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The Ann Arbor Argus.

The best county paper published in Washtenaw, for one year, will be given a

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REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE ANN ARBOR SAVINGS BANK,

At Ann Arbor, Michigan., at the close of business Dec. 19th, 1890.

RESOURCES.	LIABILITIES.
Loans and Discounts.....\$375,536 49	Capital stock paid in.....\$ 50,000 00
Stocks, Bonds, Mortgages, etc.,.....259,718 15	Surplus fund.....100,000 00
Overdrafts.....2,510 51	Undivided profits.....31,675 79
Due from banks in reserve cities.....75,253 59	Dividends unpaid.....385 00
Due from other banks and bankers.....7,017 20	Commercial deposits.....152,237 07
Due from Treasurer School District.....12,151 25	Savings deposits.....416,843 47
No. 1. A. A.....1,990 85	Due to banks and bankers.....838 92
Furniture and Fixtures.....2,932 13	Certificates of deposit.....26,390 35
Current expenses and taxes paid.....692 05	
Checks and cash items.....60 60	
Nicksels and pennies.....15,000 00	
Gold.....2,065 00	
Silver.....23,005 00	
U. S. and National Bank Notes.....23,005 00	
\$777,870 62	777,870 62

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw, ss. I, Charles E. Hiscock, cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. CHARLES E. HISCOCK, Cashier. CORRECT—Attest: Christian Mack, Daniel Hiscock, David Rinsey, Directors. Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 24th day of December, 1890. MICHAEL J. FRITZ, Notary Public

Capital stock paid in, \$ 50,000 | Total assets, - \$761,291.31
Capital security, - 100,000 | Surplus, - 100,000.00

Transacts a general banking business; buys and sells exchanges on New York, Detroit and Chicago; sells drafts on all the principal cities of Europe. This bank, already having a large business, invites merchants and others to open accounts with them with the assurance of the most liberal dealing consistent with safe banking.

In the Savings Department interest is paid semi-annually, on the first days of January and July, on all sums that were deposited three months previous to those days, thus affording the people of this city and county a perfectly safe depository for their funds, together with a return in interest for the same. Money to loan on approved securities.

DIRECTORS.—Christian Mack, W. D. Harriman, Daniel Hiscock, William Deubel, Willard B. Smith, David Rinsey, and L. Gruner.

OFFICERS.—Christian Mack, President; W. D. Harriman, Vice-President; Chas. E. Hiscock, Cashier.

FEBRUARY 9th, 1891.

BY ACTUAL COUNT WE HAVE ONLY

THIRTY-FIVE MEN'S OVERCOATS

IN STOCK TO SELL FROM \$10.00 UP,
AND THEY MUST GO,
IF PRICES WILL DO IT.
SELL CHEAP AND THE PEOPLE WILL BUY.

Great cut in Men's and Children's Suits

J. T. JACOBS & CO.

THE MAMMOTH CLOTHIERS AND HATTERS.

MRS. C. H. JONES,
FASHIONABLE DRESS-MAKER!
Fourth St. Opposite Court House
Draping and Cutting a Specialty!
Mme. Kellogg's French Tailor System used. Perfect work guaranteed. Instructions in cutting by the Kellogg French Tailor System given.

N. G. BUTTS,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.
Real Estate and Collection Agent,
OFFICE: In Masonic Block.

M. P. VOGEL,
DEALER IN
Fresh, Salt and Smoked Meats
And game in season.
22 E. HURON STREET

SAW MILLS, ENGINES,
Improved Variable Friction Feed,
Send for Catalogue and Special Prices.
A. B. FARQUHAR CO., York, Pa.

A POOR MAN'S COLLEGE.

That is What the University Actually is. The Occupations of the Parents of the Students.

WHAT IT COSTS THE STUDENTS TO LIVE HERE.

Over One-Third the Students are Farmers' Sons.—Very Few Professional Men's Sons Here.—A University for Learning, Not For Fun.

The Evening news of last Saturday contains the following very interesting article concerning the students at the University.

One-eighth of all the students at the University are self-supporting and are either working in the city for board and room or are fortunate enough to have been able in the past to save enough money to send themselves here for a time at least. At any rate there are 300 men registered with the University who are here strictly by their own efforts. That this class of persons appreciate and improve their opportunities is verified by their class standing. A man that has the ambition to work himself through a university is exceptionally a man who is bound to come to the front in his studies. A case that will defy comparison, and the facts of which need no longer be kept private, is that of W. C. Gates, of Clifford, Pa., who came to this city without a dollar, and by general work had collected at the end of his senior year a library worth \$500, besides paying for all his living and necessary expenses. Most of his income was derived from an agency for books, but anywhere where an honest dollar was to be made he was an earnest competitor for the prize. He took his degree of M. D. last June, and immediately obtained a position as surgeon of the Rockland iron mining company in the upper peninsula. This office pays him \$2,500 a year, independent of private practice.

In 1887 inquiries were sent out to all of the students concerning the pursuits of their parents. There were 1,406 answers received, and the following shows the pursuits most largely represented: Farmers, 502; merchants, 171; lawyers, 93; physicians, 83; manufacturers, 52; mechanics, 54; clergymen, 51; real estate and insurance agents, 33; bankers and brokers, 28; teachers, 26; lumbermen, 24; builders and contractors, 17; clerks and bookkeepers, 17; druggists, 16; tailors, 15; dealers in live stock, 14; millers, 14; commercial travelers, 14; dentists, 12; common laborers, 8; This list shows that the university of Michigan is "A poor man's university."

The fees in this university for students are a matriculation fee of \$10 for Michigan students and \$25 for those who come from any other state or country, and is paid but once, which gives the student the privileges of permanent membership in the university. There is also an annual fee of \$25 for Michigan students, and \$35 for all others in every department except that of literature, science and the arts, in which there is a reduction in each case of \$5. Of course, there is a slight discrimination in the amount in favor of Michigan students, for the reason that the institution is mainly supported by the taxpayers of the state. The annual fees are very small when compared with eastern colleges, which vary as follows: Cornell, \$75; Williams, \$90; Brown, \$100; Amherst, \$110; Yale, \$100 to \$125; Harvard, \$150 to \$200.

The expenses outside of the regular fees are mainly for board, room and books. In 1886 a large body of students thought that prices were too high and immediately formed a co-operative society, purchased the books from the publishers at wholesale prices and disposed of them to the students at cost. This was followed by a reduction in prices by the local dealers and the society broke up, since which time prices have been very moderate.

Students obtain board and room in private families for from \$3 to \$6 per week, the average price being about \$4.50, which will furnish most comfortable quarters, and the occupants are provided with light and heat. Others rent rooms at prices ranging from 75 cents to \$2 a week for each student, not including heat and light, the average rental being about \$1.25. This latter class of students either board at private

boarding houses at from \$2.25 to \$3.50 per week or in clubs, which are made up of from 30 to 70 students, who elect a steward, and each pays into his hands only his proportion of the actual expenses of the club, thus doing away with the profits which go to the boarding house keepers. The price of this kind of board ranges from \$1.75 to \$2.50 per week. One boarding house in the city accommodates 250 students and it is said that more people eat in this house than in any hotel in Michigan. The proprietor pays out \$400 monthly to his butcher, which is only a small item in running such an immense establishment.

Taking the reports for the past number of years of the class historians, who collect each year information of this character, it is found that the average annual expenses of students, including clothing and incidentals, is about \$375 for the nine months. There are many who spend twice and three times this amount, and on the other hand a large number who get through on half that figure. Many students only spend \$250 each year while here.

Meeting of Our Fruit Growers.

The February meeting was of unusual interest. President J. Austin Scott, who has just returned from the inauguration of his son to the presidency of Rutgers College, one of the oldest colleges of the country, chartered in 1770 by Gov. Wm. Franklin of New Jersey was in the chair full of youthful vigor and good will toward every one.

After the reading of the minutes of last meeting, a letter by C. F. Parshall was read, containing a statement of expenses incurred by transportation of berries by the Ann Arbor fruit car and a request by Mr. Parshall to be relieved from the chairmanship of the committee on transportation.

J. C. Schenk was added to the committee and intrusted with finding out the shipments of those who shipped with this car. To make the burden easier for Mr. Schenk all the shippers with the Ann Arbor fruit car by freight are requested to report the number of bushels shipped to Mr. L. Gruner and pay two cents per bushel to cover expenses.

A letter by Mr. W. F. Bird was read in which he very much regretted his inability to be present, on account of an attack of influenza and asked that his report on fruit exchange might be deferred to next meeting.

The corresponding secretary read a petition to the Legislature of the State, requesting it to enact such laws as will give to the State a uniform system for the improvement of the highways, by the appointment of a State commissioner of roads and bridges who should be an engineer and by building of some roads between the large cities and villages by general taxation or by any measure that honorable body may devise. After a very animated discussion the petition was adopted and signed by the officers and members of the society and other citizens.

Mr. G. F. Allmendinger's address on adulteration of fruit products received a very hearty response and a series of resolutions were adopted asking the representatives and senator from this county to use their influence in the legislature to create a food commission as Ohio, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa and other states had done. The people of this State are paying many thousands of dollars yearly for adulterated fruit products which are sold for one reason only; to allow some one an unreasonable and undeserved profit. The sale of such products is an outrage upon the producer and consumer alike. It hurts every farmer and fruit grower especially and the cost of supporting a commission which will relieve the people of the extortions practiced will be saved many times, besides providing a purer food supply, the value of which cannot be estimated by dollars and cents. Stuff which never saw an

THE TWO PER CENT LOAN

What George McDougal, of Superior, Told the Farmer's Association Concerning it.

TOO MUCH CAPITAL INVESTED IN AGRICULTURE.

He Thinks the Remedy would Increase the Evil.—The Policy of Restricting the Markets an Acknowledged Failure.

The paper read before the Washtenaw Farmers' Association by George McDougal, of Superior, may be synopsized as follows:

It is universally admitted that there is at present a crisis in agricultural industries. It has been tentatively held by the majority of political leaders that the welfare of our country depends upon the continual and watchful interference on the part of the government by means of restrictive taxes with the course which trade would otherwise take and that by such restrictions every trade and industry would be insured the largest possible returns from the labor and capital employed.

The present crisis makes certain either the failure of restriction as a system or a faulty application of its principles. It would seem by the tone of the resolutions emanating from the farmers' organization that the benefit of restriction upon trade is being discredited by the majority of farmers as it always has been during the past hundred years by men who have been students of the history and the science of production and exchange.

But the people having been taught that it is the province of the government to crown every undertaking of its individual citizens with success, they look to the government for assistance in a scheme to relieve every distress.

Speaking of the government two per cent. loan scheme, he said:

"The demand is that the government establish sub-treasuries in the several states, which shall loan money direct to the people at a rate of interest not to exceed two per cent. How is the government to fill the sub-treasuries? Governments have never been very successful producers of any interchangeable commodities. The only way for capital to find its way into the sub-treasuries is for the government to borrow at the market price and place it there; take it by force in taxes or issue its own promises in the shape of treasury notes and force their acceptance. I have no hesitation in saying that of the three methods, that by direct taxation on incomes and on accumulated capital would be far the best, but because the nature of the plan could be easily seen and understood there is no danger of its ever being put in operation. The same may be said of borrowing by the government and reloading at a less rate. It would be readily seen that the strong hand of the government was reaching out and filling its treasuries from the savings of the people for the benefit of those who were in debt.

It should be constantly borne in mind that the government is not directly productive, is not self-supporting, but depends for its financial support upon the contributions in taxes of its individual subjects, and has nothing to bestow or lend except in the individual fortunes of its citizens.

The plan of issuing legal tender notes and loaning them is therefore the favorite because the injustice and evil are not so plain. If the notes are redeemable and are kept at par by redemption on presentation, the amount issued would be so far restricted that there would be practically nothing to lend. If they were not redeemable and issued in large amounts their value would

rapidly change for the worse. Of course debtors would then be permitted to pay early in depreciated currency, but the transactions of trade would be plunged into a chaos of uncertainty. The sole benefit to any from a depreciated currency is to fortunate speculators and debtors. As few ever waste sympathy upon speculators, it would be just as honest and a great deal better in other respects to leave the money of the country in a sound state and pass a law allowing all debtors to liquidate at perhaps 40 or 50 per cent on the dollar, not that I advocate any such thing, but I say to any who have any hankering after the sub-treasury scheme, that it would be a better policy and just as honest." He thought it was not in the province of the government to prevent a stringency in the money market.

Speaking of the effect of such a bill on agriculture, Mr. McDougal argued that a financial stringency is something beyond the province of the government to eradicate, it being no more its duty to do so than to prevent a scarcity of potatoes. Irregularity in production and consumption make it inevitable that trade should ebb and flow, and the stringency in the money markets is the result of and helps to regulate these movements. In times when loanable capital is to be had on easy terms trade and production expand faster in many directions than the general economic condition will justify. The demand for money increases at such times and the price of loanable capital rises and checks speculation and brings those enterprises which have had an abnormal expansion, back within their relatively proper limits. Too much capital is invested in agriculture.

Relief from such a condition comes far more slowly in farming than in manufacture and trade. The manufacturer and tradesman when confronted with this problem will understand that they must either find a wider market or reduce the volume of their business. What folly to think of relieving the present congested state of agriculture by forcing more capital into it through the aid of the general government. It would simply aggravate the disorder and delay recovery.

The Lick Observatory.

An opportunity that no one ought to miss, to learn about this famous observatory, will be afforded at the First Baptist church, on Friday evening next.

By special invitation Professor W. W. Campbell, of the University, spent the last summer vacation there and took part in the daily observations. He has consented to give a descriptive talk, fully illustrated by stereopticon views of the observatory, its instruments and celestial objects as seen through the greatest refractor in the world. He will also show some photographs of Californian scenery near Mt. Hamilton and San Jose.

Willis.

Orson Butts, of Jackson, was visiting his relatives in this vicinity last week.

Ed. Vannest has gone to the Wabash R. R. hospital again for treatment.

The new churches at Willis are both nearly completed.

Miss Minnie French, of Oakville, is at W. B. Sherman's at present.

Will Johnson has gone to Whitaker with his engine to drive Dan. Hitchingham's saw mill.

Quite a number of young people from here attended the Friend's quarterly meeting at Adrian last Sunday.

Thomas Adair, of Sumpter, has sold his farm and bought a lot in Willis, and will build a house there at once.

John Hitchingham has been appointed supervisor of Augusta, to take the place of W. L. Rogers, resigned.

The Wabash Co. have just given their station at this place a coat of paint.

(Concluded on third page.)

An amusing scene might have been witnessed in a Springfield, Massachusetts, police court, last Thursday. Two ministers, a bank president and a prominent business man were arraigned at the same time with six "drunks." The drunks were fined \$5 each and then the ministers and the two other men were fined \$2 and costs each for failing to shovel the snow entirely off their walks. One of the ministers had hired a man to clean off his walk and the man had only half done it. While he was hunting for his man, the inspector came around. But his excuse didn't work. It is safe to assert that for a time at least walks in Springfield will be cleared of snow. It would be well to import a little Springfield justice into this city after snow storms. Perhaps there would be fewer slippery walks.

The wool growers' association of Ontario and Livingston county, New York, have passed the following resolutions: We, the members of the Ontario and Livingston sheep-breeders' and wool-growers' association, in convention assembled, most respectfully petition Congress to immediately place wool and woolen manufactures on the free list, in order that their industries may again thrive and assume that magnitude commensurate with a nation of 63,000,000 of people.

They have evidently been investigating the history of the tariff on wool and have recognized the paradoxical fact to which the ARGUS called attention some two years ago, that wool has fallen in price whenever the tariff on it has been increased. This difference is explained by the further fact that when the tariff on wool has been raised, the importation of woolen goods has increased and the domestic manufactures of woolen goods have decreased. All American wool is consumed by home manufacturers. A policy which shuts them out from wool to mix with the American wool decreases their capacity to consume American wool. The history of the wool tariff indicates that in making a tariff schedule, each article must be considered, for a tariff affects articles differently. A tariff on coffee, for instance, raises the price of coffee. So does a tariff on tin plate and a tariff on glass ware. But a tariff on wheat does not affect it at all.

Mrs. Sullivan, of Webster, died last Wednesday. The Ypsilanti Building and Loan association has reorganized. Mat D. Blosser, of the Manchester Enterprise, wants to learn to sing. Dexter will have an opportunity to see the "Deestrick Skule" soon. Two thousand bushels of wheat were marketed in Dexter last Friday.

Rawsonville is eager to have the street railway to Ypsilanti, extended that far. Christopher Sell has bought forty acres of land in Webster township for \$800. Philip Stierle, of Saline, had three ribs broken in a runaway accident, recently. Jacob Loucks, formerly of Manchester, died in Grand Rapids, January 29th. John Burns has bought out Martin and William Dawson, of Augusta, for \$1,600. The W. H. Dell farm, in Saline, has been sold to the Schweitzer brothers for \$50.25 an acre. Charles King and David M. Uhl, of Ypsilanti, have been drawn on the U. S. district jury in Detroit. Supervisor Jedele, of Dexter township, has had a magnificent Arctic owl mounted by John Bross of Dexter. Carl Avery died at his parents home near Nora, February first, of typhoid fever. He was thirteen years old and an only son.

Mrs. George Cook died in Salem, January 31, at the home of her sister, Mrs. L. D. Perking, whom she had been visiting for a week.

Mrs. Anna Schulte died in Sharon, January 30, of paralysis, aged sixty-five years. She was born in Germany and came to this country in 1849.

Miss Welch, organist of St. Patrick's church, Northfield, was thrown from her carriage recently, by the horse taking fright at the cars. Luckily no bones were broken.

Whitmore Lake has a new station agent, Mr. Moss, who will remove his family to that place from Temple. He is a telegraph operator and the station will now be a telegraph office, a great improvement as the many summer visitors will find.

For the restoration of faded and gray hair to its original color and freshness, Ayer's Hair Vigor remains unrivaled. This is the most popular and valuable toilet preparation in the world; all who use it are perfectly satisfied that it is the best.

Rev. M. H. McMahon is as earnest and genial a minister as ever struck our town.

The union Sunday school teachers' meeting is quite a success. They have one-hour sessions every Friday evening.

The funeral of John Dunlavy, one of our most respected and beloved citizens, was largely attended from St. Joseph's church.

There are quite a number of sick in our vicinity, among them are Mrs. John Hall, Marquis Sill and wife, Mrs. Wygert and Wm. Warner.

Lots of fun in the near future for Dexter people. The ladies' society of the M. E. church will present at the opera house, the "Deestrick Schule" with pupils of many temperaments and ages and sizes and lengths, several being 6 feet, 5 inches.

Our superintendent, P. Nickols, was able to be out Sunday.

Mr. Johnson's friends will be glad to learn he will soon be among them again.

Freeman Galpin and wife were making friendly calls last Thursday in our little village.

Mrs. J. H. Cowan and her little daughter, Bessie, visited Mrs. James Bush the past week.

Ransom Stuart can be seen daily wending his way to the store with a basket on his arm. Good poultry pays.

Remember the literary social, Saturday, February 21. Don't fail to come and see what home talent can do.

The ladies of the M. E. church will hold a New England supper at the home of Arthur Covert, Friday evening, Feb. 13; tickets 25 cents. All come.

Mrs. Frank Bush had some very handsome plants and was desirous of showing them off to better advantage by removing them to a west window but as it was an exceedingly cold night, the old saying, "pride takes a fall," proved true in this case, as her good man carried them down cellar the next day, amid a shower of tears.

ANN ARBOR MARKET REPORT

Table with columns for various goods like Apples, Beef, Butter, etc., and their prices.

Estate of David DePue. STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WASHTENAW, ss. At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, holden at the Probate Office in the City of Ann Arbor, on Monday, the ninth day of February, in the year one thousand, eight hundred and ninety-one.

Present J. Willard Babbitt, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of David DePue, deceased.

Densmore Cramer, executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, comes into court and represents that he is now prepared to render his annual account as such executor.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Friday, the 27th day of February instant, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for examining and allowing such account and that the devisees, legatees and heirs-at-law of said deceased, and all other 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 City of Ann Arbor, in said county, and show cause, if any there be, why the said account should not be allowed. And it is further ordered, that said executor give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said account and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the ANN ARBOR ARGUS, a newspaper printed and circulating in said county three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

J. WILLARD BABBITT, Judge of Probate, (A. True copy.) Wm. G. Doty, Probate Register.

Suspected It. Weary Citizen (to young man next door)—That seems to be a very fine violin. I have heard you playing it a great deal. It is quite a valuable one, is it not? Young Man—Yes. Been in the family over a hundred years. (Fiddles away.) Weary Citizen—May I ask what it is worth? Young Man (stopping his fiddling a moment)—It's worth about \$3,000, I guess. (Fiddles away.) Weary Citizen (exploding)—What do you think you're worth, young man? Young Man (unruffled)—Me? Ain't worth a darn. (Fiddles away.)—Chicago Tribune.



Hopeless Hope. He—May I hope? She—Yes; if you will promise never to refer to the matter again.—Life.

The Wrong One. There lives in north Alabama a peculiar old fellow named Jeff Fogg. The other day he was taken with severe toothache, and sent in great haste for old Doc Nailor, the only physician in the neighborhood. Nailor was principally a horse doctor, and was best known as a knocker out of blind teeth. This, of course, gave him reputation as a dentist. It was late in the evening when he arrived at Fogg's house, and without stopping to light a candle soused his tongue into old Fogg's mouth and snatched out a tooth. "By gum," said the doctor, when he had examined the tooth by the light that came in at the window, "if I haven't pulled the wrong one I'm a jack rabbit." Old Fogg didn't say anything, but opened his mouth for another pull. This time the right tooth came out. "Ah, we're all right now," said the doctor as he wiped his tongue. Three days later, while the doctor was sitting on his porch, old Fogg dismounted at the gate. "Come in, Brother Fogg." Brother Fogg came in, and, walking up, snatched out a razor and cut off one of Nailor's ears. "Merciful heavens!" exclaimed the doctor, "what have you done?" "Why," Fogg replied, "I have cut off the wrong ear," and seizing the doctor cut off the other ear, and, as he wiped the razor, remarked: "Got the right one that time, I reckon."—Arkansas Traveler.

A Domestic Trial. Young Mrs. B— is very fond of giving little dinners, and is very anxious that every detail should be flawless. She was entertaining a couple of friends in her favorite way the other night, and the chickens were brought upon the table roasted to a turn. As the host thrust his carver into a joint a puzzled look spread over his face, which was anxiously observed by his wife. Finally there was no bearing it in silence, and Mr. B— turned to his better half inquiringly. Mrs. B— remarked uneasily: "I cannot understand it; Blank has never treated me before like this. His poultry is always to be relied upon. Mary," turning to the waitress, "did the cook order roasting chickens?" Mrs. B— turned to her guests appealingly: "Does your butcher ever do such a thing? Mary, are you sure she said roasters, not fowls?" "And indeed it ought to be Omeur, for Omeur it is!" Bridget left the kitchen, mum, and she sez to me, she sez, 'Mary, be sure to order two foine plump roosters, and it's two foine plump roosters I axed for.' "And it's two 'foine plump roosters' he brought," said the host.

Mrs. B—'s chagrin could not withstand the outburst of merriment that followed this sally.—Harper's Bazar.

Very Funny. First Tramp—Funny thing happened today. Second Tramp—What was it? First Tramp—Lady gave me meat—to do me to split wood—I told her I wouldn't do it—she called out a big bulldog— Second Tramp—Call that funny? First Tramp—Yes; I thought I'd split.—Detroit Free Press.

Breaking the News Gently. Two Polish peasants happen to meet. "Tell me, did you know that Naida's cow was dead?" "Good heavens! But you are not going to tell him the news as bluntly as that?" "No, I shall prepare him. First I am going to tell him that his mother has died; then I can break the news about the cow."—Paris Figaro.

The Best Way. "What do you find is the best way to fasten your shirts?" asked one business man of another. "Well, since I moved into a new neighborhood I am disposed to think that the best way is to have them anchored to the clothesline with a chain and padlock."—Washington Post.

Impulsive. Quickflash, Sr. (to his son)—Don't you think you could make yourself useful by cleaning off this snow? Quickflash, Jr.—Aw—rather queer job, don't you think, for the son of a gentleman? Quickflash, Sr. (exploding)—Son of a Jackass, you mean.—Grip.

An Eye to Business. "Why do you make such a point of bowing to all the domestic servants in those houses?" "I never forget my friends. I am in the fancy glass and china repairing line, you know."—Philadelphia Times.

A Scathing Reproof. Mabel—Haven't I told you a hundred times not to kiss me? Jacques—Yes, I suppose you have. Mabel—Well, if you knew how hard it was for me to say it you wouldn't make me do it.—Boston Courier.

His Objective Point. Guest—Look here. I wanted four towels and you only brought three. Bell Boy—What do you want to do—take a bath? Guest—No; I am trying to stop a leak in this gas jet.—Judge.

FORT WAYNE Oil Cake Meal! Oil Extracted by Pressure. Superior to any other. BEST STOCK FOOD KNOWN SALT. LUMP SALT For Cattle and Horses. Saginaw and Syracuse. Fine Barrel Salt. Diamond Crystal. Fine Dairy Salt.

FOR SALE AT Rogers' - Agricultural - Warehouse 27 Detroit Street, Ann Arbor, Mich.

W. F. LODHOLZ IS OFFERING BARGAINS

Groceries and Provisions. FIRST-CLASS GOODS A SPECIALTY.

New Teas at 25, 30, 40, and 50c per pound. Kettles, porcelain lined, free with 1 pound Baking Powder at 50 cents. China ware free with 1 pound coffee at 25 cents per lb. The best goods at the lowest prices. Always full weight and measure. All goods fresh and warranted. Delivered to any part of the city. You will save money by trading with

W. F. LODHOLZ, 4 and 6 Broadway.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1876.

W. BAKER & Co.'s Breakfast Cocoa from which the excess of oil has been removed, is Absolutely Pure and it is Soluble.

No Chemicals are used in its preparation. It has more than three times the strength of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is therefore far more economical, costing less than one cent a cup. It is delicious, nourishing, strengthening, EASILY DIGESTED, and admirably adapted for invalids as well as for persons in health.

Sold by Grocers everywhere. W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

BAUMGARDNER'S MARBLE AND GRANITE WORKS Dealer in American and Imported Granites and Marble and all kinds of Cemetery Work, also Building Stones. Estimates cheerfully furnished. JOHN BAUMGARDNER, (Successor to the late Anton Elsieck.) Shop Corner Detroit and Catherine Sts., ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN.

FREE! FREE! OUR NEW Solid Gold Watch worth \$100.00. Best 50 watch in the world. Perfect timekeeper. Warranted heavy. GOLD GOLD hunting cases. Both ladies and gent's sizes. With works and cases of equal value. ONE PRISONER in each locality can secure one free, together with our large and valuable line of Household Samples. These samples, as well as the watch, are free. All the work you need do is to show what we send you to those who call—your friends and neighbors and those about you—that always results in valuable trade for us, which holds for years when once started, and thus we are repaid. We pay all express, freight, etc. After you know all, if you would like to go to work for us, you can earn from \$250 to \$500 per week and upward. Address, Stinson & Co., Box 912, Portland, Maine.

We Are Offering Some Big Bargains

HEAVY OVERCOATS!

It Will Pay You to See Them.

THE TWO SAMS L. BLITZ.

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MICHIGAN CENTRAL "The Niagara Falls Route."

TIME TABLE (REVISED) NOV. 30, 1890

Table with columns for STATIONS, Mail, Day, Shre, N Y, Nt, Exp, Atl, Kaf. Includes routes to Chicago, Lv., Jackson, etc.

O. W. RUGGLES, G. P. & T. A. Chicago. H. W. HAYES, Ag't Ann Arbor.

Toledo, Ann Arbor and North Michigan Railway.

Time Table going into effect, Monday, Nov. 25.

Table with columns for Going North, STATIONS, Going South. Includes times for Toledo, Ann Arbor, etc.

Saginaw Division.

Table with columns for Going North, STATIONS, Going South. Includes times for Saginaw, etc.

All passenger trains run daily except Sunday. Trains run on the South Lyon Branch leave Ann Arbor at 6:30 a. m., LeLand's at 6:30, Worden's at 6:40 and arrive south Lyon at 7:00 a. m., leave South Lyon at 7:15 a. m., Worden's at 7:25, LeLand's at 7:45 and arrive at Ann Arbor at 8:15 a. m. Connections at Toledo with railroads diverging. At Manhattan Junction with Wheeling & Lake Erie R. R. At Alexis Junction with M. C. R. R. S. R. & P. M. R. R. At Monroe Junction L. S. & M. S. R. Y. At Dundee with L. S. & M. S. & O. R. Y. At Milan with W. St. L. & P. R. Y. At Pittsford with L. S. M. S. R. Y. At Ann Arbor with Michigan Central R. R. and with South Lyon by Detroit, Lansing and Northern R. R. and G. T. R. Y. At Hamburg with M. A. Line Division Grand Trunk R. Y. At Howell with Detroit, Lansing & Northern R. Y. At Durand with Chicago & Grand Trunk R. Y. and Durand, Grand Haven & Milwaukee R. Y. At Owasco Junction with Detroit Grand Haven & Milwaukee R. Y. and Michigan Central R. Y. At St. Louis with Detroit, Lansing & Northern R. Y. and Saginaw Valley & St. Louis R. Y. At Alton with Detroit, Lansing & Northern R. Y. at Mt. Pleasant with Flint & Pere Marquette R. Y.



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LOCAL BREVITIES.

President Angell had the misfortune to sprain his ankle last week.

John Dunlavy, a highly esteemed citizen of Hamburg, died Friday night.

Rev. Mills Gelston preached in the first Presbyterian church in Detroit Sunday.

The democratic county convention has been called for Thursday, February 19.

Hon. John F. Finnerty, of Chicago, will deliver the Washington birthday address before the law department this year.

A social tea will be given by the ladies of the Presbyterian church at six o'clock next Thursday evening to which everybody is invited.

The last hop before Lent, at Granger's academy of dancing, will be held this Tuesday evening. These hops are deservedly popular.

S. H. Dimick, an Ypsilanti druggist of forty years standing, died yesterday morning of congestion of the lungs, aged sixty-eight years.

Chelsea sent a vagrant to jail Friday for ten days for drunkenness. He was convicted under the state law, not under a village ordinance.

A large audience attended the lecture by Rev. Mr. Bronson, in the Tappan lecture course last Sunday evening in the Presbyterian church.

Dr. W. W. Nichols has received \$150 in settlement of his suit against the American Express Company, for peaches spoiled by a delayed shipment.

John J. Robison, of Ann Arbor, came near being cleaned out by fire last week. With his overflowing humor and native wit, we presume he saw something funny in even this disaster.—South Lyon Picket.

Mrs. Adam Goetz died Friday of heart disease, aged twenty-nine years. Her maiden name was Birk and she had been married only four months. The funeral services were held Sunday afternoon from Bethlehem church.

The lecture of James Kay Applebee, in University Hall, on Tuesday evening of next week, on "Dickens, the Sentimentalist and Humorist," will be well worth hearing. The entire receipts go to the "gym fund." Tickets are on sale at Sheehan's and Wahr's.

Frederick Schmid, the president of the Allmendinger Piano and Organ company has just placed a new Mehlin piano in his parlor, one of the handsomest pianos ever seen in this city. It is finished in natural San Domingo mahogany and is beautiful in tune as well as appearance.

A telegram has been received at Delhi Mills containing information of the death of Charles F. VanCourt, who was killed at Eureka, Manitoba. The telegram was addressed to Miss Minnie VanCourt, Delhi Mills, who could not be found. If any friend

should see this item, they can learn the particulars of the telegraph operator, of Delhi Mills, or Miss Waldo Schaffee, Eureka, Manitoba.

Dr. Heneage Gibbes returned last Friday from Albany, where he had delivered a lecture before the New York state medical society on his new method of treating consumption. He was in a railroad collision on the North Shore while East but escaped with only a slight blow on the head. Several were killed. The New York physicians listened with great interest to his theories as to the cause of consumption and his method for its cure and many fell in with his ideas, during the interesting debate which followed the reading of his paper.

People who use arsenical preparations for their complexion do so at the risk of their lives. Ayer's Sarsaparilla is guaranteed free from any injurious drug, and is, therefore, the safest as well as the most powerful blood medicine in the world. It makes the skin clear.

Meeting of Our Fruit Growers. [Continued from first page.] apple, sold for cider vinegar and bogus jellies, manufactured by the most noxious methods, should be branded by their true name.

The corresponding secretary read a paper on the origin of the so-called Sichel pear, proving that this pear was misnamed. The benefactor who gave us this highest type of the American pear was a German by the name of Sichel who raised this pear tree from seed at Baltimore, Md., and that this pear should be called Sichel, or, if this name should be translated into English, Sickle would be more proper. There is no such name as Seckel in all Christendom. The writer saw a tree at Economy, Pa., obtained about seventy years ago from Mr. Sichel, of Baltimore.

Mr. Ganzhorn remarked that it was desirable to address Mr. Thos. Mehan, of Philadelphia, who claims that the pear in question originated in Pennsylvania by a Mr. Seckel, and if Mr. Sichel was really the originator of the American Pomological Society should be requested to change the name of this pear.

Mr. Herman Markham had a fine exhibit of fifteen varieties of potatoes which were of the finest kinds grown. His interesting and very instructive discourse on the special virtues of the different varieties and on the culture of this much desired fruit of the earth received a vote of thanks by the society.

Mr. J. J. Parshall gave notice of an amendment changing the name pomological to horticultural, which amendment will come up at the next meeting. This change, he thinks, would induce many horticulturists to join our society.

Topics for next meeting: "To increase the interest in our Society," by President Scott; "Sale of fruit," by J. Ganzhorn; "Best spraying pump," by W. F. Bird. Fifteen minutes will be devoted to questions by anyone on fruit topics.

EMIL BAUR,
Corresponding Secretary.

Baldness ought not to come till the age of 50 or later. If the hair begins to fall earlier, use Hall's Hair Renewer and prevent baldness and grayness.

Temperature in the House. It is strange how few people there are whose feelings are a criterion as to the proper temperature of a room. No room in winter should be higher in temperature than 68 degs. Fahrenheit. Yet a great many living rooms and, worse than this, sleeping rooms, are kept habitually at a much higher temperature. Many wise people believe that the frequency of pneumonia and other dangerous diseases of the lungs and breathing organs in winter may be directly traced to overheated houses and the sudden change experienced in going from this high temperature into the cold outer atmosphere. It would be better if we made more use of the thermometer in regulating the heat of our houses, theatres and lecture rooms.—New York Tribune.

The Story of a Deer. At Mehama, Ore., a few days ago, when George Terrell's little daughter went to the pasture to drive up the cows, she found a pretty 2-year-old deer feeding with them. She drove the cows to the barn yard, and the deer ran along, "as sportive as a calf on a June morning." When the cows were all secure in the barn the deer was caught with but little trouble, and is readily submitting to domestication.—Exchange.

How a Spider Throws Its Poison. The spider is provided with a most effective apparatus for injecting its poison, consisting of modified mandibles, called falcetes, the last joint of which has a hard curved fang, with a fissure near the point. The muscles used in closing the mandibles also press upon the poison gland, causing the poison to be expelled through the fissure into the wound, and thence into the circulation of the victim.—London Standard.

PERSONAL.

Mrs. Joseph Clark has returned from Monroe.

Philip Lutz, of Marshall, was in the city over Sunday.

Walter Mack has gone to Denver, Colorado, for a visit.

Mrs. Hattie Hurd has removed to her former home, Tecumseh.

William Bailey, of Jackson, was visiting friends here last week.

Miss Allie Curtis left this morning for Detroit, to attend the governor's levee.

J. Austin Scott and Evert H. Scott returned from New York and New Jersey, Friday.

B. F. Watts was in Detroit yesterday attending a meeting of the trustees of the Knights of Honor.

Mrs. Lee, who has been visiting Mrs. Geo. S. Morris, returned to her home in Tecumseh yesterday.

Prof. Friedman, of St. Louis, Mo., the law writer was in the city, Friday and visited the law school.

Miss Valentine, of Philadelphia, and Miss Ethel Crawford are the guests of Miss Henriques, of South Fifth Ave.

Mr. and Mrs. Sidney C. Eastman visited their mother, Mrs. Israel Hall, Saturday and Sunday. Mr. Eastman returned to Chicago, Sunday night, while Mrs. Eastman will remain for a two weeks' visit.

J. E. L. Miller, recently proprietor of a bindery in this city, has closed out his business here and accepted the foremanship of a bindery in Port Huron. He is a genial gentleman and a first-class workman.

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Freedom

from the tyranny of depraved blood by the use of this medicine.
"For nine years I was afflicted with a skin disease that did not yield to any remedy until a friend advised me to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla. With the use of this medicine the complaint disappeared. It is my belief that no other blood medicine could have effected so rapid and complete a cure."—Andres D. Garcia, C. Victoria, Tamulipas, Mexico.
"My face, for years, was covered with pimples and humors, for which I could find no remedy till I began to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Three bottles of this great blood medicine effected a thorough cure. I confidently recommend it to all suffering from similar troubles."—M. Parker, Concord, Vt.

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VIA UMBRAE.

With sunset glory glowing
Were hill and sky and sea;
The night wind soft was blowing,
It whispered low to me.

And old hopes almost blighted
By sorrow's trembling tears,
Once more with glory lighted
The pathway of the years.

They came, 'mid evening splendor,
That shone across the sea;
And love, with look so tender,
Again did beckon me.

And far the stretching ocean
Of sunset, trembling gold,
Reflected my emotion—
The soul deep thoughts of old.

It passed, and glory faded,
From hill and sky and sea;
The pathway, deeply shaded,
Was all it left to me.

—W. A. S. Burgess in Chambers' Journal.

She Secured the Wrap.

A lady from a western city tells an amusing if heartrending tale of a shopping tour in New York, the trip from the west being undertaken for the sole purpose of suiting herself exactly with an elegant fur wrap. Her departure in high spirits was witnessed by friends plunged in the depths of envy. After a microscopic examination of every wrap in this city she folded the drapery of her old cloth circular around her and silently stole into her home town by a night train. Driving at once to a merchant's residence, she told him as well as her debilitated condition would permit the sort of a wrap upon which she had set her heart, and which, she declared, New York did not contain.

Her merchant friend telegraphed to this city, the wrap was sent by the first train, and ere she was fairly recuperated from her acquisition of experience she was in possession of the wrap of her dreams, which she had probably tried on no less than six times during the course of her rambles and preambles (the latter are quite as exhausting to the salesmen as the former to the shopper). The congratulations of her acquaintances upon her beautiful wrap, and their felicitations upon her good fortune in being able to select it in person, restored her equanimity, but did not obliterate the memory of what she calls "that awful week," so that her more recent purchases in this city have been made by mail and telegraph, which do not suffer from nervous prostration.—New York Times.

Shippers of Human Skin.

Speaking of weird, uncanny gifts, the other day a pretty girl produced a pair of house slippers, presented her by a young medical student friend. They were not so remarkable looking, but as she brought them in balanced on the ferrule of her parasol the company instantly recognized the presence of something out of the ordinary. Gently dropping the dainty footgear on a rug the owner invited her friends to use their umbrellas freely in turning her low shoes over and examining every part.

They were admirably made, with narrow soles, pointed toes, high heels and a big monogram, embroidered in silk floss, half way up the instep. The material, a thin, yellowish skin, might have come off almost any animal, but was in reality the epidermis of a man. The student had seen it removed, had followed the curing process, and, "when properly dressed," had taken it to a bootmaker for making up.

"Of course I'll never wear the horrid things," the girl hastened to assure her friends; "and, indeed, they are more trouble than they are worth. I'm afraid of them, and so are all the rest of the family."

"We keep them locked up in our spare room ordinarily, but when guests come the maid and I carry them to the cellar, and while they are down there she refuses to go alone to get coal and screams at every noise."—Illustrated American.

Two Plucky Girls.

Miss Angie Graham, who, in company with her younger sister, Miss Nellie, left Beaver county some five years ago for the far west, is now at her old home in Economy township on a visit.

Five years ago next spring she and her sister determined to try their fortunes in the west. Their father was a well to do farmer, but it was simply a desire to be independent that caused the ladies to take the step, and their success shows what will and pluck can do.

Taking with them a few clothes, some books, and a small sum of money over and above their actual expenses, they started. Arriving at Julesburg, Colo., they each pre-empted a quarter section of land and settled down. Six months in the year they farmed, doing much of the work of plowing, sowing and reaping themselves. The remaining six months they taught school. They now have a clear title to their land, which has steadily increased in value. The government is surveying the tract in which their farms are located, for the purpose of irrigation, which, when accomplished, will make the land among the most valuable in the country.

Miss Angie has long had a desire to visit Palestine and the Holy Land, and will do so before returning to the west.—Beaver Falls (Pa.) Cor. Pittsburg Dispatch.

While packing away his dead wife's clothes, the other day, James McGrath, a laborer of Louisville, Ky., discovered concealed in an undershirt \$1,300 in currency. Mrs. McGrath had never given intimation to her family of the possession of the money. She had a cow, and sometimes sold butter and milk.

Harriet Hosmer, who is about to go abroad again for three or four months, is as bright and energetic as though forty years' constant work at her art did not lie behind her. She has a deep interest in woman's intellectual work, and is an honorary member of Sorosis.

Many of the watches are smaller and more elaborately decorated than ever. There are watches the cases of which are entirely covered with good sized diamonds, with a ball incrustated with diamonds hanging at the end of a gold chain.

THE IMMORAL TARIFF.

A Follower of the Plow Pays His Respects to Professor Van Buren Denslow.

The New York Tribune has given to its readers a four column screed by Professor (?) Van Buren Denslow on the "Financial Crisis," and I hasten to apologize for the assumption that it is worthy of notice by sensible readers by the statement that its importance arises solely from the manner of its publication, and not at all from its matter, except so far as both reveal one of the demoralizing effects of the "immoral tariff." Let me quote the following specimen of the acumen displayed by this writer:

"The principle of democracy breaks down when it comes to lending money, and the other principle applies that capital attracts capital, wealth alone inspires confidence, 'to him that hath shall be given, while from him that hath not shall be taken away.' If we purpose to lend money we seek to lend it only to the rich, the very rich, the richest possible. Then we know we will get it again."

There are other farmers of my acquaintance who have come to understand the meaning of this statement. Like me they inherited their political faith, just as Van Buren Denslow did his ignorance. And with me they have come to a new light within the last few years. As we have watched the burning corn in stoves guiltless of coal, there has come to us a light which has recently been reflected in our action. We have not read so many old authors, and consequently have not compiled so many pages of twaddle, as lumber the libraries with the imprint of "Professor" Denslow. But somehow we have gained the knowledge that democratic institutions have been committed to this people, who have been not unwilling to make certain sacrifices in their interest.

Down by the orchard there are two mounds, 'neath which rest the bones of father and brother who laid down their lives when it had been found that "the principle of democracy broke down" when we came to admit the right of man to own his fellow man, and the destruction of the nation was attempted to secure that right. For over a quarter of a century we have watched the blossoms fall on those graves, and we have known only the regret that our heroes could not have lived to take up the fight which we now see impending between the whole people and their enslavers. The snows of more than twenty-five winters have mantled them, but have never destroyed the memory of the men who died that greater liberty should bless this nation.

And now from all over the country there is coming proof that the farmers are awakening to realize that they have been sustaining a system which has emboldened writers in its defense to impudently frame their arguments to prove that when the "principle of democracy breaks down" before the further demands of monopoly, democracy itself must give way that greed may fatten.

This is the familiar argument of the tax eaters. They would protect with high taxes the mill bosses in order that they might be able to pay higher wages to their employes, and then have so framed the laws as to make it possible for employers to buy their labor in the open market and starve their workmen behind the wall of protection. They have humbugged us with the pretense of protecting us with imposts on corn and wheat to cover up the infamy of a constantly increasing tribute to the barons of monopoly. They have instilled into the public mind the idea that the nation must care only for the rich—the very rich—the richest possible—and let the poor feed from the crumbs that fall from their groaning tables.

They have made it necessary for the farmers to mortgage their lands, and then have devised means by which those mortgages could only be held by men whose exactions have made us burn corn in competition with protected coal. They have given of the public domain and of the people's treasure empires in area and wealth beyond the dream of avarice, and now sneer at the folly of farmers who assume the possibility of the government doing for them what it has so freely done for more favored classes. They have boxed the compass of absurdities in financial legislation for the benefit of a class, and now demand further benefits for their pets that "the very rich" may be able to loan money to bankrupted farmers.—A Kansas Farmer in Chicago Times.

Farmers Moving in Canada.

A correspondent of a western Ontario paper says "the farmers are moving, and the politicians had better not forget it." He means that they have begun to grope for relief from low prices, heavy mortgages and falling land values. The growth of the Patrons of Industry, a Canadian offshoot of the Farmers' Alliance, which has just sprung upon the stage at Washington with a demand for economic reforms, is cited as evidence of the working of the leaven. The order has taken root in Kent, Lambton, Elgin and parts of Middlesex, and its missionaries are meeting with success farther east. Speaking from thirty years' experience, Sir Richard Cartwright, who has been traveling up and down the province since October, says he has never seen the farmer so keenly interested in any subject as he is just now in tariff and trade questions.—Toronto Globe.

Expressing Their Will.

The legislature of North Carolina has adopted the following:

Resolved, by the house of representatives, the senate concurring, That our senators in the Fifty-first and Fifty-second congresses of the United States be, and they are hereby instructed, and our representatives requested, to vote for and use all honorable means to secure the objects of financial reforms contemplated in the platform adopted by the Ocala meeting of the National Farmers' Alliance, held in December, 1889.

That a copy of the above resolution be sent to our senators and representatives in congress.

Deer Stop a Passenger Train.

Who would think that a railroad engine that rested in a round house here was stopped on its way to Charlotte to prevent it from running over two deer? That, charmed by the big yellow glare from its headlight, stood on the track and waited until the engine stopped within ten feet of them? Such a thing did occur. It was on the Carolina Central railroad, and Frank Lewis is the engineer who came within an ace of bringing a load of venison to Charlotte.

The Charlotte bound passenger train, Capt. George Welsh, conductor, pulled out of the depot at Wilmington at the usual time Tuesday evening, made the regular stop at Hilton Bridge, another stop at Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley crossing, and was just getting under way for Meares Bluff when Engineer Lewis saw a dark object ahead on the track. He at first thought it was a man, but, as it did not move, he seized the whistle cord and gave the cattle alarm. The object grew bigger, but remained motionless, and the engineer threw on the brakes. The train slowed up abruptly, and as it drew near the object the engineer saw something that astonished him.

There, just in front of him, was a big buck deer with a fine spread of antlers. The buck was standing in the center of the track staring directly into the headlight, and just behind him, standing across the track and looking at the engine over the buck's shoulders, was a beautiful doe. The engine got within ten feet of them when its nearness threw the rays of the headlight over them, and the moment that occurred they bounded from the track and disappeared in the darkness. The engineer was almost unstrung by the novel experience, and he and the fireman talked deer all the way to Charlotte. Had he known what the objects ahead of him were he could have put on steam and bagged a big mess of venison.—Charlotte (N. C.) News.

An Afghan Adventure.

Benjamin Wolfe, who is visiting Springfield, Mass., has passed through adventures enough to fill a book. At the age of 18 he enlisted in the English army—having run away from home—and he accompanied a detachment to India. Thence he went to Afghanistan, where in 1880 he figured in the famous march from Herat to Kandahar—a distance of 1,300 miles—made in six weeks by Gen. Roberts. Later he was prominent in organizing the first dramatic company of English soldiers, and was general manager of its first production, which was made at Sabather.

He has, as a souvenir of the event, a curious programme, issued by the soldiery, on which is printed the curious injunction, "Gentlemen are requested to fetch their seats." At one time, while on duty just outside of Sabather, Wolfe was assaulted by five Afghans and was left on the ground for dead. He was discovered by his comrades, however, and cared for. He still bears the marks of the knife wounds on his back. The 4th of August, 1890, he started to return to India and rode 1,000 miles on horseback, as his path lay along the Himalaya mountains.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Tale of a Cat.

A gentleman was passing near Houghton square just after a recent storm and discovered a cat ensconced on the stringer of a wooden fence in a sheltering angle. He called the attention of a neighbor to it, and together, thinking that perhaps the cat was frozen to death, they proceeded to stir it up. The cat got up, and in attempting to jump off the fence, hung suspended like an icicle by the end of its caudal appendage, which was frozen to the fence. The animal had crawled in for shelter from the storm, the heat of the body melting the snow, and then chilling enough to freeze the tail to the fence. As it hung suspended the gentleman began to look around for warm water, or some other means of thawing it out, but before they succeeded the weight of the body caused it to break its hold, and the cat was released from its strange predicament.—Lynn (Mass.) Bee.

A Large Cargo of Sugar.

We have several times this season referred editorially to the large movement of sugar to eastern markets by sea from this port, and on several occasions have recorded uncommonly large exports on single days. Yesterday all previous records were broken, as not only the largest single cargo ever known was cleared, but the aggregate exports were phenomenal. The steamship Conemaugh was cleared with a cargo consisting of 17,500 barrels and 190 bags of Louisiana sugar. This is an immense cargo of sugar, and is all intended for eastern refineries. The aggregate exports of sugar, all for eastern ports, for the day were not far from 50,000 barrels, the actual figures being 41,200 barrels, 350 hogsheads and 190 bags.—New Orleans Picayune.

Birds and the Weather.

In Yorkshire the early arrival of the cuckoo is regarded as a sign that there will be little grass and a scanty crop of corn, owing to the cold, dry season, and in the isle of Man the farmers consider that when the rooks fly to the hills rain is near. But in Devonshire the belief is that if the birds stay at home or return in the middle of the day wet weather is to be looked for, while in Durham Mr. Swainson quotes a saying to the effect that if crows feed in the streets of a village a storm may be expected.—Exchange.

Changed Color.

A few months ago a colored woman in Hayti began to grow white, and now it is said that there is not a trace of the original black color left in her skin, the texture and general hue of which is soft, creamy white, much more delicate than the skin of most white persons.—St. Louis Republic.

Easter Sunday in 1891.

Easter Sunday in 1891 comes on March 29. It can never occur earlier than March 22 nor later than April 25, but may come on these days and on any day between them.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

REAL ESTATE

TO INVESTORS AND HOMESEEKERS.

The University of Michigan has purchased ten acres of land opposite

HAMILTON, ROSE AND SHEEHAN'S

ADDITION

TO THE CITY OF ANN ARBOR,

On South State Street. A new Gymnasium will be built on this ground.

We believe Ann Arbor is the best city in Michigan in which to live. The educational advantages here are unsurpassed. The streets are broad and well kept. Ann Arbor has a low rate of taxation. It has the best system of water works in the west. Our addition is just

5 BLOCKS FROM THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

It has a front of one hundred rods on State street, the best residence street in the city. Its location is unsurpassed for health and convenience. The levels taken by our engineer, Geo. W. Sanborn, show the lowest point on our addition to be higher than Main street in front of the Savings Bank. The slope of the ground is such, that the drainage is perfect, having a fall of from six to ten feet. We have laid six inch drain pipe across our land. We have filed our plat and have given eight and one-half acres for a park. We have paid fifty dollars for a handsome and attractive plan for a Park. Work has been commenced on the streets and Park.

Seven New Houses Already Contracted For

to be built upon our addition this year. New sidewalks have been laid, 1100 (eleven hundred) shade trees have been planted upon the streets and Park. Two professors in the University have already purchased lots in this addition and will soon build good houses on their lots. All the lots have an alley sixteen feet wide in the rear. We have made the

PRICE OF LOTS VERY LOW.

If you buy a lot we believe you will double your money in three years' time. The investment is as safe as a savings bank and the gain in value much more rapid. Ten new houses will be built on South State Street this year.

We will sell lots for cash. We will sell lots on time payments. We will sell lots to parties who wish to build houses at once and will help them to furnish money to build. Fifty thousand dollars in new buildings on State Street this year.

BUY A LOT. MONEY MADE.

Payments may be made by the week, by the month or by the year to suit purchasers. Call at Sheehan's Store or at Hamilton Block to see the plat. We have the Park Plans. We desire those intending to purchase lots to examine them. The new buildings on State street this year will amount to Fifty Thousand Dollars.

INVESTIGATE WHAT WE HAVE

then judge for yourselves. This is better than a Loan and Investment Association.

YOUR MONEY IS KEPT AT HOME. Look over our Addition and investigate for yourselves.

Two New Houses, with modern improvements, to Rent. Apply to

HAMILTON, ROSE & SHEEHAN.