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RUBBER TIPPED VACUUM

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PREMIUM

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

REVOLVER AND TARGET.

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REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

THE ANN ARBOR SAVINGS BANK.

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

RESOURCES.	LIABILITIES.
Loans and Discounts, \$375,536 49	Capital stock paid in, \$ 50,000 00
Stocks, Bonds, Mortgages, etc., 259,718 15	Surplus fund, 100,000 00
Overdrafts, 2,510 51	Undivided profits, 31,675 79
Due from banks in reserve cities, 75,253 59	Dividends unpaid, 385 00
Due from other banks and bankers, 7,017 20	Commercial deposits, 152,237 07
Due from Treasurer School District, 12,151 25	Savings deposits, 416,843 47
No. 1. A. A., 1,930 85	Due to banks and bankers, 338 92
Furniture and Fixtures, 2,932 53	Certificates of deposit, 26,390 35
Current expenses and taxes paid, 862 05	
Checks and cash items, 60 00	
Nickels and pennies, 15,000 00	
Gold, 2,005 00	
Silver, 23,002 00	
U. S. and National Bank Notes, 877,870 62	
	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.

SPRING ANNOUNCEMENT.

TO THE PUBLIC:

We would respectfully call the attention of our friends and patrons, to the fact that we are prepared to show them a larger and better selected stock of spring and summer goods, in the way of fine ready made clothing, hats, caps and gents' furnishings than at any time during the past five years.

In our fine clothing, we claim to excel many exclusive merchant tailors. Our leading hat is the GUYER Self-Conforming.

We ask special examination of our children's department. Those interested in this line will do us a favor to call and look this stock over. It will be a pleasure to show the goods whether you wish to buy or not. Our overall and cheap pant department is chock-full of bargains. See our line of neckwear, prices from 25c to \$1.00. In spring overcoats we surpass all competitors, prices ranging from \$5.00 to \$30.00. Take a look at them; no trouble to have you examine these fine garments.

There has never been a season that we have marked goods at a closer price than this. We realize full well that the state of the times demands low prices, and we have marked our goods accordingly. The farmer especially is obliged to take a low price for his products and we propose to meet him half way. Our prices are lower than any house in the state of Michigan. Call and convince yourselves of the truth of our statements. Respectfully,

27 AND 29 MAIN ST. THE J. T. JACOBS & CO.

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 outfitting 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

MILLINERY.
I should like to announce to the ladies of Ann Arbor and vicinity, that I have for the season now at hand the largest stock and best assortment of hats in the latest New York styles in Felt, Plush, Velvet and Beaver of all shades Also Silk, Plush, Velvet and Woolen Bonnets for Children and Ladies—Tips, Birds, Wings in fact the most complete and finest line of Millinery in the city, and at the lowest prices. Soliciting your patronage. Respectfully,
MRS. ANTON OTTO,
No. 19 4th St.

THE GAVEL FELL,

And President Cooley Called the New Council to Order.

MOTOR LINE TO SOUTH LYON PROJECTED.

State Military Encampment at Whitmore Lake—Deaths of Rev. Mr. Klingmann and Congressman Ford—Regents Proceedings etc.

Marriage Licenses.
Charles L. Hoffman, Ypsilanti 26
Edith Beaman, Ypsilanti 25
Charles Hashley, Sharon 24
Adele Rothfuss, Sharon 21
Delnor Phelps, Ypsilanti 31
Mary Jackson, Ypsilanti 32
Fred Stollsteimer, Scio 30
Mary Koebler, Scio..... 30

Why the Sidewalks were Crowded.
Last Saturday afternoon and evening a large number of people were attracted to the window of Mack & Schmid's store, to watch the "Shuah Cullah" colored man displaying the wonderful washing, fading and crocking cure for black hosiery, which, after all, consisted in exhibiting to the purchasers the celebrated "Onyx" fast black hosiery. The colored man and the display of black hosiery kept the sidewalk crowded. It was an excellent, novel idea of advertising.

Military Encampment at Whitmore Lake.
The State Military Board on Saturday evening selected Whitmore Lake as the place for holding the annual state encampment this year. The site of the encampment is on the farm of Frank Barker, on the Hamburg road on the west side of the lake. The contest for the encampment was quite warm and largely lay between Whitmore Lake, Brighton and Battle Creek. The Detroit Tribune charges that Governor Winans urged Whitmore Lake and bitterly attacks him for doing so. This should make the governor friends in that quarter.

A New Motor Line Projected.
A project is on foot which bids fair to be carried through, to run a motor line similar to the line now running between Ypsilanti and Ann Arbor from South Lyon to this city. The project is to utilize the old road bed of the South Lyon branch and to make a contract with the Toledo, Ann Arbor and North Michigan road to run in on their track from Leland to this city. It is understood that a South Lyon capitalist is back of the project and has already made advances to the Toledo road. This would open up communications between this city, South Lyon and Salem and would undoubtedly draw some trade here which, owing to the difficult connections, has been going to Detroit.

Death of Rev. Mr. Klingmann.
Rev. Stephen Klingmann, pastor of the Lutheran church in Scio, died Friday of inflammation of the lungs. He was a man of more than ordinary ability and was widely known in church circles. He was born in Baden, Germany, September 3, 1833, graduated from the Mission Institute in Basle, Switzerland, in 1860, and shortly afterwards came to this country. For five years he was pastor of a church in Adrian, for two years in Monroe, since which time he has been in Scio. For several years he was the president of the Michigan Lutheran Synod. His wife and six children survive him. The funeral services are held at ten o'clock this morning in the Scio church. He was greatly beloved by his parishioners and greatly respected by his co-workers.

Death of Congressman Ford.
Congressman M. H. Ford, of Grand Rapids, died at two o'clock yesterday afternoon from apoplexy. He was stricken in bed Sunday night and was found unconscious yesterday morning. He died at two o'clock yesterday afternoon. Congressman Ford was a Washtenaw county boy, born in Saline, June 30, 1849. He lived in Saline

until ten years of age, when his parents removed to Lansing. In 1864, at the age of fourteen, he enlisted in the U. S. Navy. In 1867 he entered the naval academy at Annapolis. He was a stenographer, and one of the best in Michigan. He served one term in Congress, 1886 to 1888, and came into prominence. He was an able debater, one of the leading members of the Michigan delegation, and his death is greatly to be deplored.

Wanderings of an Insane Man.
The Grass Lake News of last Friday has the following description of the wanderings of an insane man.
"Wm. Lyons, of Toledo, sustained an injury of his head by falling from a building and was taken to Ann Arbor for treatment. He was subjected to aberration of mind with occasional lucid intervals. Being left unguarded he sprung out of a window last week Friday and the same night put in appearance at the Lake House in this village. From here he sent a dispatch to his wife and sister at Toledo informing them that he was here in Grass Lake dying, and urging them to send him money or to come on in person at once. They hurried hither, arriving next morning, but the demented man had disappeared, and as they could get no tidings of him they went to Ann Arbor. It seems Lyons had set his face westward and in due time arrived at the Pangborn House in Michigan Center. It was soon manifest that he was a lunatic and a telephone message was sent to Jackson for officers to come and take charge of him. Before they arrived he wandered around to see the sights and somehow got into the mill pond and narrowly escaped drowning. He was finally taken to Jackson and placed in jail, but subsequently his identity becoming known his relatives were notified. They came and took him back to Ann Arbor."

The First Meeting.
It was only two or three minutes after eight last evening when President Cooley called the first meeting of the new council to order. City Clerk Miller called the roll and Ald. Mann, Wines, Herz, Martin, Fillmore, Ferguson, Taylor, Rehberg, Hall and Kitson answered to their names. The board of public works recommended the ordering of several sidewalks as has appeared in their proceedings. Judge Cheever, Leonard Gruner and Edward Treadwell represented that they desired to build two frame dwelling houses on the corner of Main and William streets and asked permission to erect them within the fire limits, which was referred to the board of fire commissioners to report at next meeting.

Residents of Miller avenue petitioned for the building of a sidewalk on the south side of Miller avenue from Main to Seventh streets. A petition for a fire hydrant on the corner of Hill and Forest avenues was referred to the board of fire commissioners to report next Monday night, after a long debate.

Hudson T. Morton, secretary of the street railway company, asked for a franchise from Washtenaw avenue east on Geddes avenue to Elm street, south on Elm street to South University avenue, west on South University avenue to State street.

President Cooley, Ald. Martin and Wines were appointed a committee to revise the rules. Ald. Mann, Taylor and Hall were appointed a committee to receive bids for printing the council proceedings. Ald. Herz, Mann and Hall and the city attorney were appointed a committee on liquor bonds and the bonds were fixed at \$3,000. The council then adjourned until next Monday evening.

"After a varied experience with so many so-called cathartic remedies, I am convinced that Ayer's Pills give the most satisfactory results. I rely exclusively on these Pills for the cure of liver and stomach complaints."—John B. Bell, St., Abilene, Texas.

Appeal to the Carpenters of Ann Arbor.

Did you ever stop to think about the low condition to which your trade has fallen? If not, stop and think now. How many years have you spent at hard labor? How many dollars have you spent for tools? How do your wages compare with the wages of other tradesmen that require far less skill? How much money are you laying up for a rainy day or old age? When spring comes, how much better off are you than the spring previous? You are often told to be more saving. Those that think so should be put in your place. A trial of this kind would convince them that they are very much mistaken.

Your trade has been sinking lower and lower year after year, sinking so gradually that you have not realized it. Will you never awaken to your condition, or will you go on in the same old rut until death?

See the buildings you have erected in Ann Arbor that will stand as monuments to your memory years after you have been laid to rest. It is well said: "They who build palaces should not live in hovels;" and yet you make no move to better your condition.

Should not a carpenter be independent, for does he not spend more time and money in learning his trade than many of the graduates of our great University? Why not join in and help the men that are working for your interests as well as their own, men that consider it a duty to help their brother workmen to be better mechanics, and to better their condition morally, mentally and physically? Why do you talk against an organization you know nothing about? Why will you uphold the good works of many other organizations, and then turn against the one that is organized for the sole benefit of the carpenters? Why not find out the objects of this Brotherhood before you condemn it? A few of the many objects are to rescue our trade from the low level to which it has fallen, to encourage a higher standard of skill, to cultivate feelings of friendship among the men of the craft, to assist each other to secure employment, and to reduce the hours of daily labor.

Union 85 gives a cordial invitation to all who can comply with the requirements of the Brotherhood to become one of us.

Yours fraternally,
RALPH W. THACHER,
President of Union 85.

The Regents' Proceedings.
The Board of Regents met Saturday, but owing to the fact that Regent Whitman, the chairman of the committee on buildings, had been called to New York city by the illness of his son, they were unable to come to any decision as to the addition to the law school. The other proceedings are thus detailed in the Free Press:

Another subject which was discussed thoroughly was appointments in the law school. In this department there are at present two vacancies, caused by the resignation of Prof. Rogers and the death of Prof. Wells. Really there is a third vacancy, as the talk among the Regents for some time has been in favor of a permanent appointment in place of the non-resident lectureships now held by Judge Brown and M. M. Bigelow. The feeling was that Prof. Bigelow would be appointed to one of these permanent chairs, but the sentiment of the Regents was that at least one more should be added to the resident faculty, and Prof. Bigelow does not feel like removing to Ann Arbor at present. The question of appointments in this department was left open until a future meeting, the power of filling the chair formerly occupied by Prof. Wells being referred to the law committee with power to act during the present year.

The board was in executive session during the entire meeting. On motion of Regent Draper the by-laws were amended so that regular meetings will be held on the third Wednesday of each month during the college year, excepting June, and so business will not pile up for the Regents as it has in the past.

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A resolution was passed authorizing the enlargement and altering of the president's house.

Dr. W. A. Campbell was appointed demonstrator of anatomy and secretary of the medical faculty at a salary of \$1,500 per annum.

It was voted that the expenses of examining committees of the faculty who visit schools for the purpose of examining their qualifications be hereafter paid by the university instead of the schools, as has been done heretofore.

The following appointments were made for 1891-2, at the regular salary of \$900, as instructors: Messrs. Huzzy and Markley, mathematics; Mr. Denney, Latin; Messrs. Marden and Levy, French; Messrs. Hench and Winkler, German; Mr. Newcome, botany; Mr. Morley, descriptive geometry and drawing; Mr. Swiggett, German and French; Mr. Lyman, mathematics; Mr. Campbell, astronomy; Mr. Sober, Greek and Latin; Mr. Clement, Latin; Miss Hunt, drawing.

Relative to an increase in the fees of foreign students for admission to the university, the board adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is apparently the wish of the members of the Legislature that the fees of non-resident students should be raised, and whereas, since the calendar announcing the fees for the coming year has been issued, it is impracticable to make an addition to the fees for the next year, therefore,

Resolved, That it be announced in the next calendar that the annual fee of all non-resident students who shall enter the university on or after June, 1892, shall be \$10 greater than that now required.

PERSONAL.

R. E. Jolly is visiting in Chicago. Mrs. M. M. Tuttle was in Chicago last week.

Mrs. J. D. Stimson has been visiting in Howell.

Prof M. W. Harrington spent the vacation in St. Louis, Mo.

Mr. and Mrs. John Koch gave a progressive tiddewinks party last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed. H. Eberbach entertained a number of friends, Thursday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Clarkson very pleasantly entertained a few friends, Thursday evening.

Rev. and Mrs. Fred Volz, who visited Mrs. Sophie Spring last week, returned to Saginaw, Saturday.

Mrs. Julia Pitkin returned Friday from Petrolia, Ontario, where she had spent the winter with her son.

Mr. and Mrs. Caspar Rinsey were surprised by a party of friends on the evening of Mrs. Rinsey's birthday last week.

County Treasurer Gustave Brehm returned yesterday from Lansing, where he had been to attend the funeral of an uncle.

Miss Clellie Anderson, who has been in Terre Haute, Ind., for the past year, came home Saturday for a month's vacation.

A. L. Noble, J. T. Jacobs and J. E. Beal left yesterday to attend the national convention of republican clubs in Cincinnati.

Hon. Charles R. Whitman was called to New York city Friday by a telegram announcing the serious illness of his son with diphtheria.

Sad news of the death of Miss Sabra Herron, of South Lyon, has just been received. She died Sunday morning. The funeral services were held at her home at half past ten this morning.

DEMOCRATIC economy begins to show itself in State affairs. A saving of \$36,000 per year has been effected by knocking off the barnacles that had fastened themselves on to the treasury in the several State departments at Lansing; and now comes the news that "Warden Davis ran the Jackson prison during the month of March, \$2,600 cheaper than it was run in the shorter month of February. He has lopped off many extra officials that found a haven of easy work and good pay under Warden Hatch." Governor Winans and a democratic legislature will soon inaugurate other important reforms to lighten the burden of taxation.—Livingston Democrat.

ACCORDING to a census bulletin just issued, there are 443 cities in this country with a population of over 8,000. The aggregate of their population is 18,235,670 or over twenty-nine per cent of the total population of the country. The growth of the city population has been very rapid. In 1790 it was less than four per cent of the population. In 1850 it was twelve and a half per cent. In 1880 there was only one city which had a million population; now there are three, New York with 1,515,301, Chicago with 1,099,850 and Philadelphia with 1,046,394. In 1900 Brooklyn will probably be added to the list. There are 28 cities of over 100,000 population. There are 16 with over 200,000 population. The leading sixteen cities in order are New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Brooklyn, St. Louis, Boston, Baltimore, San Francisco, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Buffalo, New Orleans, Pittsburg, Washington, Detroit and Milwaukee. Within a radius of fifteen miles from the city hall in New York city, there are 3,000,000 people.

THE THEORY THEY WORKED ON.

The million dollar congress, the most extravagant which ever met, will not find itself upheld by all republicans: John B. Henderson, of St. Louis, Mo., who was the permanent president of the Republican National Convention in 1884, recently said: "As a republican, I think the extravagance of the congress just adjourned was an outrage upon the party and the people. . . . The republicans in congress must have been proceeded upon the theory that they were not coming into power again in about four hundred years."

OUR BILLION DOLLAR CONGRESS.

The late republican Congress will go down in history as the first billion dollar Congress and, let us hope, the last. So enormous have been the appropriations that few can conceive how great they are. Take a billion of silver dollars, lay them one upon another, forty-eight of them will measure five inches, while the billion pile would reach up into the air 1,647 miles. Lay a billion silver dollars in a row, the edges touching, and it would stretch nearly around the world, or, to be exact, the row would be twenty-three thousand six hundred seventy-four and a quarter miles long. Take a billion of one dollar bills and place them end to end. It would reach 113,439 miles, more than four and a half times around the earth. All this money has been spent in two years by President Harrison and his republican Congress. What wonder that times are not what they ought to be?

Rub your lamp chimneys after washing with dry salt and you will be delighted with the new brilliancy of your lights.

Many people who pride themselves on their blue blood would be far happier with pure blood; but, while we cannot choose our ancestors, fortunately, by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, we can transmit pure blood to our posterity.

THE PREY OF MONOPOLY.

HOW M'KINLEY DEALT WITH THE PIANO MAKERS.

They Were Turned Over to Monopolies. The Makers of Felt, Ivory Keys, Strings and Actions Get Their McKinley Plans. A Specimen Case of Tariff Greed.

Piano making is one of the few industries of this country which are indifferent to protection and care nothing for foreign competition. While nominally protected, the manufacturers are entirely independent of tariff benefits. Of course there has always been a tariff upon pianos, but not at the solicitation of the manufacturers. Where a new tariff has been introduced the duty has been retained, more on account of general principles than because the manufacturers have invaded the halls of congress, demanding protection for an "infant industry." In no hearings on the tariff have they appeared and demanded an increase, or even a retention of old duties. On the contrary, they have relied upon their own skill and enterprise for protection, and the result has justified their course, for more pianos have been exported every year than have been imported, and we have sent some of our best productions to the greatest musical country of the world—Germany herself.

We began to manufacture pianos over ninety years ago. The industry has grown rapidly, the production last year being double what it was ten years ago. Last year we made about 72,000 pianos, and it is estimated that since 1820 we have made 1,210,000. The census returns of 1890 are not yet published, but it is estimated that we now have 200 factories engaged in turning out pianos or parts used in them—such as keys, wires, actions, etc. The estimated capital of these factories is \$15,000,000, employing 10,000 workmen at wages of \$6,500,000 a year, using \$9,000,000 worth of material, and turning out a product worth \$18,000,000. New York alone has about two-thirds of the factories, Massachusetts ranking next.

While the piano industry has no interest in protection for itself, protection lays numerous burdens upon that industry. In fact it is made a prey to the greed of several minor industries which have, under the McKinley law, higher protection than ever before. These increased duties are specimen tricks in the new tariff law, and they deserve attention from the people as large as illustrating the rapacity of tariff protected interests.

The first of the parts used in piano making which are subject to higher duties under the McKinley law are the tuning pins to which the strings are attached. The old duty on these pins was 25 per cent. It was first proposed by McKinley to make the duty 40 per cent, along with "pianos and pianoforte actions, and parts of."

This paragraph was constructed at the loud solicitation of the action makers, who, though they had no interest at all in tuning pins, were very anxious to construct the paragraph affecting their own productions so broadly that they themselves might be secure from competition, with the result that they included everything used in piano manufacture. But they demanded that the duty be fixed at 50 instead of 40 per cent., and when the bill went to the senate they accomplished their purposes in part by having the whole paragraph struck from the schedule. The result was that tuning pins were made dutiable at 45 per cent., and the price was at once put up to \$3.20 per thousand, having been \$2.40.

A similar trick was performed in regard to the felt which is put on the hammers. There is only one factory engaged in the production of piano felt in the United States—that of Mr. Alfred Dolge, of Dolgeville, N. Y.—the annual production of which, according to Mr. Dolge, is about 300,000 pounds. England has two factories, France two and Germany four. The only piano felt imported into the United States comes from Germany, and amounts to from 25,000 to 30,000 pounds per year, so that only one-tenth of the felt used here is imported.

Piano felt paid a duty under the old law of thirty-five cents a pound and 40 per cent., equal to a single ad valorem of 67 per cent., being taxed as "manufactures of wool not otherwise provided for." The duty in this paragraph in the McKinley bill was made forty-four cents a pound and 50 per cent. When, however, the bill was in the conference committee of the house and senate, Mr. Dodge, acting through Senator Hiscock, had the three little words, "felts not woven," put into the ready made clothing paragraph, bearing the highest duty of all the manufactures of wool—49 1/2 cents a pound and 60 per cent.

Mr. Dolge's protection by this trick is made almost absolute. Under the old tariff the duty paid on 100 pounds of felt was \$122, under the McKinley law \$191. Some importers have already raised the price of foreign felt one dollar a pound. The greedy Dolge had two objects in view with his tariff trick: (1) To shut out all foreign competition, and (2) being a manufacturer of hammers also, to drive out of business all the manufacturers here of piano hammers who have been using imported felt. The result is that he will be free from all competition whatever in the American market. At the same time he will continue to export felt to Germany as he has done in the past, on all of which felt drawbacks of duties will be paid by the United States government.

For the benefit of the three establishments engaged in making ivory piano keys a similar increase of duty was made. These establishments import their elephants' tusks free of duty, and had 30 per cent. protection before McKinley came and gave them 40 per cent. A set of ivory keys now costs the manufacturer one dollar more than under the old duty.

The next item is music wire. Here

the McKinleyites made it appear that they were reducing the duty. In the wire schedule the duty on one of the sizes of wire used for strings was reduced from 2 1/2 cents a pound to 2 1/4 cents, the other size being left unchanged. But at the end of the wire schedules a paragraph was added placing a duty of 45 per cent. on all iron and steel wire worth more than four cents a pound. Now piano wire is worth from thirty to forty cents a pound abroad. Thus the old rates of duty, equal to an ad valorem of 11 per cent. on smaller wire and 14 on the larger sizes, give place to a 45 per cent. rate, which means increasing the rates over 300 per cent. on the finer, and over 200 on the coarser wire. Where the piano manufacturers paid 2 1/2 cents a pound duty under the old law they now pay over eight cents, and where they paid three cents they now pay over twelve cents.

The kind of wire used for piano strings is made by one or two establishments in the United States, the most important of which is Washburn & Moen, who control important patents and were the chief movers in the formation of the barbed wire trust. Just as soon as the McKinley tariff went into effect the price of music wire was raised. Dealers at once changed their lists, and wire which cost the piano manufacturers fifty cents per pound before the McKinley tariff went into effect now costs them seventy cents per pound. The circular of one of the manufacturers announcing the advance bears date of Oct. 13, 1890, just one week after the McKinley law went into effect.

Another part of the piano affected by the tariff is the action, or machinery for transmitting the strokes of the finger from the keys to the strings. The old duty on piano actions was 25 per cent., and under it the business of making actions expanded greatly, there being now twelve establishments engaged in the manufacture of them, one of which makes 30,000 actions a year. But the action makers wanted an absolute monopoly, and so went to the McKinleyites and succeeded in getting the duty put up to 45 per cent., though they asked for 60 per cent. The smaller piano manufacturers do not make their own actions, and they protested vigorously against the increase of duty. They said in their petition to McKinley's committee:

"The undersigned pianoforte makers of the United States would protest against such an advancement of duty as being unjust, obstructive and fatal to the piano making industry of this country. There appears to be no good reason for a higher rate of duty on pianoforte actions, since the manufacturers of this article in this country have been highly successful, having made large fortunes within a comparatively short time under the present protection duty. To raise the duty on pianoforte actions would simply mean to create a monopoly for a few action makers at the expense of hundreds of piano makers."

The action makers indulged in the usual ruse about protecting labor, and declared that they would be compelled to reduce wages were not their demands granted. Just as soon, however, as the McKinley bill was introduced one of these manufacturers at once cut down the wages of his laborers 10 per cent.

Having thus given the action makers, the wire makers, ivory key makers and the single maker of felts full license to prey upon the piano manufacturers, McKinley made the pretense of giving these also a "fair and equitable revision of the tariff" by raising the duty on pianos from 25 per cent. to 45 per cent. As any duty at all is a matter of perfect indifference to the piano makers, the hollow mockery of this piece of McKinleyism is evident.

Invention of the Shot Tower.

"Before Watts had his dream," says The Mechanical World, "the making of shot was a slow, laborious and consequently costly process. Watts had to take great bars of lead and pound them out into sheets of a thickness nearly equal to the diameter of the shot he desired to make. He then had to cut these sheets into little cubes, place the cubes in a revolving barrel and roll the barrel around until by the constant friction the edge wore off from the little cubes and they became spheroidal.

"Watts had often racked his brain trying to discover some better and less costly scheme, but in vain. Finally, after spending an evening with some boon companions at the alehouse, he went home and went to bed. He soon fell into a profound slumber, but the stimulants he had imbibed apparently disagreed with him, for his sleep was disturbed by unwelcome dreams. He imagined he was out again with the 'boys,' and that as they were stumbling homeward in the dark it began to rain shot. Beautiful globules of lead, polished and shining, fell in a torrent, and compelled him and his bibulous companions to drag their heavy limbs to a place of shelter.

"In the morning when Watts awoke he remembered his dream. He turned it over in his mind all day and wondered what shape molten lead would assume in falling through the air. These thoughts tormented him so persistently that at last, to set his mind at rest, he carried a ladleful of molten lead to the top of the steeple of the Church of St. Mary, of Redcliff, and dropped it into a moat below. Descending, he took from the bottom of the shallow pool several handfuls of the most perfect shot he had ever seen. Watts' fortune was made, for he had conceived the idea of the shot tower, which ever since has been the only means employed in the manufacture of the little missiles so important in war and sport."

Melted lead ought to be able to drop from the top of a tower in the United States as cheaply as elsewhere, but here we put a duty of two and one-half cents a pound on shot to protect our shot towers. For some years the duty has been practically prohibitory, the figures at hand showing imports of less than a hundred dollars' worth per year. It is understood that the shot product of this country is controlled by a trust.

A muskrat came near drowning a horse in Grass Lake recently. The way the muskrat did it was by burrowing a hole under the road which runs by the lake. When the horse stepped over the hole, the road gave way and the horse was thrown over into the lake.

Let every enfeebled woman know it! There's a medicine that'll cure her, and the proof's positive!

Here's the proof—if it doesn't do you good within a reasonable time, report the fact to its makers and get your money back without a word—but you won't do it!

The remedy is Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription—and it has proven itself the right remedy in nearly every case of female weakness. It is not a miracle. It won't cure everything—but it has done more to build-up, enfeebled and broken-down women than any other medicine known.

Where's the woman who's not ready for it? All that we've to do is to get the news to her. The medicine will do the rest.

Wanted—Women. First to know it. Second to use it. Third to be cured by it. The one comes of the other.

The seat of sick headache is not in the brain. Regulate the stomach and you cure it. Dr. Pierce's Pellets are the Little Regulators. Only 25 cents a vial.

Hotel Porter—"Are you a guest of the house?" Mr. Gruff—"No; I'm paying for what I get."

Well, Sarah, what have you been doing to make you look so young? Oh, nothing much, only been using Hall's Hair Renewer to restore the color of my hair.

ANN ARBOR MARKET REPORT

PRICES PAID BY MERCHANTS.

Table with market prices for various goods like Apples, Beef, Butter, Beans, Chickens, etc. Columns include item name, quantity, and price.

RINSEY & SEABOLT'S BAKERY, GROCERY AND FLOUR AND FEED STORE.

We keep constantly on hand BREAD, CRACKERS, CAKES, &c. For Wholesale or Retail Trade.

OSBORNE'S GOLD DUST FLOUR.

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

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

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

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.

Advertisement for W. Baker & Co.'s Cocoa, featuring an image of a woman and text describing the product's quality and availability.

Backward Season, Backward Prices

The above few words suffice to explain our position for this Spring. We had faith in an early Spring, prepared for it accordingly, and now find ourselves disappointed. The result is to force the sale of our immense stock, we have been compelled to REDUCE THE PRICES on our

SUITS AND SPRING OVERCOATS

and as bitter as the pill is, we will have to smile and bear it.

IT IS YOUR GAIN

And we know from past experience you will avail yourself of the opportunity. We have selected a big lot of suits—the former prices were \$15.00, \$18.00 and \$20.00—and marked them

\$10.00

We did not do it because we wanted to, but because we are compelled to on account of the backward season. This lot includes both

SACK AND FROCK SUITS

LIGHT AND DARK COLORS and the best goods for the money ever offered by us or anyone else. If you doubt it, you will be convinced by seeing them at

THE TWO SAMs,

L. BLITZ.

On SATURDAY we will sell another lot of WORKINGMEN'S PANTS, good quality, and well made at 75 CENTS A PAIR. As good as you have been paying \$1.25 for.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

D. CRAMER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, ANN ARBOR, MICH. SEWARD CRAMER, Clerk and business partner. Office front room over First National Bank.

E. B. NORRIS, ATTORNEY AT LAW. Does a general law collection and conveyancing business. A moderate share of your patronage respectfully solicited. Office in the Court House.

G. R. WILLIAMS, Attorney at Law and Pension Claim Attorney, MILAN, MICH. Conveyancing and Collections.

ELIHU B. POND, JUSTICE OF THE PEACE. And Notary Public. Conveyancing done and REAL ESTATE bought and sold on commission. Patronage solicited. No. 6 N. Main St.

DENTISTS. W. W. NICHOLS D. D., DENTIST. In the old St. James Hotel Block. Teeth extracted without pain by the use of vitalized air.

LOUIS P. HALL, DENTIST. Office South State street. Over Sheehan's Book Store. Hours 9 a. m. to 12 and 2 p. m. to 5 p. m.

D. A. MAC LACHLAN, M. D. Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat. Office in Hangsterfer block. Residence, 26 S. Division Street. Hours.—1 to 5 and 6:30 to 7:30 P. M.

A. C. NICHOLS, DENTIST. Late of Nichol's Bros. Over Adams's Bazaar No. 13 South Main street.

MARTIN & FISCHER, PROPRIETORS OF THE WESTERN BREWERY, ANN ARBOR, MICH. Brewers of Pure Lager Beer.

TONY SCHIAPPACASSE, NO. 5, N. MAIN STREET. FRUITS, NUTS and CONFECTIONERY TOBACCOES AND CIGARS, Oysters and all kinds of fruit ALWAYS ON HAND.

WM. HERZ, NO. 4, W. WASHINGTON ST. HOUSE, SIGN, ORNAMENTAL and FRESCO PAINTER, gliding, calcimining, glazing and paper hanging. All work is done in the best style and warranted to give satisfaction.

C. W. VOGEL, ANN STREET. CHOICEST CUTS OF STEAKS. All kinds of MEATS and SAUSAGES. Fresh lard always in stock. Poultry in season.

H. KITREDGE, NO. 6 WEST ANN STREET. LIVERY, HACK and BAGGAGE LINE.

In the rear of Edward Duffy's grocery store. Back to back trains, day and night. Orders for trains, parties, weddings and funerals promptly attended to. Telephone, 105 Ann Arbor Mich.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

"The Niagara Falls Route."

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

Table with train schedules for Eastward routes, including stations like Chicago, Lv., Jackson, etc., and times for Mail, Day, and Night trains.

Table with train schedules for Westward routes, including stations like Buffalo, Detroit, Lv., etc., and times for Mail, Day, and Night trains.

*Daily. *Sunday excepted.

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

TOLEDO, ANN ARBOR and NORTH Michigan Railway. Time Table going into effect, Monday, Feb. 20.

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

GOING SOUTH. Mt. Pleasant Express.....11:25 a. m. Manistee Mail.....9:26 p. m.

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

AGENTS WANTED TO 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.

C. A. M. HILL & CO., Box 5063, 8 ST. LOUIS or PHILADELPHIA.

DR. SELLERS' NEVER SOLD BY DRUGGIST COUGH SYRUP.

USE



BEST SIX CORD

FOR

Machine or Hand Use

FOR SALE BY

Mack and Schmid

Fourth Ward Election Notice.

Notice is hereby given that a special election will be held on Monday April 27, 1901, in the Fourth Ward of the City of Ann Arbor...

WILLIAM J. MILLER City Clerk

Fourth Ward Caucus.

The democrats of the Fourth ward will hold a caucus at the engine house on Thursday evening, April 23, at 7:30 local time...

CITY AND COUNTY.

Arbor day is April 30.

No more fish can be speared in Zukey lake.

Fred Euler, of Howell, has removed to this city.

Mrs. Sunderland preached Sunday in Mt. Pleasant.

John George Herter died in Lodi, of paralysis, on Thursday last.

The Michigan Furniture Company are putting in another new dryer.

Dr. W. W. Nichols will build a house this summer on Hill street.

Grass Lake has put in a small chemical engine for fire protection.

The Chelsea Savings bank had \$168,221.08 on deposit, April, 10.

George Nisle has been elected chief of the Manchester fire department.

A tent of the Knights of Macca-bees has just been organized in Salem.

Wuerthner's new clothing store in Manchester will be opened next Saturday.

John McMahon, of Manchester, and Mrs. Ella Sweet, will be married May 9.

Rev. Breed, of Chicago, will preach in University Hall next Sunday evening.

Work on the Packard street extension of the street railway is in progress to-day.

Marcus D. Case will act as marshal of Manchester for the next year for \$120.

Roy Lewis, of Salem, was kicked in the face by a horse last week and a gash cut in his cheek.

The number of bushels of wheat reported as marketed in this county during March was 70,917.

Grand Lecturer Arthur M. Clark held a school of instruction in masonic temple last evening.

The U. of M. base ball team defeated the Agricultural College team in Lansing, Saturday, by a score of 10 to 0.

The democratic caucus in the fourth ward to nominate a candidate for alderman will be held Thursday evening.

Prof. Calvin Thomas has been called to the bedside of his mother, near Bay City, who has been seriously ill.

The tickets for the Children's Kirmess are on sale to-day at Moore & Taber's bookstores on Main and State streets.

Miss Emma Blum, a daughter of Philip Blum, of Bridgewater, died of consumption, April 9, aged eighteen years.

The Cook House was sold yesterday to Mr. Nowland, of Indiana, who recently purchased the Hawkins House in Ypsilanti.

The democrats of the fourth ward caucus Thursday night to nominate a candidate for alderman. The election occurs next Monday.

It is stated that the rails removed from the South Lyon branch only brought \$600 in Cleveland, because they were not standard length.

N. J. Kyer was unanimously elected Commander of the Knights of the Maccabees, Friday evening, in place of J. A. Polhemus, resigned.

A large union temperance meeting was held at the Methodist church Sunday evening at which addresses were made by Revs. Carman and Gelston.

There was 2.57 inches of rainfall and melted snow in Ann Arbor during March, 2.61 inches in Ypsilanti and only 1.81 inches in Chelsea.

The Clinton woolen mills paid out over \$43,000 for labor last year. The sales of the mill amounted to \$265,000 and the wool purchased cost \$133,000.

William Allaby, sr., on his trip to England, three or four years ago, secured as a relic, a piece of the block on which the unfortunate Mary Queen of Scots was beheaded.

Nancy Fisher was bound over to the circuit court Saturday by Justice Pond on the charge of being a disorderly person, a drunkard and a tippler, this being her third offense.

In the April state crop report, wheat in Washtenaw county is reported now to give promise of 101 per cent. of an average crop. It came through the winter in fine condition.

Rev. Dr. Radcliffe, of Fort St. church, Detroit, will give the next lecture in the Tappan Training Course next Sunday morning, at the Presbyterian church. Subject, The New England Primer.

Mrs. Harriet M. Brown, widow of the late William C. Brown, formerly of this city, died in Detroit of cerebral hemorrhage, April 13. The remains were brought to this city for burial in Forest Hill cemetery.

Herbert C. Watts, of our city, who has been attending the Parsons Holographic school at La Porte, Ind., will graduate to-day. The object of this school is to teach how every part of the watch is made and put together.

The average temperature in this city during March was 30.1 degrees, while in Ypsilanti it was 27.2 degrees. The coldest day was March 1, when the thermometer was 2 degrees above zero, and the warmest was March 29, 53 degrees.

Query: Would it not be a paying investment for the street railway company to extend a line to Whitmore Lake during the encampment of the state troops there in July? They would have perpetual summer traffic to the lake anyway. Why not build it now?

The voters of the fourth ward who are not registered should register tomorrow. The democrats of the ward should see that every democrat is registered. Each individual democrat should put on his thinking cap and see if he cannot register some unregistered democrat.

The team of Fred Kaercher, of Lima, broke loose from their hitching post in this city last evening and ran down Liberty street at a terrific rate, running into and upsetting a buggy in which were Mr. and Mrs. John Lucas, throwing them out, finally running against a telegraph pole and destroying the wagon.

The lively stock of the late M. M. Green will be sold at auction Thursday, April 30, at ten o'clock. This includes twenty-five horses, nine landaus and hacks, two omnibuses, ten buggies, three phaetons, twelve cutters, sleighs, harness, thirty-five robes, and all the property used in the lively business. C. L. Yost will act as auctioneer.

Last week Dr. Dawe procured for Frank Navarre a sacrum of a human being who had been killed by the Indians. The piece of bone was pierced by an arrow. The stone head of the arrow still remains fixed in the bone. Dr. Dawe has presented the relic to Prof. Gibbs, of Ann Arbor. It will be placed in the University museum. — Monroe Democrat.

The funeral services of the late Andrew Greening, of Lyndon, were held in Chelsea yesterday and was the largest ever held in that village. There were 140 teams in the procession. The active pall bearers were the five sons and the son-in-law. A requiem high mass was solemnized by Rev. Fr. Considine as celebrant, Rev. Fr. Healy, deacon, and Rev. Fr. Buisy, of Jackson, sub-deacon.

Those who miss the Kirmess next Friday night will regret it, for never was a prettier sight in the Opera House. Mr. Granger has spared no pains in preparing his juvenile classes for this entertainment, and when it is remembered that it consists entirely of home talent, a full house should ensure the success he so richly deserves. Those who have witnessed a rehearsal will be sure to go again, for it is charming.

William Henry Artis or Grant, a colored boy twelve and a half years old, goes to the Lansing reform school from this city to-day. His mother was unable to control him and he would persist in running away. He was away from home nearly all last week and the only way in which his mother could keep him in till the officers could get him was by hiding his trousers and leaving him a girl's skirt to put on. The boy didn't like to appear on the street in girl's attire.

The monthly meeting of the Washtenaw Horticultural Society will be held in the court house at 2 p. m., May 2. The topics will be the sale of fruit through one agent, diseases of the peach tree, washing prevented from hillsides, paper by W. F. Bird and report of committee on collections from fruit growers. Fruit shippers are especially urged to attend, as arrangements have been made for the transportation of fruit by express and freight, as the crop of small fruit, from present indications, will be very large. Neighboring counties are also invited to be present at the meetings of the society, which are growing in interest.

Prof. Kempf's chorus have organized a singing society called the Lyra and last evening elected the following officers: President, N. Stanger; vice president, Miss Tillie Eberbach; secretary, E. J. Cook; treasurer, S. Dieterle; musical director, Prof. R. Kempf. The members of the society are: Sopranos, Misses E. Eberbach, B. Goetz, F. Koch, C. Koch, O. Laubengayer, A. Meuth, L. Wahr, and E. Weinmann; altos, Misses K. Diehl, O. Eberbach, S. Koch, E. Lutz, C. Wahr and Mrs. R. Kempf; tenors, L. Hildner, A. Koch, E. Oesterlin, F. Rentschler, H. Swain; bass, H. Allmendinger, S. Dieterle, E. Koch, H. Meuth and N. Stanger.

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.

AYER'S PILLS

Excel all others as a family medicine. They are sold to every constitution, old and young, and, being sugar-coated, are agreeable to take. Purely vegetable, they leave no ill effects, but strengthen and regulate the stomach, liver, and bowels, and restore every organ to its normal function. For use either at home or abroad, on land or sea, these Pills

Are the Best.

"Ayer's Pills have been used in my family for over thirty years. We find them an excellent medicine in fevers, eruptive diseases, and all bilious troubles, and seldom call a physician. They are almost the only pill used in our household." — Reuben C. Cony, New England P. O., W. Fall River, Pa.

"I have been in this country eight years, and, during all this time, neither I nor any number of my family have used any other kind of medicine than Ayer's Pills, but these we always keep at hand, and I should not know how to get along without them." — A. W. Soderberg, Lowell, Mass.

"I have used Ayer's Cathartic Pills as a Family Medicine for 35 years, and they have always given me the utmost satisfaction." — James A. Thornton, Bloomington, Ind.

"Two boxes of Ayer's Pills cured me of severe headache, from which I was long a sufferer." — Emma Keyes, Hubbardstown, Mass.

Ayer's Pills, PREPARED BY DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Dealers in Medicine.

Mortgage Sale.

DEFALTS having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made by Richard Brown and Catherine Brown to Thomas Kearney, dated March 5, A. D. 1885, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, for the County of Washtenaw and State of Michigan, on the fifth day of March, A. D. 1885, in Liber 64 of Mortgages, on page 438 on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of two thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine dollars and fifty-nine cents, and an attorney's fee of thirty dollars provided for in said mortgage, and no suit or proceeding at law having been instituted to recover the moneys secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof:

Now, therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and the state in such case made and provided, notice is hereby given that on Friday, the tenth day of July, A. D. 1891, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, I shall sell at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, at the north front door of the Court House in the City of Ann Arbor (that being the place where the Circuit Court for Washtenaw County is held), the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage, with seven per cent interest, and all legal costs, together with an attorney's fee of thirty dollars covenanted for therein, the premises being described in said mortgage as all that certain lot, piece and parcel of land situate in the Township of Webster, in the County of Washtenaw and State of Michigan, and known and described as follows: The east half of the north-east quarter of section number one in township number one south of range number five, east.

THOMAS KEARNEY, Mortgagee. THOS. D. KEARNEY, Attorney for Mortgagee.



No more of this!

Rubber Shoes unless worn uncomfortably tight generally slip off the feet. THE "COLCHESTER" RUBBER CO. make all their shoes with inside of heel lined with rubber. This gives to the shoe and prevents the rubber from slipping off.

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.

WANTED—An honest, pushing salesman to sell the Improved Singer Machines. No experience necessary, or capital required. Give us a small honest bond and we will fit you out on a basis that cannot fail to yield you good returns.

The Singer Manufacturing Company, TOLEDO, OHIO.

HEINZMANN & LAUBENGAYER, Elevator and Farmers' Customs Mill

Where we are prepared to do all kinds of grinding on short notice. Elevator near T., A. A. & N. M. R. R. Dealers in

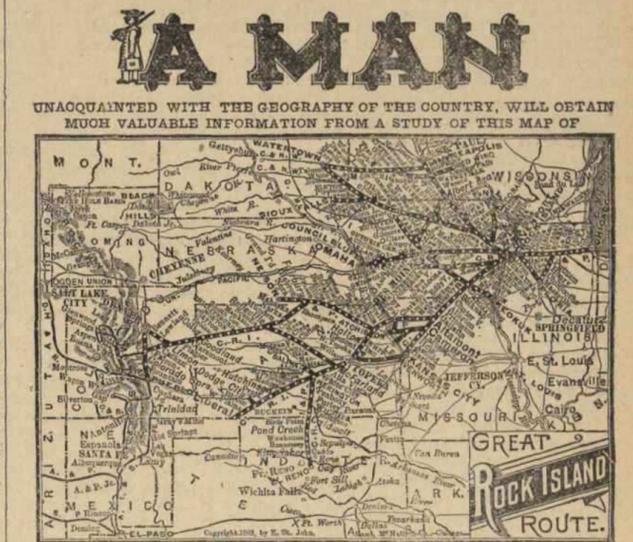
Flour, Feed and Wood

Baled Hay and Straw. Oil Cake Meal. Fertilizers and Land Plasters.

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.

HEINZMANN & LAUBENGAYER. Office and Store, No. 9, W. Washington St.



THE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILWAY,

Including main lines, branches and extensions East and West of the Missouri River. The Direct Route to and from Chicago, Joliet, Ottawa, Peoria, La Salle, Moline, Rock Island, in ILLINOIS—Davenport, Muscatine, Ottumwa, Oskaloosa, Des Moines, Winterset, Audubon, Harlan and Council Bluffs, in IOWA—Minneapolis and St. Paul, in MINNESOTA—Watertown and Sioux Falls, in DAKOTA—Cameron, St. Joseph and Kansas City, in MISSOURI—Omaha, Fairbury and Nelson, in NEBRASKA—Horton, Topeka, Hutchinson, Wichita, Belleville, Abilene, Caldwell, in KANSAS—Pond Creek, Hennessey, Kingfisher, El Reno, in the INDIAN TERRITORY—and Denver, Colorado Springs, Pueblo, in COLORADO. FREE Reclining Chair Cars to and from Chicago, Caldwell, Hutchinson and Dodge City, and Palace Sleeping Cars between Chicago, Wichita and Hutchinson. Traverses new and vast areas of rich farming and grazing lands, affording the best facilities of intercommunication to all towns and cities east and west, northwest and southwest of Chicago, and Pacific and trans-oceanic Seaports.

MAGNIFICENT VESTIBULE EXPRESS TRAINS, Leading all competitors in splendor of equipment, warmed by steam from the locomotive, well ventilated, and free from dust. Through Coaches, Pullman Sleepers and Dining Cars daily between Chicago, Des Moines, Council Bluffs and Omaha, with Free Reclining Chair Cars between Chicago and Denver, Colorado Springs and Pueblo, via St. Joseph, or Kansas City and Topeka. Splendid Dining Hotels (furnishing meals at reasonable hours) west of Missouri River. California Excursions daily, with CHOICE OF ROUTES to and from Salt Lake, Ogden, Portland, Los Angeles and San Francisco. The DIRECT LINE to and from Pike's Peak, Manitou, Garden of the Gods, the Mountain Cities, Mining Camps, Sanitariums, and Scenic Grandeur of Colorado.

VIA THE ALBERT LEA ROUTE, Solid Express Trains daily between Chicago and Minneapolis and St. Paul, with THROUGH Reclining Chair Cars (FREE) to and from those points and Kansas City. Through Chair Car and Sleeper between Peoria, Spirit Lake and Sioux Falls, via Rock Island. The Favorite Line to Pipestone, Watertown, Sioux Falls, and the Summer Resorts and Hunting and Fishing Grounds of the Northwest. THE SHORT LINE VIA SENECA AND KANKAKEE offers facilities to travel between Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Lafayette, and Council Bluffs, St. Joseph, Atchison, Leavenworth, Kansas City, Minneapolis and St. Paul. For Tickets, Maps, Folders, or desired information, apply to any Coupon Ticket Office in the United States or Canada, or address

E. ST. JOHN, General Manager. CHICAGO, ILL. JOSEPH SEBASTIAN, Gen'l Ticket & Pass. Agen.



THE NORTHERN BREWERY.

Try HARDINGHAUS' Celebrated Export Beer. BOTTLED EXPRESSLY FOR TABLE USE.

TELEPHONE No. 101. HERMAN HARDINGHAUS.

THE ANN ARBOR FRUIT FARM. Pears and Grapes a Specialty

Fruit, Ornamental Trees and Flowers From Ellwanger & Barry. Order Early by Mail.

SYRUPS, MEDICINAL WINES RASPBERRY SYRUPS, BONSEL, DANDELION AND OTHER DOMESTIC GRAPE WINES Prepared Especially for Invalids. Pure Plymouth Rock Eggs.

E. BAUR, West Huron St. NEW PERKINS HOTEL, DETROIT.

JUST OPENED At the Old Stand, Cor. Grand River and Cass Avenues, Direct Street Car Connections from all Depots. Rates, \$1.25 to \$2 per day.

S. E. BEAL, GEO. H. POND. BEAL & POND (Successors to A. DeForest.)

Insurance Agency! Representing Only FIRST-CLASS COMPANIES, COVERING

Fire Insurance, Steam Boiler Insurance, Plate Glass Insurance.

Lowest Rates, Honorable Adjustment and Losses Promptly Paid.

The patronage of our Friends and the Public generally is solicited. Office in the Courier Building.

THE WHITE DOVE.

The choir was full of children
Singing with heart and word,
With melody almost divine,
The praises of the Lord.
O sweet their ringing voices
Went up to the Father's ear,
And throngs of Easter angels
Drew nigh, their songs to hear.

But not to listen only;
With heavenly zeal and love,
The angels sing the melodies
Of the great choirs above:
And blending with the children,
Their Easter anthems rise,
Until the rapturous harmonies
Roll out beyond the skies.

So heaven and earth were blended,
In those sweet jubilees,
The unheard voices throbbing
Through the eternities,
Yet with the children singing—
When lo! far, far above
The listening congregation
There flew a fair white dove.

Down on the air it floated,
Its wings all silver bright,
Now in the shadowed chancel,
Now on its pillared height.
As some soft breeze from heaven,
It stirred the listening air,
Like whispers after silence,
Like singing after prayer.

O Christ, thou loving Saviour,
Thine emblem was the bird
As round and round it circled,
By the grand choral stirred,
Each heart swelled high with worship,
With joy and sweet surprise,
And Paradise to Earth drew near,
And Earth to Paradise.

—Mary A. Denison in Youth's Companion.

THE CRYSTAL.

Many years ago I was boarding in a well known house at the lower end of Broadway, kept by a jolly, light eyed, light haired, fat German lady, the widow of a "professor," Mme. Steinberg. As for myself, I was a quiet, old fashioned teacher of languages, and the place suited me. Among my pupils was the daughter of a rich widow lady, living in Washington square, which was the height of fashionable aspiration in those days. My department was instruction in the German language, and in Ella Cameron I found a pupil so completely and naturally imbued with the mysticism deemed peculiar to the Germans and the orientals that I found she grasped the instinct of that grandly expressive language as an infant learning its mother tongue. There was German blood somewhere in the long pedigree of Ella's ancestors.

Ella Cameron had inherited sufficient of the natural Scotch intellectual force to give her balance without blunting the subtle sensibilities of her mind.

One day there came to our house a foreign gentleman to board. No one knew his nationality, and to this day I am ignorant of it. He spoke English fluently and idiomatically correct, but with such an accent as he might have learned by being educated abroad; yet he was not an Englishman, for he said so. His German was perfection, his French Parisian, his Italian and Spanish a marvel. As for his age, he might have been thirty or he might have been fifty.

Naturally enough, with our assimilating tastes, education and pursuits, and through the kind intervention of Mme. Steinberg, Paul Stolberg and I became soon acquainted and then intimate.

"Great men," he would say, "are but the embodiment of an abstraction, and as purely accidental as anything within the meaning of the word."

These and similar enunciations he would give utterance to, not in any dogmatic or self sufficient spirit, but simply as stating the result of his study and experience.

Most cultivated and educated persons I have met have possessed hobbies of some sort, and Stolberg's hobby was the collection of crystals. His collection, however, was certainly the finest I ever saw, containing specimens of quartz, spar and other minerals, and even the diamond in various forms. They were arranged in his cabinet under glass, and numbered several hundred. Besides these, he had in another case a collection of magnets, comprising about fifty, and also of all sizes. Such a curious concatenation of tastes surprised me, and I remarked upon it, asking why he had selected two such diverse objects for collection.

"Not so diverse as you think, my dear friend," said he, "for I, at least, think that where two powers, apparently different in form and character, produce the same results, if exercised in the same manner, there must be consanguinity somewhere."

"The magnet attracts," said I, "and the crystal, excited by friction, will do the same, but so will a glass bottle or a stick of sealing wax."

He smiled, and going to his crystal cabinet selected from it one of the larger ones; then he said, as he returned to my side, "Sit easily in your chair while I show you something else the crystal will do, and mark your sensations." I took an easy position, resting my hands on the arms of the chair, and waited.

Seating himself directly in front of me, he raised the crystal with both hands and at about a distance of six inches from my person, drew it slowly, perpendicularly before me, from my head to my feet. As he did so I noticed a sensation as of a light breeze blowing upon me. The operation was repeated, and this time I felt a pleasant drowsiness creep over me, the cool wind still blew upon me, and I seemed to see nothing but the crystal, which assumed a larger appearance and became luminous at the angles. A third pass, and it occurred to me that I would mention this luminous appearance, which was increasing; but on trying to do so I found I could not speak or move, and with a dim fancy that I was ruder to fall asleep under such circumstances I became insensible.

When I became conscious the window was open, and the cool October wind blowing upon me; my forehead was wet, and my chair had been wheeled in front of the window. Stolberg sat by me, and I observed that he looked paler than usual and anxious.

"What is the matter?" said I.
"Nothing," he replied. "I do not care to wait until you should come naturally out of your coma, so I used physical

means to awaken you. What do you think of the power of the crystal now?"

I replied that I had never heard of it before, and described my sensations to him; but he did not pay much attention, and his mind seemed distraught.

"But how is it about the magnet?" said I, "you have not yet proved to me any identity between these two forces."

"One experiment of this sort is enough for an evening," he replied; "on another occasion I will convince you that the magnet possesses precisely the same power; but tell me—you have a pupil whom I should much like to meet—Miss Cameron."

I was surprised that he should have heard of her, and said so.

"You mentioned her name when you were under the influence of the crystal," he replied.

"So, then," said I, "this power is allied to that of animal magnetism?"

"It produced a kindred result by a different means. But this Miss Cameron, as I judge from your remarks, must be a peculiar character—what I should call sublimated!"

"You are right, though I had no idea of talking in my sleep, or telling tales out of school; but really I would like you to see her and converse with her."

Stolberg expressed the pleasure it would give him to meet her, and I promised to make an arrangement to that end when I gave her my lesson on the following day.

My description of my friend, and my assurance of his scholarly attainments, roused sufficient curiosity in my pupil to render her eager to see him. So an appointment was made, with the consent of her mother, for the following day, and, punctual to the hour, we entered Mrs. Cameron's drawing room.

The ladies appeared immediately after, and, presenting my friend, what was my surprise to see Miss Cameron suddenly pause, trembling violently, while her face became vividly pale. I stepped forward to support her, but Stolberg had already taken her hand and, as he gracefully expressed his gratification at meeting her, she became instantly calm, and, seating herself, in a moment she was pleasantly engaged in conversation.

Somehow or other we drifted into the subject of mesmerism, and I mentioned the affair of the crystal. Ella was interested, and begged that Mr. Stolberg would give her an opportunity of witnessing its effects. He agreed willingly, and a future occasion was promised when the experiment should be made on the young lady herself.

A few days later, on reaching our boarding house, I was informed by Mme. Steinberg that Mr. Stolberg had packed all his property, with orders to send it on board a packet, which was to sail on the following day for Hamburg. A note to me, left by himself, informed me that he had received letters which required his immediate departure, but that he would not deprive Miss Cameron of her sance, and would meet me at her mother's house in the evening at the hour which had been named.

At that time and place I found him, apparently making himself quite at home; and presently opening a small box which he had brought with him he drew from it the same crystal with which he had operated upon me.

Seating himself in front of her as she reclined easily in her arm chair he commenced the mysterious passes with his crystal. I watched her closely, and as he moved it slowly in front of her I could perceive that she gradually grew pale; then her eyelids dropped, and she was apparently in a sound sleep. Her mother called to her, touched her, and even used some gentle violence to awaken her, but without the slightest apparent effect.

Pointing the crystal at her Stolberg drew silently backward toward the door, when, to our astonishment, the sleeping figure rose, or rather glided after him, out of the door, into the hall, down the stairs, and as he opened the front door Stolberg called to Mrs. Cameron, who stood with me at the head of the stairs watching the results of this wonderful influence:

"You see, madame, she would follow me anywhere," and, as though to prove it, she passed out of the door, which Stolberg shut, and, to my horror, I heard him lock it after him.

I flew down the two flights of stairs into the basement, my brain turning mad, it seemed to me, and reached the sidewalk by the lower door just in time to see a carriage turning at full speed the next corner.

Returning to Mrs. Cameron I found her in a swoon, out of which, as she awakened to sensibility, she passed into convulsions and at midnight was a corpse. Meanwhile the police had been informed, messages sent in all directions, but of Stolberg or his unhappy victim I have never heard since.—Buffalo News.

Illustrious Women of Italy.

Italy has a great organization of illustrious women, of which Queen Marguerite is the honorary president. It is one of the most remarkable associations of the day, composed of the most eminent women in Rome, and before it twice each week the most celebrated orators of the day lecture on subjects of the education and advancement of women. Among its members are the Countess Gignouci, for whom Bossini wrote his "Stabat Mater"; the Countess Lovatelli, the most distinguished literary woman in Rome and the only woman member of the German Institute of Archaeology (at the celebration of the society this tall, slight and refined lady sat down among her gray haired colleagues, a radiant vision in white silk embroidered with sparkling beads; Signora Mancini, who has translated "The Cricket on the Hearth" into Italian and written many romances, and Louisa Sarrario, who is devoted to historical researches.—London Letter.

Under Suspicion.

"Somebody has picked my pocket," cried the Fat Woman.
"Whom do you suspect?" asked the Midget.
"That Sneaking Armless Wonder over there has a conscious look on his face. I believe it's him."—Pack.

WAYBACK'S ROADS.

What Would Happen to the Town if They Were Improved.

The gentle spring time is with us again. It has brought with it many things, or if it has not yet brought them it is likely to. For instance, perhaps it will give us roses. Then again it may give us promise of big crops, if we are farmers, or promise of cheaper produce, if we are of the people who buy of the farmers. There are two things which it is certain to bring. They are colds and mud. There is no excuse, however, for the certainty of the mud's coming, and if the mud failed to arrive the colds would, many of them, be side tracked before they got here. Therefore let us banish the mud.

Now that it is decided that the mud shall be banished, the next question is, How shall it be done? There is only one way of doing it, and the essentials of it are hard work one part, money one part and common sense ninety-eight parts. The work and the money are easy enough to get, but the common sense is scarce, and a good deal of it is needed. The difficulty is that most of our path-masters and road commissioners don't recognize what little there is of it lying around when they see it. They have a way of regarding propositions for the improvement of public roads as propositions by contractors for feeding at the public crib. In reality they are propositions for the enlargement of the public crib itself, so that its legitimate users may find more to appease their hunger, and for the improvement of its surroundings, so that those who do feed may do so with greater comfort and convenience.

Suppose we take, for instance, the township of Wayback, which is situated in a rolling country, fifteen miles from the city of Bigmarket, where all Wayback's produce must be sold if it is sold at all. There are thirty miles of road in Wayback, and they are like the roads in most country towns, mere rivers of mud in wet weather and gullies of dust when the days are dry. Estimating the cost of putting down a macadam-telford pavement at \$2,000 a mile, it would cost \$60,000 to improve every inch of highway in the township. It may be said that \$2,000 a mile is too small an estimate, but it must be remembered that in making it I include the little used crossroads, constituting by far the greater part of the mileage, which would require a much narrower metaled service and less elaborate drainage and care than the few miles of main thoroughfare. In order to raise the money required for making this vast improvement it would be necessary to bond Wayback for that amount, but this could be easily done in a way that would avoid oppressive taxation. In calculating on such a loan it should be remembered that the posterity of the present generation will be the greater gainers by the improvement, and that therefore it is not only just to borrow the money for a long term of years, but that it would be unjust to do otherwise.

The advantages which would accrue to Wayback from such a step would be manifold. As the roads are now, an impassable barrier of mud is imposed between the township and the city for weeks after the frost leaves the ground. Farmers who have held their hay or potatoes or grain for "spring prices" start out with their loads from Wayback early in the morning for the fifteen mile drive to Bigmarket. If they get there at all it is only after a whole day of splashing and tugging through the mud. If the roads had been good, three or four hours would have sufficed for the drive.

When the bad weather of fall comes on the state of affairs is a little better. If the roads are not in quite so vile a condition the additional amount of produce to be hauled more than evens matters up. The unnecessary hours on the road rob the farm work of the time of men and horses, and natural exasperation and dissatisfaction with life in such a very sticky world unfits everybody for doing his best work. The loads that can be drawn are comparatively small, too.

Wayback is made up of fertile farms of great productive power. But the bad roads, as any one who stops to think will see, must necessarily largely reduce the profits by wasting time of men and the vitality of stock and vehicles. Let us say that Wayback landowners value their holdings at \$100 to \$200 an acre. The only way in which we can judge of the effect good roads would have on this valuation is by examining results in other places. I personally know of one section where within two years the improvement on roads has almost doubled the cash value of land, and can furnish names of land owners who will cheerfully testify to the fact. Such an increase in valuation would more than pay the extra taxation imposed on Wayback by that \$60,000 loan, wouldn't it? I think so.

Another thing which the opposers of road improvement in Wayback fail utterly to take into consideration is the fact that it costs much less to keep good roads in repair than it does to keep bad ones in ruin. If Wayback adopts an intelligent system of road maintenance, keeps the matter out of politics, and, above all, does away with that relic of barbarity "working out the road tax," her thirty miles of roadway, after they have been telford-macadamized, can be kept in perfect order by an outlay of (averaging the different classes of roads) \$40 a year per mile. This would make the total outlay for maintenance \$1,200. Wayback spends now in work and cash \$2,000 on her roads.

There is not a single phase of life in Wayback which would not be benefited by improved roads. The productiveness of farms would be largely increased and they would show a sturdy growth in value. Social intercourse would be made easier and would therefore be promoted. Much would be saved in wear and tear on live stock and vehicles and in the hire of help. Life in the muddy seasons would be robbed of the dreadful monotony of staying in one place, for it would be easy to go to others. Wayback would speedily develop from a dull, barely profitable, unprogressive country township into a locality of comfortable, prosperous, happy people. In short it would live. It exists now.

EDWARD MARSHALL.

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 (eleve 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.