

THE CHELSEA HERALD.

A. ALLISON, Editor and Proprietor.

"Of the People and for the People."

Single Copies 5 Cents.

VOLUME 23.

CHELSEA, MICH., THURSDAY, FEB. 22, 1894.

NUMBER 26.

ODDS AND ENDS!

Some in Every Department.
All New Goods,

And perfect in every respect, but broken sizes, small ends, etc. Price cuts no figure. We won't allow Odds and Ends to get old on our shelves, but clean them out every season.

ODDS AND ENDS

Come from the best selling goods, therefore this sale offers you the opportunity of getting the most desirable goods at less than wholesale prices.

When in need of any goods in our line, ask to see the Odds and Ends before locking at the regular stock.

W. P. SCHENK & CO.

FURNITURE!

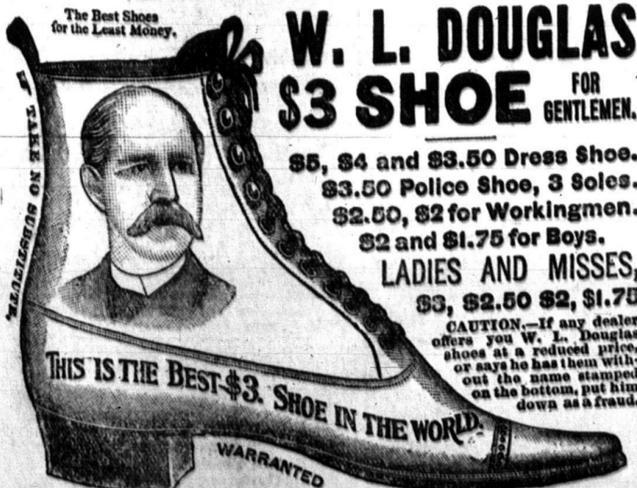
Our Stock is now Complete and we have some great Bargains in Bedroom Suits from

\$15.00 to \$50.00

When in need of Furniture please call and see us.

HOAG & HOLMES.

The Best Shoes for the Least Money.



W. L. DOUGLAS \$3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN.

\$5, \$4 and \$3.50 Dress Shoes.
\$3.50 Police Shoe, 3 Soles.
\$2.50, \$2 for Workingmen.
\$2 and \$1.75 for Boys.
LADIES AND MISSES,
\$3, \$2.50 \$2, \$1.75

CAUTION.—If any dealer offers you W. L. Douglas shoes at a reduced price, or says he has them without the name stamped on the bottom, put him down as a fraud.

THIS IS THE BEST \$3 SHOE IN THE WORLD.

WARRANTED

W. L. DOUGLAS Shoes are stylish, easy fitting, and give better satisfaction at the prices advertised than any other make. Try one pair and be convinced. The stamping of W. L. Douglas's name and price on the bottom, which guarantees their value, saves thousands of dollars annually to those who wear them. Dealers who push the sale of W. L. Douglas Shoes gain customers, which helps to increase the sales on their full line of goods. They can afford to sell at a loss profit, and we believe you can save money by buying all your footwear of the dealer advertised below. Satisfaction free upon application. W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

W. F. Riemenschneider & Co., Chelsea.

\$43,000 Fire.

About 2 o'clock p. m. Sunday, as Alton Fletcher and Chas. Miller were passing east on Middle street they noticed smoke issuing from the rear windows of the Babcock block, occupied by the Glazier Oil Stove Company. Upon investigation they found that the building was on fire and gave the alarm.

The chemical engines and bucket brigade were soon at work, but they failed to stay the progress of the flames and a teleg am was sent to Jackson for a steamer, which arrived here in about an hour after the telegram was sent. All this time the flames were roaring and seething within the two-story double store and also had communicated to Frank Staffan's building on the north, which is part of the Chelsea House. By this time the roof and floors of the Babcock building fell with a crash. The heat was then so intense that the Congregational church on the east caught fire and before the flames had consumed that building, the parsonage which is east of the church was also in flames.

At this time the steamer arrived from Jackson and had a stream of water on the Chelsea House proper, and succeeded in saving that building. The firemen then turned their attention to A. Mensing's residence east of the burning parsonage and succeeded in saving it although it was badly scorched. Shortly after this the fire began to wane and it was evident that it was under control.

R. S. Armstrong & Co. moved their stock of groceries and drugs; L. & A. Winans moved their jewelry stock, and Chas. Whitaker also moved his stock of hardware, but neither of these buildings were much damaged. Nearly all the household goods were removed from the hotel. The household goods belonging to Rev. O. C. Bailey were also removed from the parsonage before the fire reached it.

The Glazier Oil Stove Company, loss on stock, etc., \$25,000, insurance \$13,500.

Frank Staffan, loss on building, \$1,800, insurance \$1,000.

R. S. Armstrong & Co., stock damaged by moving, \$500, covered by insurance.

C. E. Whitaker, stock damaged by moving, \$500, covered by insurance.

The Chelsea fire department lost all the furniture in their hall. No insurance.

The furniture in the G. A. R. and W. R. C. hall was damaged considerable by being moved. No insurance.

Mrs. Emma Gillam, loss on Chelsea House and furniture, \$1,500. Fully insured.

The roof and north wall of the Winans building was damaged considerable. Covered by insurance.

L. Babcock, loss on double store, \$6,000, insurance \$4,000.

The Congregational Society, loss on church and parsonage, \$7,000, insurance \$5,200.

Rev. O. C. Bailey, damage to household goods by moving, \$300. No insurance.

A. Mensing, damage to household goods, \$200. Insured.

Gibert & Crowell, insurance agents, succeeded in saving their books and office furniture.

The fire came at a very unfortunate time for the Glazier Oil Stove Company, as they had just stocked up for the year's business, and all the finished castings were stored in the burned building. But Mr. Glazier informs us that a full force of polishers will be put to work at once, and the company will soon be filling orders as usual. The Company have temporary offices over the Chelsea Sayings Bank.

It is not known at present whether L. Babcock will rebuild his double store or sell the lots, but it is hoped they will be rebuilt. This is the third time he has been burned out on the same lots.

Frank Staffan informs us that he will rebuild as soon as possible.

The Congregational society have been talking of building a new church for several years and now we may expect to see a handsome edifice on the site of the old church. The parsonage will also be rebuilt.

It is thought the fire originated either in the furnace room of the basement or in the office on the first floor.

One reason why railroads refuse to adopt the block system is that they find it as cheap to kill a few passengers as to adopt the safety system.

F. P. GLAZIER.

S. C. STIMSON.

LEND US ONE EAR

That's all that is necessary.

You can do anything you wish with the other, but if we manage to get hold of one, it don't take long to give you prices that will bring you to the Bank Drug Store.

Listen Close!

We Haven't Time To Repeat!

Choice figs 8 cents per pounds.
Florida oranges 12 cents per dozen.
Choice canned corn 7c per can.
50 pounds sulphur for \$1.00.

Patent Medicines Cut Almost In Two.

This is simply a sample. Everything else goes according. When you come in with 63 cents for a dollar bottle of Hoods Sarsaparilla, please remember that we make a specialty of Teas and Coffees, and that our prices will surprise and please as much as the quality of the goods. We are offering.

Great Snaps

In raisins, prunes, currants, etc., and our prices on fish will pay you to come a long distance to take advantage of.

Drop Your Hook Here.

Best Family White Fish 55c per 10 lb pail.
Best No. 1 White Fish 98 cents per 10 pound pail.
Best No. 1 Trout 85 cents per 10 pound pail.
Medium sized Herring 18 cents per box.
Do you want the best Syrup in Chelsea? Try ours at 38c per gallon.
Very nice N. O. Molasses at 25c per gallon.

Yours, Anxious to Please,

F. P. Glazier & Co.

Advertising Groceries has got to be a Chestnut

But we will give you a few prices just the same.

Best kerosine Oil, 7c per gal.
6 lbs choice rice for 25c.
23 lbs granulated sugar for \$1.00.
24 lbs Ex. C sugar for \$1.00.

Starch, 6c per package.
The best line of teas and coffees in town.
4 lbs four crown raisins for 25c.
4 lbs best crackers for 25c.
2 packages yeast for 5c.

BOOTS and SHOES.

To reduce our stock and make room for spring goods, through the month of February, will sell you Shoes at the following cut prices.

Ladies \$4.50 and \$5.00 turn Shoes \$3.50
Ladies \$3.00 and \$3.50 turn Shoes \$2.50
Ladies \$2.25 and \$2.75 Fine Kid \$1.75
Ladies \$1.50 and \$1.75 Fine Dongola for \$1.15.
Men's \$2.50 and \$3.00 Calf for \$2.00.

Men's \$4.50 and \$5.00 Calf Dongola or Kangaroo for \$3.50.
Men's \$3.00 and \$3.50 Calf or Dongola for \$2.50.
Also a large assortment of men's Grain Kip and Calf Boots.

When looking for Bargains call on us. Highest prices paid for Butter and Eggs.

W. F. RIEMENSCHNEIDER & CO.



WE

Have added to our well assorted stock of Furniture a nice assortment of

Picture Molding.

Different styles and prices, and are now prepared to do all kinds of work in framing pictures on short notice and in a first-class manner. Give us a trial.

W. J. KNAPP.

JOHN BAUMGARDNER,

Designer and Builder of

* Artistic Granite Memorials. *

Office, 6 Detroit St., Ann Arbor, Mich.

Established 1863.

We keep on hand large quantities of all the various granites in the rough, and are prepared to execute fine monumental work on short notice. Original Designs. Correspondence Solicited. Electric Works 6, 8, 10 Detroit St. and 17-19 5th Ave. Dock and Derrick 2-3 Miller Ave.

THE CHELSEA HERALD.

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

THE NEWS.

Compiled From Late Dispatches.

CONGRESSIONAL.

On the 18th the Hawaiian controversy occupied the greater part of the time of the senate. Senator Gallinger (N. H.) introduced a substitute for the Wilson tariff bill which declares that in view of the widespread industrial depression it is the sense of the senate that it is unwise to attempt any change in the tariff laws. In the house a bill authorizing the extension of time for the construction of the high wagon bridge across the Missouri river at Sioux City, Ia., was passed. The urgency deficiency bill was also passed and a message was received from the president transmitting additional correspondence in the Hawaiian matter.

In the senate the Hawaiian resolution was again the subject of discussion on the 18th. Senator Gray in the course of his remarks said that the administration had ceased its efforts in behalf of the deposed monarch. In the house the time was spent in debate on the Bland seigniorage bill.

The time of the United States senate on the 14th was consumed in the discussion of the house bill compelling the Rock Island Railroad company to stop its trains at the new towns of End and Round Point in the Indian territory. The nomination of Benjamin Leathier, of Massachusetts, who has been three times nominated, and is now serving without confirmation as United States consul at Sherbrooke, Can., was rejected. In the house Messrs. Quigg and Straus, members-elect from New York city to succeed Messrs. Fellows and Pritch, were sworn in. The seigniorage bill was further discussed.

In the senate on the 15th the newly-elected senator from the state of Mississippi (Mr. Mc Laurin) made his first appearance and took the oath of office. A bill compelling railroads in Indian territory to establish stations was passed. In the house the Bland seigniorage bill was further discussed.

WHEELER H. PECKHAM's nomination for associate justice of the supreme court was rejected in the senate on the 16th by a vote of 41 to 32. Senator Hoar introduced a bill for the suppression of lotteries. It defines the word "lottery," which is made to embrace raffles and gift enterprises. In the house Mr. Curtis introduced a bill defining the crimes of murder and criminal assault, providing punishment for them and abolishing the death penalty for other offenses. An effort to fix a time for voting upon the Bland seigniorage bill was defeated. The first evening session for the consideration of pension bills was blocked by the lack of a quorum.

DOMESTIC.

FREIGHT trains collided on the Wheeling & Lake Erie road near Bellevue, O., and Engineers Connell and Stowell, Fireman McMullen and Brakeman Johnson were killed.

LOUIS J. SILVA, who embezzled \$170,000 from the Rainwater-Bradford company of St. Louis, has returned and will stand trial.

SISTO WESLEY, a Mexican woman, while visiting the grave of her child near Silver City, N. M., was devoured by bears.

THE Farmers' Mutual Elevator company at Crookston, Minn., failed for \$240,000.

A big tannery at Sand Bank, N. Y., was burned, causing a loss of \$100,000.

WILLIAM H. ARTMAN, a farmer living near Tell City, Ind., killed his wife and oldest son, aged 13. No cause was known.

A CYCLONE passed over the states of Louisiana and Mississippi and left in its wake many casualties and a vast amount of destruction.

OVER half the business portion of Genoa, O., a village of 3,000 inhabitants, was destroyed by fire.

THE Gibson Heights Land Improvement company filed deeds of assignment in St. Louis with liabilities of \$150,000.

DURING the recent blizzard in Oklahoma thirty persons were frozen to death, including a Creek Indian woman aged 120 years. Several persons in Kansas also perished in the storm.

ONE THOUSAND acres of rich coal were found on the farms of George Boyd, Mrs. Virtue and Mrs. Hurst near Fairview, O.

THE unemployed at Indianapolis, Ind., refused to work at shoveling snow when given the opportunity.

NEARLY 3,000 miners near Pittsburgh, Pa., went on a strike against a reduction of one-half cent per bushel in the mining rate.

CALVIN ARMSTRONG, convicted of embezzling \$43,000 of Tipton county (Ind.) funds, escaped from the jail at Kokomo.

THIRTEEN lives were lost in a mine at Plymouth, Pa. The men were caught by a cave-in.

DR. ARTHUR DUESTROW fatally shot his wife and then killed his little boy in a drunken frenzy at St. Louis.

WILLIAM H. H. STROUSE, aged 70, chaplain of the Indiana prison at Jeffersonville, dropped dead. He was a government scout during the war.

GEORGE and William Lutz, 10 and 14 years of age, were pinioned to earth by a falling tree at Charleston, Ind., and fatally injured.

THE Northern Mill company at Minneapolis made an assignment with liabilities of over \$200,000.

TWO MASKED men held up and robbed the mail stage at Briceville, Mo., and secured a large sum of money.

FIRE in the iron works at Bath, Me., caused a loss of \$135,000.

AT San Antonio, Tex., fire destroyed the St. Leonard and Central hotels, the loss being \$100,000. Three firemen were fatally injured.

PAUL JONES started from Boston naked on a tour around the world, but soon had made money enough to buy a paper suit and at the end of twenty-four hours had \$50 which he picked up in various ways.

THE American national bank at Springfield, Mo., was closed by order of the comptroller of the currency. AMERICA'S gold output for 1893 will exceed \$37,000,000, an increase over 1892 of \$4,000,000. The production of the world will reach \$150,000,000, an increase of \$12,000,000.

THE Massachusetts house of representatives, by a vote of 109 to 59, passed a bill abolishing fast days in that state. FIRE believed to be of incendiary origin destroyed the greater portion of the colonnade on the world's fair grounds.

CARLO THIEMAN, a lion tamer, was attacked by three lions in the arena at the midwinter fair in San Francisco and mangled so that he died.

THE annual review of the whale fishery for 1893 says that the season in the Arctic ocean was a phenomenal one. The total of towheads by the entire fleet was 294, against 214 in 1892.

By the breaking of the levee at Horn Lake landing, below Memphis, Tenn., 5,000 acres of land were inundated.

THE Burlington (Ia.) Fire and Tornado Insurance company, doing a business of \$28,000,000, assigned.

FIRE destroyed the entire west side of the city square at Sarcoxie, Mo.

The Old Kentucky Paper company was placed in the hands of a receiver at Louisville with liabilities of \$100,000.

THE value of breadstuffs exported from the United States during the seven months ended January 31 last was \$108,927,568, against \$122,605,880 during the corresponding time in 1893.

THE firm of George H. Altwell & Sons, shoe manufacturers in Milwaukee, failed for \$170,000.

BOB COLLINS, a respectable negro, was dragged from his home at Oglethorpe, Ga., scraped and cut with a blunt knife and left naked nearly seven hours in a freezing atmosphere. He died just after being found.

PRINCE COLONNA was awarded his children by the French courts. Meanwhile they are with their mother in America.

THE twenty-sixth annual convention of the National American Woman Suffrage association began in Washington.

A FIRE in the Miller block at Columbus, O., did damage to the extent of \$250,000.

JAMES E. STONE, who murdered the entire family of Denson Wrattan, six in number, at Washington, Ind., on September 18, 1893, was hanged in the prison at Jeffersonville.

PROMINENT residents of Chicago have formed an organization the mission of which is purification of municipal politics.

THE state normal and training school at Oneonta, N. Y., was burned to the ground, the loss being \$150,000.

JOHN Y. MCKANE, charged with intimidation of voters and gross election frauds, was found guilty in Brooklyn, N. Y., of all the counts in the charge.

MAY BROOKLYN, leading actress of the Palmer company, committed suicide by taking carbolic acid at San Francisco.

GEN. JUBAL A. EARLY, aged 80 years, the ranking officer of the late rebellion, fell down stairs at Lynchburg, Va., and was probably fatally injured.

CLEVELAND, O., is favored as the place for holding the general conference of Methodists in 1894.

THE Ohio senate passed a bill requiring that all physicians must be examined, and providing a board for the purpose.

THE exchanges at the leading clearing houses in the United States during the week ended on the 16th aggregated \$789,381,711, against \$888,216,856 the previous week. The decrease, compared with the corresponding week in 1893, was \$7.1.

GOVERNMENT ownership of the Nicaragua canal and annexation of Hawaii were favored by the trans-Mississippi congress in session in San Francisco.

THERE were 323 business failures in the United States in the seven days ended on the 16th, against 383 the week previous and 197 in the corresponding time in 1893.

ROBBERS ditched a Southern Pacific train at Roscoe, Cal., and secured considerable booty. A fireman and a tramp were killed.

FRANK H. HARPER, said to be a clever forger, swindled two Chicago banks out of \$0,800 by raised checks.

FARRAND, WILLIAMS & CLARK'S wholesale drug house in Detroit, Mich., was destroyed by fire, the loss being \$170,000.

ALL but \$2,000,000 worth of the new 5 per cent bonds have been paid for and the money covered into the treasury.

THE lowest prices ever known in this country were reached during the week ended on the 16th in wheat, silver, coke and some forms of iron and steel.

DISSATISFIED land owners brought work on a Florida road to a stop by planting dynamite bombs along the right of way.

JOE DYCK, an Indian, who murdered Thomas Gray last August, was executed at the county courthouse near Eufala, I. T.

ENCOURAGING reports of the progress of the movement were made to the national woman's suffrage convention in Washington.

BECAUSE he married an actress Robert L. Cutting, of New York, forfeited all interest in his grandfather's immense estate.

NO IMPROVEMENT was reported in the business situation throughout the country.

WILLIAM LEONARD was hanged at Frederick, Md., for the killing of Jesse Anderson, a railway trackman, on September 6, 1893, at Lime Kill. He is said to have had four living wives.

EFFIGIES of Secretary of Agriculture Morton were found hanging at several points in Nebraska City. EIGHT unrecognizable corpses and the timbers of two vessels were washed ashore near Provincetown, Mass.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

MRS. MYRA BRADWELL, the founder and editor of the Chicago Legal News, who was distinguished as the first woman in the United States to apply for admission to the bar, died in Chicago, aged 63 years.

JOHN BARRETT has been nominated by the president for minister to Siam and T. R. Jurnigan as consul general to Shanghai.

COL. J. D. STEVENSON, who went to California in 1847 and headed the regiment of New York volunteers which went to that state during the Mexican war, died in San Francisco, aged 94.

GEN. EDWARD F. HINCKES died at Cambridge, Mass., from wounds received while in the civil war. He was the first volunteer.

THOMAS J. PARKER, a 49er and one of the captors of Jeff Davis, died at Allegan, Mich., aged 72.

UNCLE SEIGHANT, 107 years of age, died at Dahleonega, Ga. At the age of 98 he married for the first time.

A. HERR SMITH died at Lancaster, Pa., aged 79 years. He served in the Forty-third, Forty-fourth, Forty-fifth, Forty-six, Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth congresses.

FOREIGN.

JAPANESE advices say that a fire at Kagoshima destroyed 500 dwelling houses and four men were burned to death.

GOV. GARVELL, of the Canadian province of Prince Edward's Island, is dead. In a railway accident near Jelani, Russia, two engines and twelve carriages were destroyed, thirteen persons killed and a large number injured.

A FRENCH anarchist was blown to pieces in a London park by falling upon a bomb in his pocket.

PRESIDENT DOLE, of Hawaii, gives his grounds for complaint against the United States in a long letter to Minister Willis at Honolulu.

THREE shots were fired by the Brazilian insurgents at a launch from the United States war vessel Newark.

WHILE going from Port Albert to Melbourne, Australia, the steamer Alert was sunk and all but one of her crew of fifteen were drowned.

WHILE the German cruiser Brandenburg was on her trial trip near Stollergrund her boilers burst and forty-one men were killed.

SEVENTY-FIVE Temachians were killed in a battle with Mexican troops near Elvia, and twenty-five who were made prisoners were shot.

THE American line steamship Paris was disabled when two days out from Southampton and was compelled to put back.

THE death of King Lobengula was confirmed. The African monarch succumbed to disease, not to a British bullet.

LATER.

THE United States senate was not in session on the 17th. In the house Mr. Bland was again unable to secure a quorum to close debate on the silver seigniorage bill. Mr. Hicks (Pa.) introduced a bill for the encouragement of the mining of silver in the United States and the formation of silver guarantee banks. Eulogies were pronounced on the late Representative Lilly, of Pennsylvania.

FRANK RANDALL and his wife and three children were drowned in the river near Pristida, Mexico.

MRS. LEASE, of Kansas, claims to be a mason and says she will organize lodges of women throughout this country.

JULIA TUNISON (colored) died at Newark, N. J., aged 114 years.

TWO WOMEN were fatally hurt near Olanthe, Kan., by the explosion of dynamite placed in a stove to thaw.

THE lumber output of the Pacific northwest has decreased during the last year 700,000,000 feet.

REPORTS that Brazilian insurgents fired upon a launch belonging to the Newark, of the American navy, are denied.

FIRE partly destroyed the Illinois state building on the world's fair grounds.

GRAIN men say the recent heavy snow will make a wheat crop of 100,000,000 bushels in Kansas.

REV. JOSHUA C. BRIGGS, supposed to have been killed by a train near Ottawa, O., was murdered.

THIRTY-SEVEN of the fifty-eight coal miners charged with riot at Pittsburgh, Pa., were found guilty.

By a mistake Mr. Luke, of Nashville, Ill., was confirmed by the senate as postmaster at Nashville, Ia.

TWO NEGROES who assaulted Mrs. Annie Rucker, an aged white woman, were lynched by a mob near Birmingham, Ala.

A CYCLONE did great damage to property near Homer, La., and killed two children.

EDWARD C. GRAMM, sent to jail at Harrisburg, Pa., for assault and battery upon the oath of a brother, committed suicide.

FRED MEYERS and Anton Skinhol were suffocated by gas in a hotel in Kenosha, Wis.

THE loss of the tug Millard off the coast of Nicaragua with sixty souls on board was confirmed.

THE works of the Griswold-Oil company at Warren, O., were destroyed by fire with 80,000 barrels of linseed product. Loss, \$175,000.

1,410 Bushels Potatoes Per Acre. [K]

This astonishing yield was reported by Abr. Hahn, of Wisconsin, but Salzer's potatoes always get there. The editor of the Rural New Yorker reports a yield of 730 bushels and 8 pounds per acre from one of Salzer's early potatoes. Above 1,410 bushels are from Salzer's new seedling Hundredfold. His new early potato, Lightning Express, has a record of 803 bushels per acre. He offers potatoes as low as \$2.50 a barrel, and the best potato planter in the world for but \$2.

IF YOU WILL CUT THIS OUT AND SEND IT with 6c postage to the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., you will receive free his mammoth potato catalogue and a package of sixteen-day "Get There, Eli," radish. [K]

"It is noticed," says Uncle Mose, "dat de fellers dat does de mos' shoutin' an' talkin' about deir future life is de ones dat don't come anyways nigh investin' all deir money in it."—Indianapolis Journal.

Deafness Cannot be Cured

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

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

F. J. CENEY & Co., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 7c.
Hall's Family Pills, 25 cents.

"Now," said the storekeeper, as he gazed proudly at the lettering on his new brass sign, "that's what I call polished English."—Washington Star.

South at Half Rates.

On March 8 and April 9, 1894, the Louisville & Nashville Railroad will sell tickets for their regular trains to principal points in the south at one single fare for the round trip. These excursion rates take in the principal cities and towns in Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia, West Florida and Mississippi. Tickets will be good to return within twenty days, and will be on sale at St. Louis, Evansville, Louisville and Cincinnati on above dates. Through cars from these cities to principal points south. Ask your ticket agent, and if he can not furnish you tickets from your station, write to C. P. ARMOUR, General Passenger Agent, Louisville, Ky.

A TIOGA man calls his' cook Misery, because she loves company.—Philadelphia Record.

100 World's Fair Photos for \$1.

These beautiful pictures are now ready for delivery in ten complete parts—16 pictures comprising each part—and the whole set can be secured by the payment of One Dollar, sent to GEO. H. HEAFFORD, General Passenger Agent, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, Chicago, Ill., and the portfolios of pictures will be sent, free of expense, by mail to subscribers.

Remittances should be made by draft, money order, or registered letter.

Be careful of your language when talking with the elevator boy; he is apt to take you up very quickly.—Boston Bulletin.

Flaccid Muscles Grow Strong.

Weak attenuated frames acquire sound, healthy flesh, woe begone, hollow faces fill out and become cheerful when Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is used as a stomachic to improve digestion and assimilation. Moreover, it cures bilious and kidney trouble, and protects the system against malaria and chronic rheumatism. Use it systematically.

A SOUTH ATCHISON woman carries off the banner for cold feet; they recently froze in bed.—Atchison (Kan.) Globe.

Farm Renters May Become Farm Owners

If they move to Nebraska before the price of land climbs out of sight. Write to J. Francis, G. P. & T. A., Burlington Route, Omaha, Neb., for free pamphlet. It tells all about everything you need to know.

"That changes the complexion of things," mused Wigwag, as he gazed at his wife's dressing case.—Philadelphia Record.



KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and \$1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

ONE reason why there is not more good being done is because some people want to wait till to-morrow to begin.—Ram's Horn.

It Is Not What We Say But What Hood's Sarsaparilla Does that tells the Story.

Hood's Cures



W. E. Robertson

Heartburn, Indigestion

Distress in the stomach, etc., made me unhappy. Hood's Sarsaparilla gave me an appetite, assisted digestion, overcame my stomach trouble and I began to grow fat. Less than three bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla cured me.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

ties of Hood's, restored me to health." W. E. ROBERTSON, St. Louis Grocer and General Merchant, St. Louis, Mo.

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable, perfectly harmless, always reliable and beneficial.

Thin Children Grow Fat

on Scott's Emulsion

Because fat foods make fat children. They are thin, and remain thin just in proportion to their inability to assimilate food rich in fat.

Almost as palatable as milk.

Prepared by Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All druggists.

Scott's Emulsion

of Cod Liver Oil is especially adaptable to those of weak digestion—it is partly digested already. Astonishing how quickly a thin person gains solid flesh by its use.

Almost as palatable as milk.

Prepared by Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All druggists.

Can't Let Go

the De Long Hook & Eye Richardson & De Long Bros. Philadelphia. See that hump? Trade-Mark Reg., April 19-92.

WALTER BAKER & CO.

COCOA and CHOCOLATE

Highest Awards (Medals and Diplomas) World's Columbian Exposition.

On the following articles, namely: BREAKFAST COCOA, PREMIUM No. 1 CHOCOLATE, GERMAN SWEET CHOCOLATE, VANILLA CHOCOLATE, COCOA BUTTER.

For "purity of material," "excellent work," and "uniform even composition."

SOLD BY GROCERS EVERYWHERE.

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equal custom work, costing from \$4 to \$6, best value for the money in the world. Name and price stamped on the bottom. Every pair warranted. Take no substitute. See local papers for full description of our complete lines for ladies and gentlemen or send for illustrated Catalogue giving instructions how to order by mail. Postage free. You can get the best bargains of dealers who push our shoes.

Ely's Cream Balm

Cleanses the Nasal Passages, Allays Pain and Inflammation, Restores the Sense of Taste and Smell, Heals the Sores.

Apply Balm into each nostril. ELY BROS., 56 Warren St., N. Y.

Treated free.

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A FLAG DAY.



THE stories of battle and raid. In the times when our flag was made, Oh, let them be often told. And the stripes and stars we'll raise, In token of thanks and praise To one, in the grand old days, Most patient and wise and bold.

In honor of truth and right, In honor of courage and might, And the will that makes a way, In honor of work well done, In honor of fame well won, In honor of Washington, Our flag is floating to-day.

—Youth's Companion.

A RIDE FOR FREEDOM.



HERE! I do believe that boy will be the ruin of me. He never knows how to do anything right. And now here he's been and cut down all the maples and saved the basswoods in that wood lot in my absence, and I found the oxen mismated, and everything was all wrong. A boy that don't know enough to tell the difference between soft and hard wood won't ever amount to much, in my opinion. I was so provoked that I told him he could go to bed without his supper. Perhaps it will teach him a lesson."

Old Squire Holton was emphatic in his criticism of the ignorance or the thoughtlessness that characterized the daily doings of his farm help. To him there was nothing excusable in such conduct. He had taken pains to tell the boy just what trees he wanted felled, and it was an essential matter to him whether the maples were cut down or left standing in that fine new lot he had recently bought of Maj. Jackman."

"I half believe the boy did it on purpose to bother me," he concluded, as he sat down to his supper of hot porridge and milk and fried doughnuts which his wife had just placed on the table.

"Oh, no, father! John wouldn't do that," said kind, motherly Mrs. Holton. "John means to do right, but his mind isn't on his work."

"No, that it isn't, I'll be bound," muttered the squire, between his mouthfuls of warm porridge.

"He hasn't had a mind for anything ever since that day Gen. Washington and his officers rode by, a month ago. It was only the other morning, when I supposed he was busy watering the stock at the barn, and I happened to open the door for something, and there he was, marching up and down the floor, a turkey's tall feather stuck in his cap band and a pitchfork at his shoulder, and he a-giving off orders as though he was a corporal. I almost wish the continental army was sunk."

"Why, father!" exclaimed his wife; "and then we should lose our liberties, and the battles of Lexington and Bunker Hill and Trenton would have to be fought over again."

"Well, it would be better, anyway, for John if they were farther off than Valley Forge," answered the squire, testily, attacking a huge doughnut that was as crisp as frost.

And, overhead, in the large, open garret where bundles of thoroughwort and pennyroyal hung down from the long, slanting rafters, and which was warmed only by the heat ascending through a ventilator from the kitchen below, the subject of the squire's wrath lay listening to every word.

He was a tall, fair lad, strong and active, with steady, gray-blue eyes and a shock of brown wavy hair that had a knack of always falling into his eyes.

John Russell was sixteen years old, and was an orphan. Mrs. Holton was his father's sister, and the squire, being without children of his own, had cheerfully consented, when it was first suggested, that the fatherless boy should come and live with them. He had lived there now for three years, but he did not take kindly to life on a farm.

The boy had an imaginative temperament, inherited from his mother, and to drive the slow oxen day after day, do the milking and all the drudgery incident to a large farm, were not the most congenial employments. He honestly strove to do his duty, though, and the squire, if rough, was kind in his way.

A shade of deep thought overspread

his face as he heard his uncle's words, and two or three tears rolled down his freckled face, which were bravely dashed away.

"He did tell me to cut the maples," he said to himself; "I know he did, and, as for playing soldier, what hurt did it do? I had turned out the cows and done just as I do every day. I wish I was a soldier in Washington's army, and I will be when I am older, unless we whip the British before. But I do hope I shall be able to do something for my country. If I only could—if I only could!"

He lay for a long time, his mind full of conflicting thoughts, but at last he sank to sleep, and forgot alike his trials and his ambitions in the sweet refreshing slumber of boyhood.

In the morning when he went downstairs into the kitchen the squire spoke to him as though nothing had happened, and he went out and fed the cattle as usual. At the breakfast table his uncle said:

"You may ride over to Goggin's mill to-day, John, and get a load of corn ground. Mother says we are out of meal, and I've no mind to give up my Johnny-cake in the morning. You may take the gray mare, and while the corn's being ground you can call on Maj. Frye, just beyond, and ask him if he can pay the interest due on that note. It is two pounds and sixpence. Don't forget now, and don't make a blunder. I've got the corn put up."

"All right," answered John, cheerfully. And he went out and saddled old Suke, the gray mare, and in half an hour was ready to start.

"Here's some cheese and doughnuts for your luncheon," said Mrs. Holton, giving him a small parcel which he placed in his coat pocket; "and here's a new pair of mittens that I knit for you. You'll need them to-day, for there is a raw cold air."

"Oh, thank you, aunt! They will keep my hands warm as toast," replied John, with a good deal of feeling.

"Tell Goggin's to take good toll, and get back before dark if you can."

This was the squire's parting injunction as this "boy of seventy-six" started on his journey to the distant grist mill.

It was not exactly seventy-six, but it was the 22d of February, 1778.

Going to mill in those days was a different affair from what it is in this year of grace.

John Russell, dressed in a coarse homespun, with knee-buckles and shoe-buckles, a coon-skin cap on his head, and wearing his thick woolen mittens, mounted upon the staid old farm horse, a bag of corn behind his saddle and another in front of him, presented a picture that is not likely to have its counterpart in modern times.

He whistled merrily as he rode forward through the cold February day on his errand, for it was a pleasant change from driving oxen and felling trees.

Goggin's mill, so called after the proprietor, who was a German of the name of Hans Goggin, was eight or nine miles from Squire Holton's place, down on French creek.

About a mile this side of the mill the road branched, the left hand leading on to the mill, the other taking one to the American encampment at Valley Forge, which was four miles distant.

John would have liked nothing better than to have gone to the patriot camp, but his orders were imperative, and he dared not spend the time, so he reined old Suke to the left and kept on to the mill.

The miller, a short, stout German, with a broad, good-humored face, greeted our hero with a hearty "Goot morning, mine young friend!"

"How's business?" asked John.

"Peautiful," replied Hans. "So goot vat nefer vas."

"That is good for you. I should like to have my grist ready by two o'clock.

Uncle says you must take toll enough to pay you well."

"Yaw, Myneher Holton ish von fine man, unt I knows it," said the miller. "Vell, I will grind dat grist right away quick. Maybe you will go in unt see Katrina unt der children. De leedle ones vill pe glad to see you, I dells you," said the hospitable Hans.

"Thank you," answered John, "but I have an errand to do at Maj. Frye's, and I brought a luncheon in my pocket."

"Dat Maj. Frye ish von rascal, unt don't you forgit it! Vell, I don't vant to shpoke apoud him any more."

And, with a shrug of his thick shoulders, Hans pulled up the gate and set the great wheel in motion.

John remounted and rode slowly away from the old mill, whose picturesque situation was heightened by its winter garb of white.

It was about noon when he approached the house of Maj. Frye, who was an old militia officer and had served in the French and Indian war.

As he rode into the yard, he was surprised to see two horses standing near the door, on one of which sat a British orderly. Before he could dismount, the owner of the house, Maj. Frye himself, appeared in the open doorway, ushering an officer in gay uniform without.

"You may trust me, sir," the major was saying. "There will be no mistake. The general is to be here at eight precisely, this evening. It will be your fault if you don't secure him."

Then, seeing the newcomer, he hesitated, and, as his countenance changed, he whispered something to his English visitor, who, with a slight inclination of the head, muttered the one word: "Remember!" and then hurriedly remounted his horse and rode away with his orderly.

"Well, young sir, I am glad to see you," said the major, with well-feigned cordiality, addressing John. "I know the errand you have come for, and have got the money. So lead your horse into the barn and come in. I have reckoned up the interest on the squire's note, and it is two pounds and fourpence," he remarked, as they entered the house.

of that on which the major had written the receipt, and John had put it in his pocket with the silver.

He stooped to pick it up, and as he did so his quick eye caught a name, written in a bold, clear hand, that was famous just then throughout the American colonies.

With a swiftly-beating heart and a flushed brow, he glanced over the few lines that preceded the autograph. The first part of the letter was on the piece on which he had received for the money, but there was enough to make his young blood thrill in his veins. This is what he read:

"—received. If you mean business, I think the plan can be successfully carried out. My aide-de-camp, Maj. Singleton, will ride over to-morrow to see you and arrange the details of the capture. He will pay into your hands half of the money you ask—fifty pounds. If we succeed in our enterprise and capture the general, the rest shall be paid you down. You may trust Maj. Singleton as you would myself."

"I have the honor to be, yours, for peace and unity, GEN. WILLIAM HOWE."

"To Maj. Daniel Frye."

It was all clear as sunlight to John in a moment. Maj. Frye was a traitor, and the plot in which he was engaged was nothing less than the seizure of the commander in chief.

There was no time to be lost. Washington must be warned, and he was the one to do it.

"What time of day is it?" he asked the miller.

Hans pulled out a big silver watch. "Vell, it pe tree minutes past two o'clock," he said.

"All right! Now, you take this money and keep it till I call for it. I am not going home with the grist—at least, not just yet. Good-by!"

The next moment he was on the back of old Suke and galloping down the road at a wild speed.

"Mine Gott, dot poy ish crazy!" exclaimed Hans, as he stood in the doorway, his hands in his pockets, gazing after the retreating figure. "I gifts it hup, ef he haint gone stark mad. Dot vas all!"

And he went back to his work in the mill, with a strange, perplexed look on his broad, Teutonic face.

Meanwhile John rode on, without a halt, till he reached the American camp. He inquired of a sentinel for Washington's headquarters, and an orderly was dispatched to conduct him to the Potts house.

That was two miles further on, and it was nearly four o'clock when John and his escort arrived there.

He was ushered by the orderly into a room where three or four officers sat at a table, one of whom rose and turned his attention to the newcomer.

"You wanted to see me, my lad? I am the commander in chief."

John gazed for a moment with silent awe at that majestic presence, with the grave, worn, anxious face, before he could answer. He then placed in the general's hand the piece of paper he had found.

"Read that, sir," he said.

"Where did you get this?" asked Washington, after he had read the lines. John told his story in a straightforward manner that vouched for his honesty, and when he had concluded Washington turned to his officers and said, sorrowfully:

"Alas! who would have thought it? Whom shall we trust?"

He asked John a few more questions of minor importance, which were answered readily, then he said:

"My lad, the intelligence you have brought me is of the greatest importance and value. Probably your thoughtful action has been the means of saving my life and perhaps the liberties of the colonies. What can I do for you?"

"Make me a soldier," was John's answer, as he thought of his one ambition.

The pater patria looked gravely at the slender boyish figure and earnest face of the speaker, but did not smile.

"You are hardly old enough for the rough life of a soldier, but I would like you to care for my horses. I need a boy for that. Will you come?"

"If uncle and aunt will only let me," replied John, so pleased that he could scarcely refrain from turning a somewhat even before that august presence.

"You may come to-morrow, then, and here is your salary for the first quarter."

Washington placed in his hands a couple of gold pieces. John thanked him as well as he was able.

"Be assured, my brave boy," said Washington, as he accompanied him to the door, "that the service you have this day performed will not be forgotten. I tremble when I think what it might have befallen our country if it had not been for your fortunate discovery and intelligent action. I was going to visit that man's house to-night, and he, like Judas, had bargained to betray me to my enemies for a few paltry pieces of silver and gold. Washington thanks you now; in the future he will do more."

And he bowed him out of the door.

It was quite dark when John returned to the mill, where the wondering Hans was waiting for him. Before he was half way home he met the squire, who had become anxious at his protracted absence.

John explained this satisfactorily, and there never was a man more surprised than was Squire Holton when his nephew related all the adventures of the day. The next morning he accompanied the lad to Washington's headquarters, and saw him enter upon his new duties.

Before the war was over, John Russell was a bona fide soldier. He did

good service at Yorktown, and won the commendation of Washington for dash and courage. In after years he became a Virginia planter, and was a welcome visitor at Mt. Vernon as long as Washington lived. The 22d day of February was always observed by him with peculiar solemnity and good cheer.—Fred M. Colby, in Golden Days.

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GOING TO CHURCH.

The Crowd That Used to Gather to See President Washington Going to Worship on Sundays.

Of Washington's coming to church, John Harby has often told. Living on Second street, not far from Christ church, above High or Market street, in the days when green fields lay all around, east, north, west, he was often one of the crowd that gathered to behold the Sunday morning sight. As the four shining bays drew up at the gateway, held firmly and promptly stopped by Fritz, the coachman, all eyes turned from the equipage to the lady and gentleman soon to emerge. Fritz had been a Hessian soldier. None sooner or more than Washington saw into the true character of these worthy Germans, victims of the very spirit against which Washington had fought. With Fritz on the box, the coach was safe, and the horses sure to be well held in when confronted by danger on the road. Amid profound and even reverent silence the stately form moved across the pavement, by the churchyard, and into the old edifice which has no door at the oriental, but only on the southern, side.

Many a time did John Harby's children, as they have often told us, stray across the grassy meadows, from the old Lutheran church at Fifth and Cherry streets, to Christ church, in order to look with childish awe on the Father of His Country. It was John Harby's German countrymen, or descendants of them, who first gave Washington this affectionate title. Most worthy of the honor was this tolerant and far-sighted man. Already he saw that the United States was not an English nation, not a New England, not a people with a single strain of blood. Even in his own time he understood clearly that this country is a new Europe, a new christendom. The old names of New France, New Sweden, New Netherland, New England must pass away, and the United States of America be the only name worth keeping. Hence his recognition of the virtues, the merits, the sterling character of the French, German, Dutch, Irish, Scotch, Welsh, as well as English-descended people in the army, in the government and in the country at large.—William E. Griffis, in S. S. Times.

wise and good and great.

Thomas Jefferson's Tribute to the Character of George Washington.

The best character of George Washington that ever has been drawn was penned by Thomas Jefferson in 1814. Jefferson, as the reader may remember, differed from President Washington on all the leading political issues of his second term, and there was for some years the coolness between them which naturally arises from political differences during periods of excitement. But Washington had then been dead fourteen years, and Jefferson was an old man, living in retirement at his seat in Virginia. The passions of 1793 were extinct in the bosom of the great democrat; and it was then that, in a private letter to one of his New York friends, he put on record his deliberate judgment of Washington, which, he says: "I would vouch at the judgment seat of God, having been formed on an acquaintance of thirty years."

"His integrity," says Mr. Jefferson, "was most pure, his justice the most inflexible I have ever known; no motives of interest or consanguinity, of friendship or hatred, being able to bias his decision. He was, indeed, in every sense of the words, a wise, a good and a great man. His temper was naturally irritable and high toned; but reflection and resolution had obtained a firm and habitual ascendancy over it. Most, however, it broke its bounds, he was most tremendous in his wrath. In his expenses he was honorable, but exact; liberal in contributions to whatever promised utility, but frowning and unyielding on all visionary projects, and all unworthy calls on his charity. His heart was not warm in its affections; but he exactly calculated every man's value, and gave him a solid esteem proportioned to it. His person, you know, was fine, his stature exactly what one would wish; his deportment easy, erect and noble; the best horseman of his age, and the most graceful figure that could be seen on horseback."

Reader, here you have the true Washington. I have become, from necessity, extremely familiar with his works, his actions, the political conflicts that raged about him, and the attitude of the man toward friend and foe. Knowing him thus intimately, I feel the literal truth of Mr. Jefferson's language when he says: "He was, in every sense of the words, a wise, a good and a great man." With regard to Washington, we may abandon without any fear that more familiar knowledge will modify our opinion or lessen the warmth of our esteem.—James Parton, in N. Y. Ledger.

A Puzzling Question.

If all the trees were cherry trees, And every little boy Should have, like young George Washington, A hatchet for his toy, And use it in a way unwise, What should we do for cherry pies? —Anna M. Pratt, in Youth's Companion.

No Occasion.

Willard—I don't see how Washington lived his entire life without telling a lie.

Hester—I do. He had no children to tell the story about Santa Claus to.—Truth.



"READ THAT, SIR!"

A FIRE!

PLENTY OF SMOKE!

BARRELS OF WATER!

GOODS ALL MOVED OUT!

And a slight interruption from business, serving to remind us that things of this **WORLD** are but

Passing Dreams.

Not-with-standing all this, we are still doing business at the same old stand, serving our customers in our usual prompt and courteous manner.

We give you Fire Prices on the following:

Choice Canned Corn 7c per can.
 22 lbs Granulated Sugar \$1.00.
 Electric Oil 7c per gal.
 Choice Canned Pumpkin 6c can.
 Sulphur 2c per lb.
 Ammonia 24c per gal.
 Epsom Salts 3c per lb.
 Quinine, 33c per oz.
 Fine Florida Oranges, 15c per doz
 Choice Lemons, 15c per doz.
 Good Raisins 3c per lb.
 4 Cr. L. M. Raisins, 10c per lb.
 4 lbs Choice California Prunes, for 25c.
 Lamp Wick 1c per yd.
 Full Cream Cheese 14c per lb.
 4 lbs. V. & C. Crackers for 25c.
 8 lbs Rolled Oats for 25c.
 Starch, 6c per lb.
 Arm & Hammer Saleratus, 6c lb.
 Clothes pins, 6 doz for 5c.
 Tooth picks, 5c per box.
 Lantern Globes, 5c each.
 Lamp Chimneys, No. 1, 3c each.
 Lamp Chimneys, No. 2, 5c each.
 Rising Sun Stove Polish, 5c pkg.
 All \$1 patent Medicines 63c.
 All 50c patent Medicines 33c.
 All 25c patent Medicines 15c.

Axle Grease, 5c per box.
 2 pkg. Yeast Foam for 5c.
 Good Roasted Coffee, 19c per lb.
 The best 28c Coffee in the market.
 Good Tea Dust 12 1/2c per lb.
 A nice Japan Tea, 30c per lb.
 The Best Japan Tea that money can buy 50c per lb.
 All Laundry Soaps, 6 bars for 25c.
 Royal Baking Powder 42c per lb.
 Good Baking Powder 20c per lb.
 9 sticks Chickory for 10c.
 Stick Candy, 10c per lb.
 Mixed Candy, 10c per lb.
 Good Rice, 5c per lb.
 Good Salmon, 2 cans for 25c.
 Cod Fish in 2 lb pkgs, 8c per lb.
 Sardines in Oil, 5c per can.
 Sardines in Mustard, 10c per can.
 Try 1 gal. of our N. O. Molasses at 25c per gal.
 Also Sugar Syrup at 25c per gal.
 A fine line of Cigars and Tobaccos
 Banner Smoking Tobacco, 1-c lb
 Sweet Cuba Tobacco 35c per lb.
 Good Plug Tobacco, 25c per lb.
 Good Fine Cut Tobacco, 25c lb.
 Hiawatha Chewing Tobacco 58c lb
 Spices—we have the best—and our prices are right.

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ONE CENT A PACKAGE and upwards, according to Variety and Scarcity. Cheap as Wool, Cotton or Wheat, by ounce or pound. Climate of Michigan is best in the world for growing seeds. Our Farm, Garden and Flower Seeds are all Living, Fresh, Tested, and sure to grow if given a chance. A Package of Seed given Free with every order. Send us your address by postal card, and we will MAIL YOU FREE our 1894 Illustrated Catalogue. Variety and Prices quoted WILL INTEREST YOU.

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at
HERALD OFFICE.

Chelsea and Vicinity.

Washington's birthday.
 B. Parker was a Stockbridge visitor last week.
 Chas. E. Whitaker was a Jackson visitor last Thursday.
 Daniel McLaughlin is reported seriously ill with lung fever.
 Chas. Gregg, of Jackson, was a Chelsea visitor last Thursday.
 Mrs. Wm. Martin, of Scio, is the guest of her son, D. Wurster.
 Mr. Frank Manchester, of Battle Creek, was the guest of Miss Amy Morse this week.

The Glazier Oil Stove Company are having their castings removed from the ruins.
 Chauncey Hummel goes on the road March 1st, for the Buckeye Machine Company.
 The C. L. S. C. will meet with Mrs. Will Bacon on Monday evening, Feb. 26th at 7 o'clock.
 Mrs. Lynn Gorton and daughter, Isabelle of Waterloo, are visiting among relatives in this vicinity.

Wm. Gillam, of Grand Rapids was the guest of his mother, Mrs. E. Gillam, the first of the week.
 Miss Ella Winters, of Grand Rapids, is visiting with her mother, Mrs. E. Winters, of West Middle street.

R. S. Bostwick, of Jackson, made Mrs. Stocking and daughter, Miss Lucelle, a pleasant call last week.

Mrs. A. Edmonds, of Battle Creek, is being entertained by Mrs. M. Boyd and other relatives this week.

Mr and Mrs. Geo. Codd, of Detroit, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Babcock a few days last week.

Mrs. Helen Blanchard, of Detroit, was the guest of her sister, Mrs. Geo. Crowell, of Railroad street, last Friday.

Bowditch & Mattson, furnishing goods people at Ann Arbor, were robbed of \$500 worth of stock by burglars Saturday night.

People who have desired an old fashioned winter are notified that it is here and they are requested to call and take it away at once.

D. B. Taylor is in Bay City this week attending a meeting of the Grand Lodge, A. O. U. W., as delegate from Chelsea lodge.

"After death, what? Intermediate state or purgatory?" is the subject upon which Rev. L. N. Moon will speak next Sunday evening.

Rev. Dr. Reilly, of Detroit, Rev. E. D. Kelly, of Ann Arbor, and Rev. M. J. Fleming, of Dexter, were recent guests at St. Mary's Rectory.

All members of I. O. G. T are requested to meet in I. O. G. T. hall on Wednesday evening, Feb 28, 1894, for the transaction of important business

Mr. and Mrs. O. B. Taylor, who have been spending some time here, returned to Detroit last Monday accompanied by Master Charles Taylor.

Henry Franklin, of Sylvan, has disappeared and no trace can be found of him. He was in town last Friday and it is said was last seen west of Chelsea on his way home.

Holmes & Dancer purchased Geo. H. Kempf's stock of dry goods, cloaks, boots and shoes, last Thursday, and are now moving the same to their Stockbridge store.

The annual meeting of the Washtenaw County Sunday School Association, will be held in Ypsilanti March 13 and 14. A program of unusual interest has been arranged.

Mrs. Salina Parks, of Unadilla, who will be remembered as Salina Jacob, who is now stopping with her mother and brother on Collins' Plains, has sustained a stroke of paralysis, and is now helpless.

Although R. S. Armstrong, L. & A. Winans and C. E. Whitaker each moved their stock of goods Sunday, they were all in order at their old stands and waiting on customers Tuesday, just as if nothing had happened.

Rev. Charles Reilly, D. D., has been assigned to the pastorate of the Church of the Immaculate Conception at Adrian in place of Fr. Wallace, who resigned. Fr. Reilly will take charge of the Adrian church Feb. 24.

Officers Smith, of Ypsilanti, and Peterson of Ann Arbor, attempted to arrest two colored men at Ypsilanti Monday on a charge of larceny. The men shot at the officers and Smith received a shot through the shoulder and Peterson in the hand.

According to statistics, Mary is the most popular of Christian names, followed in order by William, John, Elizabeth, Thomas, George, Sarah, James, Charles, Henry, Alice, Joseph, Ann, Jane, Ellen, Emily, Frederick, Annie, Margaret, Emma, Eliza, Robert, Arthur, Alfred, Edward.

Dr. Reilly's lecture at St. Mary's church on Sunday evening, Feb. 11th, was listened to by an immense audience composed of the representative citizens of Chelsea, both Catholic and non-Catholic. The subject was: "The Rescue of the Human Race," and it was treated in a most masterly and eloquent manner.

The free seat offering at the Town Hall last Friday evening for the benefit of Rev. L. N. Moon was well attended, the net receipts being \$115. The literary and musical exercises were good. The Chelsea Banjo and Guitar Club were present and done themselves great credit by the rendering of some excellent music

Owing to the destruction of the Congregational church by fire, that society will hereafter hold their services at the Town Hall, as follows: Morning service at 10.30 a. m.; Sunday School at 12 a. m.; C. E. meeting at 6 p. m., Evening service at 7 a. m. The society will hold a business meeting immediately after the morning service.

On next Sunday congregational singing will be introduced into St. Mary's church. Rev. Walter Elliott, of New York, will officiate next Sunday at all the services, and will preach at 10.30 a. m. The music for the night service at 7.30, p. m. will be by the entire congregation. Rev. Father Elliott will conduct the services and lecture on that evening.

Careful and profitable work is being done at the Michigan School for the Blind at Lansing, and every blind child or child so nearly blind as to be unable to receive instruction in the public schools should be there if possible. The school is under the management of excellent teachers. Particulars can be learned by writing to the Superintendent at Lansing.

Wm. Rothman, who figured prominently in the Waterloo elopement case last week, was arrested at Stockbridge last Friday, charged with taking \$2.50 in money and a gold watch from Geo. Runciman, of Lyndon, by whom he was employed. Deputy sheriff Staffan brought the prisoner to this village, where he was taken before Justice Lehman, who sentenced him to ninety days in the county jail.

There are 858 convicts in the State prison at Jackson. 125 of whom are at present unemployed. In order to keep them in good health and appetite and make their stay in the institution as agreeable as possible, they are given an hour's gymnastic drill every day. In the meantime the taxpayers who support them in the institution are exercising ten hours a day at good hard labor—Michigan Farmer

C. S. Burroughs, of Clinton, has made himself famous by inventing a new kind of gum says the Ann Arbor Argus. The girls who have sampled it are using all the superlatives to be found in describing it, and while C. S. is in the far west, attending to his duties as a government officer, his wife and a number of able assistants are kept very busy filling orders for firms in various parts of the country. The girls, bless the dear creatures, must have the gum, you know.

There is a story to those calico prints of cats and dogs and rabbits which, sewed together and stuffed with cotton, serve as admirable toys for small children. The idea of such a toy occurred to a woman, and she tried vainly to convince several calico printers that the thing would be profitable. She found, at length, a manufacturer who was willing to undertake the experiment of printing her toys, and he has since paid her many thousands of dollars in royalties upon the patent.

According to the U. S. census reports of 1790, the Catholic church had 10,915 organizations or congregations, \$118,040,756 worth of church property, and 6,228,579 communicants; Methodists, 51,503 congregations, \$182,182,804 in church edifices, and 4,588,662 communicants; Baptists, congregations, 41,629; property, \$83,834,277, communicants, 3,564,093; Presbyterians, organizations, 13,476, property, \$94,869,097, communicants, 1,278,832; Lutherans, organizations, 8,546, property, \$33,987,854, communicants, 1,232,283; Congregationalists, organization, 4,868, property, \$43,935,487, communicants, 512,771.

Preachers who weary their congregations with long sermons might take a hint from the following. A clergyman was called away from his parish, and persuaded a brother clergyman to take the services during his absence. The stranger, anxious to know what kind of an impression he made, said to the clerk, "I hope I did not shoot over the heads of the people?" "No, you didn't do that, sir." "Was it a suitable theme?" asked the clergyman. "Yes, it was about right." "Was it too long?" "No, but it was long enough." "I am glad of that, for to tell you the truth, the other day as I was getting this sermon ready my dog destroyed four or five pages and that has made it much shorter." "Oh, sir," said the clerk, "could you let our vicar have a pup of that same dog?"

Listen then Wonder, then Buy.

That is the program everyone carries out who takes time to keep up with the times. By keeping up with the times we mean keeping up with our prices, it bothers our competitors to do it, but you can if you will glance the matter over.

Cut Rate Prices on Fish.

26 pounds Brown sugar for \$1.00.
 Choice raisins 8c per pound.
 3 packages cleaned Currants for 25c
 22 lbs. granulated sugar \$1.00.
 Fine 4 Cr. Raisins 10c per pound.
 First-class lanterns 29c each.
 4 pounds V. & C. crackers for 25c.
 2 packages Yeast Foam for 5c.
 Full cream cheese 14c per pound.
 Fine extracted honey 38c per quart.
 Best Alaska Salmon 12 1/2c per can.
 Tea dust 12 1/2c per pound.
 3 Cr Raisins 8c per pound.
 Gloss Starch 6c per pound.
 Arm and Hammer Saleratus 6c per lb.
 Best Nudavene Flakes 8 lbs for 25c.
 All laundry soaps 6 bars for 25c
 3 packages mince meat for 20 cents.
 Best kerosine oil 7c per gallon.
 Lamp wicks 1c per yard.
 No. 1 lamp chimneys 5c each.
 No. 2 lamp chimneys 5c each.
 Best Lantern Globes 5c each
 Choice Coffee 19c per pound.
 Best Pum. kin 6c per can
 Mixed and stick candy 10c per pound.
 Fine perfumes 35c per ounce.
 Clothes pins 6 dozen for 5c.
 Codfish in bricks 8c per pound.
 Best Baking Powder 20c per pound.
 Choice Rice 5c per pound.
 Fine N. O. Molasses for 25c per gal.
 Extra Japan tea 30c per pound.
 9 sticks best chimney for 10c.
 Choice Mustard 15c per jug.
 3 cakes elegant toilet soap for 20c.
 Fine syrup 25c per gallon
 Axle grease 5c per box
 50 pounds sulphur for \$1.
 Banner smoking tobacco 15c per pound.
 Good fine cut tobacco 25c per pound.
 Good plug tobacco 25c per pound.
 Best Sardines 5c per box.
 Rising sun stove polish 5c per package.
 Good smoking tobacco 13c per lb.
 Purest Spices that can be bought.
 Fine toothpicks 5c per package.
 Pure Cider Vinegar 18c per gallon.

Verily, Merrily, More and More,
It Pays to Trade at
GLAZIER'S STORE.

Dr. K. GREINER,

Homeopathic Physician and Surgeon.
Office hours—10 to 12 a. m. and 1 to 4 p. m.
Office in the Sherry building, Chelsea, Mich.

PALMER & TWITCHELL,

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.
Office over Kempf's new bank, Chelsea.

H. W. SCHMIDT,

Physician & Surgeon.
SPECIALTIES:—Diseases of the Nose, Throat, Eye and Ear.
OFFICE HOURS:—10 to 12 and 2 to 5. 17



Operative, Prosthetic and Ceramic Dentistry in all their branches. Teeth examined and advice given free. Special attention given to children's teeth: Nitrous oxide and Local Anesthetic used in extracting. Permanently located.
H. H. AVERY, D. D. S.
Office over Kempf Bro's bank.

FRANK SHAVER,

Proprietor of the
CITY BARBER SHOP
Kempf Bros. old bank building.
CHELSEA, MICHIGAN.

The Parlor Barber Shop,

Chelsea, Mich.
Good work and close attention to business is my motto. With this in view, I hope to secure, at least, part of your patronage.
GEO. EDER, Prop.

Here and There.

The Congressional pay-roll never dis...

calling a woman's dress a dream is a...

Alph Thacher and John Barth each had...

ev. Plink Phink says: "There are many...

Be a man—foolish spending is the father...

It is related graphically of the advocate...

Be a man—foolish spending is the father...

It is related graphically of the advocate...

Be a man—foolish spending is the father...

The organization of the National dairy...

We clip the following from the Northville...

The difference between good management...

Circuit Court Jurors. The following is the list of petit jurors...

The Cigarette Vice. The use of cigarettes is not merely the...

Cheap Flour and Feed. Flour, per 100 pounds..... \$ 1.40

Notice. Notice is hereby given that the annual...

A Cleaning Fluid. A cleaning fluid for men's clothes that...

FISH! Now that Lent is so near at hand, the demand for salt fish is increasing...

FORCED SALE? Oh, No! But a Genuine Reduction Sale, for Cash, during the next 60 days.

IS HERE! Dr. Hal A. Curtis, OF THE Japanese Remedy Co., of Osaka, Japan, IS HERE

Dr. Hal A. Curtis, OF THE Japanese Remedy Co., of Osaka, Japan, IS HERE

\$40.00 PER WEEK FOR WILLING WORKERS of either sex, any age, in any part of the country...

INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD. Your Money Refunded! Buy the Genuine.

IF Your eyes are strained why give up work when you can obtain a FIRST-CLASS pair of glasses...

MICHIGAN CENTRAL "The Niagara Falls Route." Time table taking effect Feb. 11th 1894.

PATENTS CAN I OBTAIN A PATENT? For a prompt answer and an honest opinion...

Subscribe for the HERALD. \$1.00.

THE CHELSEA HERALD.

A. ALLISON, Editor and Proprietor.

CHELSEA, MICHIGAN.

GEORGE MEKEDITH says that the Americans have a fine set of nerves and a more refined literary taste than the English. These are strong words for an Englishman.

A NEW kind of fuel made from so-called petroleum and other materials is now being extensively manufactured in France. It is stated that its heat-producing properties are very great, and that experiments to use it in engine furnaces have been of a most satisfactory nature.

THE first hall belonging to the Negro race in Western Pennsylvania was opened a few nights ago on Arthur street, Pittsburgh, in the presence of 500 colored citizens. The building and furnishing cost \$14,000. It was built and is owned by G. W. Green, who was once a slave.

THE late George W. Childs neither smoked, drank or swore, yet he assumed no moral superiority on account of his exemplary habits. His guests found wine upon the table for their use, while their host would pledge them in Apollinaris water for his share of the toast.

ONE of the surgeons sent abroad by the United States to inspect intending emigrants at European ports says that the knowledge of such inspection by the United States made the steamship companies extremely careful as to the sort of steerage passengers they accepted. He inspected 15,000 passengers and detained but two.

CHIEF QUANAL PARKER, of the Comanche Indians, possesses some odd traits of character. He occupies, with his five wives, a handsome house of thirty rooms near the reservation, and whenever he leaves for a journey he turns his wives out of doors because they "have no more sense than to let the house take fire and burn down in his absence."

A MARSHALL county (Ala.) man discovered a burglar in his room. He watched the man ransack every drawer and trunk in the house, knowing that he would find nothing. Then, when the disappointed burglar was about to depart, he called to him and asked him to lend him a dollar. The burglar, though taken by surprise, threw him a dollar and departed.

PREPARATIONS are being made to raise from the lagoon mud at Venice the long lost Plazetta column, which has recently been discovered, after having lain there for eight centuries. It was in 1699 that the Emperor Alexis Comnenus of Constantinople presented three Egyptian monuments to the city of Venice. Two were landed safely, the third toppled into the lagoon.

WEST VIRGINIA, with less than 800,000 inhabitants, has but three cities, and is essentially a rural and half-settled region. In spite of her enormous wealth in timber and mines also many of her counties number only a handful of people. No West Virginia county has 50,000 inhabitants, and only ten have more than 20,000, while nineteen have less than 10,000, and two less than 5,000.

THE idea of a blood-hound always carries with it an idea of cruelty. This is erroneous. Blood-hounds are not as a rule cruel. They are simply trained to a blood scent. Their mission is to track a fugitive, not to injure. The escaping convicts of the south are rarely, if ever, torn or injured by the pursuing hounds. If injury be inflicted it is inflicted by the men who follow the hounds.

PROF. CADJOT, a French veterinarian, is authority for the statement that dogs often spread the disease of consumption, that he had held many post-mortem examinations of dogs supposed to have died of cancer and in every case found that tuberculosis was the cause of death. Dr. Cadjot insists that people who have infected dogs about them are almost sure to sooner or later contract the disease.

IT is said that while formerly Russia used wood almost exclusively in railway locomotives, the now prevailing fuel is English and South Russian anthracite and naphtha. Wood is largely used in South America, while in Belgium dust coal is extensively employed, notably on the state railroads. Bituminous coal is the prevailing fuel of Australian locomotives, and in Australia native anthracite deposits are in successful competition with English coals.

THERE is only one portrait of Mary, the mother of Gen. George Washington, in existence, and what is curious is that none of the women who have been writing about her and trying to raise a monument over her grave know of it. Not long ago one of them published a life of the mother of Washington and used an old picture of Dolly Madison as a portrait of Mary. And all this time there has been hanging in a house on Lexington avenue, New York, a portrait of the illustrious woman, painted while she was alive and authenticated by documents.

A SCENE OF TERROR.

It Occurs at a Midwinter Fair Animal Show.

Lion Tamer Thieman Attacked and Horribly Mangled by Three Beasts in Their Cage—Heroically Rescued by Col. Boone.

HE DIES OF HIS INJURIES.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 16.—Carlo Thieman, the animal trainer who was so horribly mangled by lions at Daniel Boone's wild animal show on the exposition grounds Tuesday night, died of his injuries.

During the performance at Boone's arena on the exposition grounds Tuesday night Thieman, who is an animal trainer of eighteen years' experience, entered the cage occupied by the three large lions, Parnell, Romeo and Commodore, and began the usual performance, when suddenly the electric lights went out and the entire arena, in which several hundred men, women and children were assembled, was enveloped in total darkness.

It immediately became apparent that things were not going right in the lions' cage, and soon Thieman's cries of distress thrilled the assembly with the awful intelligence that he was being attacked by the ferocious beasts. The lions set up a frightful roaring, and the poor man, who was now being dragged about the cage and crunched and torn, kept crying piteously for help. As the whole situation dawned fully on the multitude the people became panic-stricken and the shouts of men and screams of women and children mingled together, making an indescribable scene of terror and confusion.

All this was taking place in perfect darkness, which rendered intelligent action well nigh impossible. At length some one produced a lantern and by its flickering light the awful peril of the unfortunate trainer became for the first time visible to the eye. The infuriated animals were clawing and mauling the prostrate form and everybody held his breath, expecting every moment to see the man's limbs torn from their sockets and devoured.

At this moment Col. Boone dashed into the arena and threw himself against the door of the cage. Some cruel fate caused the door to stick and Col. Boone made several herculean attempts before he succeeded in getting it open. Once inside the cage he seized a heavy iron bar, and when the electric lights blazed up again he was seen dealing terrific blows upon the heads of the lions until he compelled them to release their hold upon the unconscious man and look after their own safety.

When Thieman was taken from the cage he was found to be bruised and torn and bitten from head to foot. The scalp was torn from his head and he was bleeding from a score of wounds. He was taken to the receiving hospital on the grounds, where he recovered consciousness and related the occurrences in the cage, describing how the lions attacked him on the instant the lights went out, one of them felling him to the floor with a single blow of his paw. As soon as he was down they had him completely in their power and he had no chance for battle.

It is a fact well known to animal trainers that a lion will attack a man the moment it finds itself alone with him in the dark. It is customary to keep lanterns constantly at hand for just such an emergency as this, but for some reason this precaution was not taken Tuesday night.

Thieman lingered till 10 o'clock Wednesday night when he succumbed to the shock and loss of blood and quietly breathed his last. He was considered one of the best animal trainers in the country. The affair has created profound sorrow throughout the city.

WANTS ANOTHER CHANCE.

Prendergast's Attorneys Apply for a New Trial.

CHICAGO, Feb. 16.—Proceedings were begun in Judge Brentano's court Wednesday for a new trial for Prendergast, who was convicted of the murder of the late Mayor Carter H. Harrison. The grounds for a motion for a new trial, containing nineteen reasons, based on the assertion that the verdict entered was against the evidence; that the evidence did not establish the guilt of the defendant beyond a reasonable doubt; that incompetent evidence was presented by the prosecution, that the court erred in his charge to the jury, and others outlined in detail, were duly filed.

For the state the jurors made cumulative affidavits denying that they had conversed with persons outside of the balliffs having them in charge when they were taken out to vote on the day of the last election. State's Attorney Kern denies in the affidavit presented by him that medical experts were employed to examine Prendergast in regard to his insanity. Among the affidavits was one presented by A. Gordon Murray, who was one of the jurors that found Prendergast guilty, in which he declares that he had none other than a social relationship with Carter Harrison.

Burned to Death.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 16.—Japanese advices say: Fire at Kagoshima on January 24 destroyed 500 dwelling houses. Four men were burned to death.

THE MICHIGAN SCANDAL.

State Officers to Fight Removal to the Bitter End.

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 16.—G. H. Bussey, one of the committee of footings, who was brought here Wednesday morning, was ordered placed under arrest by Prosecuting Attorney Frazer late in the afternoon. Alderman Lowry, chairman of the board of canvassers, told the prosecuting attorney to put Bussey on the footings committee at the request of Bussey's brother-in-law. When Bussey was put on the rack he protested that he had not falsified the returns. Mr. Bussey was arraigned before Police Justice Whalen at 8 o'clock p. m. His examination was set down for February 27 and he was released on \$1,000 bail.

Bussey's arrest follows that of James F. Clark, another member, who is supposed to have confessed, and it all along has been suspected that Bussey was the instigator of the job of swelling the vote on the state salaries amendment and the probable tool of state officials.

LANSING, Mich., Feb. 16.—There is every indication that the grand jury investigation is coming to a head and that the end will be reached within a week at the farthest. The vigorous policy inaugurated by Prosecutor Frazer at Detroit has already been fruitful of results and bids fair to fully explode the frauds of 1893 and bring the perpetrators to justice.

All the members of the state canvassing board are here to attend the hearing before Gov. Rich. None of them are saying much further than that they don't propose to resign but will fight removal to the end. In addition to denying that the offense charged constitutes gross neglect under the constitution, the right of the governor to remove the state officer for neglect outside of the administration of that particular office will be challenged and the claim made that a state officer can be removed only after impeachment by the legislature.

The grand jury on Wednesday, in addition to other witnesses, heard Messrs. Wirick and Moore, of Detroit, who swore that Bill Clerk Clark told them the story implicating himself and Lieut. Gov. Giddings in the falsification of the Wayne county vote last spring. Giddings was the last witness, and his denial of Clark's alleged story and of all knowledge of the frauds was finished when the jury adjourned.

MYRA BRADWELL DEAD.

She Was the First Woman to Apply for Admission to the Bar.

CHICAGO, Feb. 16.—Mrs. Myra Bradwell, wife of Judge J. B. Bradwell, and the founder and managing editor of the Chicago Legal News, died Wednesday at her home, 1428 Michigan avenue.



MRS. MYRA BRADWELL.

Mrs. Bradwell had been confined to her bed since last September. She was 63 years of age. Mrs. Bradwell leaves a husband and two children, Thomas and Bessie. Thomas Bradwell is a South Town justice of the peace.

[Mrs. Bradwell was born in Manchester, Vt., and when she was 12 years of age her parents moved to Chicago. In 1852 she was married to James B. Bradwell, a young and rising lawyer, and commenced the study of law under his supervision and, after a full course, presented herself at the law school for examination. She passed with honors and had the distinction of being the first woman who applied for admittance to the bar in the United States. Her application was refused, but she carried her case to the supreme court of the state and subsequently to the supreme court of the United States. The federal supreme court decided that her marriage was a bar to her admission and denied her petition. Twenty years afterward this decision was reconsidered and reversed and Mrs. Bradwell was admitted to the bar. In the meantime she had established the Legal News, the leading legal newspaper of the west.]

COLONNADE IS GONE.

More Dastardly Incendiary Work at Jackson Park.

CHICAGO, Feb. 16.—At 11 a. m. Wednesday fire broke out in the colonnade between the Machinery hall and Agricultural building at Jackson park. It gained most rapid headway and all the engines in the park and vicinity were quickly massed. The blaze started but a few feet from where the fire of last week originated. When discovered flames were crawling up the pillars with dangerous rapidity. The light woodwork offered little resistance to the flames and the pillars and ornate roof decorations along the colonnade were soon in ruins. Three groups of animals in stately standing on the roof were burned and destroyed in the ruin. The actual loss, of course, is small. Firemen and fair officers agree that the fire was of incendiary origin. They regard it as another attempt of the kind made so frequently recently.

MICHIGAN STATE NEWS.

Ordered Catholic Scholars Out.

The Catholics and Protestants of East Tawas are in a row over the public schools. A short time ago Father Brueck appeared at the school and requested the Catholic scholars to leave the room during prayers. Prof. Osgerby objected, and suspended the scholars for breaking the rules, that is, leaving the room without asking permission, which it is claimed would have been cheerfully granted if asked for. The school board was appealed to and passed resolutions sustaining Prof. Osgerby and censuring Father Brueck severely.

February Crop Report.

Correspondents who contributed to the Michigan crop report for February are about evenly divided as to whether or not wheat has been injured at all during the month. The total number of bushels of wheat reported marketed by farmers in January is 1,350,601, and in the six months, August-January, 9,249,639, which is 107,108 bushels less than reported marketed in the same months last year. The condition of live stock averages not quite so high as one year ago.

Deserted Wife Goes Mad.

Mrs. Robert W. Smith, whose husband, a prominent Kalamazoo business man, in November, 1892, left home on a business trip through the northwest and never returned, has become a raving maniac. Friends decided to take her to the asylum, and in making the transfer it took five men to place her in a carriage, one of whom, her son, she bit terribly in the hand and cheek. The mysterious disappearance of Mr. Smith has also crazed his aged father.

Health in Michigan.

During the week ended February 10 reports sent in by fifty observers in various portions of the state to the state board of health indicated that intermittent fever and tonsillitis increased and inflammation of the bowels decreased in area of prevalence. Typhoid fever was reported at twenty-three places, diphtheria at twenty-six, measles at fifteen, scarlet fever at fifty-two and smallpox at two places.

Game Seized by a Warden.

Deputy Game Warden Rivard seized at Bay City a consignment of quail and partridge shipped to C. N. Huff & Co., a Detroit commission house. The seizure is under the state law, which prohibits the sale of any game during the close season. It is alleged that Huff & Co. have been violating the game law, and the state game warden proposes to institute vigorous prosecution against them.

Children Taught to Steal.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Murray, an aged couple well known in mining towns of upper Michigan, were held at Ironwood on charges of larceny, burglary and receiving stolen property. It is claimed that they have taught their two little children to steal, and several thousand dollars' worth of plunder was found at their residence when it was searched.

The State Veterinary Association.

The State Veterinary Medical association at its twelfth annual meeting in Lansing elected the following officers: President, C. J. Whitney, Hillsdale; vice-presidents, R. E. Reyerart, Detroit; W. W. Thoburn, Lansing; secretary and treasurer, William Joplin, Owosso. A new constitution and by-laws and code of ethics were adopted.

Novel Scene in a Courtroom.

When Mat Ellberg, a saloonkeeper at Wyandotte, was found guilty in a justice court of keeping his saloon open on Sunday a number of women of the Womans Christian Temperance union sang songs of praise. An effort was made to stop the singing in the courtroom, but the women continued with their temperance hymns.

Short But Newsy Items.

With a piece of gas pipe as a ladder Convict Billy Howard escaped from the penitentiary at Jackson. He was serving a sentence for burglary and had been in prison six years.

Rev. Dr. H. Q. Butterfield, ex-president of the college at Olivet, died at the age of 74 years.

William McCallum fell from a roof in West Bay City a distance of 25 feet, but escaped serious injury.

The supply of logs for Saginaw river mills will fall short fully 100,000,000 feet this year compared with last.

Joel Sherman and Dan Berry, of Brady, paid a fine of \$11.50 for being drunk and disorderly on Vicksburg streets.

J. L. Lauce, of Plainwell, while in custody of Sheriff Walkinshaw shot himself through the heart at Monticth. He was arrested for theft.

The flouring mill owned by John Bickheart was totally destroyed by fire at Howell. Loss, \$15,000; insurance \$5,000.

The large planing mill and carpenter shop at Calumet owned by the Calumet & Hecla Mining company was burned, the loss being about \$80,000.

Roan Coe, of Climax, while standing on a side track was struck by a switch-engine and seriously injured.

The residence of John B. Wilcox, 2 miles east of Bangor, was destroyed by fire. It was fully insured.

Escaping steam from a burst pipe filled the Kalamazoo house at Kalamazoo and caused a small panic among the guests who thought there was a fire.

DOLE ANSWERS WILLIS.

Another Chapter Added to the Hawaiian Controversy.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 17.—Advices received from Honolulu February 8 by the steamer Alameda give the full text of President Dole's letter to Minister Willis in reply to the latter's request for specifications and statements made in a previous letter from Dole in regard to the attitude of the United States government. Dole's letter is very lengthy. He says:

"In compliance with your request for certain specifications concerning my letter of December 27, I reply thereto as follows: You inquire as to the meaning of the word 'attitude' used in my letter. I reply that word was used by me in its ordinarily accepted sense meaning bearing, posture, as indicating the purpose of those referred to. You further say 'Will you point out where and how and how a representative of the United States assumed any attitude toward supporters of the provisional government other than one essentially and supposedly expressive of peace.' In reply you say that the attitude of a person is to be ascertained only by inferences drawn from known words and acts of such person and conditions and circumstances under which they take place."

President Dole then cites the withdrawal of the treaty of annexation from the senate by President Cleveland without any notice to the Hawaiian representative; the appointment of Blount and his visit as a secret emissary of the United States and the refusal of Secretary Gresham to explain to the Hawaiian representative the object of Blount's mission or even that he had been commissioned. He also criticizes Blount's actions while in the country and the report which he subsequently made to President Cleveland. Of the latter he says it is distinctly hostile to the provisional government, and that the provisional government has never been requested to give an explanation of charges preferred by Blount or any opportunity to reply to them.

President Dole next refers to Gresham's letter to President Cleveland last October and says: "You have intimated that the letter, being a domestic transaction, is not a subject of diplomatic correspondence. I must submit, however, that a communication from the chief of the department of state to the president, in which he charges this government and its officers with conspiracy, weakness, timidity and fraud, and recommends its subversion, which letter is officially furnished to and published by the public press, without any information concerning the same being afforded to this government, is not a domestic transaction and is preeminently a proper subject for inquiry on the part of this government as to the intentions of your government concerning the subject matter."

Cleveland's first message to congress is taken up and Dole says he had no official notice of the document's existence. He then discusses the visit of the Corwin and the stocking of arms and of the preparations made by the families of the United States naval officers to depart from Hawaii, and Willis' conferences with the queen are also noticed in connection with the proposed restoration.

Willis' refusal to permit Dole to send dispatches by the Corwin is also cited, as were the landings of marines by the British minister and Japanese minister. Mr. Dole then reverts to a more interesting matter and says: "On December 18 last I addressed to you a communication containing the following words: 'I am informed that you are in communication with Liliuokalani, ex-queen, with a view of re-establishing monarchy in Hawaiian islands and of supporting her pretensions to sovereignty. Will you inform me if this report is true or if you are acting in any way hostile to the government?' You will pardon me for pressing you for an immediate answer. On December 19 you called upon me and made verbal address to me, furnishing me with manuscript copy of your remarks, from which I make the following extracts:

"The president also regrets as do I, that any secrecy should have surrounded the interchange of views between our two governments. I may say this, however, that the secrecy thus far observed has been in the interest and for the safety of all our people. Upon facts embodied in Mr. Blount's reports the president has arrived at certain conclusions and determined upon a certain course of action with which it becomes my duty to acquaint you. The provisional government was not established by the Hawaiian people nor with their consent or acquiescence, nor has it since existed with their consent. In view of these conclusions I was instructed by the president to take advantage of an early opportunity to inform the queen of this determination and of his views as to responsibility of our government. I was instructed at that time to inform the queen that when reinstated the president expected that she would pursue a magnanimous course by granting full amnesty to all who participated in the movement against her."

"In obedience to the command of the president I have secured the queen's agreement to this course. It becomes my further duty to advise you, sir, executive of the provisional government, and your ministers of the president's determination of the question which your action and that of the queen devolved upon him and that you are expected to promptly relinquish to her her constitutional authority, and now, Mr. President and gentlemen of the provisional government, with a deep and solemn sense of the gravity of the situation, in the name and by the authority of the United States of America, I submit to you the question: Are you willing to abide by the decision of the president?"

"Upon the 23d of December I replied to the foregoing communication in the negative. 'I beg to state that I have resided in this country for nearly fifty-six years, and had intimate personal knowledge of the conditions prevailing during the riot of '74 and the revolutions of '87, '89 and '93, and with all deliberation I state of my own knowledge that during such periods there never has been a time when the country has been subjected to such a strain and excitement as during the eight days following the arrival of the Corwin.'

"I also state with equal deliberation that such a condition was produced and maintained by reason of your action and declaration, and the actions and declarations of your government, and the circumstances and uncertainties attendant thereupon, as detailed in my letter of December 27, and herein I make the statement in no spirit of unfriendliness to you or your government, but as a historical fact, which, if not already known to you, should, in the interests of both countries, be made known to you."

In concluding his letter President Dole expresses his regret that such a condition of affairs has existed, and says: "Such regret on my part is only equalled by my inability to understand how it has come about that a government and community which is to-day more closely connected with the United States by ties of commerce, friendship and blood than any other living beyond its borders; which values your friendship above that of all other nations; which fully admits and appreciates the many and deep obligations which it is under to your government and people; which has done you and your country no wrong, has been forced into a position where, in defense of their very right to exist, they have been obliged to take up arms to meet the possible hostility of that country whose flag they revere and whose principles of liberty they love."

Lima Beans.
Mr. Chalfant and Miss Inez Stocking, of Ann Arbor, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Freer last Saturday and Sunday.
W. E. Stocking, of Ann Arbor, was up in this vicinity last week a few days on insurance business.
The exhibition held at the church under the management of O. C. Burkhardt, was well attended. The amount realized was \$18, half of which went to the Band and half went to the troupe for an oyster supper which is to be held at Henry Luick's this week Wednesday evening.
Frank McMillan is quite sick with the gripe.
The graze at E. Keyes' was quite well attended.
The orchestra under the directorship of Mr. William Freer, gave great satisfaction at the exhibition here Friday evening.

Odds and Ends.
After such business depression as the country has experienced the past year, there is a general turning to agricultural industries as the means for putting commerce and manufacturing industries in motion again. The usual way is to go on for a series of years, paying higher wages than can be afforded in cities, until at last the inevitable crash comes, and thousands are thrown out of employment. Then a considerable part of these unemployed turn to the farms for the work they can get nowhere else. Farm help will be more plentiful the coming season. It will also be cheaper. If it were not it could not find employment. It is the farmer's way out of business depression to hire more help when he can get it at lower wages, and thus increase the productiveness of his land at least cost.
The Ram's Horn recently had a cartoon representing a poor man standing in a hesitating attitude in front of an open saloon whose smiling proprietor beckons him to enter, the invitation being ably seconded by the attractive sign: "Free Lunch. Walk in." All about him are the warnings: "Keep off the grass," "No loitering on these premises," "Keep out," "No trespassing," "Building lots reserved for speculators," etc. Barbed wire fences exclude him from vacant lots, a huge hand labeled "Syndicate" has gathered all the money in sight, another huge hand marked "Trust" has possession of all the tools used by mechanics, and in the background is seen a railway labeled "monopoly," with an enormous hand reaching out on either side and covering the "fallow lands" and "uncultivated wastes." A burly policeman, with a club, has his hand on the laborer's shoulder as if warning him to move on. The cartoon is entitled "The Poor Man's Alternative," and although it may exaggerate the situation it conveys a most useful and timely lesson, and is worthy of study.
It is said that the elbow style of hand-shaking had its origin in the circumstance that the Prince of Wales, being afflicted with a boil somewhere in his anatomy, was unable to indulge himself in a genuine honest hand clasp, and so resorted to the gentle vibration of the elbow and dainty touch of the finger-tips which has now become so common. It may be that the Prince of Wales had no thought of the iconoclastic influence which his abnormal hand shake would exert upon the dudes of Christendom. But, all the same (says Frank Leslie's), he is responsible for the introduction of a fashion which has nothing whatever to commend it to Americans. The American hand-shake is characteristic. It is a sign of good breeding, indicative of good-will, kindness, and pleasurable emotion. Whether as an act of greeting or of farewell, it expresses friendship, and in either case it is distinguished by cordial heartiness. The heart beats in the outstretched palm. There is nothing of this but merely vulgar affectation in the grotesque crook of the elbow and the feeble oscillation of the hand which came in with the royal ball.

Notice.
Notice is hereby given that the Board of Registration for the Village of Chelsea will meet in council room in said village on Saturday March 10, 1894, at 8 o'clock a. m. and close at 8 o'clock p. m., standard time, for the purpose of correcting the registration list, and also to register the names of all persons as shall be possessed of the necessary qualifications of electors of the village who may apply.
Dated Chelsea, Mich., Feb. 21, 1894
A. E. WINANS,
Village Clerk.

Tuckson's America Salve.
The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Glazier & Co.

The Silver Dollar's History.
The silver dollar is always being discussed in the journals. Some of the facts concerning it are of interest. Here is its chronological history. Authorized to be coined, act of April 2, 1792; weight, 416 grains; fineness 892.4. Weight changed, act of Jan. 18, 1837, to 412 1/2 grains. Fineness changed, act of Jan. 13, 1837, to 900. Coinage discontinued, act of February, 1873. Coinage reauthorized, act of February, 1878. Amount coined from March, 1878, to Dec. 31, 1887, \$333,295,357. Total amount coined to Dec. 31, 1889, \$357,969,230.
The first silver dollar was put into circulation in 1893. "It was a crude design," says a historian. "On the obverse or face of the coin was imprinted the head of a young lady whose hair was flowing to such an extent that she looked as if overtaken in a fierce gale of wind." In 1796 Congress stepped in to the aid of the typical damsel and tied her hair up with a bit of ribbon. The 15 stars were after this reduced to the original 13, in recognition of the number of States. In 1836 the design was again changed, and the silver dollar bore the figure of a woman in a flowing garment. The designer neglected to put on the 13 stars, and the coin was called in. Anyone now in possession of one of those dollars has a valuable souvenir. The new design had the lady surrounded by the stars.
The dollar of 1838 was the first artistic piece of silver coined by the United States Mint. In April, 1864, the first dollar having the legend, "In God We Trust," was coined. In 1873 the era of what was called the trade dollar of 900 fineness, began. That troublesome coin ran its erratic course in five years. In 1878 the liberty dollar made its appearance. Miss Anna W. Williams, a teacher in a school at Philadelphia, sat for the portrait, her profile being then considered the most perfect obtainable. Her classic features still decorate the silver dollar.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

The Handbag.
That old-fashioned and dainty little adjunct of a woman's dress has again appeared, and, to many whose dress-makers have proved obstinate in regard to pockets it is a boon and blessing. It is quaint looking, and when prettily made is a real embellishment to a handsome dress. A pretty one is of rose silk, brocaded in cream and gold. The shape at the bottom is triangular, and old pink velvet is used to bind it. The bows at the three corners and the drawstrings are of rose ribbon and the lining is of gold surah silk.

The Roman Calends.
In the earliest calendars of the Jewish nation, as well as in those of the Egyptians, Greeks and Romans, no mention is made of the 1st of January. The year did not begin with that month, but with March; but when Numa Pompilius became emperor he added January and February. The first month he named in honor of the god Janus, the deity who was supposed to preside over doors and gates, and might be inferred to have something to do with the opening of the year. The Romans dedicated the whole month to their god because at that time, the husbandmen in southern Italy began their labors in the fields and vineyards. The emperor also decreed that henceforth the first day, or the "calends" of January, should be celebrated as New Year's day.

Wintering the Colts.
The custom of wintering the colts out of doors is responsible for many of the undersized, tough, unsalable horses, which are of no value. It is wise for every farmer to take his colts at weaning time, if not before, and feed them on such a diet as will develop them to the utmost.
Colts should be given all they can eat of such food. Size can only be obtained by generous feeding until the colts are matured. The old saying "see out feeding makes a tough horse," is a mistaken one. Liberal feeding gives a horse a chance to develop the bone that is in him.

Budding.
The time for budding varies with several conditions. The cherry is budded first, as soon as the terminal bud is formed on the young trees. The shoot used for the buds ought also to have formed its terminal bud. The angus quince is budded still later, with the pear for dwarf, and the peach is worked last of all. The bark must of course peel freely, whether the budding is done early or late.

Excursions.
Christian Endeavor Union State Convention, at Detroit, Date of sale March 23rd. Rate one and one-third fare for round trip.
Annual State Encampment, G. A. R., at Owosso, March 20 to 24. Date of sale March 19, 20 and 21st, good to return March 24th.

Soft Words.
One of the most curious of current beliefs is that of hypocrisy lurking in pleasant manners and slyness in those that are rough or stern. It seems a relic of our Puritan forefathers, but it certainly is out of place today. One is foolish, or very innocent, to give heed to more than the letter of society courtesies. But, on the other hand, the wish to please is a good sign in itself, and the willingness to hurt, by word as well as by deed, is a bad sign in itself. Selfishness is, far more than hypocrisy even, a usual failing. And there is small hope for the habitually self-absorbed rough speaker, while there is always a chance that the soft manner may sink into the heart. To those who tell us that soft words butter no parsnips, we may retort, oil is also better for a wig than vinegar. If proverbs mean anything, it is because there is one for every side of a question.—Ex.

Cure for Headache.
As a remedy for all forms of Headache Electric Bitters has proved to be the very best. It effects a permanent cure and the most dreaded habitual sick headaches yield to its influence. We urge all who are afflicted to procure a bottle, and give this remedy a fair trial. In cases of habitual constipation Electric Bitters cures by giving the needed tone to the bowels, and few cases long resist the use of this medicine. Try it once. Large bottles only Fifty cents at F. P. Glazier & Co's. Drug Store.

Early Ideas About Hair.
All the ancient philosophers held curious ideas respecting the growth, functions, structure, etc., of the hair and had many superstitions founded on these old opinions. The early writers on the makeup of the human body almost invariably refer to the hair as being an excrement fed on substances similar to itself. They supposed that it generated in the fuliginous parts of the body, was exhaled by the heat of the body, becoming firm and fibrous upon being exposed to the air, just as the fluid of the spider web does. In these days every idea respecting the growth and character of hair is changed. It is now agreed that every hair properly and truly lives and receives its nutriment from the body. True, they take upon themselves the nature of parasitic plants; they grow as vegetation does, yet each has, as it were a distinct life and economy. That they derive their existence from the juices of the body there is no doubt, but that food is not taken from the nutritious juices, for we know that hair will thrive even though the body starve or be wasted by disease, or even after the animal life has ceased to exist in the flesh or skin to which they are attached.—Chicago Tribune.

Guaranteed Cure.
We authorize our advertised druggist to sell Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, upon this condition. If you are afflicted with a Cough, Cold or any Lung, Throat or Chest trouble, and will use this remedy as directed, giving it a fair trial, and experience no benefit, you may return the bottle and have your money refunded. We could not make this offer did we not know that Dr. King's New Discovery could be relied on. It never disappoints. Trial bottles free at F. P. Glazier & Co's. Drug Store. Large size 50c and \$1.00.
A bolt of lightning near Luling, Texas, struck the corner of a house, passed through a shelf, lit a snuff bottle and leaped to the floor, where it seemed to exhaust itself on a little 2 year-old child. The child was only slightly stunned, but in a short time its back turned perfectly black.

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Chancery Notice.
STATE OF MICHIGAN. The Circuit Court for the County of Washtenaw, in Chancery Wilhelm Batzer, Complainant, vs. Johanna Batzer, Defendant.
Shif pending in the Circuit Court for the County of Washtenaw in Chancery, at Ann Arbor, on the 30th day of January, A. D. 1894, in the 23 Judicial Circuit for the State of Michigan.
It satisfactorily appearing to this Court by affidavit on file, that the defendant, Johanna Batzer, is not a resident of this State, but resides at Rosenfelden Peterswalde, West Prussia in the German Empire, on motion of Lehman Bros., Complainant's solicitor, it is ordered that the said defendant, Johanna Batzer, cause her appearance to be entered herein within five months from the date of this order, and in case of her appearance that she cause her answer to the complainant's bill of Complaint to be filed, and a copy thereof to be served on said complainant's solicitors, within twenty days after service on her of a copy of said bill, and notice of this order; and that in default thereof, she shall be taken as confessed by said non-resident defendant.
And it is further ordered, that within twenty days after the date hereof the said complainant cause a notice of this order to be published in the Chelsea Herald, a newspaper printed, published and circulated in said county, and that such publication be continued therein at least once in each week, for six weeks in succession, or that he cause a copy of this order to be personally served on said non-resident defendant, at least twenty days before the above time prescribed for her appearance.
E. D. KINNE,
Circuit Judge.

Mortgage Sale.
DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of a mortgage executed by John W. Cowan and Dorcas M. Cowan, his wife, to Charles Kingsley, bearing date the 1st day of January, A. D. 1888, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the County of Washtenaw, in the State of Michigan, on the 1st day of March, A. D. 1888, in Liber 38 of Mortgages on Page 711, and duly assigned by Charles Kingsley, Jr., executor of the last will and testament of said Charles Kingsley deceased, to Anna K. Calkin by assignment, bearing date the 1st day of January, A. D. 1891, and recorded in the office of the said Register of Deeds for Washtenaw County on the 18th day of January, A. D. 1894, in Liber 11 of Assignment of Mortgages on Page 529. By which default the power of sale contained in said mortgage has become operative and on which mortgage there is claimed to be due, at this date, the sum of Nine Hundred and Fourteen dollars and twenty Five Dollars (\$25.00) as an Attorney fee, as provided for in said mortgage and the statute in such case made and provided, and no suit or proceeding at law or in Chancery, having been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof. Notice is therefore given that, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage and the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed on Monday the 12th day of March, A. D. 1894, at one o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the East door of the Court House in the City of Ann Arbor, in said County of Washtenaw, in the State of Michigan, by the highest bidder of the premises described in said mortgage as follows, to-wit: The south-east quarter of the South-west quarter of section thirty-four (34) Township of range three East (Township of Lyndon, Michigan).
Also the North-west part of the North-west fractional quarter of section three (3) in Township two (2) South of range Three East (Township of Sylvan).
Also the North-east part of the North-east fractional quarter of said section three (3) Township of Sylvan.
Also the South half of the South half of the South-west quarter of the South-east quarter of section four (4) in said Township of Sylvan.
Dated Chelsea, Mich., December 14th, 1893.
CHARLES H. KEMPF, Mortgagee,
G. W. TURNBULL, Attorney for Mortgagee.

Mortgage Sale.
DEFAULT having been made for more than thirty days in payment of an installment of interest due on a mortgage executed by Charles W. Glover and Oriska M. Glover to Mary A. Starkweather, dated January 7th, 1893, recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Washtenaw County, State of Michigan, January 10th, 1893 in Liber 19 of Mortgages on page 354, for which default the Mortgagee has elected to consider and treat the whole amount of said mortgage as now due and payable as provided for in said mortgage, upon which Mortgage there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice for principal, interest, Attorney's fee, as provided for in said mortgage, the sum of Sixty-four Hundred and Forty Dollars Notice is hereby given that said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the Mortgage Premises, subject to a Mortgage of \$5,000 and interest given to the Ypsilanti Savings Bank, at Public Vendue to the highest bidder on the 4th day of May next at 10 o'clock in the forenoon at the Southern front door of the Court House in the City of Ann Arbor in said County, to satisfy the amount claimed to be due on said mortgage and all legal costs—writ: Lots Fifth-seven and Fifty-eight original plot of the Village (now City) of Ypsilanti, Washtenaw County, Michigan.
Dated, Feb. 8th, 1894.
MARY A. STARKWEATHER, Mortgagee.
D. C. GRIFFIN, Attorney for Mortgagee.

Mortgage Sale.
DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of a mortgage executed by John W. Cowan and Dorcas M. Cowan, his wife, to Charles Kingsley, bearing date the 1st day of January, A. D. 1888, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the County of Washtenaw, in the State of Michigan, on the 1st day of March, A. D. 1888, in Liber 38 of Mortgages on Page 711, and duly assigned by Charles Kingsley, Jr., executor of the last will and testament of said Charles Kingsley deceased, to Anna K. Calkin by assignment, bearing date the 1st day of January, A. D. 1891, and recorded in the office of the said Register of Deeds for Washtenaw County on the 18th day of January, A. D. 1894, in Liber 11 of Assignment of Mortgages on Page 529. By which default the power of sale contained in said mortgage has become operative and on which mortgage there is claimed to be due, at this date, the sum of Nine Hundred and Fourteen dollars and twenty Five Dollars (\$25.00) as an Attorney fee, as provided for in said mortgage and the statute in such case made and provided, and no suit or proceeding at law or in Chancery, having been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof. Notice is therefore given that, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage and the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed on Monday the 12th day of March, A. D. 1894, at one o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the East door of the Court House in the City of Ann Arbor, in said County of Washtenaw, in the State of Michigan, by the highest bidder of the premises described in said mortgage as follows, to-wit: The south-east quarter of the South-west quarter of section thirty-four (34) Township of range three East (Township of Lyndon, Michigan).
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Also the North-east part of the North-east fractional quarter of said section three (3) Township of Sylvan.
Also the South half of the South half of the South-west quarter of the South-east quarter of section four (4) in said Township of Sylvan.
Dated Chelsea, Mich., January 25, 1894.
ANNA K. CALKIN, Assignee.
G. W. TURNBULL, Attorney for Assignee.

Mortgage Sale.
DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of a mortgage executed by John W. Cowan and Dorcas M. Cowan, his wife, to Charles Kingsley, bearing date the 1st day of January, A. D. 1888, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the County of Washtenaw, in the State of Michigan, on the 1st day of March, A. D. 1888, in Liber 38 of Mortgages on Page 711, and duly assigned by Charles Kingsley, Jr., executor of the last will and testament of said Charles Kingsley deceased, to Anna K. Calkin by assignment, bearing date the 1st day of January, A. D. 1891, and recorded in the office of the said Register of Deeds for Washtenaw County on the 18th day of January, A. D. 1894, in Liber 11 of Assignment of Mortgages on Page 529. By which default the power of sale contained in said mortgage has become operative and on which mortgage there is claimed to be due, at this date, the sum of Nine Hundred and Fourteen dollars and twenty Five Dollars (\$25.00) as an Attorney fee, as provided for in said mortgage and the statute in such case made and provided, and no suit or proceeding at law or in Chancery, having been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof. Notice is therefore given that, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage and the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed on Monday the 12th day of March, A. D. 1894, at one o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the East door of the Court House in the City of Ann Arbor, in said County of Washtenaw, in the State of Michigan, by the highest bidder of the premises described in said mortgage as follows, to-wit: The south-east quarter of the South-west quarter of section thirty-four (34) Township of range three East (Township of Lyndon, Michigan).
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Mortgage Sale.
DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of a mortgage executed by John W. Cowan and Dorcas M. Cowan, his wife, to Charles Kingsley, bearing date the 1st day of January, A. D. 1888, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the County of Washtenaw, in the State of Michigan, on the 1st day of March, A. D. 1888, in Liber 38 of Mortgages on Page 711, and duly assigned by Charles Kingsley, Jr., executor of the last will and testament of said Charles Kingsley deceased, to Anna K. Calkin by assignment, bearing date the 1st day of January, A. D. 1891, and recorded in the office of the said Register of Deeds for Washtenaw County on the 18th day of January, A. D. 1894, in Liber 11 of Assignment of Mortgages on Page 529. By which default the power of sale contained in said mortgage has become operative and on which mortgage there is claimed to be due, at this date, the sum of Nine Hundred and Fourteen dollars and twenty Five Dollars (\$25.00) as an Attorney fee, as provided for in said mortgage and the statute in such case made and provided, and no suit or proceeding at law or in Chancery, having been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof. Notice is therefore given that, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage and the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed on Monday the 12th day of March, A. D. 1894, at one o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the East door of the Court House in the City of Ann Arbor, in said County of Washtenaw, in the State of Michigan, by the highest bidder of the premises described in said mortgage as follows, to-wit: The south-east quarter of the South-west quarter of section thirty-four (34) Township of range three East (Township of Lyndon, Michigan).
Also the North-west part of the North-west fractional quarter of section three (3) in Township two (2) South of range Three East (Township of Sylvan).
Also the North-east part of the North-east fractional quarter of said section three (3) Township of Sylvan.
Also the South half of the South half of the South-west quarter of the South-east quarter of section four (4) in said Township of Sylvan.
Dated Chelsea, Mich., January 25, 1894.
ANNA K. CALKIN, Assignee.
G. W. TURNBULL, Attorney for Assignee.

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