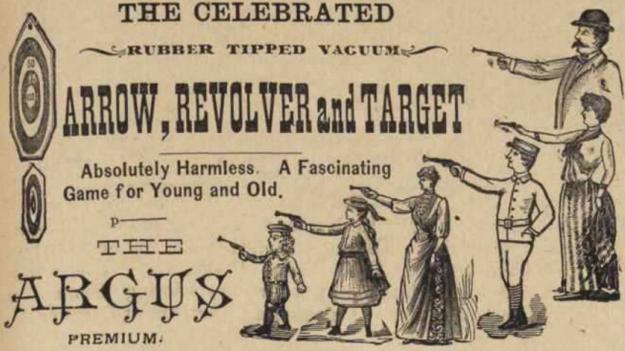


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SPECIAL - BARGAIN - SALE!

WE SHALL PLACE ON SALE THIS WEEK THE
Greatest Bargain in \$8.00 Suits for Men!
 EVER OFFERED IN ANN ARBOR.

We have taken a lot of suits that sold for a great deal more money, and shall close them out at this price. ALSO A LARGE LINE OF

CHILDREN'S SUITS FOR \$2.90

The Best Pant (For Workingmen)
 Ever Seen, For Only 75 Cents.

The greatest line of Outing Shirts in the city. The place is
The J. T. Jacobs Company, 27 and 29 Main St.
 N. B.—A LIBERAL DISCOUNT ON ALL SPRING OVERCOATS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE ANN ARBOR SAVINGS BANK,

At Ann Arbor, Michigan., at the close of business May, 4, 1891.

RESOURCES.	LIABILITIES.
Loans and Discounts.....\$431,333 71	Capital stock.....\$ 50,000 00
Stocks, Bonds, Mortgages, etc.,.....244,316 24	Surplus fund.....100,000 00
Overdrafts.....10,642 28	Undivided profits.....33,339 97
Furniture and Fixtures.....1,930 85	Dividends unpaid.....356 00
Current expenses and taxes paid.....2,288 15	
CASH.	DEPOSITS.
Due from banks in reserve cities.....101,140 90	Commercial deposits.....159,789 82
Due from other banks and bankers.....1,785 83	Savings deposits.....455,535 90
Checks and cash items.....229 80	Certificates of deposit.....28,548 68
Notes and bills.....141 53	
Gold coin.....15,000 00	
Silver coin.....2,900 00	
U. S. and National Bank Notes.....15,958 00	
8827,567 27	8827,567 27

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, L. Gruner, W. D. Harriman, Directors.
 Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 9th day of May, 1891.
 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.

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.

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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
TRUCK AND STORAGE.
 Now we are ready with a
NEW BRICK STOREHOUSE
 for the storage of household goods, pianos, books, stoves, etc. Moving of household goods and pianos carefully done. All kinds of heavy and light draying. Freight work.
C. E. GODFREY,
 Residence and office 46 Fourth Avenue North.
 Telephone 32.

MACMILLAN HALL.

Seven Hundred From the General Presbyterian Assembly Attend Its Dedication.

GUILD'S PHYSICAL, SOCIAL, RELIGIOUS AIMS.

The Library Contains 5,000 Volumes.—The Exercises at the Hall Saturday Afternoon.—Golden Opinion of Visitors.

Probably Ann Arbor never saw so many ministers together as last week. Scarcely had the Congregational ministers departed when seven hundred members of the Presbyterian general assembly, which is in session in Detroit, came out on a special train for the purpose of dedicating Macmillan Hall. The special train reached here about half past two and the visitors were escorted to the hall, in the electric cars, by carriages and on foot. But all who could not obtain entrance to the audience room and those who were left, improved the opportunity of looking over the University and the city.

After the opening address by Rev. Dr. Radcliffe and prayer by the Rev. Mr. Lowery, of Philadelphia, Dr. Herdman read a "statement of the work" of Tappan Guild. After paying high tribute to Chancellor Tappan and detailing the reasons which led to the establishment of a guild, the organization of a training course, the gift of the Sackett property and Macmillan Hall, he said:

"Already we have the nucleus of a library which we hope in time may grow to be one of the most attractive features of the association. It is designed to make this a storehouse, where pastors and students may come and find the information they seek in whatever direction their researches extend concerning matters of religion. The late Hon. D. Bethune Duffield, of Detroit, gave to the association some years before his death the valuable library accumulated by his father, the Rev. Dr. Duffield, and his brother, Rev. Geo. Duffield, D. D. To this has been added a portion of the library of the late Rev. Dr. Atterbury, a gift from Mrs. Atterbury, and 200 volumes by Mrs. Taylor, from the library of the late Rev. David L. Taylor, of this city—numbering in all not less than 5,000 volumes, which, together with some more modern works recently given the association by devoted friends, make a very respectable beginning in this direction.

Recognizing as we do the three-fold nature of man—the trinity in unity of his organization—his physical, mental, moral or religious faculties—we have in the planning of this hall, sought to meet the requirements of this triune nature in a rational way. The basement story, capacious, well lighted and ventilated, will be fitted up as a hall for physical culture. Sentiment, as well as convenience, had a part to play in the selection of this story for this purpose; a sound and healthy body is the proper foundation for perfect manhood and womanhood. The training of this faculty should receive therefore in the beginning its due share of attention, and we propose that the instruction and exercises here given will be of a character to awaken a true conception and management of the body as the tenement and servant of the soul. The first floor, with its reception room, library and class rooms, will minister to the social and intellectual requirements of our members, while the hall in which you are now seated will be the theater in which, we trust, the voices of the great and good men of our denomination, and others also who have messages to deliver which tend to elevate and ennoble mankind, will be often heard directing our steps along the paths of rectitude and virtue and "feeding our souls with that heavenly food which cometh down from above."

James H. McMillan, in behalf of his father, Senator McMillan, presented the hall to the trustees of the Tappan Presbyterian Association and Dr. Radcliffe, in behalf of the trustees, accepted it. Moderator Green, of Princeton, thought the association

was doing the right thing in uniting the church and its members with the University.

President Angell was particularly happy in his remarks and carried the audience with him, being applauded to the echo. Among other things the president referred in eloquent terms to the great work an organization like the Tappan Presbyterian Association could accomplish in a community like Ann Arbor, where there are 3,100 young people away from home, who need the kindly care thrown around them by church influences. He spoke also of other lines of religious work that were constantly in action among the students, alluding particularly to the great good accomplished by the Students' Christian Association, with which there is connected a ministerial band now numbering twenty-eight persons, and a missionary band of thirty-three members. In conclusion Dr. Angell paid an eloquent tribute to ex-President of the University Henry D. Tappan, in whose honor the association is named, and whom he extolled as the greatest, grandest man who had ever served the University, and as one of the noblest Presbyterians that ever lived.

After an address by Rev. Dr. Roberts, of Lake View University, the University and the grounds were inspected by the visitors. A lunch was spread in the lecture room of the Presbyterian church and after its discussion, the guests gave the ladies a rousing vote of thanks. At eight o'clock the visitors returned to Detroit. The Free Press says:

The members of the assembly who had never visited Ann Arbor before were loud in their praises of the great university of which it is the seat, and expressed their unbounded amazement at its size and the extent and beauty of its buildings and grounds. Never more, they assert, will they wonder at the rapid strides toward becoming the greatest educational center in the country that the lovely town of Ann Arbor has made the last few years.

Prof. Stanley's Entertainment.

Under the direction of Prof. Stanley a most enjoyable concert was given at the Art Loan last evening. The audience more than filled the hall, mounting into the unfinished balcony and begrudging the small space taken up by the scaffolding around the windows. The program opened with "The Mariners," effectively rendered by Miss Nellie Goodwin with Messrs. E. B. Spaulding and M. H. Pease. The Amphion Club then sang "Springtime" and "Villager's Wedding." The latter was participated in by Miss Goodwin, who has a sweet sympathetic voice, not lacking in power, and used with such charming simplicity as completely won the audience. Mrs. N. S. Hoff sang the universally popular Schubert's "Serenade." She was followed by the Westminster Quartette, composed of the four persons already named. Their selection, the "Lullaby of Life," was especially applauded. The fifth number was "The Springtime," sung by Miss Goodwin, who was obliged to respond to an encore. It is a high compliment to say that the Amphion Club now appeared to better advantage in "Ave Maria" than in their first selection. Mr. Spaulding (our Mr. Spaulding) followed with the "Summer Night," much (though hardly enough) has already been said of this gentleman's fine voice. The eighth number consisted of "Nun ist der Tag Geschieden," by the Amphions, also Barcarolle, a choice gem. The tenor solos, "All Souls' Day" and "Marie," were given by Mr. Pease in a manner especially pleasing. Then followed the choicest number of the program, "Go Pretty Rose," by Miss Goodwin and Mr. Spaulding; of course it was encored. The last selection, "Good Night, Beloved," was rendered by the Quartette.

LESSONS OF THE WAR

Memorial Sermon Before Welch Post, G. A. R., in St. Andrews' Church Yesterday.

WHAT MEAN YE BY THIS SERVICE?

The Sermon by Rev. Henry Tatlock.—The Moral Contest.—Patriotism Rests on Morality.—The Lesson to be Deduced from the Contest.

The memorial sermon to the Grand Army post of this city was delivered Sunday morning in St. Andrews' church by Rev. Henry Tatlock from the text "What mean ye by this service?" Nearly a hundred members of the post and Sons of Veterans were in attendance and listened attentively to the sermon. "In the life of every great nation," said Mr. Tatlock, "there are events which serve to bring into action the essential elements of its power, which serve to disclose to itself and to the world the ground principles of its endeavor and the primal sources of its strength. By a natural impulse and common feeling every nation seeks to keep such events in remembrance. It is pleasant to call to mind its great achievements. But there is more than pleasure in such commemoration: there is high value. The main course of a nation's life, like that of an individual, is uneventful and commonplace: and happily so. A constant succession of crises begets a life too serious and intense. Long periods of peace and calm are necessary to its proper growth and full development. But the danger of quiet and commonplace existence is, that the highest purpose of life is forgotten and the real sources of power be disregarded. And against this danger there is no better protection than to keep in mind those events of the past by which that purpose and those sources have been most fully revealed.

In the history of our nation no event has occurred equal in significance to the civil war of 1861-65, no other which has so completely disclosed the nation's aim and so fully unbared the foundations of her strength. To seek to forget that struggle, domestic though it was, were worse than folly. To receive into our confidence and affection our former foes who have been content to accept the lesson so bitterly taught to them and to us is the grateful duty of every patriot and by none has this duty been more fully and nobly done, than by the magnanimous leaders and soldiers of the war. If any there be who are still animated by personal and political hostility, they illy reflect the feeling of that noble army of patriots by which the nation's life was preserved and her peace and happiness restored. But while it is incumbent upon all to keep the peace which they have won, to restrain every feeling and choke every word which could in any wise disturb the compact nobly made by Grant and Lee at Appomattox, it is equally our duty and our wisdom to keep forever in mind the principles of our national being which were then newly established.

The civil war in America had a double character. It was not primarily a political war; it was a moral contest. The cause of the war was slavery. The war did not begin in 1861. It began when the word first went forth that slavery was wrong. When, however, the open conflict came, when the champions of slavery, unable to prevail by argument, resorted to open violence, the national integrity became involved, and the preservation of the Union was now the question: and thousands of the north, who were indifferent to the institutions of slavery, sprang to arms to maintain the nation's life. In this way the contest assumed a political aspect and for a time the primal source of the trouble was obscured. Abraham Lincoln, however, did not forget it, and on the first of January, 1863, he probed it to the bottom by the Proclamation of Emancipation. When, therefore, the war was brought to a successful issue, slavery was gone and the Union preserved.

A more righteous war was never waged than that fought out by the Union army and it is the moral character of the contest which gives to this service its fitness and its value. You come here, veterans of the war, to join in this religious service, conscious that the cause for which you fought was the cause of right and justice, conscious that those comrades of yours whose graves this week you shall deck again with the fresh flowers of spring, laid down their lives for human freedom

and their country's life. You here bow your knees in prayer and lift your voices in praise to God, knowing that in that warfare you were His soldiers for righteousness sake.

The truth evolved by that struggle is that the foundations of this nation's strength and the warrant of her continued existence are virtue and patriotism. It is an old truth taught by the history of every nation but like all truths nations like individuals have to learn them for themselves, and learn them often by sore and bitter trial.

Our nation is so unique, possessing so many advantages, having a system of government which embodies the best thought and highest wisdom of all former experience, having a country, the fairest and richest that the sun in his daily course looks down upon, having a people endowed with an intelligence and energy which are the highest product of the world's civilization. Have we not here new conditions, new possibilities, new elements of strength? Can we not bid defiance to the old and worn-out maxims of the sages? What combination can arise to disturb our peace? What power can cope with the strength inherent in our constitution, in our national character, in our material wealth? To such delusive interrogatories the bloody war, in which you fought, returns the cogent answer. Where was the power of the Constitution the 12th of April, '61? In what did rest the nation's hope, when once the conflict was begun? It rested in the loyalty and patriotism of her citizens. All those other visions of power and strength, how quickly they vanished from the view, when once the cloud of war arose! The cry was then for men, men, true, loyal and brave, and it was the patriots who answered to that call that measured the strength and endurance of the nation.

And where was that patriotism found? In what soil did it grow? By what secret forces was it nourished? It was found where right and justice had found a home. It was found in the society of virtue and in the association of righteousness. True patriotism is a moral excellence of the first order. It does not exist alone. It may be found only in the company of other virtues. The lover of his country is first the lover of the eternal principles for which his country stands. Let no ungenerous feeling misguide our judgment. Our southern brethren were less favored than we. It were impossible for the moral vision to be clear in an atmosphere beclouded and darkened by such an institution as slavery. It was the good fortune of the north to be free from that benumbing prism; and it was to this moral advantage that the north owed the purity and strength of its patriotism.

The conflict which this service is set to commemorate has long since passed into history and its special cause is gone, never to return. But the moral truths which that conflict evoked have a permanent and transcendent value, and the proper object of this service can in no wise be attained except as these truths are freshly implanted in our hearts.

It is not alone in time of war that patriotism is demanded. Love of country, which is superior to love of self is the essential quality of the true citizen. No man is fit for public office, whether the highest or the lowest, no man is fit for the right of franchise, who will not suffer himself sooner than allow or cause his country harm. By this principle, how many to-day would be disfranchised. Whoever is guilty of selfish greed, whoever seeks to gain by another's fall, he is an enemy of the state. Whatever man or combination of men seek to restrain or control the votes of citizens, they are the enemies of the state. Whatever man or combination of men seek to direct the acts of legislatures for their own advantage, they are the enemies of the state.

Patriotism rests on morality. The stability of the nation is in proportion to the virtue of her citizens. Wrong, injustice, oppression, disregard of others' rights are breeders of contention and a menace to the country's safety. Lovers of right, justice, liberty, and fair dealing are the nation's bulwark and defense. That is the lesson of the civil war.

If we and the generations following, heed that lesson, the battles which you fought shall not have been fought in vain. And it is only by heeding that lesson that we and our successors can fitly honor you and the brave men who stood by your side in the war for freedom and union.

The total debts of the counties of Michigan, less the sinking funds, was in 1880, \$896,700. In 1890 it had grown to \$1,254,698.

The democratic national platform of 1884 contained a reciprocity plank as follows: "We favor an American continental policy based on more intimate commercial and political relations with fifteen sister republics of North, Central and South America, but entangling alliances with none."

The tendency of the democratic governors to veto bills appropriating public money for purposes not strictly public in their scope is rather noticeable just at this time. Gov. Pattison of Pennsylvania is very unsparing in his use of the veto power whenever he meets such a bill, and so is Gov. Winans of Michigan.

Washtenaw as an Agricultural County. The annual report of the Secretary of State, relating to Farms and Farm products, contains a great mass of statistics from which a few relating to Washtenaw county are extracted:

There are seventeen counties in the state in which 1,000,000 bushels of wheat have been raised in some one of the past ten years. Of these, Washtenaw passed that mark in eight years, Calhoun in nine and all the rest a lesser number of times.

of wheat, the greatest amount raised by any county in the state in any one of the ten years.

Out of 3136 farmers in the county in 1890, 1978 owned sheep and the average number of sheep to each sheep owner was 60, a higher average than in any other county of the state. There were 119,173 sheep in this county in May 1890, and no other county in the state had 100,000.

In the county, there are 266,996 acres of improved land and 104,456 of unimproved. The average number of acres in a farm are 118.15. The reports show the number of farms in each township as follows: Ann Arbor, 208; Augusta, 184; Bridgewater, 192; Dexter, 97; Freedom, 168; Lima, 152; Lodi, 129; Lyndon, 115; Manchester, 190; Northfield, 158; Pitsfield, 109; Salem, 201; Saline, 142; Scio, 98; Sharon, 122; Supervisor, 169; Sylvan, 165; Webster, 126; York, 234; and Ypsilanti 177.

In 1889, of the townships of the county, Saline raised the most wheat and Lyndon the least, Sharon the most corn and Northfield the least. Salem raised the most oats and Lyndon the least. York raised the most potatoes. Superior raised the greatest amount of hay. York had the most horses, Dexter the least. York had the most cows, Augusta the least. York also had the most hogs. Bridgewater the most sheep and sheared the greatest number of pounds of wool.

In 1889 Washtenaw raised 101,063 bushels of apples and 13,821 bushels of peaches. There were a number of townships which did not report. Freedom raised the most apples.

PERSONAL.

Miss Georgia Rathbone is visiting in New York.

Munson Bliss returned to Kansas City last evening.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Hill returned to Detroit yesterday.

Mrs. Norman Chapin is visiting her son, in Northfield.

Mrs. Louis Hill is visiting at her father's, Dr. Preston B. Rose's.

William Chamberlain of Three Oaks, visited Dr. Breakey, last week.

David Henning, of Chicago, is spending ten days here and in Detroit.

Rev. Dr. Holmes, of Chelsea, has been spending several days in the city.

Mrs. Nellie Morcereau, nee Coleman, of Manistee, is visiting friends in the city.

Miss Armstrong, of Albion, N. Y., is visiting her sister, Mrs. Dr. Chadbourne.

Major C. Wilson has returned to Warsaw, Wisconsin, and become a homesteader.

Miss Lucy Shadford left Saturday for a visit with her sister, Mrs. Beckler, of Chicago.

Mrs. Sarah Caul, of Toledo, who has been visiting Mrs. J. T. Swathel, returned home to-day.

Miss Helen Terry, of Toledo, is spending a few weeks with her friend, Miss Josie Henion.

J. W. Shaw returned Friday from a two weeks' visit with friends and relative in Detroit and Canada.

Mr. and Mrs. Field, of Alpena, and Mr. and Mrs. Travers, of Cooper, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Beal.

Proceedings of the Board of Public Works. [OFFICIAL.] OFFICE OF BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS. May 20th, 1891.

Regular meeting. Called to order by Pres. Keech. Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

Communication from H. E. Riggs, Chief Engineer of T. A. A. & N. M. R. R. was read and placed on file.

Mr. Keech moved that George B. Schwab be employed to draw plans and make specifications for stone bridges on Felch street across mill race in the third ward and on Fifth street across Allen's creek in the second ward.

Yeas—McIntyre, Keech. Mr. Keech: Resolved, That the ordinance which is violated by parties in making repairs on wood walks that have been ordered built of different material be referred to City Attorney and he be requested to take immediate action to compel parties to conform to said ordinance, and further, be it

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner report all such violations to the City Attorney. Yeas—McIntyre and Keech. Mr. Keech moved that the Street Commissioner advertise for bids to build fence and walk along on Division street property of John F. Lawrence. Est.

Yeas—McIntyre and Keech. Board then adjourned. W. J. MILLER, Clerk.

Two More Arrests Made.

Hugh Shields was arrested yesterday on a warrant sworn out by Owen Donnelly for keeping his saloon open on Sunday. Donnelly also swore out warrants for the arrest of Fred Burdette and a man named Voakes on the charge of stealing \$18 from him while in the saloon Sunday. Burdette was arrested but Voakes had left town. Burdette told his story to Justice Pond, implicating Voakes alone in the stealing of the money and was released on his own recognizance to appear for trial. Shields will be bound over to the circuit to await trial for keeping open on Sundays.

Rev. Fr. Kelly to Take Charge of St. Thomas Church.

Rev. W. J. Fierle, for many years the efficient pastor of St. Thomas Catholic church in this city, goes to Ionia next Monday to take charge of St. Peter's church in that city. He will accordingly officiate in St. Thomas church for the last time as its pastor, next Sunday. During his stay in this city he has made many friends whose good wishes go with him to his new charge. Rev. Edwin D. Kelly, of Dexter, will take Rev. Fr. Fierle's position in this city. He is a scholarly man of good address, and eloquent words, a true American, who should be warmly and heartily received here.

There's a good deal of guarantee business in the store keeping of to-day. It's too excessive. Or too reluctant. Half the time it means nothing. Words—only words. This offer to refund the money, or pay a reward, is made under the hope that you won't want your money back, and that you won't claim the reward. Of course. So, whatever is honest in making it, and works—not in his own reputation alone, but through the local dealer, whom you know, must have something he has faith in back of the guarantee. The business wouldn't stand a year without it.

What is lacking is confidence. Back of that, what is lacking is that clear honesty which is above the "average practice."

Dr. Pierce's medicines are guaranteed to accomplish what they are intended to do, and their makers give the money back if the result isn't apparent.

Doesn't it strike you that a medicine, which the makers have so much confidence in, is the medicine for you?

FOR SALE—A second-hand double buggy, suitable for carrying milk to the creamery. Enquire at this office. 41-45.

WANTED—A girl to cook and do general housework, for which liberal wages will be paid. MRS. J. W. MAYNARD, N. Division street. 39-43

FOR SALE—Three and a half lots and house, No. 25 N. Ashley street. House ten rooms, cistern, water works, barn, all in good repair. Lots sold separately if desired. Lower lots \$250. Lot with house. A decided bargain. Enquire of F. J. Schiede, State st., or 25 N. Ashley st.

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.



W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

THE CARPET WOOL TAX.

Views of a Foremost New England Manufacturer.

Mr. Arthur T. Lyman Talks About the McKinley Tax on Carpet Wool—Higher Prices and Poor Carpets the Result—A Tax Which Benefits Nobody.

Mr. Arthur T. Lyman, of the Lowell Manufacturing company, Boston, Mass., who is one of the largest and most successful manufacturers of carpets in New England, was recently asked by a member of the New York Reform club to give his views on carpet manufacturing as affected by the wool tariff. The position of Mr. Lyman as a foremost manufacturer of carpets gives his views an authority which no outside testimony can command.

Mr. Lyman says: Carpets and their prices are of general interest in the United States, for though rare luxuries not very many years ago they have become articles almost of common necessity. The general state of well being in this country of energetic people and of great natural wealth has afforded a great market for the products of the wonderful loom invented by Bigelow, and first put into use at the Lowell Carpet company, at Lowell, Mass., and of many other ingenious preparatory machines.

These labor saving inventions and the universal demand have caused an immense production and low prices, and the great competition of late years has left to the manufacturers generally but little profit and not seldom a loss.

Substantially all of the wool used in making carpets comes from abroad, and chiefly from Russia, Asia Minor, Persia, India and South America. These wools are chiefly long, coarse wools, and being raised under favorable natural conditions, and by people whose modes of life are very inexpensive, they are of very low cost. The necessity for revenue from any and every source during the civil war after a time caused a considerable duty to be placed on carpet wools, avowedly for revenue. When the war was over and the debt had been greatly reduced, and many taxes were taken off, this heavy tax on carpet wools was unfortunately left. It had not caused the raising of carpet wools in this country, because other wools and other products could be raised to much greater advantage, and because the conditions existing here were not favorable.

The tax on this admirable material considerably increased the cost of the carpets used so largely by the people. Of course the temptation to cheapen the fabric by the mixture of substitutes for wool was great. But until within a few years the machinery employed would not admit of the extensive use of what has of late years been used in enormous quantities, the cheap cattle hair, pretty much like that used for mixing with mortar. The ingenious machines lately invented enabled manufacturers to use enormous quantities of cheap hair, cheap until the enormous demand for it, with the increased duties of the McKinley bill on wool, made it almost as costly, though not nearly as good, as wool itself. Cotton was used largely for the warps in place of worsted.

The McKinley bill seems to have a special spite against carpet wools, and those who wish to make or use wool carpet. All noils (the short fibers of wool largely used for the warts of carpets) were excluded by the monstrous duty of thirty cents per pound (200 and 300 per cent. in many cases), and the tax on other materials was greatly increased. Moreover, the ambiguities of the law and some rather forced constructions of it by the treasury department have still further increased costs, and so multiplied doubts and questions that there are few kinds of carpet wool the duty on which can be surely known.

These increased difficulties and impediments obliged carpet manufacturers to advance the prices of carpets after the passage of the McKinley bill—an advance on all wool carpets of about 10 per cent. The effect of an increased cost of wool is at once to give an advantage and an opportunity to those who use cheaper materials, and so it greatly stimulates the increased use of cotton and cattie hair, and of all kinds of waste and shoddy and torn up carpets.

The increase of price by the manufacturers may not have been fully felt in the retail shops, because on staple articles the retailer is slow to advance prices until his old stock is gone, and because his margin of profit enabled him still to sell without loss, which was not the case with the manufacturers, or because he substituted for the all wool carpets those with a greater or less proportion of cheap substitutes for wool.

Of course if one cannot afford to pay for a wool carpet there is no reason why he should not have a cotton carpet, if he wants it; but then he might also put down common cotton cloth. There is no moral reason perhaps (though Ruskin would not admit it) why he should not buy a tapestry carpet, made chiefly of jute, with a veneering of printed wool; but if the duty on wool had been taken off instead of having been largely increased the price of the best Brussels carpets, instead of being put up ten cents a yard, might have been reduced ten or fifteen cents a yard, and an all wool ingrain or extra super carpet might have been sold for less than a (largely) cotton and shoddy ingrain may sell for now.

Thus an article of general use has been largely and needlessly increased in price, although it might well have been improved in quality and largely reduced in cost by the free admission of carpet wools, which would have hurt almost no one and would have benefited every one.

The manufacturers who make copper bathtubs, boilers, sinks and general copperware are now in a trust and enjoying 45 per cent. protection. They have raised prices, which one of the members says "we are going to maintain."

You are Wanted. We want everybody that is interested in CARPETS, RUGS AND MATTINGS to examine our new Spring Stock of them. Large and our patterns the finest ever shown you in this city. Prices guaranteed to be the lowest.

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Table with columns for STATIONS, Mail, Day, Nth, N Y, N Y, N Y, Ad, Kal, Exp, Exp, Exp, Exp, Exp, Exp. Includes routes to Chicago, Lv., Jackson, Chelsea, Dexter, Delhi Mills, ANN ARBOR, Ypsilanti, Wayne June, Detroit, Ar., Buffalo.

Table with columns for STATIONS, Dct, Chi, Lin, Mich, Nth, Pac, Mail, Exp, Exp, Exp, Exp, Exp, Exp. Includes routes to Buffalo, Detroit, Lv., Wayne June, Ypsilanti, ANN ARBOR, Delhi Mills, Dexter, Chelsea, Jackson, Chicago, Ar.

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CITY AND COUNTY.

Six new dwellings have been built in Clinton.

The opera season closes Saturday with Holt in the Gladiator.

J. U. Binder had a stroke of paralysis on last Friday evening.

Stockbridge has a balloon ascension and parachute drop to-morrow.

A stone side walk is being laid in front of the Sager block on State street.

Moses Seabolt is laying a stone sidewalk in front of his residence on Fifth avenue.

David Gordon, of Saline, recently sold a ten months' old calf which weighed 975 pounds.

Miss Catherine E. Core, died Sunday evening of consumption, aged twenty-four years.

Hon. and Mrs. Charles R. Whitman and son returned from New York City, Thursday afternoon.

The Stockbridge Sun speaks of our prosecuting attorney's avoirdupois as "the orotund physique of M. J. Lehman."

Lester H. Salsbury, of Adrian, will deliver the memorial day address in Ypsilanti Sunday evening at the M. E. Church.

John F. White, of this city, has been elected a delegate to the general conference of the A. M. E. church, in Philadelphia.

Clarence E. Holt, the tragedian, plays the Gladiator in the opera house Saturday evening and closes the regular opera season.

A conservative German estimates that there will be 3,000 strangers in the city June 10. Excursions will be run from all directions.

Walker & Co. have just received an order for carriages from Australia. In the past two weeks they have sold fifty-five carriages.

Mrs. Amelia West, of Cherry Hill, died May 14 of la grippe, aged eighty-one years. She had resided in Michigan for fifty-five years.

Horatio Seymour has just dug a well eighty-three feet deep in Waterloo. Horatio is a great well digger, even if he couldn't be president.

Mrs. F. A. Fellows, of Saline, died last Thursday, aged eighty-five years, after an illness of some weeks. The funeral services were held Saturday.

Rev. John Patchin will deliver the memorial day address in Manchester, this day. There are twenty-five graves to be decorated in the Manchester cemetery.

The sum of \$300 has been pledged since April 15th towards building a new A. M. E. church in this city. Rev. Mr. Cotman pastor of the church, expresses himself as highly pleased with the prospect.

The Superior grange band attended a flag raising at Cherry Hill Saturday, and will attend the decoration day services in Ypsilanti next Saturday.

A. N. Brown has sold the South Bend Daily Post to P. H. Casey, owing to the illness of Mrs. Brown, which has rendered it necessary for them to go farther south.

A committee of the Chelsea council reported in favor of ordering 950 feet of new sidewalks built, besides ordering thirty-nine property owners to repair their sidewalks.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Millen, has removed to their house on Lawrence street, and Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Adams have removed to Mr. Millen's house on Fifth avenue.

Prof. Hinsdale has been appointed one of the eight members of the State Teachers' Association to attend the International Teachers' Association to be held in Toronto.

O'Hara's milk wagon was demolished yesterday by the horses running away at a living rate from in front of Newberry hall. The team collided with several other wagons.

The U. of M. ball teams defeated the Hamilton college nine Saturday by a score of 18 to 3, but were defeated yesterday by the University of Vermont nine by a score of 6 to 2.

The Ann Arbor road gives an excursion from Toledo to the Art Loan Thursday. The fare from Dundee for the round trip including admission to the Art Loan is 85 cents and Milan, 65 cents.

Dr. Herdman was called upon to testify as an expert, last week, in the case against Miss Jennie Webb, a Pontiac school teacher, charged with causing the death of a scholar by whipping him.

Charles D. Snow, who resided on a farm two miles north of Chelsea from 1841, when he was two years of age, until 1872, died in St. Ignace, May 15. He attended school in Chelsea.

William Henne, of the firm of Kock & Hne, and Miss Emily Jenter were married Thursday evening, at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Christian Jenter, Rev. John Neumann officiating.

The decoration day address in Saline will be delivered by Rev. Mr. Bartlett. Sunday evening memorial exercises will be held in the M. E. church with addresses by Rev. Mr. Potter, Rev. Mr. Platt and Prof. Lester.

Mrs. Mary Ethel Gomberg died yesterday at her home on South University avenue and Church-st., aged forty-nine years. The funeral services will be held in Chicago. She has a son in the Chemical laboratory.

Rev. J. W. Bradshaw was appointed a member of the committee of the Congregational Association to devise plans for raising \$20,000 to make the Congregational home missionary work of the state self-supporting.

A decoration day address will be made at Mooreville, at ten o'clock by Rev. A. B. Conrad and one at the same hour by Rev. G. E. Sloan. An address will be delivered in the Milan rink by Gen. George Spaulding at two o'clock.

Rev. H. C. McCook filled the pulpit in the Presbyterian church, Sunday morning and Rev. Mr. McKebbin in the evening. Rev. Dr. T. M. Marshall filled the pulpit in the Methodist church. They were all delegates to the general Presbyterian Assembly in Detroit.

The Ann Arbor Thompson Houston Electric Light Company are putting in a new 150 horse power boiler and, while it is being put in, it is found impossible to run the city lights. The boiler was promised to be here during the moonlight nights but did not arrive on time.

Wm. White, a junior in the high school, died Thursday evening of peritonitis. His parents live in Leadville, Col. He had been attending school here for the past two years, and was about seventeen years old. His parents were not with him at the time of his death, but arrived in time to meet the remains at Rochester, Mich., whither they were sent Saturday morning.

Ypsilanti has a McKinley hen. She not only lays large eggs, but she makes a point of laying two eggs every alternate day, the extra egg being of double size for family use. The hen was stimulated to this egg enterprise by a knowledge of the tariff of five cents a dozen on eggs, but when her owner took the fruit down town and could get only ten cents a dozen for the same, the hen was so mad she couldn't cackle. She just walked into the office of the Ypsilantian, scratched up an editorial on the tariff on eggs, clucked twice, and began to "set" in Osband's hat, with a view of hatching out a reason for the low price of eggs.—Adrian Press.

Students buying a 1000-mile book for sale by The T. A. A. & N. M. Ry. and good on 14 roads, can use it for all vacations during one year from date.

The T. A. A. & N. M. Railway will sell one way tickets at two cents per mile to students in parties of 10 or more to all points in the Central Traffic Association, including St. Louis, Mo., and Cincinnati, O.

On Tuesday evening the refreshment room will be in charge of the ladies of the Episcopal Church, who will serve a Russian Tea. Wednesday night the Methodist ladies will give a White Tea. Thursday will be a New England night and Friday a Japanese night. The excursion from Detroit to the Art Loan on Thursday will doubtless be a source of revenue to this department.

The promenade concert, Tuesday night will certainly be excellent, and an agreeable variety in the evening entertainments.

A new and interesting collection of antique collection of silver and other articles has been added to the Bric-a-brac room this week through the kindness of Mrs. Fitz-Hugh Edwards, of Detroit. In this collection is a very curious silver sugar sifter of great age, an old English silver "loving-cup," some rare "Apostle spoons" and a copper camp kettle, belonging to Lafayette and having his initials engraved on the lid.

The different "points of view," as Henry James call it, with which people look at pictures is often brought out at such an exhibition as the Art Loan. It was amusing to hear a gentleman say, after looking at Rosa Bonheur's wonderful "Sheep." "Well, I thought it was a fine picture, till it cost \$20,000—That spoiled it for me!"

An original copy of Dryden's Virgil printed in 1698, and owned by Dr. Edward Batwell, of Ypsilanti, was received at the Art Loan yesterday. There are engravings which show that the engraver's art was understood one hundred and ninety-seven years ago.

A very handsome table was received from Grand Rapids by the Students' Christian Association, yesterday.

The athletic drill at the Art Loan last evening was very fine.

The Regent's Meeting. Yesterday afternoon the Regents of the University held a meeting, and though a great deal of discussion was indulged in, but few matters of importance were settled.

Prof. de Pont's salary was increased to \$2,200. Mr. Hench was appointed assistant professor of German at a salary of \$1600. Prof. Hinsdale was granted a leave of absence to go to Europe next year, he to provide instruction in his department during his absence. An appropriation of \$470 was made for special apparatus in the Physiological department. The question of enlarged accommodations for the new hospital was discussed, but no decision was arrived at, and it was deferred to the next meeting.

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JUST ONE NIGHT.

Saturday Evening, May 30, '91

The Young American Actor,

Mr. Clarence E. Holt

SUPPORTED BY HIS OWN NEW YORK COMPANY, IN A

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A. SAUMET, Sublime German Tragedy.

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GORGEOUS HISTORICAL COSTUMES

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Story deals with the persecution of Christians, in the fifth century, by Empress Faustina.

REGULAR PRICES.

Seats on Sale WEDNESDAY EVENING, at Postoffice News Room.

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT 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 488 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 has 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 statute 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 front door of the Court House in the City of Ann Arbor (that being the place where the Circuit Court for Washtenaw County is holden), 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.



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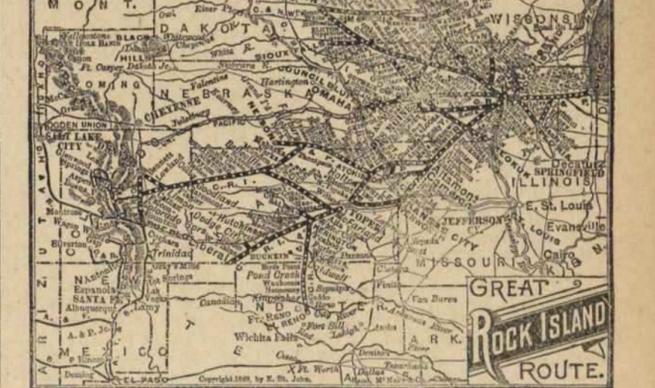
We are also agents for Chas. Pillsbury & Co. Best Patent Flour. We guarantee Pillsbury's Best to be the choicest flour made in the United States, taking all its qualities into account. It will yield from 40 to 60 pounds more bread to the barrel than flour made from winter wheat. It requires more moisture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

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NIGHT IN THE COUNTRY.

Oh, bird that lingers in the hush
Of twilight as it falleth,
Return ye now unto your nest;
List how your sweet mate calleth!
Oh, lowing cows, haste to your fold,
Or you will be belated—
E'en now the milkmaid loudly calls,
Too long for you she has waited!

From yonder church the chiming bells
Ring for the Angelus sweet,
And pious souls, with bended heads,
The evening prayer repeat.
The locusts with discordant notes
A merry concert hold,
As though the coming of night
Made their small hearts more bold.

The jasmine vine that shades the porch
Breaks out in sweetest scent,
And waitings from the lily bed
Are with its odors blent!
The low o. kine and notes of birds
Grow fainter and more faint,
Even the tireless katydids
Have hushed their loud complaint.

The glimmering lights begin to shine
From many a window pane,
And mothers rock their babes and sing
A sweet good night refrain.
To all there comes a country peace,
The quiet of a night
That is removed from out the world,
Far from the city's sight!
—Kate A. Carrington in New Orleans Picayune.

A Very Close Call.

A tall, squarely built and athletic man of thirty-five or thereabouts walked into the California hotel and registered "John Kelly, Jr., Bodie." He is superintendent of the Bulwer, Bodie and Mono mines, located at Bodie, and he became involved in a dispute with a miner named J. C. Grant. The result was that the two men met on the street in Bodie, and when within a few feet of each other Grant drew a 45-caliber revolver, and without warning fired point blank at Kelly. The latter threw up his left arm, and as he did so the bullet passed down the inside of his coat sleeve without scratching the skin and made its exit at the elbow.

They then clinched, but Grant kept firing, and the second shot struck the collar button in the back of Kelly's shirt, carried it away and plowed up the lining of his coat without doing other damage. The third and fourth shots went through Kelly's coat, which was unbuttoned, but the fifth struck him in the chin. When it struck the bone, however, it was deflected, and, after tearing its way along the jaw, came out just in front of the ear. Kelly then wrenched the pistol from the other's hand and with it beat him into insensibility. The former keeps the coat and shirt that he wore at the time as a memento of his marvelous escape.—San Francisco Call.

Monkeys That Fight with Stones.

The Gelada baboons sometimes have battles with the Hamadryads, especially when the two species have a mind to rob the same field, and if fighting in the hills, will roll stones on to their enemies. Not long ago a colony of Gelada baboons, which had been fired at by some black soldiers attending a duke of Coburg-Gotha on a hunting expedition on the borders of Abyssinia, blocked a pass for some days by rolling rocks on all comers. This seems to give some support to a curious objection raised by a Chinese local governor in a report to his superior on the difficulties in the way of opening to steamers the waters of the upper Yang-tze. The report, after noting that the inhabitants on the upper waters were ignorant men who might quarrel with strangers, went on to allege that monkeys, which inhabited the banks, would roll down stones on the steamers. "The two last facts," the report added, "would lead to complaint from the English and embroil the Celestials with them, especially if the men or the monkeys kill any English."—Spectator.

He Is Against Cremation.

"Don't you favor this idea of cremation?" asked the old gentleman in the horse car of the man who sat next to him.

"No, sir, I don't," said the other man emphatically. "Cremation and crime are synonymous terms with me. I have been in the gravestone business long enough to know that the old fashioned method of burial is in every way the best."—Somerville Journal.

Most birds are stoics compared to owls, and those who cultivate their acquaintance know that they have no time wherein to make their poetical complaints to the moon. Poets should not meddle with owls. Shakespeare and Wordsworth alone have understood them—by most others they have been scandalously libeled.

The most ancient description we have of a water pump is by Hero of Alexandria. There is no authentic account of the general use of the pump in Germany previous to the beginning of the Sixteenth century. At about that time the endless chain and bucket works for raising water from mines began to be replaced by pumps.

The Ionian isles produce a loose lace, unique rather than handsome. It was used at first mainly in the churches and tombs. As antiquity more than doubles the price the shrewd natives blacken and mildew their work before offering it to the tourists, who take dirt as a voucher for age.

Americans are the greatest newspaper readers in the world. There are 17,000 newspapers published in the United States. It is said that a new publication is born every four hours and forty-eight minutes day and night, but fortunately or unfortunately the death rate is very high.

A new system of house wiring for electric lighting consists of fitting the building with continuous tubes of insulating material, through which the wires are drawn. The tubes are made of paper soaked in a hot bath of bituminous material, and are said to be hard, strong and tough.

Judge E. R. Hoar, the senator's brother, is the leader of the Boston bar. He is past seventy, but still carries himself with erectness, and his step is elastic. He is the father of young Congressman Hoar.

"Spiting" a Neighbor.

The workmen employed at one of the chair making works in an English town were cutting up a large cherry tree at the circular saw bench when something squirted in the sawyer's face and ran over the bench in all directions. The engine was stopped, and an examination showed that the saw had struck a cavity in the tree and liberated a considerable quantity of quicksilver, afterward estimated as half a gill. The log was carefully examined, and it was found that many years previously a hole had been bored in a slanting downward direction through the heart of the tree, the quicksilver poured in and the hole carefully plugged. The rings of the tree showed that it was ninety years old, and that after the hole had been plugged the growth had covered the head of the plug with several inches of solid wood.

As it was known the tree came out of an old cherry orchard at Allerton, Yorkshire, where yearly "a cherry feast" used to be held, it was thought the quicksilver had been put in the tree in connection with some old ceremony, but later it was found that up to thirty or forty years ago quicksilver was thus employed to kill fruit or other trees by those who had "grudges" against their neighbors. It was usual to do this in the dead of night. A piece of bark was first carefully taken off, the hole bored, quicksilver poured in, the hole plugged, and last the bit of bark was carefully replaced. The tree from the next rising of the sap began to wither. In the present case the attempt was a failure, for except where the quicksilver had lain (it had not penetrated some inches beyond the end of the boring) the tree was sound.—Notes and Queries.

Hopton's Compromise.

Near a town in the southern part of Georgia lived Mr. Branscombe, a wealthy fruit grower, who was embroiled in a perpetual feud with a poor trucker named Hopton. The feud was based on Hopton's hog, which committed havoc in Branscombe's garden, and Branscombe finally shot the animal.

War was at once declared by Hopton, not against Branscombe personally, but against all his belongings. He tore down fences, wrung the necks of chickens, smeared Branscombe's front steps with paint, and continued this petty persecution until the fruit grower was exasperated beyond endurance.

He set a watch on Hopton, and finally caught him in the act of pouring turpentine into the pump. The next day Branscombe swore out a warrant for Hopton's arrest for malicious mischief, and it was served that afternoon.

Hopton resisted violently, but finally calmed down, and while on his way to the office of the justice of the peace expressed a wish to see Mr. Branscombe and "settle the whole affair." The constable was an obliging fellow, and acceded to this request.

"Kunnel," said Hopton, when brought before Branscombe, "let's compromise this matter."

"Very well," assented Branscombe readily. "During the past six months you have committed damages to the extent of \$300. What is your proposition?" "It's this, kunnel," drawled Hopton. "You drop this prosecuting me, and I'll let ye off."—Youth's Companion.

The Origin of "Grog."

Until the time of Admiral Vernon the British sailors had their allowance of brandy or rum served out to them unmixed with water. This plan was found to be attended with inconvenience on some occasions on account of a shortage in the brandy locker, and the admiral, therefore, ordered that in the fleet he commanded the spirits should be mixed with water before being passed around among the men. This innovation at first gave great offense to the hardy sailors, who had been used to taking their drinks "raw," the result being that Vernon became very unpopular with his men.

To add to his unpopularity the admiral, who was conscious of the immense responsibility that rested upon him, became morose and gloomy, often walking the decks for hours without speaking or looking either to the right or the left. In these taciturn moods he always wore an immense grogram coat thrown loosely over his shoulders; this resulted in the sailors nicknaming him "Old Grog," and the term soon came to be applied to the weak mixture stingingly given out to the men, who had formerly looked for a regular allowance of "pure stuff." "Grog" became quite popular after a time, but not until the original mixer of the formula had "gone to his reward."—St. Louis Republic.

Her Lovely Lettuce Dish.

"I want," she said hesitatingly, as she poised her basket in front of her pretty chin with a thoughtful air, "to get some lettuce."

"Yes m," said the market man; "here's some; very nice it is too."

"Is it all that color?"

"Why-er-yes'm; all lettuce is green, you know."

"Oh, of course; but it's too bad. I got a lovely blue dish to put lettuce in, but I'm sure green would look horrible in it. I never thought about there not being any shades, you know."

And as she turned away the market man was almost sure he saw a tear of disappointment in her eye.—Washington Post.

A Horse with Eight Feet.

There is a horse on James McCloud's farm in South Dakota which has eight feet, otherwise it is perfectly formed in every respect. Not until the fetlock joint is reached in the descent from the shoulder to the foot is there any difference between this horse and any other. At the pastern joint, however, the branch begins, and two perfectly formed hoofs are found on each of the four legs.—St. Louis Republic.

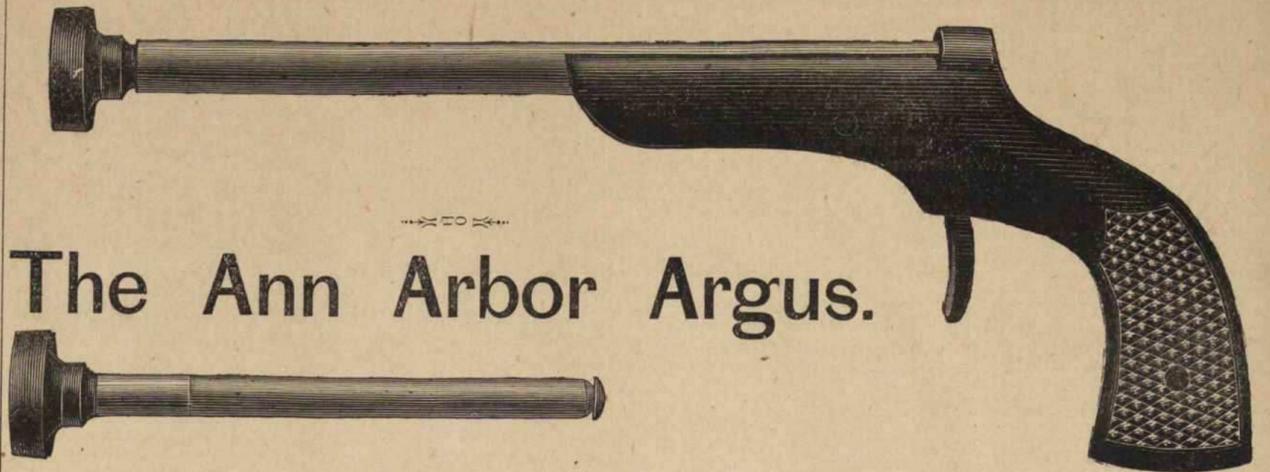
A Paradox.

Sanso—He is not rich, and yet he makes a great deal more money than he spends.

Rodd—How can that be?

Sanso—He works in the United States mint.—Harper's Bazar.

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CAREER OF DE ROHAN.

ADMIRAL DAHLGREN'S BROTHER A SOLDIER OF FORTUNE.

An Early Quarrel Estranges Them for Life—His Service on Two Continents with Garibaldi—His Unrecompensed Service for Victor Emmanuel.

Admiral William de Rohan, who died in this city, was one of the most remarkable men of this century, and a complete sketch of his life would read like a chapter from mediæval history. He was of Norse descent, his father having been a Swedish nobleman, and he was born Dahlgren, his elder brother being Admiral Dahlgren, of the United States navy, whose services afloat during the war, as well as his advanced improvements in ordnance, make such a bright page in the history of our navy. Another brother, younger, Charles Dahlgren, took sides with the south during the war and was a general officer.

De Rohan was nearly six feet in height, broad shouldered and deep chested, and in his prime of life must have been one of the most powerful men living. His head was Websterian in its proportions.

THE BROTHER'S FIGHT.

Away back in the forties, when William had grown to man's estate in years, Admiral Dahlgren, then a lieutenant, was stationed at the navy yard here engaged in the ordnance departments, that made his name famous for the style and method of building the great ship guns that bore his name and that fought the naval battles of the civil war. One day Dahlgren, the elder son, saw fit to take William severely to task for something, and that brought on a storm of angry words on both sides that resulted in the younger man knocking the older brother into a corner of the room. Dignity forbade a personal altercation, and Dahlgren had an officer sent for.

Taken to the old City hall, William was sullen and unrepentant, and though family and neutral friends tried to stop proceedings, Dahlgren pressed the case, and the offender was fined \$100 for the assault. Then Dahlgren told the magistrate that if William would make a public apology for having struck an officer of the navy while in uniform he would be willing that the penalty be set aside.

"Never! Never!" said William. "I will never apologize nor even speak a word to you while God lets me live; and more, while you live I will never again bear the name that you do."

So they parted in the mayor's room at the City hall, and William assumed his mother's name of De Rohan, by which he was known thereafter at home and abroad to the day of his death. His mother was a member of the princely family of De Rohan, of France.

Going abroad, his family connections and ample means brought him into intimacy with persons of the highest rank in life, among them being Admiral Hopton (Pasha), of the Turkish navy, and with him he took service under the sultan, with the rank of captain.

HIS CAREER IN ITALIAN WATERS.

Leaving the Turks he went to the Argentine Republic—then Buenos Ayres—with Garibaldi, and commanded the

naval forces of that country in the successful revolution that brought independence. After that, when Garibaldi came to this country, De Rohan went to Chili and became admiral of the Chilean navy. Late in the fifties he joined Garibaldi, with whom he was in constant correspondence, in Europe, and entered heart and soul with him in his plans for the unification and independence of Italy. While the great liberator directed and commanded the land forces De Rohan was made admiral of the revolutionary navy, which was confirmed by Victor Emmanuel.

He was an admiral without a fleet, for they did not have a single vessel heavier than a coral fishing felucca; but he was energetic, and by a very liberal outlay of funds from his private purse and contributions by English and French friends he actually succeeded in purchasing and arming three good sized merchant steamers, with which he escaped to Sardinia and reported to Victor Emmanuel.

It was on these vessels that the then king of Sardinia and such troops as he had were transported to the mainland of Italy, and history tells of the result. During the siege of Rome Admiral De Rohan commanded the marine division under Garibaldi and supervised the artillery fire.

Other forms of government than republics are at times ungrateful, and it is so in this case, for while Admiral De Rohan spent nearly \$250,000 in providing the means that gave the throne of Italy to the house of Savoy, he never was repaid a penny, and died in Providence hospital here, cared for by charitable friends.

During a number of years he resided in England, where he became interested in the formation and workings of the British naval reserve, in which he was commissioned a commander by the admiralty. During the civil war he was intensely loyal to the north, but refused to take service in our navy lest he might at some time be brought under the command of his brother, Admiral John Dahlgren.

Put off by various excuses and neglected by Victor Emmanuel in his attempts to secure repayment of the immense sums advanced to Italy, he came home about 1871 and laid his claims before the secretary of state.

In the belief that something would at least be accomplished, De Rohan went abroad again, and for several years tried to work some mines he owned in Sardinia or Sicily, but he lacked capital for the work, and returned home to find his case slumbering as neglected as though no one in the state department had ever heard of it.

He was thoroughly disheartened, and for the first time in his life his high courage failed before his misfortunes and his health gave way. He was then nearly seventy years of age, and when a stroke of paralysis followed he failed rapidly in a hospital.—Washington Post.

The highest place in the world regularly inhabited is stated to be the Buddhist monastery, Halne, in Thibet, which is about 16,000 feet above sea level. The next highest is Galera, a railway station in Peru, which is located at a height of 15,635 feet. Near it, at the same level, a railway tunnel 3,847 feet in length is being driven through the mountains.

REVERIE OF A BACHELOR.

He Smokes and Dreams and Then Makes Up His Mind to Light a Fresh Cigar.

Puff! This cigar—cost a pretty penny too—is execrable. I feel like throwing it away, only blowing the smoke into rings is an amusement that I hate to forego. Puff! Now, that ring is a positive work of art. Pity it has to go up—in smoke. Rings of smoke—they are very like marriage rings. The delusion lasts about as long. They are infinitely more amusing—and less wearisome.

Fancy being married! B-r-r! No more bohemianism, no cakes and ale—nor champagne, either—no pipes and punch. Instead—a drowsy fire—a clatter of dishes from the kitchen—a wife knitting socks for the inevitable family. Later—a full fledged paterfamilias—buying groceries and paying money to the school book trusts—growing posy over "when I was a young fellow, sir." I shudder to think of it.

Besides, it is so much pleasanter to play at playing the game than really to play it. It is very pleasant to make love—and that is why marriage is so unpleasant; one can't make love then. Making love is a game that should always be played on the progressive plan. With the same partner always it becomes dreadfully monotonous. It is for that reason that I pity the married man. To flutter from flower to flower, never bestowing affection on any, but affecting to adore all—that is the bachelor's privilege.

But, you say, one cannot make love with gray hairs. An old beau is the most ridiculous of men. Yes, you are right. But it is not necessary to be always making love. As one grows old there are so many other hobbies.

Puff! How blue that smoke is! A kind of fading, ethereal blue, not tangible in words or from the palette. A blue like the blue of a pair of eyes—ah, what glorious eyes they are—set in a marble white frame—like the blue and white loaves of Dresden china.

I wonder, by the way, if she meant all she said—with those eyes—at the Bronson's that night! She said—a good deal. She is really—not half bad. Rose Alwin—a pretty name—rather. Rose—um, she will still be Rose if—Well—the fact is—between me and the blue smoke—her face has been haunting me like a ghost. I might—marry the ghost. From what her eyes said that night—she wouldn't say no. If I were to throw away this cigar—put on my hat and gloves, and go to her—what an exquisite joke it would be—considering what I said about marriage just now. Puff! By jove, I will do it! Pah, goodby, cigar—even bad things have an end. This glove—comes on too easily—denced bad form. Um—how dust will settle on a man's hat. Now—I think I'll do.

What's that? The city post. H'm. Dun's bills. Ah—a woman's hand. Wha—at? "Mr. and Mrs. Alwin announce the wedding of their daughter, Rose."

Ugh. How chill the room seems. I must—light a fresh cigar.—J. Percy Polard in Epoch.

A Queer Distinction in California.

There were some queer distinctions in those days. One Sunday, going to the butcher's booth, I found a customer ahead of me, who inquired if he could

not have a piece of a liver which was hanging on a tree in plain sight.

"Don't know if you can or not," said the butcher.

"I'd like to know why? I've been trading with you all along, and never asked for liver before; but I want some variety now."

"Stand around and let me look at you. No, you can't have any liver."

"Well, why?"

"There ain't enough to go round. I have to have some rule about givin' it out, and I have decided that no miner can have a scrap of liver from me unless he wears a canvas patch on the seat of his pants."

The canvas patch was a badge of precedence as well recognized in our camp on the Trinity as the star of the Order of the Garter is in Great Britain.—E. G. Waite in Century.

Foreign Interference in Our Affairs.

Fortunately and wisely, we have thus far steered clear of "entangling alliances," with the single and limited exception of our treaty of 1846 with New Granada respecting the transit of the Isthmus of Panama; and by thus following the policy of careful abstention from all interference in the domestic questions and local issues of other nations, we are enabled more consistently to check and repel any impertinent or pragmatical attempt by foreigners to intermeddle with our domestic policies or to dictate alterations in our carefully arranged distribution of powers. It may as well be understood that, desirous as we are of pursuing policies of peace, comity and reciprocal advantage with all nations, we will never so lower the standard of our independence as to change the form and principles of our government to accommodate strangers who come among us voluntarily and in pursuit of their individual tastes and fortunes.—Ex-Secretary Bayard in Forum.

A Chinese Girl's Life.

The Chinese girl's education begins at six years of age. Then she must submit to the bandaging of her feet, which cruel custom cripples the poor child and causes her untold suffering. But as small feet are considered a mark of great beauty this barbarous custom, which has obtained in China for ages, is still practiced. The bandages are changed as often as they become soiled, but the practice continues until the girl reaches the age of nineteen. Sometimes, when about ten, the bones of the toe are broken to prevent further growth.

At nineteen the girl is married. But courtship, as it is known among the Americans, is not understood or tolerated by the Chinese. Mutual affection is not the foundation of the marriage, but the children are betrothed in infancy by their parents, and when grown are obliged to fulfill the engagement.—Philadelphia Times.

In the Seventeenth century rotating pumps, like the Pappenheim engine with two pistons and the Prince Rupert with one, were first used. Pumps with plunger pistons were invented by Morland, an Englishman, in 1674; the double acting pump by De la Hire, the French academician.

The case against the dentist who pulled the wrong tooth out has been decided to be tooth in.