being eighty acres of land, more or less.

Dated 28th day of January, A. D. 1888. REUBEN KEMPFF, JEREMIAH & CAVANAUGH, Attorneys for Mortgagees.

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