

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.....	31,675 79
Due from banks in reserve cities	75,233 59	Dividends unpaid.....	385 00
Due from other banks and bankers	7,917 20	Commercial deposits.....	152,237 07
Due from Treasurer School District	Savings deposits.....	416,843 47
No. 1. A. A.....	12,151 25	Due to banks and bankers.....	338 92
Furniture and Fixtures.....	1,930 85	Certificates of deposit.....	26,390 35
Current expenses and taxes paid.....	2,532 93		
Checks and cash items.....	892 05		
Nickels and pennies.....	60 60		
Gold.....	15,000 00		
Silver.....	2,065 00		
U. S. and National Bank Notes.....	23,062 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.

GRAND INVENTORY SALE!

We have just finished our Inventory Sale and find we have a lot of Men's Suits, "broken sizes," that we will sell at one-third former prices. A large line of Men's Youths' and Boys' single pants at one-third former price. A lot of Children's Suits at one-half former price. A line of underwear at one-half price. Also a great cut on other goods to numerous too mention. Anyone in want of Clothing, etc., will do well to purchase now, as this sale will positively close on March 14, 1891.

DO NOT FORGET THE PLACE.

J. T. JACOBS & CO.

27 AND 29 MAIN STREET.

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

TORE UP THE ROAD.

The South Lyon Branch No Longer Has Any Track.

A NEW ABANDONMENT SCHEME WORKED.

A Sunday Morning's Work—The Railroad Commissioner Called Upon—His Aid Will Be Extended—History of the Branch Troubles.

A large gang of men were put to work on the South Lyon branch Sunday tearing up the rails, loading the iron on flat cars with the evident intention of abandoning the road. The men came largely from Owosso and a dispatch to a Detroit evening paper said they were offered \$3.00 for a few hours work, their destination being unknown. The people of South Lyon secured an intimation on Saturday, however, that the road was to be torn up Sunday and, at once notified railroad commissioner Whitman, who notified the railroad company that the work must not be done. On Sunday, however, all but about three miles of the track was torn up. An attempt was made to buy provisions from the farmers for the gangs, but not a farmer could be found who would furnish them food to eat for love or money.

As will be remembered the Toledo and Ann Arbor road originally built what is now known as a branch as part of their main line, the terminus of the road at one time being South Lyon. After a time, however, the road was built to Howell, leaving the old main track at Lelands and thus effectually side tracking South Lyon, the road (Leland to South Lyon) being thereafter known as the South Lyon branch.

To secure the original building of the South Lyon branch the people living along the line of the road had contributed beside the right of way some \$16,000. Naturally they had some rights in the premises. For a series of years the Ann Arbor road operated the branch in such a manner as to call forth vigorous and frequent complaints from the people of that section.

The assistance of the railroad commissioners was several times invoked. The people charged that the road was operated in such a way as to make it practically useless to them. Finally, last spring, the Ann Arbor road filed a petition in the circuit court of this county, asking for leave to abandon the road, take up the ties, remove the station houses and seek pastures new. The people entered their appearance, invoked the aid of the railroad commissioner, petitioned the Ashleys and held an emphatic meeting in South Lyon. Nothing was ever done in the abandonment proceedings, the case being never brought up for hearing.

The next step in the programme was the formation of the South Lyon & Northern road incorporated for \$400,000, composed of New York parties, John L. Burleigh, the whilom editor of the Ann Arbor Democrat, being the only one known to residents of this vicinity. A deed was recorded last August from the Ann Arbor road to this company of the South Lyon branch. The nominal consideration inserted in the deed was \$140,000. It was recorded by John L. Burleigh.

The question now is, did this company pay \$140,000 for the privilege of taking up the old iron on the road? Or was it, as the residents along the line intimate, a company formed solely for the purpose of allowing the T., A. A. & N. M. R. R. to abandon the branch, the new company being beyond the reach of the courts?

It goes without saying that the residents of this section are hot and propose to try and enforce their rights. Railroad Commissioner Whitman has promised to do all that he can to secure them redress, and later developments may be expected.

Death of Mrs. Geo. P. Williams.

Mrs. Jane Williams, widow of the late Prof. George P. Williams for so many years connected with the University, died last Wednesday, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Duane Doty, in Pullman, Ill., after a brief illness, from pneumonia. She was widely and favorably known in this city, where she had resided so many of the years of her life. She was a great helpmeet to her husband, who was so many years one of the leading professors in the University, and was noted for the kindness of her heart and her hospitality. The funeral services were held in this city, Sunday afternoon. As a tribute to her worth, we cannot do better than transcribe from the Detroit Free Press, the following from the pen of a friend who knew her well.

The death of Mrs. Jane Williams, widow of the late Prof. Williams, of the University of Michigan, was a shock to her many friends in Ann Arbor and elsewhere. Mrs. Williams was a woman of rare culture, possessing a genial nature that endeared her to those with whom she associated. In her family life she was remarkable for self-sacrifice and untiring devotion. Many hearts and homes will miss her cheerful presence, and mourn her departure. Her body will be laid to rest beside her late husband and her daughter, Louise Richards, in Forest Hill Cemetery, Ann Arbor. Mrs. Williams was wont to talk of this hallowed spot with a "longing to join her beloved dead to await the resurrection morn."

The "low green tent" neath which she lies, shall speak to us of Paradise—Of joys untold, unknown below—Which mortals ne'er can see or know! Dear Forest Hill! Beyond thy bars Our dead still live beyond thy stars. B. S. S.

Judge Cheever's Lecture.

The law lecture room was well filled last Friday night to hear Judge Cheever, who spoke under the auspices of the Campbell Club upon "Past Recollections." He confined himself to the years between '59 and '65 and spoke mainly of the Rebellion and its effect on the University.

When the news came announcing the fall of Ft. Sumpter, there was the wildest excitement, and the response in behalf of civil liberty nearly emptied our schools and universities. The U. of M. boys responded nobly and under the efficient drill of Librarian Vance, many well drilled officers and soldiers were sent to the front.

Why should we mourn the lack of opportunity for distinguishing ourselves to-day? The evils of society are as great now as in the days of '61' and to remedy them, to keep society advancing, the young men must put their shoulders to the wheel. This is opportunity enough.

An amusing anecdote was told of Wendell Phillips, who attempted to speak at Ann Arbor in the spring of '61. He could obtain no hall because of the toughs who had resolved to rotten egg him on sight, so the old Congregational church was engaged. The class of '61, indignant at this, determined to uphold the right of free speech and to protect him, so arming themselves with hickory clubs they marched to the scene of action. Now these lads were rough, broad shouldered chaps who perhaps did not possess as much social culture as we find among the students of to-day. They wore no corsets neither did they sport bangs, and during the entire length of Mr. Phillips' fiery speech only one faint hiss was heard, but this was quickly silenced by Mr. Cheever and his sturdy colleagues with their six-foot clubs.

Judge Cheever's stories of college life in the earlier years were very witty and caused much amusement. Much interesting information was given upon the former aspect of the campus. He closed his talk with a touching description of Lincoln's funeral, of which he was an eye witness.—U. of M. Daily.

The American Eagle must be a gay old bird—he is bald. If you don't want to be bald, use Hall's Hair Renewer, and you won't be. Try it.

UNIVERSITY PRANKS

Played by the First Class in the University in the Dead Hour of Night.

THE BELL WAS RUNG BY INVISIBLE HANDS.

The Innocent Perpetrators of the Joke Never Discovered.—A Tale of the Time When the Campus was a Wheat Field.

From the Detroit Tribune.

Students of the University of to-day might profit by the innocent manner in which the predecessors of nearly half a century ago managed to secure a little diversion from their daily tasks at their books. So small was their number in those days that it would have been sheer madness to attempt to "do up" a circus gang or military company. Consequently their amusement consisted of a more innocent kind of sport. The following interesting chapter is contributed by a gentleman who is one of the 14 survivors of the first two classes of the University.

The student of the University of to-day can have but a faint conception of the institution as it was when the first classes took their diplomas. At that time there was but one building on the campus, besides four buildings for professors, two at the north, and two at the south side of the grounds. That one building, standing alone, near the center of the western front, served all the purposes of library, museum of natural history, geology and mineralogy, chapel, recitation rooms and dormitories. All the students were expected to occupy rooms in that building, two in each suite, which consisted of a study, or living room, two bedrooms and a wood-room or closet, as wood was the only fuel. A plain box stove was furnished for each suite, but the students had to furnish their own fuel and the furniture for their rooms, and pay a nominal rent—\$2.50 per term.

In those rooms the early students studied, slept and some even ate, though that was against the rules. These rooms were expected at all times to be open to the visits and inspection of the professors, or tutor. It may be remarked, however, that the professors seldom availed themselves of the privilege, thus showing the confidence they had in the honesty and general uprightness of the students.

As a general thing the early students of the University were a very orderly, law abiding class of young men. There was little class prejudice indulged in. The freshmen considered themselves quite as good as the best, and there was little assumption of superiority on the part of the more advanced classes. Indeed, there were at first no such classes. The first class entered as freshmen, and they were only sophomores when the second class entered, which started with 18 members, which at the time, was considered a very large class. Of course, under such circumstances, the students were not sufficiently numerous to concoct much mischief. Still they managed to have their fun.

One of the most irksome rules of those days was that requiring attendance at prayers, in the nominal chapel, the principal recitation room, at 6 o'clock in the morning, winter and summer. It was not so bad during the study days of the week, because recitations took place immediately after prayers, but to be routed out Saturday and Sunday mornings at 6 o'clock in midwinter with the thermometer at or below zero to attend prayer, was considered a real hardship. Absences on such occasion were always noted and detracted from the standing of the absentee.

Students were called to prayers by the ringing of the college bell. The bell rang first at 5:50 and again at

6, ten minutes being considered ample time in which to dress and prepare for prayers. Many, however, preferred to devote that precious ten minutes to another nap, and not unfrequently came into chapel with coat and vest in their hands. The bell was not in the belfry, because the building did not boast such an ornament, but it was hung on the top of a large post, some fifteen or twenty feet high, standing a little way out from the building. At first this bell was rung by an ordinary rope, which, when not in use, was simply tied around the post.

One cold Sunday morning in the middle of winter the bell failed to ring at the usual hour, and a majority of the students slept on till breakfast time. A few, however, of the more wakeful or conscientious wondered what had happened. Daylight revealed the mystery. The bell had been fastened upside down, filled with water, and that had frozen solid. The janitor hadn't means at hand for climbing the post and cutting out the ice.

One of the most wanton pranks perpetrated during those years was the ringing of the college bell one night a little after midnight. After the freezing up of the bell the rope had been dismissed from service, and a long iron rod took its place. This was secured by a strong padlock and staple to the post, the key of which the janitor, one Pat Kelly, always carried in his pocket. This seemed to put an end to all fun with the bell. But after midnight on this occasion, after the lights were all out, and as one might have supposed all the students were sleeping the sleep of the just, the bell began to ring with noisy clangor. First Pat came over and examined the post and the bell rod. That was all right—locked fast. While this examination was going on, the bell was silent, but no sooner had Pat left the post than the clangor was renewed with more energy than before.

Pretty soon Prof. George P. Williams was seen coming through the wheat to the college building. (It should here be said that the campus was cultivated that year to a crop of wheat by the janitor, who had no small trouble in keeping the students from tramping down more or less in the immediate vicinity of the building. As Pat was a general favorite, however, each student assumed the role of guardian of Pat's wheat, as against everyone but himself, and—"get out of Pat's wheat"—became a byword.) Prof. Williams came leisurely through the wheat which was almost as high as his shoulders, in gown and slippers. Of course, his right to the path through the waving grain was respected, but if he stepped outside the beaten way in his investigations he was greeted with this discordant cry from a dozen unseen throats, "Get out of Pat's wheat!" The cry was rather faint, it is true, for Prof. Williams was a great favorite for every student, and not one would have shown him personally a shadow of disrespect. He came on, however, looked at the bell, which suddenly became silent, walked around the post and seemed to be puzzled.

About this time he was joined by two or three professors from the other side of the campus. The building was shrouded in darkness, not a glim, nor a head was seen. A faint moonlight cast a dim and and wierd light over the scene, and coming from the west, threw the eastern side of the building, where the investigation was going on, into deep shade. It was evident to the professors that a strong but invisible cord was fastened to the tongue of the bell. The problem was to find where that string led to.

The brief consultation of the professors seemed to result in the conclusion that the ringer was hidden somewhere in the wheat field. All this time the bell was jangling at in- Continued on second page.

Democratic State Ticket.

For Justice of the Supreme Court—JOHN W. CHAMPLIN.

For Regents—ARTHUR M. CLARK, CHARLES WILLIAMS.

Election Notice.

Whereas, A vacancy in the office of Alderman of the third ward in the city of Ann Arbor, exists on account of the resignation of Warren E. Walker, and such resignation having occurred within ninety days preceding the holding of an annual election, held on the 6th day of April next, therefore

Resolved, And it is hereby ordered that an election be held on the 6th day of April next, in the third ward of the city of Ann Arbor for the purpose of filling such vacancy in the office of Alderman of the aforesaid ward.

By order of the Common Council, JAS. R. BACH, City Clerk.

Democratic Ward Caucuses.

The Democratic ward caucuses will be held on Thursday evening, April 2nd, at 7:30, local time, for the purpose of nominating ward tickets and electing delegates to the city convention at the following places.

First ward—J. R. Bach's office. Second ward—M. Stuebner's store. Third ward—Basson Court house. Fourth ward—Engine House. Fifth ward—Engine house. Sixth ward—Engine house.

By order of the Ward Committees.

Democratic City Convention.

The Democrats of Ann Arbor city will meet in city convention in the court room on Friday evening, April 3rd, at 7:30 o'clock local time, for the purpose of nominating candidates for city offices. Each ward will be entitled to one delegate for every twenty-five votes cast for governor at the last election as follows:

First ward—15 delegates. Second ward—16 delegates. Third ward—15 delegates. Fourth ward—15 delegates. Fifth ward—8 delegates. Sixth ward—8 delegates.

By order of Committee, S. W. BEAKES, Chairman.

York Caucus.

The Democrats of York will meet in Caucus at Mooreville on Thursday, April 2nd, at 2 p. m., to nominate candidates for township offices.

By order of Com.

City Election.

Notice is hereby given that the annual charter election of the city of Ann Arbor will be held on Monday, the SIXTH DAY OF APRIL, 1891.

At which election the following city officers, viz: A Mayor, City Clerk, Assessor, and President of the Common Council, will be elected by qualified electors of the whole city, and a Supervisor, an Alderman and a Constable shall be elected in each ward.

Said election will be held at the following places:

1st ward, at the store, No. 1 S. Fourth ave. 2d ward, at the building 37 Ashley St. 3d ward, at the building, N. E. corner of N. Main and Catherine Streets. 4th ward, at the Engine House, Fourth ward. 5th ward, at the Engine House, Fifth ward. 6th ward, at the Engine House, Sixth ward.

JAMES R. BACH, City Clerk. DATED, Ann Arbor, March 20, 1891.

Pittsfield Caucus.

The Democrats of the township of Pittsfield will hold their caucus at the Town House, on Friday, April 3rd, 1891, at 2 o'clock p. m. A full attendance is requested.

F. E. MILLS, Committee.

AN ABLE AND UPRIGHT JUDGE.

We have realized, from the beginning of the canvass for the nomination of candidates for the office of Justice of the Supreme Court, that Judge Champlin, in the governing ideas of his career and in his action on the bench, is more nearly in accord with the interests of the common people, the workmen, whose cause the industrial party upholds, than any other nominee or proposed nominee for the position. Still, for some reason, or without reason, there was prejudice against him on the part of those whose interests he has always sustained.

It ought not to be an objection to him that he is a genuine democrat—for that identifies him with the cause of the common people; or that he is a good citizen and a good lawyer. As a man and a judge his record is all right. It is without a flaw.

To his credit we can say that he has always been a friend of labor. As far back as 1867, when there was no labor movement and to say aught in favor of workmen was uncommon, Mr. Champlin, then mayor of Grand Rapids, in a message to the common council of that city, recommended the adoption of the eight hour law. This was twenty-four years ago. Only two years before, in 1865, congress had passed a law for the importation of cheap labor from Europe, established a bureau of immigration, and had enacted that in case any individual or corporation should advance the cost of transporting laborers to this country the same should be a lien on their wages until paid. At that time the advocacy of an eight-hour law was received with reproach from the governing class in this country.

Judge Champlin ought to receive the vote of every workman in the state. The struggle for the eight-hour law is now in progress; but, long before there was such an element in this country as organized labor, and when the eight-hour idea was decidedly unpopular, he had the courage to openly recommend it.

No medicine has greater success in checking consumption, in its early stages, than Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. It stops coughing, soothes the throat and lungs, and induces much-needed repose. Hundreds have testified to the remarkable virtues of this preparation.

FOR SALE.—New Milch Cow, also young Pigs of C. M. Osgood's, 3 miles north of city.

FISH AT HOME.—Send for circular and price list of German Carp, etc. R. C. REEVE, Dexter, Mich.

in the Alger Diamond Match Case, which declared the illegality of that trust, and proclaimed the general principles of law and public policy which are inimical to these plundering aggregations of capital, and leave them no better ground than piracy to stand upon. So clearly does Judge Champlin's decision set forth the illegal character of these combinations that Senator John Sherman took it for his text, quoting nearly the whole of it in his speech against trusts, delivered during the first session of the last congress. It was during the debate on the anti-trust bill that Mr. Sherman said, in effect, that in all cases where a trust is formed the tariff should be abolished on all articles, covered by the trust, that are protected by the tariff.

Again, in the homestead fight in our upper peninsula, he took the side, in a decision by the court, of the settlers on public lands and against the claims of corporations to them, whether they were railroad or lumber companies, and it was on this decision that the act of congress of 1889, forfeiting unearned railroad lands and opening them to settlement, at the same time saving the rights of homesteaders, was based.

No judge of our Supreme Court, going back to 1857, when it was established in its present form, can show a worthier record. Throughout his career Judge Champlin has been an upright, honest, able, and fearless champion of the cause of the people. Leaving him off the bench would be their loss. In the true sense of the term, he has always been a consistent democrat, and has proven himself to be a sound lawyer and an impartial judge. The court does not enact law, but it can make law serve the ends of justice. Because this is Judge Champlin's manifest object he should be re-elected.—From Jackson Patriot, March 18, 1891.

Money For Everybody.

Mrs. Wells asks "Is it a fact that a person can make \$30 or \$40 a week in the plating business?" Yes, I make from \$5 to \$8 a day, plating and selling plated ware, the Lake Electric Co., Englewood, Ill. Will give you full instructions. In this business there is money for everybody. A Reader.

Alumni List.

About June first there is to appear "A General Catalogue of the University." This work is being edited by Prof. Demmon and Prof. Pettee, and will contain the names of all students who have attended the University from the beginning. In addition to the names a few important facts of interest are given, in each case as far as obtainable, such as degrees taken here or elsewhere, high official positions held, present address and occupation. A special effort has been made to record date and place of death of those deceased. The work will comprise about 500 octavo pages, double columns, and will embrace an immense amount of information which will be of interest and value both to students and alumni. It is being printed at the celebrated Riverside Press at Cambridge, Mass.—U. of M. Daily.

It has been conjectured that the secret of antediluvian longevity was some method of keeping the blood pure, warm, and vigorous. Moderns accomplish the same purpose by using Ayer's Sarsaparilla—the best blood medicine ever brought to light.

The Amendments to the City Charter.

The amendments to the city charter passed the senate and were signed by the governor last week. As they were given immediate effect they are now in force in this city and the city is 400 acres larger than it was a week ago. The extension on the west was limited to the eighty acres lying between Liberty street and Miller avenue extending out West Huron street as far as the forks of the Dexter road. Evart H. Scott is now a citizen of Ann Arbor and C. L. Tuomey has an opportunity of building a city residence as he has three or four acres inside the city limits. The Hamilton, Rose and Sheehan addition is a part of the city.

The amendment relating to salaries was withdrawn and the mayor will still get a gold dollar and the alderman the glittering sum of nil.

The voters in the new territory vote in this city this spring and should register to-day.

No medicine has greater success in checking consumption, in its early stages, than Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. It stops coughing, soothes the throat and lungs, and induces much-needed repose. Hundreds have testified to the remarkable virtues of this preparation.

FOR SALE.—New Milch Cow, also young Pigs of C. M. Osgood's, 3 miles north of city.

FISH AT HOME.—Send for circular and price list of German Carp, etc. R. C. REEVE, Dexter, Mich.

UNIVERSITY PRANKS.

Concluded.

Some noise in the growing wheat, 10 or 15 rods away, seemed to confirm this theory, for one of the trio started that way to investigate. No sooner had he stepped into the waving grain than a hoarse, imperative clamor arose, "Get out of Pat's wheat! Get out of Pat's wheat!" Staggered at first at the horrid din the professor went on, and was soon rewarded for his perseverance, for some one, or something, started up a little distance away on the run and the bell stopped ringing. This seemed to assure the professor that he was on the right track and he, too, started on the run to overtake the fugitive. The clamor to "get out of Pat's wheat" became louder than ever, and to cap the climax, at that moment the diabolical bell began ringing louder than ever. This was sufficient evidence that the cause lay not in that direction, and the professor came back tired and crestfallen, greeted at every step with the yell, "get out of Pat's wheat."

The bell continued to ring. Another brief consultation was held, and the two professors who had not joined in the race came into the building and began a systematic investigation of every room on the east side of the building. Everywhere they found the students abed and snoring and apparently fast asleep. Some times as they went into a room the bell would cease its clangor and they would be almost certain that they had struck the right place, but before they had got out of the room the ringing would begin again. Thus 12 rooms, three on each floor, were carefully investigated without result.

The weary professors finally gave it up, and as they emerged from the north hall, baffled and disgusted, the bell was ringing its loudest as a parting salute. All at once, however, it became silent. All was dark, still and lonely. The moon had gone down, and it was just at that darkest hour before dawn, when the baffled faculty, after a brief consultation, departed for their respective couches.

Prof. Williams, after taking a few steps in the grain, was noticed to stoop down and pick up something that seemed to cross his path. It proved to be a portion of the innocent cause of all the commotion. It was a small cord, which only led to the bell post and not to the operator. He cut it off as high as he could reach, and put it in his pocket. The cord had broken and fallen across the path, but the other part of it had evidently been taken good care of. That morning the bell did not ring for prayers or for recitation, a very ominous token. About 10 o'clock all were summoned to the chapel, where the entire faculty were seated in very solemn conclave. The portion of the cord secured by the professor lay on the desk before them, and the investigation began. After a solemn address on the heinousness of the offense committed against the peace and dignity of the University, and the statement of the law in reference to participes criminis which every one would be considered, who knew and failed to divulge, all were dismissed to their rooms with instructions to hold themselves in readiness to obey the summons at once when called for. The investigation that followed and was continued for several days, elicited nothing to fasten the fun on the guilty party. He is known only to the then students of the University.

ANN ARBOR MARKET REPORT

PRICES PAID BY MERCHANTS.

Table with market prices for various goods like Apples, Beef, Butter, Beans, etc. in Ann Arbor, March 31, 1891.

PERSONAL.

Miss Emma Stroh is attending the Normal.

Charles Walker, of Manchester, has returned from Germany.

Mrs. J. Q. A. Sessions is visiting her son in Columbus, Ohio.

Mrs. Barbara Meyer, of Detroit, is visiting her sister, Mrs. J. J. Fischer, of North Main street.

Mr. and Mrs. B. S. Boutwell will return to this city from Seattle, Washington in about a fortnight.

George P. Jenkins, of Jackson, paid a flying visit to his father and brother, Saturday evening.

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.

RINSEY & SEABOLT'S

BAKERY, GROCERY

FLOUR AND FEED STORE.

We keep constantly on hand BREAD, CRACKERS, CAKES, &c.

For Wholesale or Retail Trade.

We shall also keep a supply of OSBORNE'S

GOLD DUST FLOUR.

J. M. Swift & Co.'s Best White Wheat Flour, Rye Flour, Buckwheat Flour, Corn Meal, Feed, &c., &c., &c.

At Wholesale and Retail. A general stock of GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

constantly on hand, which will be sold on as reasonable terms as at any other house in the city.

Cash paid for Butter, Eggs, and Country Produce generally.

Goods Delivered to any part of the city with extra charge. Rinsey & Seabolt.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.

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.

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OUR NEW 85 Solid Gold Watch FREE. Worth \$100.00. Best watch in the world. Perfect timekeeper. Warranted heavy, gold lined, hunting case.

Both ladies and gent's sizes, with works and cases of equal value. ONE PRESENT to 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 \$20 to \$40 per week and upwards. Address, Binson & Co., Box 512, Portland, Maine.

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FREDERICK KRAUSE, AUCTIONEER.

Will attend to all sales on short notice at reasonable charges. For further particulars call at the ARGUS office.

10c EACH OR 3 FOR 25c

is the price we will sell the popular shape, roll turn down Linen Collar for, on

Friday and Saturday Only!

These goods are retailed at 20c by all dealers.

15c per pair or 2 pair for 25c

will be our price on

Friday and Saturday Only

For Linen Cuffs, square or round corners, all sizes 10, 10½, 11, and 11½. The regular price on these cuffs are 25c per pair.

We have plenty of the above goods to supply the trade for the two days. Do not come in next week and expect to get them, because the above prices are for those days only.

Easter Novelties in Neckwear-

As usual we have THE line, THE correct shapes, THE latest colors, THE lowest prices, and in fact THE line you will want. Do not fail to see them, they are beauties.

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SEED BARLEY We offer best Barley Seed at reasonable prices in any quantity.

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MICHIGAN CENTRAL

"The Niagara Falls Route."

TIME TABLE (REVISED) NOV. 30, 1890. CENTRAL STANDARD TIME.

EASTWARD.

Table with columns for Stations, Mail, Day, Nth, N.Y., N.P., Ad., and Exp. for Eastward routes.

Table with columns for Stations, Mail, Day, Nth, N.Y., N.P., Ad., and Exp. for Westward routes.

WESTWARD.

Table with columns for Stations, Mail, Day, Nth, N.Y., N.P., Ad., and Exp. for Westward routes.

*Daily. *Sunday excepted.

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

Toledo, Ann Arbor and North Michigan Railway.

Time Table going into effect, Monday, Feb., 29.

GOING NORTH. Manistee Express and Mail..... 7:40 a. m. Mt. Pleasant Passenger..... 5:07 p. m.

GOING SOUTH. Mt. Pleasant Express..... 11:35 a. m. Manistee Mail..... 9:36 a. m.

W. H. BENNETT, R. S. GREENWOOD, Gen. Pass. Agent, Local Agent.

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BEST SIX CORD

Machine or Hand Use

FOR SALE BY Mack and Schmid CITY AND COUNTY.

H. M. Taber is in North Dakota. Thirteen Manchester firemen wear uniforms. The Castalian is expected to be on sale to-day.

We want a correspondent at Whitmore Lake. One Chelsea merchant has a ton of peanuts in stock.

George Coe has purchased the Henry Kelsey farm in York for \$50 an acre.

John Miller died in Freedom, March 22, of rheumatism, aged forty-five years.

The democrats of Ypsilanti city nominate their ticket Thursday evening.

Twenty-eight children formed the last confirmation class in Bethel church in Freedom.

Adrian's city expenses last year were \$47,180, besides \$30,900 paid for short time loans.

The German Workingmen's society in Manchester gave their annual ball last evening.

Rev. Mr. Potter, the Saline M. E. pastor, was given a \$125 donation last Wednesday evening.

Over \$800 has already been subscribed towards the proposed \$25,000 M. E. church in Ypsilanti.

The Students' Lecture Association has contributed \$400 toward the completion of Newberry Hall.

Miss Francis Herbert, of this city, recently of Ionia, was married last Thursday, at Ionia, to Arthur Barnes.

The funeral services of John Freeman, Jr., were held in St. Andrew's church at nine o'clock Sunday morning.

Mrs. Philip Bach will give a social to the young people of the Presbyterian church at eight o'clock next evening.

Eugene Mann's name is mentioned in connection with the mayoralty nomination. He has good running qualities.

The city expenses of Jackson for the year were \$166,624.29, about four times as large as Ann Arbor's expenses.

Frank Joslyn, of Ypsilanti, has decided to remove to Muskegon, where he will open a law and real estate office.

The Saline sheep breeders' association holds its annual sheep shearing festival, April 7, if it is election day.

Ann Arbor township's board of registration will meet at N. B. Covert's shop, on Saturday, to register new voters.

Julius Weinberg will have to deliver 2,250 wagon loads of stone to the University hospital before his contract is finished.

The fire alarm Sunday night was caused by the burning of the chimney in Jerry Collins' house on North Main street.

Don't fail to register to-day, if your name was not on the list last fall. The voters in the new addition to the city must all register.

The democratic caucus in Freedom will be held on Thursday. There is no need of holding a republican caucus in that town.

The gymnasium fund has been increased two hundred and fifty dollars, through the liberality of Mr. Hiram Walker, of Detroit.

The Chelsea school board will put in the Smead system of heating and ventilating in the new school building at an expense of \$1,362.

The probate court, yesterday, made an assignment of the estate of Mrs. Emma M. Leisemer to Louis Leisemer and his daughter, Lulu.

John Eagan, of Elizabeth street, died of heart disease, Saturday, aged 72 years. The funeral was held in St. Thomas church yesterday.

John Jacob Schaeffer, of West Huron street, died Friday evening, aged ninety-three years. The funeral services were held yesterday afternoon.

Samuel McLaren and Miss Mary Kittridge were married Tuesday evening, at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Hiram Kittridge, by Rev. Mr. Carman.

Adrian has a lock-up into which she puts her tramps o' nights. The Press says if only nine tramps were to spend the night there, they would feel so lonesome they could hear the clock tick.

Mrs. Elmer W. Bowen, of Ypsilanti, was willed the estate of her brother, Major Davies, who has just died in Adrian, subject to the maintenance of a sister. The estate is thought to be worth \$15,000.

Mrs. Edgar A. Cooley, nee Fitzhugh, died in Bay City, of pneumonia, Saturday morning, after a ten day's illness. Mr. Cooley is a son of Judge Cooley and they had been married but a few months.

The Easter services at St. Andrew's church, were unusually well attended. Hundreds of people were unable to get in the church at the morning service and the full choral service in the afternoon was well attended.

The Saline Observer says that "la grippe seems disposed to make another tour of the country." "Seems disposed" is good when every fourth person has it. Probably the epidemic will be over by the time the Observer discovers it has arrived.

Mike O'Hara says the finest bunch of fat sheep ever marketed here, was 127 head he a few days since bought of John Schleh, which average 123 pounds. The price paid was five and one-half cents, thus making the "bunch" bring Mr. S. the snug sum of \$859. Who says sheep don't pay?—Saline Observer.

The following are the successful competitors for the Palladium prizes: First prize poem, I. K. Friedman; second prize poem, J. R. Angell; first prize song, F. N. Scott; second prize song, J. R. Angell. The prizes were awarded by Professors Stanley, Walter and Kelsey.

Alderman Warren E. Walker resigned his position as alderman of the third ward, yesterday, to accept the appointment of adjutant in the soldiers home in Grand Rapids. A special council meeting last evening ordered an election to fill the vacancy. The third ward thus elects two aldermen this spring.

There is considerable interest manifested in the coming engagement of the Cornell glee and banjo clubs at the opera house Thursday night. Everyone knows how well the Cornell boys play foot ball, base ball, and now we shall see how they play banjos. The advance sale already points to a successful engagement.

The Ann Arbor and Ypsilanti street railroad intend spending considerable money in ballasting and fixing up their line between this city and Ypsilanti this spring. The Ann Arbor street railroad will build its extension this spring, and a gentleman interested in both roads says that employment will be given to a large force of men, from 150 to 200.

Charles W. Hollis, a medical student from Manchester, died on Tuesday of last week, of congestion of the brain. He graduated from the pharmacy department, last year, and entered the medical department in October. He was taken sick while in attendance here and returned to Manchester, March 13.

Very little is stirring in city politics. The offices as a general rule are seeking the men. A number of democrats are endeavoring to impress, Prof. M. E. Cooley into accepting the nomination for mayor, which in his case, at least, would be equivalent to election. Among the republicans mentioned are G. F. Allmendinger, E. F. Mills, R. Spokes and R. Kempf.

Ypsilanti offers \$10,000 as an enterprise boom. When the enterprise has been captured, it should be placed under \$10,000 bonds to not get up and move out in the night. A bought industry is a thing to be watched.—Adrian Press. Adrian speaks from experience. If we mistake not one of her boughten industries deserted her, leaving large bills due the merchants and a large number of vacant houses.

The prohibitionists held a city conference in Shoemaker's store last Friday and after discussing putting a city ticket in the field adjourned until next Thursday evening at half past seven o'clock in A. Wilsby's store, when, as a leading prohibitionist expressed it, a prohibition ticket will be placed in the field to keep up the organization.

A class of sixty-seven was confirmed by Bishop Davies in St. Andrew's church, Saturday evening. Twenty-three of them were heads of families. This is the largest class that has ever been confirmed in the history of the church. One hundred and two persons have been added to the church since Rev. Mr. Tatlock began his ministrations here.

The democrats of Northfield have nominated and should elect the following ticket: Supervisor, Philip Duffy; clerk, George Gerlach; treasurer, John W. Coyle; highway commissioner, John W. Zeeb; justice of the peace, Thomas G. Wallace, board of review, Henry Jung; school inspector, James O'Brien; drain commissioner, Peter Galligen; constables, James Maroney, John R. King, Thomas Rauschenberger, John Lawton. The town committee is George Kempf, John Gerlach and John Shannahan.

The democrats of Ann Arbor township have nominated the following ticket which they will elect next week: Supervisor, T. G. Burlingame; clerk, Carl Widemann; treasurer, Charles Braun; highway commissioner, John Smith; school inspector, Walter S. Bilbie; justice, William Kirn; board of review, John O'Hara; drain commissioner, J. Fred Stabler; constables, Jacob Hagan, Adam Schlecht, John Steffe, F. J. Parker. The town committee for next year is J. J. Parrshall, H. B. Feldkamp and Henry Braun.

We're not waiting for bats and moles but for men and women who have eyes and use them, who have brains and reason! There's a new world for them—suffering and sickly as they are—a new world created from the brain of a skillful physician—a discovery—the "Golden Medical Discovery."

Years ago Dr. Pierce found out that the secret of all scrofula, bronchial, throat and lung trouble lay—in the beginning at least—in impure blood and the weak tone of the system; that the way to cure these effects was to remove the cause, that human nature being the same, the same results might be looked for in nearly all cases. So confident was he that the exceptions were uncommon that he took the risk of giving the medicine to those it didn't benefit for nothing, and the results proved that he was right.

And "Golden Medical Discovery" is the remedy for the million! The only guaranteed Liver, Blood and Lung remedy. Your money back if it doesn't help you.

Good News!

No one, who is willing to adopt the right course, need be long afflicted with boils, carbuncles, pimples, or other cutaneous eruptions. These are the results of Nature's efforts to expel poisonous and effete matter from the blood, and show plainly that the system is ridding itself through the skin of impurities which it was the legitimate work of the liver and kidneys to remove. To restore these organs to their proper functions, Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the medicine required. That no other blood-purifier can compare with it, thousands testify who have gained

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, Tamalipas, 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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PREPARED BY DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass. Sold by Druggists. \$1, six \$5. Worth \$5 a bottle.

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At 40c and 50c.

FRENCH CANDIES!

MADE EVERY DAY.

28 South Main Street.

-Cornell, I Yell, Yell, Yell, Cornell!

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Thursday Eve., April 2nd.

Cornell University

Glee, Banjo, and Mandolin Clubs.

EASTER TOUR, SEASON '90-'91

Largest Glee Club en tour.

28 - MUSICIANS - 28

NEW SONGS AND MUSIC. DON'T FAIL TO HEAR THEM.

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SAMPLES SENT FREE of spring patterns with borders and collages to match. One half million rolls offered at wholesale prices. White blanks 6c to 8c. Colored 10c to 15c. 1 will send you the most popular colorings, and guarantee to save you money. ALFRED PEATS, Wall Paper Manufacturer, 147-149 W. Madison-st. Chicago.

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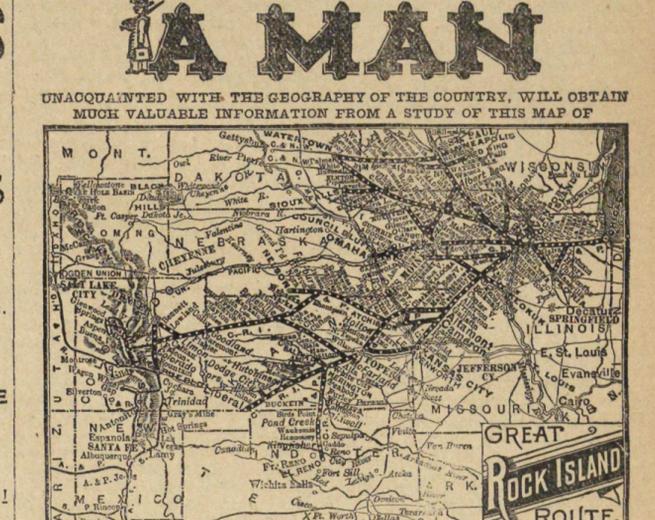
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We are also agents for Chas. Pillsburys & Co. Best Patent Flour. We guarantee Pillsbury's Best to be the choicest flour made in the United States, taking all its qualities into account. It will yield from 40 to 60 pounds more bread to the barrel than flour made from winter wheat. It requires more moisture in mixing and the bread will keep sweet and moist for several days. ASK YOUR GROCERS FOR IT.

We have always adhered to a high standard for our product. We say to you frankly at the outset that we do not attempt to follow competition prices to the point where quality must be sacrificed. We are anxious that our goods shall have the reputation of being good rather than cheap. Our aim is to serve our customers so well that we shall gain their entire confidence and permanently retain their trade.

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Prepared Especially for Invalids. Pure Plymouth Rock Eggs. E. BAUR, West Huron St.

FIRE PROOF SAFES OF ALL SIZES.

AGENTS WANTED. J. W. Buell, of Union City, Mich., will sell you a Fire Proof safe, any size, for much less money than you can buy one at the factory. Farmers and their sons are making big money handling them. Write him.

The Gymnasium Fund.

A few subscriptions are coming in daily to the Gym fund. It is gradually nearing the \$20,000 mark. Yesterday while James VanInwagen was coming from Detroit he entered into conversation with a gentleman on the train regarding the Gym fund. When informed how much was needed to raise the \$20,000, he promptly wrote out a subscription of \$500. The gentleman was Geo. H. Hammond, Jr., of Detroit.

To-morrow evening the Chicago alumni hold their banquet, and it is expected that they will make a good contribution to the fund. From the Grand Rapids and Kansas City alumni some cheering news will no doubt be heard within the next two weeks.—U. of M. Daily.

In Memoriam.

The following resolutions were adopted by the medical class of '92 at its last meeting:

WHEREAS, God in his divine providence has seen fit to remove from our midst an esteemed and honored classmate, Chas. W. Hollis, and

WHEREAS, By his death, in the midst of a promising career, we in common with the Medical Department of the University of Michigan and his many friends, have sustained a deep loss, Therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the medical class of '92, mourning the loss of its member, extend to the bereaved family their deep and heartfelt sympathy, trusting that the tender compassion of a merciful Father will console them in this hour of sorrow, and be it further

RESOLVED, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family and also that copies be forwarded to the college and home publications.

COMMITTEE.

Glee Club Concert at Detroit.

The concert by the Glee Club at the Lyceum in Detroit, Saturday night was very successful. The audience was large and very enthusiastic. After the concert the Boylston Club entertained the boys at the Detroit Club house. Here is what the Free Press says:

The concert given at the Lyceum last night by the U. of M. Glee and Banjo Clubs was a truly delightful affair. The vocalists looked learned and dignified in their caps and gowns, while the members of the Banjo Club appeared in the customary full dress suit. The audience was a large and fashionable one and the programme nicely balanced and made up of pleasing selections. The numbers given by Mr. Walter and club, Mr. Alexander and club and Mr. Peters and club were encored, as were nearly all the numbers on the programme. The hat drill seemed as popular as ever, and the concert as a whole left the audience in a better frame of mind than many a professional company of singers has. The U. of M. Glee and Banjo Clubs, taken together, is an organization which gives excellent satisfaction.

When a Gentleman Seems Homeless.

Do you know when an elegant, polished gentleman seems like a tramp? It is when he allows the impression to go out that he has no place he can call home, or belonging to himself individually, by using club stationery for all of his correspondence. Something about it there is that smacks of snobbishness, poverty or secrecy more than of the dignity belonging to an exclusive or popular club. For a general address in the revolving of city life one's club is decidedly convenient, and there are certain notes and letters that have the correct air when topped by the club name, monogram or coat of arms, but when a man confines himself to the club stationery for his business letters, his formal and informal notes and all social letters it calls up that class of men who board at inferior hotels and slip around to well known high priced ones and help themselves to the paper that is left in the reading and writing rooms for the use of the guests.—Chicago Herald.

Lamp Shades.

Many of those gorgeous lamp shades that bewilder the eye from half a dozen show windows on Fifth avenue are made at home by women who have seen the proverbial "better days." The work requires nicety of taste and skill in needlework. Designs and materials are furnished sometimes by the shopkeeper, sometimes by the women that do the work. The largest shades are made over parasol frames. The materials entering into the work are silk, satin, lace and artificial flowers. Prices of the more elaborate shades vary from \$16 to \$50, so that the cost of a handsome lamp fully equipped may run up to \$500. In some cases milliners also make lamp shades, and the fact that they are able to utilize remnants of silks and of other materials gives them a peculiar advantage in this business.—New York Sun.

But They Didn't.

John Hays, a Nebraska youth, received 460 letters from his girl, and she received 470 from him. Each one wrote on every letter, "Burn this after reading," but both took great care not to do anything of the sort. "If you want a woman to save your love letters just let her think you want them burned.—Detroit Free Press.

Putting Him to the Test.

Farmer Peastraw—Well, son, what did you learn at college?
Son—I learned to fence, for one thing.
Farmer Peastraw—That's good; I'll get some nails to-morrow, and we'll have a bout.—Munsey's Weekly.

SERMON ON MUD.

Why Good Roads Would Make Life in the Country Much Pleasanter.

In a long prayer at a Wednesday evening meeting a lady addressed the Almighty, offering, as we are prone to do, various criticisms. Among the counts in her indictment was one upon which she arraigned Providence with great severity. It was that he saw fit to inflict upon the community so much mud. Her words ran something like this: "No matter how much I may clean, my house is continually tracked with mud; my porches are kept in a filthy condition; my carpets are filled with dust that spoils them and I can't keep my house neat. It's nothing but mud, mud, mud!" When she had finished several other of the good ladies present gave voice to fervent "Amen's!" But before the meeting was dismissed the pastor rose and remarked: "I cannot close this meeting without saying that God is not responsible for the mud. If there were no men there would be no mud, and there need be none even now that there are men. In Portland, Ore., where it rains six months in the year, there is no mud, for the simple reason that the men who live there know enough to use the intelligence God has given them in building good roads."

That pastor was right. It is man and not God that makes the mud. The sooner the women whose houses are kept in a filthy condition and whose backs always ache from constant but futile efforts to keep those houses tidy, realize this fact the sooner will the remedy be applied. If the wives, instead of asking the Lord at the Wednesday night prayer meetings to dry up the mud, would hold a little meeting in the family sitting room every night, and preach a short sermon to their husbands on the necessities of road improvement and the evils of mud, results would soon begin to appear. The Lord helps those who help themselves!

Mud "grinded in" the carpets does more to wear those carpets out than the pattering of a dozen generations of tiny feet. And it wears out the patience and health of the housewife quicker than it does the carpets. She may sweep and brush and scrub until she sweeps holes in the carpets, scrubs the paint off the floors, and alas! sweeps and brushes and scrubs the bloom off her cheeks, the brightness out of her eyes and the happiness out of her heart, but she will never get that mud out of the carpet until she puts a shovel into her husband's hands and makes him go and use it on the roads, and by intelligent work strike at the root of the evil by making them so hard and smooth that they won't generate the mud in the first place.

Nor is the house the only place where mud engulfs the happiness of the farmer's wife. She is as much interested in its abolishment from the roads as she is in its exile from the parlor, and would be, even if the two were not connected by an endless chain of footsteps. "For four months in the year a woman living in the country might as well be locked in a prison with her family, so far as seeing new faces or having any social intercourse is concerned," said one. And it is true. Who is the jailer? Mud. What woman, after a trying day's work at the countless things which keep the country housewife busy, would not be glad for an opportunity to drive to a neighbor's or to an entertainment in the nearest village. It would certainly be a welcome relaxation and a beneficial variation of the grinding monotony of life in a farm house kitchen. But what woman would not rather do without the relaxation and allow the monotony to go unbroken than to feel that when she asked her husband to gratify her wish she was asking him to undertake a really formidable task.

To "harness up" and drive for a mile or two on a pleasant spring evening over clean, hard roads would be a pleasure to both husband and wife. But when the roads are so muddy that the jaded horses can barely pull the wagon along; when with every step the horses take their hoofs go splash into a river of mud and send blotches of it flying over everything in the vicinity, including the people they are drawing with so much difficulty, and when a drive of a few miles means an hour or two on the road instead of a few minutes, then the experience is robbed of its pleasure. The chances are that by the time the farmer and his wife have arrived at their destination they will be exasperated with the roads, with themselves and with life. The conversation with host and hostess will be half hearted. When the time comes to return home, and the farmer thinks of the half hour or hour he will have to spend rubbing the dirt off his horses before he can go to bed, and the wife, more tired than cheered by the visit, thinks of her life in a sea of mud, it is more than probable that they who really love and honor each other will not try very hard to keep back the ill-natured words suggested by their general depression. Mud is a great promoter of family jars.

But if instead of quarreling with each other because the roads were muddy, the farmer and his wife would logically look into the situation, they would soon see the real state of affairs. They would see that if the money and labor expended on the roads to make them muddy were intelligently applied, with the object in view of making them dry, the object could be very easily accomplished and the quarrels avoided. And they would see that not only would the quarrels be avoided, but that the farmer would be able to haul more produce to market with fewer horses and less wear and tear on wagons and harness; that the farm could be better worked with fewer men, and that it would therefore increase rapidly in value; that social evening calls and trips to the nearby village or city would be easy and pleasurable, instead of hard and tiresome. In short, they would see that good roads would change the whole complexion of life in the rural districts, and change it decidedly and undoubtedly for the better.

And they would see, moreover, that the Portland preacher was right when he said that the Lord is not responsible for the mud! EDWARD MARSHALL.

ABOUT CUTTING HAIR.

What Say the Barbers Who Talk of the Care of the Hair on Men's Heads.

"You'd better have your hair trimmed, sir."

So said the barber in the shop at Church and Cortlandt streets.

"Why?" he was asked. "I had it cut only a week ago."

"Yes, but I see it is very thin on top," said the barber, "and I think that it should be cut very frequently in order to save it."

On the next afternoon the barber in the Park Avenue hotel was making his last excursion with a razor over the same man's face.

"You are getting bald," said he. "Now, what a gigantic mystery it is—this subject of the hair. I am bald; you are getting bald. Neither of us would try to save a thousand dollars if that would have kept us a full head of hair, but neither money nor skill nor wisdom will save any man a single hair of his head. For my part, the only knowledge I have, after being in the barber business twenty years, is purely negative. I think that if you don't have your hair cut it will not fall out."

"What? Never have it cut?"

"Stop a minute. Did you ever see a bald headed woman? You never did. Well, such a thing as a bald headed woman exists, but they are very rare. Now, why are women practically never bald, and why are men growing bald in greater numbers every year? You naturally reply—or you would if you had thought about it as much as I—that the reason lies in the hats women wear. Their hats amount to nothing. The average bonnet does not weigh two ounces. Their hats are open, and there is more or less ventilation under and through them, whereas men's hats are heavy boxes that inclose and weigh down and stifle the hair."

"I never thought of that."

"Well, that amounts to nothing," said the barber. "It sounds important, but whatever we say in favor of women's hats is offset by the fact that they wear them twice as many hours at a time as men wear theirs. Women often put a hat on in the morning and don't remove it till dinner; they wear their bonnets in church, at the theatre, during their calls, everywhere and all the time. The important difference between the sexes is, after all, that boys and men have their hair cut and girls and women don't. A little girl's hair is nursed after she passes early childhood."

"Some fathers who are obliged to keep their families in the hot city insist that their babies' hair shall be cut, and the mothers yield in the cases of the girls with great reluctance, but after the little girls are 4 or 5 years old the women fight to have their hair uncut thenceforward, and such is the rule with most girls. After thinking it all over for twenty years I am of the opinion that haircutting produces baldness."

"See, continued the barber, "what wonderful heads of hair the Indians have. How thick it is. How splendid are the braids they wear down their backs. It is so with all savages—all have plenty of hair, and none ever cut it. The white men who live in wild countries or on our border exemplify the same thing. They wear their hair down on their shoulders, and it is thick and luxuriant, but it has not been cut in all the time they have lived the life of the rude people around them. My calm decision is that if you want to escape baldness you must keep the scissors away from your head. No medicine will remedy baldness. To find a physic that will do so is the surest road to a giant fortune, and men have been experimenting for more than a century without finding a remedy."—New York Sun.

Easily Satisfied.

"Sir," said a lean and hungry looking person who had by some means passed all the obstacles to admission to the office of the manager of one of the great press associations, "I wish to present you with a confidence."

The manager looked at him curiously.

"I have the most gigantic scheme," went on the visitor, "that you—"

"Never mind," said the manager, "don't bother me."

"But, sir," persisted the stranger, "you mistake me seriously. This is something that will make your fortune and mine."

"I am already rich beyond the dream of avarice," replied the manager, thinking of his debts.

"H-m!" sighed the visitor. He brightened up presently and said, "Well, then, may I be permitted to make a suggestion?"

"Yes," said the manager.

"I would suggest," said the old tramp, "that you lend me ten cents," and the manager did.—New York Times.

Virgil and the "Æneid."

A correspondent asks, Is the story that Virgil on his deathbed attempted to burn the "Æneid" a myth, or is it a fact?

The story has been regarded as truth. The "Æneid" was not his favorite poem, although it is the one which constitutes his claim to the remembrance of posterity. He liked the "Georgica" best. It is said that the "Æneid" cost him eleven years of labor, and that he intended to devote three years more to polishing it and bringing it nearer to his ideal of what an epic poem ought to be. Before he could give much time to the latter task, however, he died, and in his last moments he tried to secure the book and destroy it. It was kept out of his reach, though, and subsequently given to the world as it was originally written.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Give 'Em the Road.

An English naturalist who has been out to see the whale in his native pastures estimates that a full grown whale, driving ahead at full speed, could break down any breakwater ever built, and that the sweep of his lower jaw is equal to the force of a thirty horse power engine working at full speed. If you meet a whale while out in your canoe give him the road.—Detroit Free Press.

REAL ESTATE

TO INVESTORS AND HOMESEEKERS.

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.