OPPOSED TO SUGAR.

BRYAN WON'T ASSIST AMERICAN SUGAR PRODUCERS.

Objects to Either a Bounty or a Protective Tariff—Prefers an Income Tax For Raising Revenue—Wants Dependence Upon Foreigners For Our Supply.

In the house of representatives on Saturday, Jan. 18, 1894, Hon. William J. Bryan of Nebraska made the following attack against our sugar producing industry:

"There is no reason for a bounty on sugar which will not apply to any other agricultural product. If the bounty paid went to the farmer directly instead of the manufacturer, he has as much right to ask for a bounty on wheat, oats, or cattle, as upon sugar, beets, or cane; but so much of the bounty as goes to Nebraska finds its way, not to the farmers, but to two factories. If the people of Nebraska pay their share of federal taxation, the government collects for the bounty from all the people of Nebraska about $150,000 and pays over to two corporations $76,000. It is thus seen that the state of Nebraska pays out twice as much as it receives and that while everybody pays only the two factories receive.

"I have yet to learn the duty of a representative if I am under any obligation to plead for two sugar factories because they receive large sums and disregard the rights of more than a million people because they pay in small amounts. If I demand bounties for beet sugar in my state, I cannot oppose bounties and subsidies for industries in other states, and thus, to secure a special advantage for two factories in Nebraska I must subject the people of that state to a burdensome tax upon everything.

"I dissent, too, from the position taken by some, that we are compelled by a moral obligation to allow the bounty to remain for the period named in the present law. Such a position is wholly untenable. If the Fifty-first congress could pledge the revenues for the government for 15 years, it could just as well pledge them for 50 or 100 years, and surely no one will say that one congress can thus give a perpetual bounty and impose obligations on subsequent legislatures. The present law provided when the bounty should terminate, but it could not guarantee its continuance until that time. If congress cannot properly give a bounty directly to the sugar industry, neither can it properly impose a tax upon sugar for the avowed purpose of protecting the sugar industry.

"IT IS AS EASY TO JUSTIFY A BOUNTY AS A PROTECTIVE TARIFF, AND IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO JUSTIFY EITHER.

"When I was called upon to choose between a tax upon sugar which would raise the price of it to every consumer and a bounty reduced gradually, I chose the latter. I preferred to let the bounty fall by degrees and raise the needed revenue in a way that, instead of taxing the poor man as much as the rich man on the same number of pounds of sugar, would make wealth bear its share of the expenses of government. In other words, I would rather give free sugar to the people and make up the deficit by an income tax."

Railroad Wreckage.

The effect of the Democratic administration and its hard times tariff legislation is shown in the increase of foreclosures of railroads. These have been unexpectedly large since 1893, but the record for the first half of 1896 exceeds that of 1895. This year there were 25 lines foreclosed in six months, representing 3,402 miles of road and $349,049,000 of bonds and stocks. During the first half of 1895 there were 20 roads foreclosed, representing 2,936 miles of road and $100,941,000 of bonds and stocks. This latest Democratic addition to adversity should leave no doubt in the minds of any railroad men that a policy of American protection means prosperity for railroads. Even President Roberts of the Pennsylvania road, which has suspended many contemplated improvements owing to hard times, ought by this time to acknowledge the root of the evil that is affecting his company.

BRYAN & SEWALL, BUNKO STEERERS.

Must Have American Ships.

Reciprocity treaties undoubtedly lead to close relations with those countries with which we enter into commercial advantages, but after all we have been for years embarrassed by not being in possession of a merchant marine service, and until the latter is encouraged by our people upon the basis of a gratuity of some sort—term it subsidy if you like—we will never be able to accomplish the objects involved in reciprocity. The American ship carrying goods from New York or from any port in the United States to any foreign country can be regarded almost as I would regard a salesman who is traveling throughout the country or world in our interest. Jointly with a marine service we also must establish mutual banking facilities. They are collateral necessities.—George J. Seabury.

Will Keep Our Gold.

Mr. McKinley's protective policy will of course check the efflux of gold, as no doubt it will cause a falling off in the imports of British and European goods, and there will consequently be less gold required to pay for them.—London Financial Post.

Japanese Industry.

One thing characterizes the Japanese, be he student, merchant, shopkeeper, artisan, or worker, and that is intensity of application. Work, occupation, toil are not regarded as hardships, but as the natural condition of life.

STORY OF THE FLAG.

Senator Thurston Arouses Some Strong American Sentiment.

In an inland manufacturing city on election night, in November, 1894, after the wires had confirmed the news of a sweeping Republican victory, two workingmen started to climb to the top of a great smokeless chimney. That chimney had been built by the invitation and upon the promise of Republican protective legislation. In the factory over which it towered was employment for twice a thousand men. It had stood a cloud by day and a pillar of fire by night for a busy, industrious, happy people. Now bleak, blackened, voiceless and dismantled, like a grim specter of evil, it frowned down upon the hapless city, where poverty, idleness, stagnation and want attested the complete disaster of the free trade experiment.

Up and up they climbed, watched by the breathless multitude below. Up and up and up, until at last they stood upon its summit, and there, in the glare of the electric lights, cheered by the gathered thousands, they unfurled and nailed an American flag. Down in the streets strong men wept—the happy tears of hope—and mothers, lifting up their babies, invoked the blessing of the flag, and then impassioned lips burst forth in song, the halleluiah of exultant hearts, the mighty pæan of a people's joy. That song—the enthusiastic millions sing it yet—was:

Hurrah! Hurrah! We sing the jubilee!
Hurrah! Hurrah! The flag that makes us free.
So we sing the chorus from the mountains to the sea—
Hurrah for McKinley and protection!

Over the city that free flag waved, caressed by the passing breezes, kissed by the silent stars. And there the first glad sunshine of the morning fell upon it, luminous and lustrous, with the tidings of Republican success.

On behalf of those stalwart workmen and all the vast army of American toilers, that their employment may be certain, the wages best, their dollars the best of the civilized world; on behalf of that dismantled chimney and the deserted factory at its base, that the furnaces may once more flame, the mighty wheels revolve, the whistles scream, the anvils ring, the spindles hum; on behalf of the thousand cottages roundabout and all the humble homes of this broad land, that comfort and content may again abide, the firesides glow, the women sing, the children laugh—yes, and on behalf of the American flag and all it stands for and represents for the honor of every stripe, for the glory of every star, that its power may fill the earth and its splendor span the sky, I ask the nomination of that loyal American, that Christian gentleman, soldier, statesman, patriot, William McKinley.—Hon. John M. Thurston, United States Senator.

MAKING SERGE CLOTH.

British Idea of Supplying Americans With "Woolen Goods."

I have given you a lay out for a cotton warp and shoddy union, thousands of which have been sent by Bradford shippers to your side, and I now here give you another leaf from a well known manufacturer of these shoddy cloths. These are the particulars for a more popular cloth still—serges—which have sold in immense numbers both here and in the States.

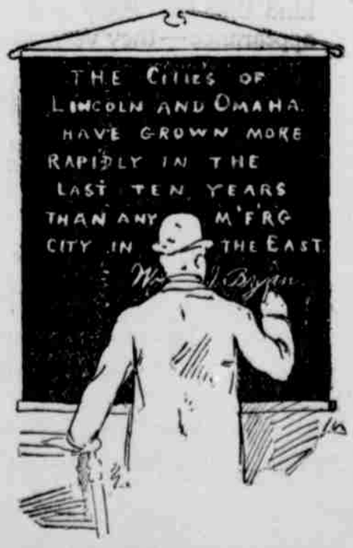
Take 79 stones (1,106 pounds) serge mungo at 2½ pence per pound. Mix with it nothing else, either cotton or wool. Do not oil it, but scribble it straight away from the rag grinder. When scribbled, spin into 5 skeins weft yarn. This 79 stones will produce 163 whartrons, or 978 pounds yarn. Spinning, scribbling and weaving costs here 1s. 4d. per whartron, equal to 6 pounds. For weaving a 90 yard finished piece the weaver is paid 7s. 3d., or $1.74. Of course a cotton warp yarn is used, generally made from American cotton, and a serge piece is produced 54 inches wide, 22 ounces in weight, and sold at 14½ pence per yard. The profit remaining to the manufacturer is 2s. 6d. per piece, which is considered a good profit. This is not the cheapest serge made here. A 54 inch serge, weighing 22 ounces, can be bought in Leeds for 24 cents, but the above is a popular one. Truly we have here a superfluity of sham and shoddy.

YANKEE.

What Free Trade Does.

Free foreign trade admits the foreigner to equal privileges with our own citizens. It invites the product of foreign cheap labor to this market in competition with the domestic product, presenting higher and better paid labor. It results in giving our money, our manufacturers and our market to other nations to the injury of our labor, our tradespeople and our farmers. Protection keeps money, markets and manufactures at home for the benefit of our own people.—Hon. William McKinley.

Protection In Nebraska.



From Bryan's tariff speech in the Fifty-third congress.

MONEY IN THEIR POCKETS.

WHY THE SILVER BARONS BACK CANDIDATE BRYAN.

It Means Many Millions of Dollars to Them—Would Tax the People to Fill Their Own Pockets—22 Men Would Make $40,000,000 a Year by Free Coinage.

Washington, August 12.—A table has been prepared here which shows who are behind the free coinage of silver movement and the corporate wealth that is represented by each of the individuals and estates. The list is not nearly complete, but it gives the total wealth of 22 of the leading silver mine-owners of the west, or the wealth they represent as agents. These 22 have been actively engaged in prosecuting the free silver work, and aiding the propaganda. They have been influential in securing a declaration in favor of the free coinage of silver in the platform at Chicago, besides dictating the exact form of the financial plank in the platform of the Populists and Silverites. As far as prepared the following is a list of these multi-millionaires, whose wealth as individuals or agents is tied up in silver mines:

Hearst estate, California	$75,000,000
Fair estate, California	50,000,000
John W. Mackay	40,000,000
J. B. Haggin	40,000,000
W. A. Clark	40,000,000
William A. Stewart, Nevada	40,000,000
Francis J. Newlands (Sharon estate)	35,000,000
David Moffat, Denver	30,000,000
Senator Jno. P. Jones (Comstock lode)	25,000,000
Flood estate	25,000,000
Denver Silver Smelting Works Co.	25,000,000
R. C. Chambers (Ontario silver mine)	20,000,000
Charles E. Lane, California	20,000,000
L. E. Holden (Old Telegraph mine)	15,000,000
Marcus Daly, Anaconda, Mont.	15,000,000
Butte Silver Smelting Works Co.	14,500,000
S. T. Hauser (Granite Mt. silver mine)	10,000,000
French syndicate (old Telegraph mine, Utah)	10,000,000
Leadville Silver Smelting Works Co	8,500,000
Broadwater estate, Helena, Mont.	5,000,000
Senator Henry M. Teller, Colorado	2,000,000
Senator Lee Mantle, Montana	2,000,000
Total	$547,000,000

The men interested in the wealth listed above have been most active in the free silver cause. They have several million reasons for being interested in the success of Mr. Bryan, and expect by the latter's success to acquire more millions of these reasons at the expense to the rest of the American people.

Senator Stewart, who has his mortgages made payable in gold, and who is interested as agent and otherwise in a vast amount of silver mining property, is the inventor of the expression, "The crime of '73," although as late as 1874 in a speech in the senate he said: "I want the standard gold, and no paper money not redeemable in gold. Gold is the universal standard of the world. Everybody knows what a dollar in gold is worth."

Senator Stewart is now publishing a paper called the Silver Knight, in which he pretends to take interest in the working people of the country, and to plead the cause of the laboring men, all of whom he says will be benefited by the free coinage of silver. How friendly he is to the laboring men can be judged when it is known that the laboring men charge him with conducting a "rat office" and underpaying his printers. Labor troubles on his paper led to the open charge that Mr. Stewart did not pay living wages to his printers.

Senator Teller, who was pushed by his silver friends for nomination at the hands of the Democrats, after he had deserted the Republican party, has recently acquired large mining interests.

Francis J. Newlands, a member of congress from Nevada, and agent of the Sharon estate, was chairman of the Silver party convention.

Two of the greatest organs published in the interest of the free coinage of silver and in advocacy of the Democratic ticket are the San Francisco Examiner and the New York Journal. They are both run by young Mr. Hearst, who represents the great silver interest of the Hearst estate.

R. C. Chambers, one of the delegates to the Chicago convention, is part owner in the Ontario silver mine, in which the Hearst estate is also interested. He is the general manager of this mine, and owner of the Salt Lake Herald, one of the backers of the Bimetallic League, which is now flooding the country with free coinage literature.

Gen. A. J. Warner, president of this Bimetallic League, is said to have received a salary for some years of sufficient proportions to justify him in devoting his whole time to the free coinage propaganda.

W. A. Clark, the silver king of Montana, was one of "Dick" Bland's backers. When the latter's chances went glimmering he gave his support to Bryan.

S. T. Hauser, another member of the silver syndicate, was particularly active during the Chicago convention. He is a former Missourian and a bosom friend of Senator Vest.

Then there is L. E. Holden, of Cleveland, O., who made an enormous fortune out of the Old Telegraph mine in Utah. He sold his interest to a French syndicate for $5,000,000, but is still interested in some Utah silver mines.

The above is a brief description of some of the above political workers for the Democratic ticket, to whom the free coinage of silver means so much. The election of Bryan and a free silver Democratic congress would mean millions to these people.

Placing the product of the mines in which they are interested at 54,000,000 ounces a year, although it is believed it will reach 100,000,000, and the government paying them $1.29 an ounce, and granting that it would cost them 63 cents an ounce to mine it, the people of the United States would pay into the pockets of the silver mine owners $41,000,000 per annum, and make gigantic monopolists of these very men who are now raising such a hypocritical cry against monopolies in their platform.

This is considered a very conservative estimate of what profits would be to these silver barons in case free coinage were accomplished. It is believed that it would be nearer $75,000,000 per annum than the figures given above.

How it Strikes the Wage Earner.

Speaking of the probability that the free coinage of silver would enhance the prices of commodities Gov. Wolcott, of Massachusetts, in a recent speech, added the following comment pertinent to the wage earner: "Does anyone suppose that the daily wage of the daily laborer will be doubled to meet that increase in the price that he is to pay for everything that comes into his household? Let the pensioners of the nation pause and think of this platform. How many are there, 750,000 I believe, that receive a fixed pension from the United States. Do they suppose that that will be immediately doubled to meet the doubling of values in all the commodities that they buy for their households? (Applause.) How about the hundreds of thousands of men, the thrifty and prudent who have laid aside something in the savings banks on the gold basis? Do they suppose that, when they go to draw something from their deposits, and ask for $100, the generous gentleman and liberal manager will hand them out $200? No, gentlemen, the $100 that they deposited on a gold basis will be handed out to them on the silver basis, and then with that $100 they will go out to purchase commodities that have doubled in price. Think of all the others who have bought a little homestead on a gold basis. Do they imagine that by the fiat of congress that is to be doubled in value? I say, let every man in this community, and that will cover all but a small fraction, let every one in this community who has been able by thrift, by prudent foresight, looking out for the future support for themselves in their old age, or their families, let them ask whether this doubling of the prices of commodities is going to benefit themselves. That is the sort of argument, it seems to me, which must appeal to all to check this great delusion."

The manner in which foreign manufacturers and foreign labor get the benefit of Democratic tariff tinkering is shown by the following table of the imports of woolens for the seven months ending in January, 1895 and 1896.

	1895.	1896.
Clothing	$ 567,086	$ 928,252
Cloths	6,925,922	15,263,781
Dress goods	7,032,363	14,700,424
Knit goods	540,384	1,939,271
Shawls	75,235	306,304
Yarns	312,533	807,079
Miscellaneous	611,356	1,750,315

This shows that in seven months ending last January the imports of clothing nearly doubled; those of cloths increased two and a half times; those of dress goods doubled; those of knit goods increased almost four times; those of shawls increased nearly five times; those of yarns two and a half times, and those of miscellaneous woolens nearly three times. Stated generally, the imports of all woolen fabrics increased from $17,000,000 to $34,000,000, or more than 100 per cent. Why not make these goods here and employ American capital and labor?

Hon. Stephen B. Elkins, of West Virginia, in a recent talk with the Chicago Inter Ocean was very frank about the tariff and the silver mine owners. Hear what he said: "The Republican candidate for the presidency was the natural outcome of the operations of the Democratic tariff for revenue only. The masses of the Republican party, the business men and laboring men, nominated Major McKinley because he represented their idea of a champion of protection to American industries and workingmen. This great central idea that dominated that nomination must not be abandoned. The tariff is one of the great issues of this campaign and cannot be dropped. The money question just now seems to lead in interest, and there is no disposition on the part of any of the Republicans to avoid this issue. The question is, Are we in favor of opening the mints of the United States to the free coinage of the silver bullion of the world at twice the value of that product? This question will soon solve itself if the sensible people of the country study it. If the working men, business men and farmers of this country can only realize that the free coinage of silver is in the interest of about 20,000 producers of silver, and can be no benefit to anybody else, they will settle the matter most emphatically next November. Being a silver producer myself I know what the free coinage of the white metal means. I know that under the recent silver purchasing act, the silver producers of this country were paid by the United States government about $170,000,000 more than their product was worth in the open markets of the world. Free coinage will mean a repetition of this subsidy. The United States government will simply pay a bonus of about 100 per cent of the value of silver bullion to the mine owners of this country and other countries as well."

The following is a terse statement made by an investment house of what the free coinage of silver would mean in actual practice: "Free, unlimited and independent coinage at 16 to 1, would mean dollars worth only 53 cents. The wage earner and the man on salary would be paid in these, thus cutting his income down nearly one-half, and every debtor could pay his creditor with these depreciated dollars. If it ever became evident that the American people were so dishonest and so foolish as to adopt such a policy there would be a rush to anticipate its effects. The 600 millons gold in the country would at once be hoarded or exported, and this enormous contraction would precipitate a panic with all its dread sequel of prostrated business, idle industries and unemployed labor. In the crash and subsequent readjustment to the depreciated currency the rich would get richer, the poor would be poorer than ever, and it would require a generation of organized agitation to bring back wages to their present relative purchasing power."

The diligent and frugal never fill poor houses

LEGAL NOTICES.

Ordinance No. 37.

[Relative to the Prevention of Fires.]

Section 1. The Village of Paw Paw Ordains, That it shall be the duty of the village council of said village, on the second Monday of April in each and every year, or as soon thereafter as may be, to appoint a Fire Warden, who shall hold his office for the term of one year, or until his successor shall be appointed and qualified.

Section 2. It shall be the duty of the Fire Warden, once in each year, in the month of October, and as much oftener as may be deemed necessary, to enter into any premises, house or building, and examine the stoves, furnaces, pipes, chimneys, and all heating apparatus and devices therein, and all places where explosive or combustible material or substances are kept or stored, and cause all such as are unsafe, with respect to fire, to be put in a safe condition.

Section 3. It shall not be lawful for any person to have in his or her possession or on his or her premises, within said village, any shavings, wood or combustible material in such a situation as to occasion hazards or danger of fire. All persons having the control of such material shall comply with the directions and orders of the Fire Warden in relation thereto.

Section 4. It shall be the duty of the owner or occupant of any premises to comply with the orders or directions of the Fire Warden in respect to all matters mentioned in Sections 2 and 3 of this Ordinance, and upon their refusal or neglect to do so within forty-eight hours after such order or direction shall have been served upon him or her, the Fire Warden shall enter upon such premises, with such assistance as may be deemed necessary, and put the same in a safe condition, with respect to fire, at the expense of the owner or occupant of the said premises, and shall, as soon as practicable thereafter, make out and present to the said owner or occupant an account exhibiting the amount expended in rendering said premises safe as to fire, and demand pay therefor; and if such owner or occupant shall refuse or neglect to pay the same, the said Fire Warden shall enter suit in the name of the village council against such owner or occupant, before a justice of the peace, for the recovery of the amount so expended.

Section 5. Any person refusing or neglecting to comply with any of the provisions of this Ordinance, or any of the orders or directions of the Fire Warden issued by virtue hereof, or any person hindering or resisting the Fire Warden in the performance of his duty, as mentioned herein, shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not less than five dollars or more than fifty dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail of Van Buren county for a period not to exceed thirty days, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

We do hereby certify that the foreging Ordinance No. 37 was lawfully passed by the village council of the village of Paw Paw, at a regular meeting, held on the 17th day of August, A. D. 1896.

A. C. MARTIN, President.

WM. H. MASON, Clerk. [6213

EXECUTION SALE.—Notice is hereby given that, by virtue of a certain writ of execution, issued out of and under the seal of the circuit court in and for the county of Van Buren and state of Michigan, bearing date June 8, 1896, and to me directed and delivered, wherein Margaret C. Drake is plaintiff and Edward McDaniel is defendant, I have seized and levied upon the following described real estate, situate in the county of Van Buren and state of Michigan, belonging to the said Edward McDaniel, viz: The undivided one-half of that part of the south-west quarter of the south-east quarter of section twenty-five (25) in town four (4) south, of range sixteen (16) west lying south and west of the creek known as the outlet of Mud lake on said section, containing thirty-four acres, more or less. Also, the undivided one-half of the north-west quarter of the north-east quarter of section thirty-six (36) in the same town, county and state, containing forty acres of land, more or less. All of which said lands, or so much thereof as may be necessary, I will expose for sale and sell at public vendue to the highest bidder, at the front door of the court house, in the village of Paw Paw, in said county, on the twelfth day of September, A. D. 1896, at one o'clock in the afternoon of that day, to satisfy said execution.

Dated at Paw Paw, this 27th day of July, 1896.

CHARLES A. LAMBERSON,
58t7o64] Sheriff of said County.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas, default having been made in the conditions of a certain indenture of mortgage, bearing date the 18th day of March, A. D. 1895, executed by Ormanda Cooper of Hartford, Michigan, to David Conklin of the same place, which said mortgage was on the 19th day of March, A. D. 1895, recorded in the office of the register of deeds in and for Van Buren county, Michigan, in liber 54 of mortgages on page 335; and which said mortgage was thereafter, on the 14th day of December, A. D. 1895, duly and regularly assigned by the said David Conklin to D. M. Osborne & Company of Auburn, New York, by an instrument in writing; which said assignment of mortgage was recorded in the office of the register of deeds of said Van Buren county, Michigan, on the 28th day of July, A. D. 1896, in liber 58 of mortgages on page 474. And whereas there is now due and unpaid on said mortgage the whole of the principal sum thereof and interest thereon, amounting in all to one hundred and seventy-seven dollars and forty-five cents ($177.45), and the costs of this proceeding to be added thereto, including an attorney fee of fifteen dollars; and no suit or proceeding at law or in equity having been had to recover the amount so claimed to be due, or any part thereof: Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that, by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained, and the statutes in such case made and provided, we shall, on Thursday, the 22nd day of October, A. D. 1896, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the north front door of the court house in the village of Paw Paw, Michigan, (that being the place for holding the circuit court for the said county of Van Buren,) sell at public vendue, to the highest bidder, the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage, and the legal costs of this proceeding and sale, including the attorney fee aforesaid.

The premises to be so sold are known and described as follows: All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the village of Hartford, in the county of Van Buren and state of Michigan, and described as follows: Lot number five (5) of Martha Bridge's addition to the said village of Hartford, according to the recorded plat thereof.

Dated July 28, 1896.

D. M. OSBORNE & COMPANY,
58t13o70] Assignee of Mortgagee.
HECKERT & CHANDLER, Att'ys for Assignee.

PROBATE ORDER.—State of Michigan—County of Van Buren—ss.

At a session of the probate court for the County of Van Buren, holden at the probate office, in the village of Paw Paw, on Saturday, the 15th day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six:

Present, Hon. Benjamin F. Heckert, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of **Jacob Metz**, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Eugene Gilbert, as administrator of the estate of said deceased, praying for reasons therein stated that he may be authorized, empowered and licened to sell the real estate therein described.

Thereupon it is ordered that Monday, the 14th day of September, 1896, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and all persons interested in said estate are required to appear at a session of said court, then to be holden at the probate office, in the village of Paw Paw, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted.

And it is further ordered that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the True Northerner, a newspaper printed and circulating in said county of Van Buren, for three successive weeks at least previous to said day of hearing.

61t4o64] BENJ. F. HECKERT, Judge of Probate.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a certain writ of fieri facias issued out of and under the seal of the circuit court in chancery in and for the county of Cass and state of Michigan, bearing date the 21st day of January, A. D. 1896, and to the sheriff of the county of Van Buren directed and delivered, wherein Mary A. Reynolds is complainant and Ansel E. Reynolds is defendant, I did, on the 15th day of February, A. D. 1896, seize and levy upon all the right, title and interest of the said Ansel E. Reynolds in and to the following described real estate, situate in the county of Van Buren and state of Michigan, to-wit: The east half (½) of the northwest quarter (¼) of section twenty-eight (28) and the south half (½) of the northeast quarter (¼) of section thirty-three (33) and a strip of land two (2) rods wide off the south side of the north half (½) of the south-west quarter (¼) of the south-west quarter (¼) of section fifteen (15), all in town three (3) south of range sixteen (16) west; and also village lots four (4), five (5) and six (6) in block four (4), lots four (4), five (5) and six (6) in block three (3), and lots three (3) and four (4) in block six (6), and all of blocks five (5), seven (7), eight (8), nine (9), ten (10), eleven (11), twelve (12) and thirteen (13), all on Reynolds' addition to the village of Hartford, Van Buren county, Michigan, excepting lots one (1) and two (2) in block thirteen (13) and the east half (½) of lots three (3) and four (4) in block twelve (12); all of which said above described lands and premises, or so much thereof as may be necessary to raise the amount due to the said complainant, as specified and set forth in said writ of fieri facias, together with interest and costs thereon and the legal expenses of such sale, I shall expose for sale and sell at public vendue to the highest bidder, at the front door of the court house in the village of Paw Paw, said court house being the place of holding the circuit court in and for said county of Van Buren, on Saturday, the 3rd day of October, A. D. 1896, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day.

Dated at Paw Paw, Michigan, this 15th day of August, A. D. 1896.

NATHAN THOMAS, Under Sheriff.
CHAS. E. SWEET and HOWELL & CARR,
61t7o67] Complainant's Solicitors.

LEGAL NOTICES.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made and executed by Adellah Huff of Lawrence, Michigan, to F. C. Bartholomew of the state of Connecticut, dated March 15th, A. D., 1892, and recorded in the office of the register of deeds for the county of Van Buren and state of Michigan, on the 24th day of March, A. D., 1892, in liber 38 of mortgages, on page 523; and whereas, by the terms and provisions of said mortgage it is agreed that should any default be made in the payment of the interest to become due thereon or any part thereof, on any day when the same is made payable, and should the same remain due, unpaid and in arrears for the period of 60 days, then after said period of 60 days shall have elapsed the principal sum of said mortgage, at the option of the said mortgagee, shall become due and payable immediately; and whereas, an installment of sixty dollars of accrued interest became due and payable by the terms of said mortgage on the 15th day of March, A. D., 1895; and whereas another installment of sixty dollars of accrued interest became due and payable by the terms of said mortgage on the 15th day of March, A. D., 1896, and whereas, more than sixty days have elapsed since each and either of said installments of interest so became due and payable, and whereas neither of said installments of accrued interest, nor any part thereof has been paid; Now, therefore, the said F. C. Bartholomew, mortgagee and owner of said mortgage, does hereby elect and declare that the whole of the principal sum of said mortgage is due and payable immediately.

The entire sum of principal and interest claimed to be due and payable on said mortgage at the date of this notice is one thousand one hundred and twenty-five dollars and forty cents ($1125.40) besides an attorney fee of thirty-five dollars provided for in said mortgage, and no suit or proceeding at law or in equity having been instituted to recover the moneys secured to be paid by said mortgage, or any part thereof:

Now, therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and the statute in such case made and provided, notice is hereby given that on Friday, the eleventh day of September, A. D. 1896, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, I shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the court house in the village of Paw Paw, in the county of Van Buren, (said court house being the place where the circuit court for Van Buren county is holden), the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage, with six per cent interest, and all legal costs, together with an attorney's fee of thirty-five dollars, covenanted for therein, the premises being described in said mortgage as all that certain piece or parcel of land situate and being in the township of Lawrence, in the county of Van Buren and state of Michigan and described as follows, to-wit: the north fifty-three and 43-100 acres of the south-west quarter (¼) of section number two (2) in township number three (3) south of range number fifteen (15) west.

F. C. BARTHOLOMEW, Mortgagee.
O. W. ROWLAND, Attorney for Mortgagee. [52-64

PROBATE ORDER.—State of Michigan County of Van Buren—ss.

At a session of the Probate Court for the county of Van Buren, holden at the Probate office, in the village of Paw Paw, on Wednesday, the 29th day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

Present, Hon. Benjamin F. Heckert, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of **Eli P. Smith**, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Fred D. Smith, one of the heirs-at-law of said deceased, praying that the real estate of said estate be partitioned amongst the heirs of said deceased and that commissioners be appointed by this court for that purpose.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Monday, the 31st day of August, 1896, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and all persons interested in said estate are required to appear at a session of said court, then to be holden at the Probate office, in the village of Paw Paw, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted.

And it is further ordered that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the True Northerner, a newspaper printed and circulating in said county of Van Buren, for three successive weeks at least previous to said day of hearing.

BENJ. F. HECKERT,
59t4o62] Judge of Probate.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas, default having been made in the conditions of a certain indenture of mortgage bearing date the 11th day of May, A. D. 1892, executed by J. De Witt Congdon and Josephine Congdon his wife, of Chicago, Illinois, to Charles E. Smith of Kalamazoo, Michigan, which said mortgage was on the 16th day of April, A. D. 1892, filed for record in the office of the register of deeds in and for Van Buren county, Michigan, and by said register duly recorded in liber 38 of mortgages on page 536.

And whereas, by the terms and provisions of said mortgage it is agreed that should any default be made in the payment of the interest to become due thereon or any part thereof on any day whereon the same is made payable, and should the same remain due, unpaid and in arrear for the space of sixty days, then after said sixty days have elapsed, the principal sum thereof, at the option of the second party, his executors, administrators or assigns, should become due and payable immediately.

And whereas $35 of the interest accrued and became due and payable by the terms of said mortgage on the 11th day of May, A. D. 1896, and said sum nor any part thereof has yet been paid but the whole sum thereof is due, payable and in arrear and more than sixty days have elapsed since the same became due, payable and in arrear, now therefore, the said Charles E. Smith, the owner of said mortgage, has and does declare the whole amount of the principal sum thereof to be due and payable immediately. The whole sum claimed to be due and payable on said mortgage at the date of this notice is Five Hundred and Forty-one Dollars and Forty-four Cents [$541.44], and the cost of this proceeding to be added thereto; and no suit at law or proceeding in chancery having been instituted to recover the amount due on said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and the statutes in such cases made and provided, I shall on Saturday, the 10th day of October, A. D. 1896, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the north front door of the court house for the county of Van Buren in the village of Paw Paw, Michigan, (that being the place for holding the circuit court for said Van Buren county) sell to the highest bidder the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage and the legal costs of this proceeding and of said sale. The premises so to be sold are known and described as that certain piece or parcel of land situate and being in the township of Waverly, county of Van Buren and state of Michigan, as follows, to-wit: The east twenty acres of the north-east quarter of the north-east quarter of section seventeen, town two south of range fourteen west (exclusive of burial ground) together with the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining.

Dated this 13th day of July, A. D. 1896.

CHARLES E. SMITH,
E. A. & ROBERT B. CRANE, Mortgagee.
Attorneys for Mortgagee. [56o68.]

NOTICE FOR HEARING CLAIMS.—State of Michigan, County of Van Buren—ss.

Notice is hereby given that by an order of the Probate Court for the county of Van Buren, made on the 18th day of August, A.D. 1896, six months from that date were allowed for creditors to present their claims against the estate of William Markillie late of said county, deceased, and that all creditors of said deceased are required to present their claims to said Probate Court, at the probate office, in the village of Paw Paw, for examination and allowance, on or before the 23d day of February next, and that such claims will be heard before said Court on Monday, the 23d day of November, and on Tuesday, the 23d day of February next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of each of those days.

Dated August 18th, A. D. 1896.

61t5o65] BENJ. F. HECKERT, Judge of Probate.

PROBATE ORDER.—State of Michigan, County of Van Buren,—ss.

At a session of the probate court for the county of Van Buren, holden at the probate office, in the village of Paw Paw, on Monday the 17th day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

Present, Hon. Benjamin F. Heckert, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of **Alvira Hanold**, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition duly verified, of Eliza Ann Peters, as sister of said deceased, praying for reasons therein stated that administration of said estate may be granted to Edwin Peters or to some other suitable person.

Thereupon it is ordered that Monday, the 14th day of September, 1896, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and all persons interested in said estate are required to appear at a session of said court, then to be holden at the probate office, in the village of Paw Paw, in said county, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted.

And it is further ordered that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the True Northerner, a newspaper printed and circulating in said county, three successive weeks at least previous to said day of hearing.

BENJ. F. HECKERT,
61t4o64] Judge of Probate.