

The Ann Arbor Argus.

VOL. LVII.—NO. 14.

ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1891.

WHOLE NO. 2975

A GRAND OPPORTUNITY.

THE CELEBRATED
RUBBER TIPPED VACUUM
ARROW, REVOLVER and TARGET

Absolutely Harmless. A Fascinating Game for Young and Old.

THE ARGUS
PREMIUM.



A Chance for a Present to every one who gets One New Subscriber to

The Ann Arbor Argus.

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

REVOLVER AND TARGET.

Every one will be delighted. The Game can be seen at the ARGUS office. Get your neighbor to subscribe.

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.....31,875 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.....1,930 85	Due to banks and bankers.....338 92
Furniture and Fixtures.....2,832 03	Certificates of deposit.....26,390 35
Current expenses and taxes paid.....692 05	
Cheques and cash items.....60 60	
Nickels and pennies.....15,000 00	
Gold.....2,065 00	
Silver.....23,002 00	
U. S. and National Bank Notes.....\$777,870 62	

STATE OF MICHIGAN, ss.
County of Washtenaw.
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

—AT—

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

SEWERAGE IN PULLMAN.

One of the Model Systems of Sewerage of the Country.

DUANE DOTY DESCRIBES THE SEWERAGE FARM.

Cost of Pumping Sewerage. The Pipes From Six to Eighteen Inches in Diameter. The Sewerage in Pullman, Which is the Size of Ann Arbor, less than 2,000,000 Gallons a Day.

Duane Doty, formerly of this city, now of Pullman, Ill., has a descriptive article of Pullman in the Arcade Journal, of Pullman, Ill., on the sewerage question, which is just now uppermost in Ann Arbor. He writes as follows:

AN AGE OF CITIES.

In this age of city building the question of the proper sewerage of towns has become one of great and growing importance. Twenty-five per cent. of the population of our country resides in cities having a population of 10,000 and upward, but when we include those who reside in smaller towns, villages and hamlets, we find not less than 40 per cent. of our population urban in character.

A recent letter from Supt. Porter, of the Census Bureau, states that there are now 447 cities in the United States each of which has a population of 8,000 and upward.

Sanitary questions are now the most vital ones with which cities, villages and hamlets have to deal. And these questions are everywhere attracting deep and earnest attention. As yet residents of Pullman do not own their homes, but lease them from the company; but it is the intention to permit them to purchase homes in the near future.

IMPORTANCE OF SEWERAGE.

When any territory becomes densely settled, like Massachusetts, people readily begin to see and understand the necessity of preventing the pollution of streams and lakes with sewage, and that commonwealth is grappling with this subject in a way that must lead other States, very soon, to make it one of State if not of national interest and action. Just what ought to be done with sewage is by no means a settled question, each locality presenting its peculiar problems for solution. But one thing is well understood and that is, that sewage ought not to be allowed to go into lakes and streams. Among the methods of disposal, and the one of which it is the chief object of this article to speak, is that of land purification. It is an old process, traces of it being found in the ruins of ancient Nineveh.

THE GROWTH OF A TOWN.

Here, for the first time in the building of cities, the drainage and sewerage preceded the population. The ordinary small city is a haphazard collection of buildings, whose inartistic forms and relations would, as likely as not, be improved by an earthquake. The inhabitants of such places, at the outset, have no more ideas or knowledge of sanitary needs than Laplanders, and not until the whole soil of the place becomes saturated with the accumulated filth of years, and an epidemic improves society by removing the pachyderms and amphibious bipeds, and with them some whose lives could not well be spared, do those who are left realize the necessity of sewerage, and adopt some imperfect and inadequate method of relief.

SEWERAGE PIPING HERE.

The great value of the work done here is principally suggestive, and is studied by travelers and scientific men of every continent.

At the outset it was decided that it would never do to permit sewage to flow into Lake Calumet, as it would make a cesspool of that body of water, and to obviate such a result, the mode of disposing of the Pullman sewage here outlined was decided upon, and pipes were laid in every other street running east and west, and lying between the streets having brick mains for atmospheric water; these sewers are made with vitrified pipe, laid deep enough to run under all surface drains which, as laterals, lead into main sewers running north and south to a reservoir under the Water Tower, which they enter at sixteen feet below the surface of the ground. These sewer pipes vary from six to

eighteen inches in diameter. The lateral pipe for carrying the sewage of a block of dwellings runs in the alley and is only six inches in diameter, and has a fall of from four to five inches in a hundred feet. The smallness of these laterals insures a scour which keeps them clean, but provision has been made for flushing the pipes should they require it. Service pipes from houses and lots, provided with suitable catch-basins in the rear of dwellings, each basin connected with from four to six houses, convey the sewage from sinks and closets to these alley laterals.

THE RESERVOIR.

The sewage goes by gravity from buildings to the reservoir under the Water Tower. This reservoir is 60 feet in diameter and 15 feet deep, and holds over 300,000 gallons. The sewage is pumped from it as fast as received, and before sufficient time elapses for fermentation to take place. Standing over the reservoir the visitor never detects anything unpleasant, the air being just as pure as it is in the Corliss engine room, the only odor being that from the oil used about the pumps.

THE SEWAGE.

The sewage from dwellings averages probably from 120 to 130 gallons a day for each person of the population. Of the 1,800,000 gallons pumped every twenty-four hours (the daily average for 1890), the excess above the amount coming from dwellings is from the shops and factories. This seems a large amount of sewage for a population of 11,000, but when it is remembered that every tenement in the city is provided with the best of water closets and sinks, that the faucets for obtaining water are all inside the houses, and that about ten per cent. of the dwellings are provided with bathrooms, it will be seen that a large amount of sewage per capita is unavoidable.

FARM END OF IRON SEWAGE PIPE.

The sewage is pumped from the reservoir through a twenty-inch cast iron pipe to a sewage farm about three miles south of the city. At the farm end of this pipe the sewage goes into a receiving tank made of boiler iron, which is set a few feet above the surface of the ground. Through the center of this tank there is a screen in an oblique position, through the meshes of which substances more than half an inch in diameter cannot pass and get into the piping in the farm. The sewage waters pass through this screen and thence into the distributing pipes, a pressure of not more than ten pounds being allowed upon those pipes.

THE SEWAGE FARM AND ITS PIPING.

One hundred and forty acres of land have been thoroughly piped and underdrained for the reception and purification of sewage with which these acres are irrigated. Hydrants are placed at suitable intervals so that the distribution can be conveniently effected. All organic matter in the sewage is taken up by the soil and the growing vegetation, and the water, making from 200 to 600 parts of the sewage, runs off through underdrains to ditches which carry these filtered waters into Lake Calumet. Where the sewage water, purified by filtering through the soil, leaves the drains, it is as clear and sparkling as sparkling as spring water, and purer than the water from the surface wells used by people on neighboring farms. In winter the sewage runs upon one field or upon one filter bed and then upon another, the filtering processes appearing as perfect as in summer. Thus are waste products utilized, being largely transmuted by vital chemistry into luxuriant vegetable forms. The most profitable crops for this farm have been found to be onions, cabbage and celery. In Europe the question is, at how little expense can such a farm be operated, the primary object being the necessary disposal of sewage; and the proceeds from crops raised merely diminishing operating expenses. A European sewage farm operated at a profit is the exception and not the rule.

COST OF OPERATING THE PUMPS.

The cost of operating one of these pumps for twenty hours and pumping 1,800,000 gallons of sewage is as follows:

Cost of coal used.....\$1.75	
Cost of oil and waste......67	
Engineer's wages.....3.75	
Total.....\$6.05	

This is a trifle less than 33 cents for pumping 100,000 gallons.

During the months of last September, October, and November the daily average of sewage pumped was a little over 2,000,000 gallons.

They Use the Steam Twice.

The Michigan Central is using on the North Shore Limited which passes through here, a compound cylinder locomotive which uses the same steam twice. The steam passes first through the smaller cylinder and then by expansion through the larger. It is thought the saving in fuel is about 30 per cent. The idea is new in locomotives but has long been used in marine engines. The difficulty in locomotives has been in starting after the steam had exhausted from the large cylinder. This is now obviated by an automatic valve. The large cylinder when started receives steam direct from the boiler. After it is full the valve closes and its further supply is received through the small cylinder. The Central has a similar locomotive on the run through Canada.

The Farmers' Institute, Friday.

Our readers should not forget the good things promised at the Farmers' Institute, to be held in the court house on Friday of this week. The program published last Friday has been slightly rearranged and is as follows: At 9:30 a. m., prayer by Rev. Mr. Bradshaw; President Stocking's address; "Fruit on the Farm," by Emil Baur, followed by a discussion; "The Farm Problem," by John K. Campbell, discussion. At two p. m. Prof. Hinsdale reads a paper on "Territorial Development of the United States." Hon. Wm. Ball, of Hamburg, reads a paper, and Mrs. Mary Dancer, of Lima, reads one on "Blooded Stock from a Woman's Standpoint." This is followed by a paper by George McDougal, of Superior, on the "Silver Question," followed by a discussion on the subject. In the evening at seven o'clock there will be music by the business men's quartette, a paper by Mrs. Mary A. Mayr, of Battle Creek, on "Agriculture from the Standpoint of a Farmer's Wife," discussion; music; paper by Prof. Steere, on "Observation of the Habits of Animals." A cordial invitation is extended to all the farmers of the county to be present.

Senate Memorial.

The University Senate Friday adopted the following memorial on the death of the late Prof. Winchell:

Prof. Alexander Winchell, LL. D., passed away yesterday morning in the 67th year of his age, and we, the members of the university senate, have assembled to endeavor to express our feeling of sorrow and sense of bereavement.

In the death of Dr. Winchell the university experiences a great loss—the loss of an eminent and learned man, one of its most devoted and loyal friends; one who, in addition to the duties of his professorship, has done more than most men in educating the general public; a man of the greatest industry and incessant intellectual activity; a striking figure in the growth of the university for nearly forty years, and one of the few remaining bonds which connect us with its early history; a leader in his chosen science and a man of lofty ideals.

Dr. Winchell was called to this university by President Tappan, in 1853, and, with one exception of six years, from 1873 to 1879, his connection with this institution has been unbroken. When first appointed, he was only 29 years of age, but he had already made his mark as a teacher and a man of science. The breadth of his attainments, so well known to us, and since displayed in numberless ways, was then already evident. He came here as professor of physics and engineering, but he was soon transferred to the department of geology, zoology and botany. He was thoroughly at home in all these sciences, and it was only the growth of the university which required their separation and left him in charge of geology—a science which is, in some degree, a summary and abstract of all the others. To this chair he brought ripened scholarship and thorough training in the most diverse ways. He was a practiced linguist, reading more than a dozen languages and speaking several. He was well read in philosophy, and he was a thoughtful student and writer on educational subjects.

He held the chair of geology to the time of his death, with the most distinguished success, as is shown by the honors which have been heaped upon him. At the time of his death he was co-editor of the American Geologist, president of the Geological Society of America and one of the organizing committee of the International Congress of Geologists to be held in Washington this year.

Dr. Winchell did not confine his labors to his professional duties. His studies in the field have been made under the auspices of the national and several state surveys. His success as a scientific lecturer caused incessant demands to be made on him, both from other institutions of learning and from the public platform. His literary activity was, if possible, still greater than his activity in other directions. He was the author of at least twelve formal books and of more than 300 lesser publications, and these were not thrown off in haste and carelessly, but each was the result of elaborate research and deep reflection. They would alone form a worthy monument to the memory of any man. They are read wherever the English language is spoken, and in many cases they have been translated into other languages, thus carrying his name, and with it the name of the university, with which his was always linked, far beyond the confines of his own country; carrying them, in fact, over the entire world. To some of his books it was given to guide, to a degree rarely accorded to books in these days, popular thought on the subjects on which they treat. They have had an influence which few scientific books have ever reached; they have not only made their author one of the most prominent figures in American science, but have made his name a household word in thousands of families.

But we feel the loss of Dr. Winchell, not only because of his eminence in his chosen field of work, but also because of his personal qualities. He was a man of impressive appearance and dignified bearing; a courteous colleague and a faithful friend, and those who knew him best found in him depths of gentleness and affection which are found but seldom. He was absolutely unswerving in his allegiance to what he believed to be the truth. With true scientific instinct, he firmly believed that all truth was one, and he devoted himself for many years to proving that science and revelation could not be in conflict. His faith in ascertained science was no less unwavering than his faith in religion, and, in earlier days, when such an assertion provoked hostile and even bitter criticism, he dared to assert and maintain that geology and revelation were in accord. Unmoved by the storm which he had raised, firm in his convictions of scientific truth, and devout by nature, he then passed on to the study of the great problems of creation; problems to which his deeply religious feeling, his love of nature, and the natural bent and grasp of his mind all irresistibly turned him. With a reverent, but master hand, he endeavored to lift the veil of the past, to follow the steps of creation, ascertain its laws, and follow its evolution. These were the problems to which he delighted to devote himself. His other studies were only incidental to these, or to the duties of instruction. It was under the inspiration of these grand problems that his most influential books were written, and his most eloquent discourses delivered; and, as it happens, his last public lecture, the last lecture he was destined to deliver, when the feebleness of mortal disease was overcome by the inspiration of his subject, a lecture which called together so many that his class-room had to be exchanged for University Hall, that his last public address was again devoted to one of the noble problems of creation. It was a fitting subject for the last discourse, and a fitting close for the public life of so great, so able, and so devout a man.

A noble and striking personality, a man of great learning and lofty ideals, has been stricken down, and we grieve at his loss; a gentle and earnest spirit has left us, and we mourn. We extend our heartfelt sympathy to his family in their great bereavement, and we desire in a body to join with them in the last sad tribute to the mortal remains of our late associate.

Women who suffer from nervous and physical debility find great help in the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It produces the rapid effect of a stimulant, without reaction—the result being a permanent increase of strength and vigor, both of mind and body.

A Bitter Philippic.

John N. Bailey, formerly proprietor of this paper, has just started a paper in Auburn, New York, his old home, called the Auburn Argus. From a number of papers received from Cayuga county, it is evident that he has stirred a hornet's nest in that locality. As an evidence of what they are saying about him, we quote the following from the Moravia Register, the other articles, if anything, being worse and more of it.

Oh, no! The pompous editor of the Auburn Patent In'ards is mistaken when he thinks we object to his coming to Cayuga county, after having played out in Ann Arbor, Mich., or that we are grieved over the birth of his alleged paper. On the contrary, we rather welcome the gentleman, even with his conceit and pomposity, for we are going to have some fun with him right along now. What we objected to, and all we objected to, was, that he, an editorial and political bankrupt, should come here with a lie in his mouth, assuming to be the democratic deity of Cayuga county, and through falsehood and misrepresentation undertake to build himself up on the ruins of somebody whom he hopes to pull down.

He doesn't seem to know that since he left the county a dozen years ago, the people have learned to love the truth as given them by their local press; nor does he seem to know that the time has come when vain conceit and bombastic egotism will no longer pass current for superior wisdom, and editorial greatness, as when he last inhabited the county. Time will teach him these things.

Mr. Bailey compares his own prose to "an able and polished oratorical effort," and speaks of his Patent In'ards as a "neatly printed largely-localized and well-edited newspaper." How is that for egoism and self-conceit? These are the principal elements of his existence, and manifest themselves in every line of his sheet. Too much gas, an over-inflation and a final collapse, are his only great danger.

By the way, we congratulate the windy editor upon the addition of another column to those "cheap quack advertisements" to his in'ards, and though he gets nothing for it, it helps to give tone and character to the concern.

We are sorry Bailey did not bring with him some certificates of character from Ann Arbor, and the Washenaw county democracy, as we think they would be interesting reading here in Cayuga county. As soon as we hear from our agents who are collecting affidavits and material in Ann Arbor, Ypsilanti, Manchester and other places, we shall be able to give our readers some, thrilling incidents of this gentleman's political heroism in the past.

Rhea, Friday Night.

Rhea plays Josephine in the Grand Opera House in this city Friday evening, February 27th. The play has been remodeled and greatly improved since its appearance here last year. Two new characters have been added and the climax in the last act has been entirely changed. Those who saw Josephine last year were much pleased with it, and many will see it again this year in its improved form. The following notes on the play will prove of interest:

One of the strongest situations in "Josephine, Empress of the French," the famous play in which Mlle. Rhea is appearing again this season, is the meeting between the rival empresses, Josephine and Marie Louise. The former bitterly upbraids the latter for her desertion of the emperor in his time of trouble. The author of "Josephine" is said to have drawn a very strong character in Marie Louise. It was she who said to Napoleon, when he rode up to her carriage one day unattended and introduced himself to her as her future husband: "Your majesty's pictures have not done you justice."

The character of the valiant young soldier, Murat, is said to be particularly well outlined. It is interpreted by Mr. Lauren Rees, one of the most promising actors in Rhea's large company. Napoleon's philosophical remark, while railing at fate in St. Helena, may be recalled, when, referring to this character, he said: "The fortune of the world

might have been changed had there been a Murat to head the French cavalry at Waterloo."

Mr. Blaine's Article.

In the list of contributors to "The Youth's Companion" of March 5th, appears the name of James G. Blaine, our eminent Secretary of State. His paper on "How Debates in Congress Grow," will be of special value to the older readers, and a source of information to all those who are interested in the making of our Nation's laws.

John Fay Palmer as Edmund Dantes.

John Fay Palmer appears as Edmund Dantes, in Monte Cristo, at the opera house, next Wednesday evening. The following are a few of the press testimonials he has received:

Mr. Palmer's characterization was excellent.—Cleveland Plaindealer.

John Fay Palmer is a finished actor and the personation is a study in conception and make-up.—Sandsky Register.

Mr. Palmer showed a virile strength as rare as it is necessary to the role.—Wheeling Intelligencer.

John Fay Palmer's delineation of character was excellent and won him several calls and floral offerings.—New York Mirror.

Mr. Palmer's power of facial expression is of quick adaptability and wide range.—Toledo Commercial.

John Fay Palmer proved himself an actor of sterling merit.—Bradford Star.

COUNTY.

Chelsea election, March 9.

Saline is afflicted with tiddley-wink parties.

Corporation elections occur in Grass Lake and Milan, March 9.

Charles Smith, of Chelsea, has shipped 200 calves in the past two months.

A donation party will be given Rev. Mr. Bartlett, of Saline, tomorrow evening.

The March meeting of the Saline Farmers' club will be held at Hon. E. P. Harper's, the second Friday in March. The two per cent government loan will be discussed.

The blacksmith shop of John Reddaway and Goodman's second-hand store in Ypsilanti were burned at a very early hour, Friday. Reddaway's loss was \$1,000, insured for \$400. Goodman's loss was \$2,000, insured for \$1,600.

The Grass Lake News strikes the nail on the head when it says: "When you meet the editor of the News and he asks you if there is anything fresh on the wing, don't say, 'No, nothing.' But stick your head out of your shell and ejaculate, 'Of course there is,' and then give him a scrap or two for this department. Some people will read what others contribute, year in and year out, but never give a line themselves. This is idiocy and injustice to other readers of the paper. Every man can now and then furnish items to a newspaper if he only will wake up and exercise his memory."

Lima.

What a predicament the republican party is in. Their speakers told the people last fall that the tariff did not increase the price of any article on which it is put. The old tariff of 3 and 3½ cents on sugars above No. 16 reduced to one-half cent. F. P. Glazier, of Chelsea, has bought 50 barrels of granulated sugar for April that he will retail 22 pounds for \$1. The reduction of the tariff on sugar takes effect April 1, 1891. "Who pays the tariff on sugar, the importer or the customer?" They also told us that if the tariff was taken off of wheat Canada would run their wheat in Michigan and we would not get over 50 cents a bushel. What grudge does the republican county convention owe the farmers that they wanted to annex Canada?

J. H. Wade entertained his son-in-law, Ed. Raffety, of Minneapolis, last week.

Rev. A. B. Storms, of Detroit, visited his parents here, this week. The grange at C. M. Bowen's last Friday was well attended. They will hold the next meeting at E. H. Keyes', Friday, March 6.

About forty attended the P. of I. meeting, last Thursday evening. It was decided to have a P. of I. box social at T. Fletcher's, Wednesday evening, Feb. 25th. Everybody invited.

The lyceum last Saturday evening was very entertaining. The question, "Resolved, that it would benefit both Canada and the United States to annex Canada," was decided in the affirmative. The criticism in poetry by Miss Alletta Storms was very good. George and Anna Steinbach rendered some fine instrumental music.

Grayness, baldness, dandruff, and all diseases of the scalp, and falling of the hair can be cured by using Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer.

A New York Beauty.



MISS FANNIE PRYOR.

One of the handsomest girls in New York society is Miss Fannie Pryor, youngest daughter of Gen. Roger A. Pryor, whose portrait is here given. She is said to be as good as she is comely, and is very popular with those who know her.

Home Without a Mother.

The room's in disorder,
The cat's on the table,
The flower-stand upset and the mischievous
chief to pay;
And Johnny is screaming
As loud as he's able,
For nothing goes right when mamma's away.

What a scene of discomfort and confusion home would be if mamma did not return. If your wife is slowly breaking down, from a combination of domestic cares and female disorders, make it your first business to restore her health. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is without a peer as a remedy for feeble and debilitated women, and is the only medicine for the class of maladies known as female diseases which is sold under a positive guarantee from the manufacturers that it will give satisfaction, or the money will be refunded. It is a positive cure for the most complicated cases of womb troubles.

An excellent flavoring for cake, far superior to bitter almonds, which it resembles, may be had by placing under the paper in the cake-pan one peach leaf, which will be sufficient to flavor a cake of ordinary size. Do not let it come in contact with the cake.

The great majority of so-called cough cures do little more than impair the digestive functions and create bile. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, on the contrary, while it cures the cough, does not interfere with the functions of either stomach or liver.

ANN ARBOR MARKET REPORT

PRICES PAID BY MERCHANTS.

ANN ARBOR, Feb. 24, 1891.			
Apples.....	80	@	1 00
Beef dressed per cwt.....	4 00	@	6 00
Butter per lb.....	16	@	17
Beef on foot, per cwt.....	2 00	@	3 50
Beans.....	1 60	@	1 75
Chickens, per lb.....	5	@	6
Calf Skins.....	25	@	30
Corn in cob per bu.....	12	@	15
Eggs per doz.....	2 50	@	3 25
Hogs on foot per cwt.....	9 00	@	10 00
Hay, Timothy No 1.....	7	@	8
Lard per lb.....	64	@	8
Lamb.....	58	@	8
Mutton per lb dressed.....	64	@	42
Oats.....	58	@	40
Pork Dressed per cwt.....	3 50	@	4 50
Potatoes per bu.....	65	@	90
Rye.....	60	@	65
Sheep pelts.....	1 25	@	1 40
Tallow.....	4 00	@	6 50
Veal.....	93	@	96
Wheat.....	1 26	@	13 0
Barley.....	25	@	27
Wool.....	05	@	04
Hides Green.....	05	@	06
Hides, cured.....	4	@	6
Cabbage, per head.....	15	@	20
Deacon Skins.....	12½	@	
Turkeys.....		@	

The Event of the Season.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE

ONE NIGHT ONLY.

Wednesday Evening, Feb. 25th.

The Sterling Legitimate Actor,

John Fay Palmer

In a grand revival of the great romantic play,

MONTE CRISTO

Beautiful Costumes, Appropriate Scenery,
a Superb Company

Reserved Seats on sale at usual place.

Prices, - 35, 50 and 75 Cts.

EED BARLEY FOR SALE.—German seed
barley and two Poland China breeding
sows for sale by Chas. Klager three miles south
of Ann Arbor on the town line between Lodi
and Dsico.AGENTS WANTED TO
SELL AN
ENTIRELY
NEW BOOK

The most wonderful collection of practical, real value and every-day use for the people ever published on the globe. A marvel of money-saving and money-earning for every one owning it. Thousands of beautiful, helpful engravings, showing just how to do everything. No competition; nothing like it in the universe. When you select that which is of true value, sales are sure. All sincerely desiring paying employment and looking for something thoroughly first-class at an extraordinary low price, should write for description and terms on the most remarkable achievement in book-making since the world began.

S. C. M. BELL & CO., Box 5003
ST. LOUIS or PHILADELPHIA.

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

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FIRST-CLASS GOODS A SPECIALTY.

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Cocoa

from which the excess of
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Absolutely Pure
and it is Soluble.

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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.

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Teeth extracted without pain by the use of
vitalized air.

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TOBACCOS and CIGARS.

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All kinds of

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TIME TABLE (REVISED) NOV. 30, 1890

EASTWARD.

STATIONS Mail Day Shre N Y Nt Atl Kal

Exp Lim Exp Ex Exp Acc.

Chicago, Lv. 7 05 9 00 12 2 3 10 9 25 10 10 4 50

Jackson..... 3 10 4 25 5 35 5 47 6 44 6 17 9 40

Chelsea..... 3 10..... 5 30 7 13 10 3

Dexter..... 4 14..... 5 45 7 28 10 43

Delhi Mills..... 4 30..... 7 37.....

ANN ARBOR..... 4 42 6 30 7 45 9 15 11 0

Ypsilanti..... 5 3 5 14 6 30 7 56 9 11 10 32

Wayne June..... 5 27..... 8 33 11 32

Detroit Ar..... 6 15 6 45 7 30 10 40 7 3 9 20 13 10

Buffalo..... 8 10..... 4 10 7 25 8 15 5 53.....

WESTWARD.

STATIONS Detr Exp Chi Exp Lim Mich Exp Nt Exp Pac Exp Mail Acc.

Buffalo..... 8 10.....

USE



CLARK'S MILE-END
TRADE MARK
SPOOL COTTON

BEST SIX CORD

FOR

Machine or Hand Use

FOR SALE BY

Mack and Schmid

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Rev. C. Zimmerman preached in Bethlehem church, Sunday.

Homer Henderson, of Cleveland, was in the city over Sunday.

The city of Adrian asks the legislature to extend its city limits.

There has been some talk of putting an electric light plant in Manchester.

About 300 took in the Michigan club banquet excursion to Detroit, yesterday.

Rev. J. M. Gelston will fill Rev. Mr. Barkley's pulpit in Detroit, next Sunday.

Lew H. Clement returned Saturday from a week's trip to Chicago and Wisconsin.

Rev. Dr. Studley, of Evanston, Ill., preached in the M. E. Church, Sunday morning.

Prof. Harper's Bible Institute has been a great success, and large crowds have been in attendance.

Foley Guild gave a pleasant reception last evening, to Hon. John R. Finnerty, of Chicago, at the A. O. H. hall.

Two new telephones have been put in, one for H. L. Ferguson, of State street, and one for Dr. Moore, of Jefferson street.

Mrs. Amanda Bisby, wife of Isaac Bisby, of Ann Arbor, died yesterday of pneumonia of the heart, aged seventy-five years, three months and ten days.

The sewing machine at Joe T. Jacobs and Co., has been sold to Alvin Wilsey for \$25.00 and that amount donated to the Ladies' Charitable Union.

The street cars are only stopped now on one side of each street, so that the car when stopped will not interfere with travel. Cars going south stop on the south side, and those going north on the north side.

Edward Burns, of North State street, long a resident of this city, died yesterday morning of pneumonia, aged 64 years. The funeral services will be held in St. Thomas' Church, to-morrow morning at nine o'clock.

Rev. J. M. Barkley, of the Third avenue Presbyterian church, gives the next lecture in the Tappan training course, at the Presbyterian church, next Sunday evening. Subject—"A Kempis' Imitation of Christ."

The Lenawee and Hillsdale delegates to the republican state convention have been instructed to present the name of Judge Victor H. Lane, a son-in-law of E. J. Knowlton, for the republican nomination for supreme court judge.

A large audience assembled in University Hall, yesterday afternoon, to listen to the speech of Hon. John Finnerty, the eloquent Irish orator, of Chicago, on the Founda-

tion of the Republic. His speech was replete with eloquent passages, and was most enthusiastically received.

The Ancient Order of Hibernians will celebrate St. Patrick's day by holding a banquet at Hangsterfer's hall. Toasts will be responded to by Governor E. B. Winans, Congressmen A. E. Weadock and J. S. Gorman, Alfred J. Murphy, secretary of the senate, and others. These banquets have always been very successful.

The Dexter Leader says: Several weeks ago we published an item stating that Sheriff Dwyer's fast horse out-trotted James Ivory's stepper five straight heats. Recently Jim dropped into our office and asked us to present with his compliments, thro' the Leader, a challenge to trot 1 or 5, or best 3 in five heats, from \$5 to \$50, or for fun.

Mrs. Elvira M. Sperry died suddenly last Friday evening just as she had returned from church. She was seventy-three years of age and had long been an esteemed resident of this city. Three daughters survive her, Mrs. C. M. Irish, of Kalamazoo, Mrs. Fred H. Borradaile, of this city, and Mrs. Alfred Henniquin, of Detroit.

Through the prompt and energetic action of Alderman Walker, the deplorable condition of West Summit street was thoroughly investigated yesterday afternoon, and the street will at last be opened and put in thorough repair. The alderman has his eye upon other streets in the third ward which have received studied neglect for years.

Prof. John Dewey has just published "Outlines of a Critical Theory of Ethics." It bears the imprint of the Inland Press, which is another name for the Register office. The work is what would be expected from the pen of Prof. Dewey. The ideas are clearly and accurately expressed. The press work is excellent and the book a neat and well bound one. It will undoubtedly have a deserved sale among those interested in ethical questions.

The monthly meeting of the Washtenaw Pomological society will be held March 7 in the court house at 2 p. m. Topics: "Report on Transportation Collection," by J. C. Schenk; "To Increase the Interest in Our Society," by J. Austin Scott; "Sale of Fruit," by J. Ganzhorn; "Best Spraying Pumps," by W. F. Bird; "Change of Name of the Society," by J. J. Parshall; Question box. The society desires an exhibition of Ben Davis, Jonathan, and any other winter apple.

About 150 feet of the bank adjoining Swift's mill dam was washed out by the high water at about one o'clock Friday morning. The bank below the dam was also cut down in several places. The cut is about five to seven feet deep, the stones below the earth bank yet being in place. The water from the dams up the river was let out at about the same time and came down in a torrent, causing the damage. The loss is between \$600 and \$800. A bridge is being built across the race and the bank will be replaced within ten days.

Conrad Lehn, a well known and highly respected citizen of Manchester, died last Friday morning. He was born in Baden, Germany, and came to Manchester in 1854. He opened a grocery store in 1865. For many years he had a double store, grocery and hardware. He has been treasurer of the village and alderman. He was twice married. Seven daughters survive him, Mrs. Wm. Arnold, of Tecumseh, Mrs. N. Schmid, of Manchester, Mrs. Chas. Vogel, of Toledo, Mrs. Wm. Lehr, of Manchester, and three unmarried daughters at home.

The last lecture of the C. M. B. A. series will be given in St. Joseph's church, Dexter, on March 4th, by Rev. P. Cooney, C. S. C., of the Notre Dame University; subject: "My War Experience as Chaplain, 1861-65," Rev. P. Cooney was chaplain of the 35th Regiment, Indiana Vols., during the whole war. At

the request of Gov. Morton, of Indiana, he was appointed by President Lincoln on February 2, 1862; to the rank of "Chaplain General of the Indiana Troops" and received his commission from the President. At this time he was already several months in active service. He served also on the staff of Major Gen. Rosecrans, commander of the army of the Cumberland.

PERSONAL.

Hon. Byron S. Waite, of Menominee, is visiting at D. Cramer's.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Blitz, of Detroit, spent Sunday with S. S. Blitz.

Miss Henriques, of South Fifth avenue, spent Sunday with Mrs. Levi Barbour, of Detroit.

Mr. and Mrs. David Allaby, of Chicago, attended the funeral of Mr. Allaby's sister, Mrs. James Clark.

Judge M. Brown, of Big Rapids, stopped in the city over Sunday, while en route to the banquet in Detroit.

A. M. Pett, of Winona, Minn., manager of the Ale and Beef Co., of Dayton, Ohio, greeted his old friends in the city Sunday.

Ross Granger is spending a few days in Chicago, where he is attending a convention of professors of the terpsichorean art. He will on his return introduce some new dances.

SHILOH'S CONSUMPTION CURE.

The success of this Great Cough Cure is without a parallel in the history of medicine. All druggists are authorized to sell it on a positive guarantee, a test that no other cure can successfully stand. That it may become known, the Proprietors, at an enormous expense, are placing a Sample Bottle Free into every home in the United States and Canada. If you have a Cough, Sore Throat, or Bronchitis, use it, for it will cure you. If your child has the Croup, or Whooping Cough, use it promptly, and relief is sure. If you dread that insidious disease Consumption, use it. Ask your Druggist for SHILOH'S CURE, Price 10 cts., 50 cts, and \$1.00. If your Lungs are sore or Back lame, use Shiloh's Porous Plaster. Price 25 cts.

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Harsh, drastic purgatives to relieve constiveness is a dangerous practice, and more liable to fasten the disease on the patient than to cure it. What is needed is a medicine that, in effectually opening the bowels, corrects the costive habit and establishes a natural daily action. Such an aperient is found in

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—Wm. H. DeLaunett, Dorset, Ont.

"When I feel the need of a cathartic, I take Ayer's Pills, and find them to be more

Effective

than any other pill I ever took."—Mrs. B. C. Grubb, Barwellville, Va.

"For years I have been subject to constipation, which at last became so bad that the doctors could do no more for me. Then I began to take Ayer's Pills, and soon the bowels became regular and natural in their movements. I am now in excellent health."


—Wm. H. DeLaunett, Dorset, Ont.

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GOLD DUST FLOUR
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BON BONS

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A FARMERS' ALLIANCE POEM.

We are heavers and delvers who toll for another's gain,
The common clod and rubble, stunted of brow
and brain
What do we want, the gleaners, of the harvest we
have reaped?

We want the drones to be driven away from our
golden hoard;
We want to share in the harvest, we want to sit
at the board;
We want what sword or suffrage has never yet
won for man—
The fruits of his toil God promised when the curse
of toil began.

Ye have tried the sword and scepter, the cross
and the sacred word
In all the years, and the kingdom is not here yet
of the Lord.
We are tired of useless waiting, we are tired of
fruitless prayers.
Soldier and churchman and lawyer—the failure is
not theirs.

What gain is it to the people that a God laid down
his life,
If twenty centuries after his world be a world of
strife?
If the serried ranks be facing each other with
ruthless eyes,
And steel in their hands, what profits a Saviour's
sacrifice?

Ye have tried and failed to rule us; in vain ye
direct us have tried;
Not wholly the fault of the ruler, not utterly blind
the guide.
Mayhap there needs not a ruler, mayhap we can
find the way;
At least ye have ruled to ruin; at least ye have
led astray.

What matter if king or council or president holds
the rein.
If crime and poverty ever be links in the bond
man's chain?
What careth the burden bearer that liberty packed
his load,
If hunger presses behind him with a sharp and
ready goad?

There's a serf whose chains are of paper; there's
a king with a parchment crown;
There are robber knights and brigands in factory,
field and town.
But the vassal pays his tribute to a lord of wage
and rent,
And the baron's toll is Shylock's, with a flesh and
blood per cent.

The seamstress bends to her labor all night in a
narrow room;
The child, defrauded of childhood, tiptoes all day
at the loom.
The soul must starve, for the body can barely eat
husks be fed;
And the loaded dice of the gambler settles the law
of bread.

Ye have shorn and bound the Samson and robbed
him of learning's light;
But his sluggish brain is moving, his sinews have
all their might.
Look well to your gates of Gaza, your privilege,
pride and caste;
The giant is blind, but thinking, and his locks are
growing fast.

The Third Party Conference.

A dispatch from Topeka, Kan., states that the Citizens' National Industrial Alliance perfected its organization, and issued a call for a national convention of reformers, to be held in Cincinnati between the 10th and 20th of May. The call issued at the Ocala convention was considered premature, and the change in date is made in order that the convention may be held at a time when legislative proceedings may not interfere with it.

The whole matter grew out of the Ocala convention. About 200 delegates from six states participated in the meeting. Thomas Gilruth, of Kansas City, Mo., was elected president of the organization, and W. F. Rightmeiere, of Topeka, secretary. The work of the national organization was placed in the hands of Capt. C. A. Power, Terre Haute, Ind.; Ralph Beaumont, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. M. E. Lease, Wichita, Kan., and I. N. Wood, Stevens, Kan.

The Citizens' Alliance will add the Knights of Labor's strength to the Farmers' Alliance.

John Davis, of Junction City, a member of the executive council, Knights of Labor, and congressman from the Fifth Kansas district, said today that the new order would afford the Knights of Labor a chance to enter politics without interfering with their old business organization.

The Alliance leaders are confident of carrying the Dakotas, Minnesota, Nebraska, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri and Ohio in 1892.

Governor Francis' Position.

In his recent message Governor Francis, of Missouri, said concerning the farmers' political movement:

The widespread discontent which pervades the agriculturists of the country is a natural result of the class legislation which has been enacted at Washington during the past thirty years. The limited supply of money by which the commerce of the country has been moved and the value of its products regulated is to be attributed to the policy of the national government, and the state legislatures are powerless to provide a remedy. The farmers of the country, who have suffered most in consequence of these unjust discriminations, seem to have become thoroughly aroused to a realization of their burdens, and are making concerted and intelligent efforts to correct the evils from which they suffer.

Their endeavors, so long as they lie within the limitations of the organic law of the commonwealth and the nation, merit the encouragement and assistance of all fair minded men to the extent that the state can aid without violating the rights of these in bettering the condition of those who contribute so materially toward her wealth and importance. All wise measures will meet my approval.

New Organization of Farmers.

A dispatch states that a new society something similar to the Farmers' Alliance was organized by a convention of influential and prominent farmers at Fairbury, Ills., recently. It includes this (the Ninth congressional district only). The new venture will be known as the Farmers' Organization of the Ninth congressional district of Illinois, and the object is to promote the financial, moral, social, educational and other interests of the farmers throughout the district. The various counties will have separate societies, and each township in the counties also. Every township will be thoroughly organized by an executive committee of the most influential farmers, and it is thought the new move when in full blast will be quite a power in politics, as that is one of the objects. Members are required to be agriculturists.

THE POTTERY STRIKE.

The Pottery Manufacturers Asked for Higher Protection and Got It.

The following two facts have a special timeliness, coming so soon after the attempt of the McKinleyites to "raise wages."

The pottery manufacturers at Trenton, N. J., have submitted a schedule of wages to the sanitary ware pressers which means a reduction of about 23 1-3 per cent.

Nearly 400 potters are on strike in Trenton, N. J., because of the decision to reject the reduction of wages proposed by the manufacturers. The men were willing to continue work at the old scale pending further investigation, but the bosses insisted that the new list was to go into effect, and the men quit work. These items are taken from one column of The Boston Commercial Bulletin, which never wearies of defending our high tariff system.

When the manufacturers were before the McKinley committee, one of their number, John Moses, of Trenton, N. J., said:

"The domestic potteries have been kept in operation with the hope that the wisdom of our members of congress would lead them to give us the protection which we so much need to maintain our ground against the colossal fortunes which have been made by foreign manufacturers at the expense of the American people."

The following extract from his testimony is of peculiar interest in connection with the present reduction of wages and the strike:

Mr. Carlisle—In answer to a question by Governor Gear, you said that if the Mills bill had passed, in your opinion you would have been compelled either to close up your establishment or to reduce wages. Is it not a fact that shortly after the passage of the act of 1883, which increased the duties, you reduced wages at Trenton?

Mr. Moses—No, sir.

Mr. Carlisle—They have never been reduced since 1883?

Mr. Moses—In 1885 there was a reduction submitted to by the men themselves, owing to the reduction made in the price of goods. From 1879 to 1885 there was no reduction of any kind, although the price of goods had been gradually going down. In 1885, about the 1st of January, we called our men together and held a consultation, and we showed that there was a necessity for a reduction of wages.

Mr. Carlisle—That was less than two years after the act of 1883 took effect. In about two years after that you found you were not able to pay the same wages as you did before that act passed.

Mr. Moses—Yes, sir, that is true, because the foreign goods of all classes were thrown into our market. Prices of goods fell in the foreign market.

This Mr. Moses, who proposed to lead the pottery industry out of the wilderness, wrote out the duties he wanted and handed the list to McKinley. It is printed as a part of his examination, and it reappears in the McKinley tariff law without an alteration, except in the way of making the language more specific and sweeping.

The duties submitted by Mr. Moses were not all that he wanted; he asked also that the duty on the foreign article should include the cost of packages, foreign freights, etc. Under the old law these expenses were deducted before the duty was calculated. He said that the importers were in this way escaping the duties on from 15 to 60 per cent. of their invoices.

Well, Mr. Moses got everything he asked. The McKinley administration law was passed and was put into operation Aug. 1, 1890. It allows nothing for breakage, makes the packages dutiable at the same rate as the goods, and includes freight charges and all other expenses before calculating the duty.

And what is the result? Higher wages! No; but a reduction of one-third, and the men are out on strike.

Higher Duties and Lower Wages.

The city of Troy, N. Y., is the greatest manufacturing center in this country for shirts, collars and cuffs. The following dispatch from that city has recently appeared in the papers: "About 350 girls employed in the J. K. P. Pine factory of the United Shirt and Collar company have quit work owing to dissatisfaction with a new schedule of rates. The other factories of the company are not affected by the strike."

So far as the published reports show, the manufacturers of shirts, collars and cuffs did not appear before McKinley's committee to ask for higher protection, but in the general scheme "to reduce the revenue and equalize duties on imports and for other purposes" these manufacturers came in for their share of increased protection. Did the shirt and collar trust "see a man" privately and get what it wanted without a public hearing, which might have subjected its representatives to awkward and embarrassing questions?

Here are the duties which the shirt and collar trust got. Cotton shirts were raised from 40 per cent. ad valorem to \$1.25 per dozen and 40 per cent.; linen shirt fronts and shirts wholly or partly linen were raised from 40 per cent. to 55 per cent. Embroidered shirt fronts of linen were raised from 30 per cent. to 60 per cent. Collars and cuffs made of cotton bore a duty of 35 per cent. under the old law; under the McKinley law the duty is 15 cents a dozen and 35 per cent. ad valorem. Collars and cuffs made of linen were taxed 40 per cent. under the old law; the duty is now 30 cents a dozen and 40 per cent.

These duties were of course given in order to "protect labor." The McKinley law has now been in operation more than three months, and it would seem to be about time for the girls employed by the shirt and collar trust to feel some of the benefits of "increased protection to labor." Instead of this the trust's new schedule of wages is so unsatisfactory that the girls go on a strike. Does this look like helping American labor by giving the manufacturers higher protection?

WANTS MORE MONEY.

A Minnesota Farmer Tells How a Gold Standard Editorial "Takes" With Him.

"How does it take?" I should think that mere idle curiosity would suggest the above inquiry, though you really had no interest or did not care. I have reference to your financial editorials. Well, they do not take with me. You presume too much on the ignorance of the people. I know, for instance, that I know very little, but when a man tries to ride over and trample down all of the obvious truths which are obnoxious to a theory, there is a remote possibility that some one will bring him to the realizing sense that there is not always a monopoly in ideas. Your reply to the query concerning the price of gold shows clearly a desire to "bear" the source of truth. What would a person think of me if in reply to "What is the price of potatoes?" I should say, "You might as well ask me how much does a quart measure hold?" and should further say that in reality the price of potatoes is the amount of wheat, pork, boots or machinery they will purchase. I would reap contempt for such treatment, as well I should deserve.

This reply is exactly paralleled by yours. Something must be done, in your estimation, to make men believe that gold is the universe in whom there is no variableness or shadow of turning. You are determined to have a "standard of value," a thing which neither time, nor law, nor men, nor any combination of men, can ever materialize. How can there be a standard when all the factors which are involved in products and values—viz., want, labor and supply—are perpetually on the ebb and flow?

Every day of our lives we are brought face to face with the fact that the standards are as numerous as the individuals of the race. No matter what we buy or who buys or sells, we shall run across some one who will remark of our purchase, "You paid too much," while another will say, "You got that cheap." But you insist that gold is a standard of value and is the standard of our currency. I suppose, then, that that accounts for the fact that potatoes were worth fifteen cents a year ago and are now worth seventy cents a bushel, or that butter was worth fifteen cents in June and is now worth twenty-five. Perhaps your gold is of uniform value, but I can get a number of dollars more of them with 100 bushels of oats than I could a year ago. I can get less of them with hay than three years ago. In what sense is anything a standard that can never be valued twice alike any day or age?

Your idea that there is a body of people clamoring for an "inferior" money is not a supposable case, has no right to be classed as a supposition or hypothesis. The attitude of a person toward the greenback shows the attachment to the country, measures the patriotism. Those opposed to it are enemies of the country, as it is the personification of the ideal currency, is the only honest money we ever had, the only money that stands by us in all emergencies, the money which came forth in our peril after gold had vanished.

I am totally opposed to the "sub-treasury" scheme; am a farmer.—R. B. Lambert in St. Paul Pioneer-Press.

What Concerns Him.

What concerns the farmer is:

First—He has to pay too high a rate of interest.

Second—He is receiving too low prices for his products to have a profit on the cost of production.

Third—The money value of his farm has been steadily depreciating, even though he has all the time been increasing its fertility.

Fourth—As a result no one wants to buy farms.

Fifth—Men are seeking more profitable investments. Bright boys and intelligent men are leaving the farms.

Now, I am not a croaker, nor indeed am I willing to indorse completely all the above propositions, for I believe that there are some wide awake business farmers who even in those dull times for farming are making a fair per cent. on their investments. But they are exercising a business talent which in my opinion would stand even a better chance of producing profitable returns in other channels of business.—Farmer in New York Tribune.

No Need for Alarm.

A leading member of the Nebraska Alliance stated that there was a great deal of unnecessary excitement and agitation over what legislation the Alliance proposes to put on the statute books this winter. Said he: "I hear a great deal of lamentation to the effect that we will indulge in considerable class legislation—that is, that we will legislate only for the farmer. In part, I am free to confess, this is true.

We have had legislatures for a good many years past that have enacted class legislation—that is, legislation which benefited other classes besides ours. The monopolists have had a pretty long turn at the legislative wheel, and it is our whirl now. But there is no need for alarm in business circles. The Farmers' Alliance is not an anarchical organization.—Chicago Tribune Special.

The Way to Win.

There is much complaining at the present time by the agricultural community, and many inquire, "Will times ever be better? Is there any chance for the farmer? How are we to get out of our dilemma? Will any one show us any good?"

Brothers, don't be despondent; you will "get there." Only just assert your rights to be heard in the congressional and legislative halls. Stand together shoulder to shoulder; don't let party leaders and demagogues lead you by the nose, or crack over you the party whip, or "cow" you into silence or submission. Show a determination worthy of your cause, and you will win.—Cor. Journal of Agriculture.

One year ago the Alliance in Ohio had only 5,000 members. Now there are 600 sub-Alliances, with a total membership of over 30,000.

REAL ESTATE

TO INVESTORS AND HOMESEEEKERS.

The University of Michigan have 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.