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AUTEN & SEELY, Props.
J. F. SEELY, I. B. Auten,
Caro, Mich. Cass City, Mich.
(ESTABLISHED 1882.)

A General Banking Business Tran-
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DRS. K. & K.
The Leading Specialists of America
20 YEARS IN DETROIT.
250,000 CURED.

WE CURE EMISSIONS
Nothing can be more demoralizing to
young or middle-aged men than the pres-
ence of these "nightly losses." They
produce weakness, nervousness, a feeling
of disgust and a whole train of symptoms.
They unfit a man for business, mar-
riage and social happiness. No matter
whether caused by evil habits, no matter
how long, or by natural weakness, our
New Method Treatment will positively
cure you.

NO CURE - NO PAY
Reader, you need help. Early abuse or
later excesses may have weakened you.
Expense may have dissipated you. You
are not safe till cured. Our New Method
will cure you. You run no risk.

250,000 CURED
Young Men—You are pale, feeble
and languid; nervous, irritable and ex-
citable. You become forgetful, morose,
and despondent; blotches and pimples,
sunk eyes, wrinkled face, stooping
form and downcast countenance reveal
the blight of your existence.

WE CURE VARICOCELE
No matter how serious your case may
be, or how long you may have had it, our
NEW METHOD TREATMENT will
cure it. The "wormy veins" return to
their normal condition and hence the
sexual organs receive proper nourish-
ment. The organs become vitalized, all
unnatural drains or losses cease and
manly powers return. No temporary
benefit, but a permanent cure assured.
**NO CURE - NO PAY. NO OPERA-
TION NECESSARY. NO DETREN-
TION FROM BUSINESS.**

CURES GUARANTEED
We treat and cure SYPHILIS,
GONORRHOEA, IMPOTENCY,
STRICTURE, VARICOCELE, SEMI-
NAL LOSSES, BLANDER AND KIT-
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148 SHELBY STREET,
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Tri-County Chronicle.
A Weekly Newspaper,
Devoted to the interests of Cass City and sur-
rounding country in Tuscola, Huron and
Sanilac counties.

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The CHRONICLE is connected with the Moore
Telephone System and can be reached
from any office on the lines.

FREDERICK KLUMP, Publisher.

**BREAD IS THE
STAFF OF LIFE**

Continued from first page.

the people of the country supply the
brave burghers with bread, England
will pay dear for the wealth of the
Orange Free State, for the treasures
of the Transvaal. In 1860 Abraham
Lincoln was chosen chief executive of
this nation, and his declaration that
"No government could endure perma-
nently; half slave and half free,"
gave the slave-holding states a right
to believe that their pet institution
must ultimately become extinct, and
if they were to save it they must
withdraw from a union they no longer
loved. They passed their ordinances
of secession; declared themselves a na-
tion of confederate states and pre-
pared to defend their actions by the
force of arms. The federal states pro-
claimed them rebels, marshalled their
hosts to make the erring brethren re-
turn by force, if necessary, to their
father's house again. For two years
of bloody strife both sides proved
themselves in camp and field to be
men of no mean ability—the confed-
eracy well holding its own. Then it
came to the thinking men of the na-
tion we must cut off the supplies of
the south. While the master fights
as a soldier in the field, the slave la-
bors to furnish him with bread. As a
war measure the blacks must be made
free. And on the first day of January
in 1863, when Abraham Lincoln signed
the emancipation proclamation he
struck the rebellion a harder blow
with his pen than Grant, Sherman or
Sheridan ever inflicted upon it by
direction of sword or cannon. From
that day the bread supply began to
weaken the sun of the boasted confed-
eracy began to sink till its last rays
fell upon the "lost cause" when the
sword of Lee was sheathed on the
field of Appomattox.

A few years ago Charles Rawles, of
Caro, delivered the address on the 4th
of July at Cass City. Among the
many things that he said was that
the United States could carry on a
war against the combined nations of
the world for a hundred years. At
the time we considered it Independ-
ence Day banquet, but on closer con-
sideration we saw his conclusions
were correct. With our immense popu-
lation and when we consider how
much greater the births are than the
death rate, it is seen that we could
keep a million of active men contin-
ually in the field without effecting the
industries of labor, and most import-
ant of all, independent of the world
around us we could furnish ourselves
with bread. Now we turn our atten-
tion to Great Britain, the so-called
greatest of nations. We assume that
she is at war with the combined coun-
tries of the world, and her weakness
is evident at a glance. "This true she
has her teeming millions in popu-
lation, her wealth in money untold,
her navy is powerless, her money is
useless, her army is helpless, for
within herself she cannot give her
people bread.

While our civil rebellion raged in
the sixties, the skeleton of want
swept across the green isle of Erin.
The American heart was touched with
the sorrows of unhappy Ireland and
tons upon tons of flour was sent to
the famine stricken districts. With
the masses it passed unnoticed, but
deeper minds noted the time at which
we gave the alms. The rebellion closed
and England was called upon to make
amends for allowing privateers to
leave her ports to prey on our com-
merce while engaged in domestic broil.
England's most fiery statesmen con-
sidered their proud land insulted and
councilled war between the countries
rather than to submit to what was
known as the Alabama claims. At
this period of the crisis there came
forward that wise and far-seeing
statesman, John Bright. He remind-
ed his countrymen of our gift to Ire-
land and, in closing his speech, he
said, "Let us beware of how we pro-
voke a conflict with a nation of such
resources; a nation that can carry on
a gigantic civil war and at the same
time send bread gratis to the world's
starving poor."

The greatest minds have ever con-
sidered bread the most important fac-
tor of a people. Among those that
took part in founding the thirteen
colonies of America one name stands
out par excellence; not only for hon-
esty of purpose, but for wisdom that
has stood the test of time. A man

without show or ostentation, a man
whose wisdom was heard with rever-
ence in the brilliant courts of Europe,
whose words of kindness fell like
music on the ear in the humble homes
of America—William Penn.

That great man directed Philadel-
phia to be laid out with a plat of land
surrounding every dwelling, that it
might be a city healthful and each
home the producer of its own bread.

We, the tillers of the soil, are citi-
zens of no mean country; we are men
of no mean occupation. Let us be
proud of our calling, for we have a
right to be proud but no right to be
vain. A right to be proud. We who
have taught the soil to bloom as a fair
garden, why should we bend down and
shut our soul as in a tomb? We stand
erect. To press us down, no power
can. We speak our own free thoughts
for we are men. I repeat it, we are
men, and let us prove to the intelligent
world that we are worthy of the name.
Let us demonstrate it by disseminat-
ing knowledge among ourselves by
every honorable means within reach.

As bread from the soil sustains the
body and gives physical strength so
the bread of knowledge will make
greater and more noble men and
women. Let us cultivate that high
standard of morals that exalteth a
people, ever remembering that if our
country falls into discredit we fall
with it. If it stands a monument of
honor among nations it is because our
acts have upheld it. Let us, the plain
people, feel what we are and the du-
ties that rest upon us, for it is the
plain people that places defiled or
pure men in positions of authority in
a government republic. It is ours to
be lovers of peace; it is ours to be pa-
triot when our country is unjustly
assailed; it is ours to guard with care
our political and religious liberties; it
is ours to foster freedom of thought,
doing nothing that would work evil to
country or people. Insisting on our
full rights as free men, but disdain-
ing to ask a privilege for ourselves we
would not freely grant to another.

I close my paper with the declara-
tion that our resources of bread in the
United States of America is a strong-
er fortification than if we had a Gib-
raltar guarding the mouth of every
harbor in the nation.

A SERMON ON HELL

Continued from first page.

not to the grave are as follows: First,
they are never in the plural; second,
it is never located on the face of the
earth; third, it never separates the
devil and sheal; fifth, it never men-
tions talks and communications in
sheal; fifth, it never speaks of touch-
ing it. And for these reasons they
are definite proofs that there is a
place for departed spirits or a place of
torment.

And then we have as many refer-
ences if not more made to the grave
or the resting place of the body.
Thirty-four of these refer to it as the
grave, twenty-six as the sepulcher,
twelve times as the burial place.
Every one of these refer to the grave
and not to the place of the departed
spirits for these reasons: Twenty-
nine of them are in the plural; twenty-
two times it is located on the earth;
thirty-three times there are mentions
made of talks and communications,
and in no place do we find the place of
departed spirits mentioned in con-
nection with the grave. In the texts,
"Because there were no graves in
Egypt" and "the dead did not praise
the Lord" these have direct reference
to the place of the departed spirits
and not to the grave where they
know nothing. We have other refer-
ences made to the place where the
body is laid to rest and the place
where the departed spirits go. The
bible speaks of going down into sheal
twenty-two times. It also speaks of
the abode of the wicked and of going
into the place called Genewah or
Hades or being cast into it. Thus my
friends you can see that God has given
us ample proof that there is a place
of punishment awaiting us if we disobey
his commands.

This is not the place people like to
hear about when they are about to
die. Then they want to hear about
the place called heaven. Figures are
used to describe it. It is described as
having golden streets and gates of
pearl and that the angels sing all the
time, and we wonder why so many
beautiful words "are used to describe
this place. God has done this to im-
press fully upon our minds the great
contrast between heaven and hell.
Heaven is light and joy and happi-
ness, and hell is dark, sorrowful and
full of suffering. In the bible God
tells us our reward if we believe in
him, and then he gives us a glimpse of
the terrible wrath that is to come if
we do not obey him. Some people
will say that it is not right to frighten
people into heaven. These texts
were not intended to frighten people
into the fold but to tell them simply
what the result of wrong doing will
be. But I think that it does not
make any difference how you get
them into the fold so long as you get
them in there. Like a lady once said,
"If my house were on fire I would not
care how you went about it to get my
little boy out of the flames so long as

**you saved him from such a fate." The
preacher who believes in the word of
this bible and in his mission to the
people, even to ease their conscience,
will never say Hades or the grave. It
might do for policy sake but it will
never do when the time comes for us
to meet our God.**

Although so many people do not be-
lieve in a hell still they believe in a
heaven. Now we have seen proofs
that there is a place for departed spir-
its and everlasting punishment, and
we also find proofs of everlasting life
and light. Hebrew 5: 9; Hebrew 6: 14,
speak of the eternal God of the eter-
nal life, heaven and Savior. If there
is an everlasting God, heaven and life
it is equally true that there is a place
of everlasting punishment, damnation
and fire. God has said there is the
former and if you believe part of his
word you must believe all of it. My
friends, take fair warning, for just as
sure as God has promised us an ever-
lasting home in heaven if we obey his
commands, just as sure is he to keep
his word in regard to eternal damna-
tion and punishment. Gen. 13: 14 re-
fers to the everlasting God. Isa. 18:
8, Matthew 25: 46, and many other
passages that I might mention go to
show that there is an everlasting God
and everlasting life. Now with these
proofs that there is an eternal heaven,
is it not equally true that there is
everlasting fire and damnation.

My friends, I believe in a hell, in a
heaven, and I also believe that unless
we believe in the word of the Lord we
are doomed to everlasting punishment.
I take this stand before you my
friends simply upon the proofs that I
find in the bible. God will not be to
you. He will keep his promises in
every respect and if you disobey him
you may expect to receive your pun-
ishment; and if you believe in him he
will keep his promise to you in regard
to an everlasting home. In heaven
we will not find card players, dancers,
murders and murdered, seducers and
seduced, walking arm in arm; only the
pure of heart and those that believe
in the Lord will be there. Those who
have had their souls washed white as
snow will be admitted to the king-
dom of heaven. A man on his death-
bed once said that he would give
\$15,000 to anyone that could prove to
him that there was no such place as
hell. No person can do that, but God
has proven it for us and if you wish to
avoid the torture of thinking of going
to hell do as God has bid you to do
and you need have no fear of going to
the place of punishment. Do as God
has bid, believe what he has written
and he has promised you everlasting
life and happiness. You will then
gain a crown in glory and avoid the
calamity of everlasting punishment.

NOTICE OF SETTLEMENT.
As I am now balancing up my books
all persons owing me on account are
requested to settle at the earliest date
possible.
Yours respectfully,
1-18-
WM. MESSNER.

Foreclosure Sale.
Default having been made in the payment
of money due on and secured by a certain
mortgage bearing date the thirteenth day
of March, 1893, made and executed by Ar-
chibald D. McArthur and Caroline L. McArthur,
his wife, and George McArthur, an unmar-
ried man, to John E. Larkin and recorded in
the office of the County of Tuscola, Michigan,
on the thirty-first day of March, 1893, in
Liber 65 on mortgages on page 171, which
said mortgage was duly assigned by a
written assignment bearing date the
twelfth day of June, 1893, made and executed
by the said John E. Larkin to the said
Caroline L. McArthur and recorded in the
office aforesaid in Liber 73 of mort-
gages, on page 188, on the thirteenth day
of June, 1893, upon which mortgage there
is claimed to be due at the date of this notice
the sum of eight hundred thirty-four dol-
lars and thirty-three cents (\$834.33).
I, now therefore notice is hereby given that
by the said John E. Larkin to the said
Caroline L. McArthur, as assignee of the mort-
gage, at public vendue, to the highest
bidder at the front door of the Court House
in the Village of Caro, Tuscola county, Mich-
igan (that being the place where the Circuit
Court for said county is holden) on the fourth
day of March, 1894, at one o'clock in the after-
noon. The said mortgaged premises being
situated in the Township of Novesta, County
of Tuscola and State of Michigan and de-
scribed in said mortgage substantially as fol-
lows, to-wit: The west half of the northwest
quarter (24) of section twenty-eight (28) town-
ship number thirteen (13) north, range eleven
east, which said premises will be sold as
aforesaid to satisfy the amount due on said
mortgage and the costs of foreclosure.
Dated December 6th, 1893.
CAROLINE L. McARTHUR,
J. D. BROOKS, Assignee of mortgage,
Attorney for Assignee of mortgage. 12-7-13

Say Dear!
Cousin Amy writes that all those
beautiful presents she received at her
wedding came from Hendrick, the
Cass City Jeweler. She says he han-
dles the most complete line of Jewelry
to be found in the Thumb. Also gold
and Silverware, Ebony Goods, Terra
Cotta Busts and Statuary. When in
town, I'll call and see them.

J. F. HENDRICK

**PAN-AMERICAN
OUTLOOK**

Continued from last week.

The subject of the accompanying il-
lustration, the Beautiful Orient, will
represent life as it existed in the East
before the advent of the modern tour-
ist. Gaston Akoun, director of this
concession, is arranging to have native
representative characters to convey
proper impressions of oriental customs
and manners of living. He will have
plenty of room in which to display the
different salient features that would
appear in the strongest terms to people
accustomed to our western civilization.
A holy Mecca will be the meeting place
of tired and worn pilgrims who will
constantly arrive, make their offerings
in the various mosques or religious
temples and disperse. Eight streets
will diverge from this objective point,
each representing a distinctive local
section of the orient. A street in Con-
stantinople will be thoroughly Turkish,
even to the vagabond dogs. Morocco
will be represented by a street which
will illustrate the life and habits of
the Moors. Algerian life will receive
attention, and a street will be bor-
rowed from Algiers for the purpose. Typ-
ical illustrations in a like manner will
be taken from Egypt, Tunis, Persia,
Tripoli and Turkey in Asia. While
looking through these sections visitors
could easily imagine themselves in the
midst of the ancient city, the counter-
part of which they are visiting.

A Bedouin Arab encampment will
lend variety, and Sahara desert nom-
ads will live in their interesting char-
acteristic way. Natives from all coun-
tries will live on the grounds with their
camels and different domestic oriental
animals, cabins, tents and huts. Restau-
rants, tea-houses, shops and fruit
stands for the sale of oriental goods of
great variety will be provided. The
Beautiful Orient is under the same
management as the Streets of Cairo,
which was so popular at the World's
fair, though it will be three times as
large. About 300 orientals will be em-
ployed in different ways with this at-
traction, a conglomerate eastern city
with distinct local features—a history
in a nutshell.

Within 500 miles of Buffalo are the
homes of more than 40,000,000 people,
which is more than the entire popu-
lation of the country at the time of the
Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia.
It is about twice the number living
within the same distance of Chicago.
The great Falls of Niagara constitute
an important attraction to tourists who
expect to visit the Exposition, as they
are only half an hour's ride from the
Exposition grounds, and excellent rail-
way accommodations are provided be-
tween the cities of Buffalo and Niagara
Falls. Near at hand also is the great
summer school in the grove on Lake
Chautauqua's shores, known as the
Chautauqua Assembly.

Buffalo has a population of nearly
400,000, and this is the first great Ex-
position held in the east since the Cen-
tennial, 25 years ago. For the several
reasons here noted it is expected that
the attendance to the Pan-American
Exposition will be very large and that
the results will be very gratifying in
the promotion of trade among all the
states and nations of the western hemi-
sphere and in the establishment of
more cordial relations among all the
people of the western world.

MARK BENNETT.

PONTIAC, OXFORD & NORTHERN R. R.
PASSENGER TIME CARD.

Trains run on Central Standard Time.

GOING NORTH		STATIONS	GOING SOUTH	
Ex. No.	Mo. No.		Ex. No.	Mo. No.
A. M.	P. M.	Detroit	A. M.	P. M.
8:30	10:15	PONTIAC	9:25	11:50
8:54	10:29	Hamlet	9:49	12:14
9:18	10:53	Colo	10:13	12:38
9:42	11:17	Oxford	10:37	13:02
10:06	11:41	Shoup	11:01	13:26
10:30	12:05	Leonard	11:25	13:50
10:54	12:29	Dryden	11:49	14:14
11:18	12:53	Imlay City	12:13	14:38
11:42	1:17	Hamlet	12:37	15:02
12:06	1:41	Colo	1:01	15:26
12:30	2:05	Kings Mills	1:25	15:50
12:54	2:29	N'th Branch	1:49	16:14
1:18	2:53	Clifford	2:13	16:38
1:42	3:17	DeFord	2:37	17:02
2:06	3:41	Cass City	3:01	17:26
2:30	4:05	Wilnot	3:25	17:50
2:54	4:29	Imlay City	3:49	18:14
3:18	4:53	Hamlet	4:13	18:38
3:42	5:17	Owendale	4:37	19:02
4:06	5:41	Linkville	5:01	19:26
4:30	6:05	Pigeon	5:25	19:50
4:54	6:29	Borne	5:49	20:14
5:18	6:53	Cassville	6:13	20:38
5:42	7:17	Caro	6:37	21:02
6:06	7:41	Caro	7:01	21:26
6:30	8:05	Caro	7:25	21:50
6:54	8:29	Caro	7:49	22:14
7:18	8:53	Caro	8:13	22:38
7:42	9:17	Caro	8:37	23:02
8:06	9:41	Caro	9:01	23:26
8:30	10:05	Caro	9:25	23:50
8:54	10:29	Caro	9:49	24:14
9:18	10:53	Caro	10:13	24:38
9:42	11:17	Caro	10:37	25:02
10:06	11:41	Caro	11:01	25:26
10:30	12:05	Caro	11:25	25:50
10:54	12:29	Caro	11:49	26:14
11:18	12:53	Caro	12:13	26:38
11:42	1:17	Caro	12:37	27:02
12:06	1:41	Caro	1:01	27:26
12:30	2:05	Caro	1:25	27:50
12:54	2:29	Caro	1:49	28:14
1:18	2:53	Caro	2:13	28:38
1:42	3:17	Caro	2:37	29:02
2:06	3:41	Caro	3:01	29:26
2:30	4:05	Caro	3:25	29:50
2:54	4:29	Caro	3:49	30:14
3:18	4:53	Caro	4:13	30:38
3:42	5:17	Caro	4:37	31:02
4:06	5:41	Caro	5:01	31:26
4:30	6:05	Caro	5:25	31:50
4:54	6:29	Caro	5:49	32:14
5:18	6:53	Caro	6:13	32:38
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6:06	7:41	Caro	7:01	33:26
6:30	8:05	Caro	7:25	33:50
6:54	8:29	Caro	7:49	34:14
7:18	8:53	Caro	8:13	34:38
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8:06	9:41	Caro	9:01	35:26
8:30	10:05	Caro	9:25	35:50
8:54	10:29	Caro	9:49	36:14
9:18	10:53	Caro	10:13	36:38
9:42	11:17	Caro	10:37	37:02
10:06	11:41	Caro	11:01	37:26
10:30	12:05	Caro	11:25	37:50
10:54	12:29	Caro	11:49	38:14
11:18	12:53	Caro	12:13	38:38
11:42	1:17	Caro	12:37	39:02
12:06	1:41	Caro	1:01	39:26
12:30	2:05	Caro	1:25	39:50
12:54	2:29	Caro	1:49	40:14
1:18	2:53	Caro	2:13	40:38
1:42	3:17	Caro	2:37	41:02
2:06	3:41	Caro	3:01	41:26
2:30	4:05	Caro	3:25	41:50
2:54	4:29	Caro	3:49	42:14
3:18	4:53	Caro	4:13	42:38
3:42	5:17	Caro	4:37	43:02
4:06	5:41	Caro	5:01	43:26
4:30	6:05	Caro	5:25	43:50
4:54	6:29	Caro	5:49	44:14
5:18	6:53	Caro	6:13	44:38
5:42	7:17	Caro	6:37	45:02
6:06	7:41	Caro	7:01	45:26
6				