

TO ALLOW CELLARS DRAINED

The Council Is Disposed to Do So

COST OF NEW SEWER

Is \$1169 51—Electric Light Co. to be Allowed to Trim Trees—Other Business of Council

The common council held a quiet meeting Monday night. Only 9 aldermen were present and the attempt that will be made to pass the \$300 for constructing curbing and gutters on the Liberty street hill over the mayor's veto was postponed until the next meeting.

The Board of Public Works were instructed at a recent meeting to trim the shade trees all over the city. The board referred the matter back to the council with a request for \$1,000 appropriation.

Street Commissioner Ross said that the telephone companies when they trimmed the trees had done as a rule an excellent job of trimming.

The Board of Public Works recommended the construction of a stone culvert across Summit street on the east side of Gott street.

The total cost of the lateral sewer on First and Jefferson streets, known as lateral No. 11, was reported as \$1,109.51, of which \$1,111.04 was ordered paid E. L. Schneider, the contractor, and the balance of 5 per cent held back for one year.

City Engineer Groves recommended that applications for sewer connections to drain cellars only should be granted and the rules amended allowing such connection provided it is made with a trap having a water seal of not less than three feet.

The fire commissioners requested the council to allow them to buy 500 feet of hose and the clerk was authorized to advertise for bids.

Prof. Demmon and others petitioned for a crosswalk on the long block on Washtenaw avenue, south of S. University avenue, and the street committee will look into it.

Labor bills amounting to \$790.31 were allowed.

The ordinance regulating the keeping and storing of inflammable goods and oils came up for its third reading.

The sidewalk and street committee reported in favor of building a sidewalk on Chapin street, from Miller avenue to Huron street, and making the street three rods wide, taking a deed from Mr. Siple and building a well in the place of the well thus taken up.

The assessment rolls for paving districts Nos. 7 and 8 were presented to the council, and Thursday, Oct. 8, was appointed for the council to meet as a board of review to hear the objections, if any, of the property owners.

ELDER RYAN GOES TO DETROIT

Rev. E. W. Ryan, presiding elder of this district, has been appointed pastor of the Simpson church in Detroit. This church is declared by many to be the most troublesome church in the Detroit district.

APPOINTMENTS FOR M. E. CHURCH

Rev. E. B. Bancroft has been appointed presiding elder of the Ann Arbor district of the Detroit conference of the M. E. church. Rev. Mr. Ninde returns to Ann Arbor and Rev. C. T. Allen to Ypsilanti, much to the delight of their congregations. The appointments for this county are: Ann Arbor—E. S. Ninde, Chelsea—E. E. Caster, Dexter—A. W. Wilson, Dixboro—O. W. Willett, Manchester and Sharon—E. D. Moon, Milan—G. B. Marsh, Saline—L. E. Springer, Whitmore Lake and Hamburg—H. Palmer, Ypsilanti—C. T. Allen.

DIGGING UP OLD RECORDS

Government Requires Perfect Title to Land

FOR POSTOFFICE SITE

And Large Amount of Work Is Being Done to Get Them Out

The government, or rather the officials of the treasury department, evidently are very particular in regard to the title of any property that it may wish to purchase and any cloud upon a piece of real estate that it is desired to sell to the government, no matter how small, must be removed before the transfer can be made.

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Y. M. I. C. A. YEAR'S OPENING

Next Sunday afternoon will mark the opening of the Young Men's Christian association's fall campaign in its more definite religious work. From this time on the Sunday meetings will be of more general character and of interest to men outside of the membership as well as in. Out-of-town speakers will address these meetings from time to time. Good, soul-stirring music will be made a special feature.

The coming Sunday also marks the opening of the Association Bible school with its classes for both men and boys. Monday evening will be entirely devoted to the Bible school for men, the class work beginning at 7:45. The men will gather in groups, each group in charge of a leader, and all studying the same lesson. The fall term will consist of a three months' study of the book of John. The group leaders will have previously prepared themselves for teaching under the instruction of the state secretary of the Michigan associations, Mr. L. E. Buell. This Bible school is open to all young men residing in the city, whether members of the association or not, without charge.

The meeting on Sunday will be in the nature of an introductory service and will be addressed by Mr. E. F. Mills on "Why no man should slight the Bible." All young men will find a cordial welcome and congenial friends at this gathering. The first session of the Bible school will convene on the Monday following, while the educational classes will not begin until the week following.

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All **Curexative Bromo Quinine Tablets**. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

ANN ARBOR CAN YET GET THE O. AND M. ROAD

The Decision That the Road Will Go to Ypsilanti Is Not Irrevocable

Although Some of the Directors Will Now Vote Against Coming to Ann Arbor. Mr. Austin Personally Favors This City

Ann Arbor people have not lost their interest in the O. & M. suburban electric line. The Argus has been urged by a good many prominent citizens to call a meeting to see what could be done to get the road to come to Ann Arbor. But calling meetings is not strictly a newspaper function and meetings called without definite ideas as to what can be done on the part of anyone are apt to end in a fiasco.

Some of those who were anxious to have such a meeting called to prove that Ann Arbor welcomed electric lines were told that it would be best for some one to communicate with Toledo and find out if anything could be done or exactly what the status of the line was. A letter received from Mr. L. L. H. Austin, the general manager, this morning says:

"I regret exceedingly that Ann Arbor should not give me the franchise I asked for and I still insist that it was a mistake to have the directors locate the line to Ypsilanti. They were ready to locate at Ann Arbor, but so many inducements have been held out to Ypsilanti that Ann Arbor could not get a unanimous vote now. However, if I should get the franchise, I could no doubt wield influence enough to make the location as originally intended through Ann Arbor to Whitmore Lake.

"Fifty teams will begin work immediately upon the delivery of equipment, to grade, which is hourly expected at West Toledo. Everything is in order now to grade to Milan by fall and then we shall take up whatever route is the most feasible."

It has been known here from the first that this road was originally planned for Ypsilanti and that Mr. Austin, personally, has been the strongest friend Ann Arbor had in position to make his views felt. His letter indicates that he is still in the same position and that Ann Arbor still has a chance of securing the building of the line, if it does not tie Mr. Austin's hands. It is not improbable that Mr. Austin may be in the city again in a few days to look the ground over. The position of affairs seems to be about as follows: The M. & O. line has been located by the directors from Milan to Ypsilanti. This decision is not irrevocable and may be changed and Ann Arbor will have friends on the board who will work for the change if the road is permitted to run through the city so that it may build to Whitmore Lake. Any instance on the part of the city that the road should go three or four miles out of its way to connect a village with Ann Arbor which will be indirectly connected by the line anyway and which in all human probability will be connected by another direct line within three years, will undoubtedly lose Ann Arbor an opportunity to get this north and south road.

EBERBACH IS NEW PRESIDENT

Elected By School Board Last Evening

THE FAREWELL SPEECHES OF RETIRING MEMBERS — Mr. Cavanaugh Tied Mr. Eberbach on Firt Ballot

Ottmar Eberbach was elected president of the Ann Arbor school board Tuesday and Moses Seabolt treasurer, while Grove Ray was elected its secretary.

Preceding this the old school board held a meeting and after the librarian's report, showing 8,374 volumes in the school library, had been read President Mills made a farewell address to the board, in which he spoke of what had been accomplished during his term, which he summarized as follows:

1. Manual training. Those who opposed it at first are now its most earnest advocates.
2. The building of the new Perry school, of which the city can justly be proud.
3. The securing of the Carnegie library, a proposition destined to grow in popularity in the future and one of which in time the whole city will be proud.
4. The appointment of a medical inspector in each of our ward schools.

In returning thanks to the board he took occasion to say that no board had ever been served by a more efficient, careful and tactful man than Superintendent Slauson. He spoke highly of the work of the board's committees, which, he said, although sometimes criticized, was after all work of which we may well be proud. He believed that a board the size of ours must do its work through committees and in this way the board comes to have far more intelligent ideas than would be possible without the work of committees. He thanked the board for their kindness to him in the past three years and said that no branch of public effort is to be compared with building up first class public schools.

THE DEATH OF PROF. CLARK

Occurred at Columbus, O., Saturday Morning

FINANCIAL TROUBLE

Caused Mind to Become Unbalanced—Remains Brought Here for Interment

The relatives and friends of Prof. Frederick C. Clark, professor of economics and sociology in Ohio State University and son-in-law of J. W. Knight, 332 E. William street, were startled and saddened Saturday morning by receipt of the news that he had killed himself as a result of mental depression due to financial difficulties in which he had become involved.

About two years ago, through the influence of a former roommate and classmate at the University here, Prof. Clark became financially interested in what appeared to be some promising mining ventures in the Alaskan field and had induced a number of friends in Columbus and elsewhere to invest with him. A few months ago it became evident that he and others had been deceived concerning the value of some of the property and the venture would be a financial loss. Prof. Clark was an extremely conscientious man and the humiliation over having misled others wore upon him until within the last few days it threw him off his mental balance at times. The disgrace to him, as he considered it, of being the cause of these losses in a sense, finally preyed upon his mind to such an extent that Saturday morning he committed the rash act which resulted in instant death. He rose as usual that morning and, as was customary, started for a walk about the campus and city, leaving the house about seven o'clock. Two hours later his body was found by students in the rear of one of the university buildings on the campus.

Funeral services were held at Columbus, Sunday afternoon, Rev. Washington Gladden officiating, and they were largely attended by colleagues of Prof. Clark and other friends. The remains were brought here Monday morning and interred in Forest Hill cemetery, brief services being conducted by Dr. W. O. Thompson, president of Ohio State University, who came with the remains as the representative of the faculty of the university.

Prof. Clark was 38 years of age and was the only son of his widowed mother, Mrs. C. B. Clark, of Earlville, Ill. He was a graduate of the U. of M. with the literary class of '87. Afterwards he taught in the high school here, going from here to Leland Stanford University, and thence to O. S. U. in 1895. He leaves a widow and two children—Chester aged 7 and Cornelia aged 5.

Prof. G. W. Knight and wife of Columbus, O., accompanied the remains to this city and A. M. Clark, uncle of deceased, of Girard, Pa., Earl Knight, of Albion, Mich., and Mrs. Clark, the mother, were also present at the funeral services.

Mrs. Clark and her children will remain in the city with her parents on E. William street.

FOR OVER SIXTY YEARS
Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for children while teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays the pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Sold by all druggists throughout the world.

GRAVELLING THE CITY STREETS

At the meeting of the Board of Public Works Wednesday Dr. F. L. Herman complained of a dangerous electric light pole which the board decided to look up.

The matter of taking part of the city lot now occupied by Kohde's coal office was talked over and the city engineer was asked to see Mr. Raike. Work of graveling certain streets is going on. The street commissioner reported that he had five teams at work graveling Catherine street near the hospitals. Two hundred and fifty loads of gravel had been placed on Washtenaw avenue. It seemed to be the opinion of the board that there would be more street paving next year.

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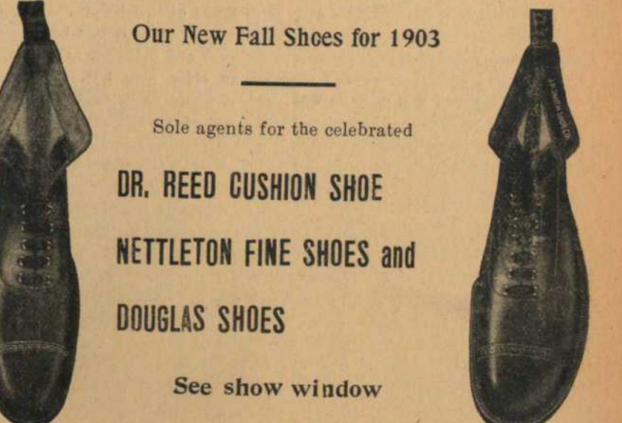
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THE ARGUS DEMOCRAT AND WEEKLY TIMES. PUBLISHED BY The Democrat Publishing Company. G. A. HAMMOND, President. S. W. BEAKES, Secy. and Treas. PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY for \$1.00 per year strictly in advance. Entered at the Postoffice in Ann Arbor, Mich. as second-class mail matter. FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1903.

UNION LABOR VERSUS THE GOVERNMENT.

The fight that organized labor has decided to make upon President Roosevelt goes merrily on within the unions throughout the country. It appears that the Central Labor Union of Washington obtained the consent of the American Federation of Labor to make an appeal to every affiliated body throughout the country asking them to take a stand condemning the position of the president in the matter of Assistant Foreman Miller, of the government book bindery. Miller had been expelled from the union and then removed from his position on this account and the president ordered him reinstated upon the ground that the government had no right to discriminate between union and non-union men, the president declaring that no union could be superior to the laws which he was sworn to enforce.

Under the theory of our government and the law, every man stands on an equality with every other man. There can rightfully and legally be no discrimination in the government service in favor of one man and against another because one is a union man, an Irishman, a Presbyterian, a Catholic, a Mason, a Maccabee or an infidel and the other is not. It is the government's right and duty to inquire into a man's qualification for the duties of the office he seeks, but questions of his religion, birth, and whether he is a union or non-union man are none of the business of the government, for these things neither fit nor unfit him for a government position. None of these things alone indicate that he is a fit or unfit man for any government place. And should the president make any of these things a requisite for such appointments he would not only violate his oath of office but the law and the fundamental theory of our government.

Organized labor will make a grave mistake if it shall go into a fight to make unionism superior to the law of the land. It hardly seems possible that the safe and conservative elements of organized labor will support this move. If such a folly is committed it is entirely safe to say that it will cost the sympathy of tens of thousands of our citizens who earnestly support organized labor in all of its legitimate aims and objects and will thus become a boomerang to the cause it is aimed to support. Such a move may result, too, in causing congress to pass a law once and for all establishing the point that there shall be no discrimination of the kind labor unions are trying to force upon the president.

Unionism has undoubtedly done much for labor and may do much more if the leaders remain safe and conservative in handling the interests of labor, but the effort to force men into labor unions or drive them off the earth will certainly fail and ought to fail. There has never yet been any movement on the earth which gathered all men into its circle and labor organizations can scarcely expect to accomplish this. Nor should they expect to deprive every man who declines to affiliate with such organizations of his right to work and earn a living. Any man has the same right to exercise his judgment and stay out of those who are within had to become union men. All fair minded men will concede this and consequently it cannot be believed that organized labor will succeed in the kind of a fight it is trying to put up against the president.

THE LODGE CONSULAR BILL.

The Lodge bill having for its purpose the placing of the consular service of the government upon a foundation of "merit" in place of the present "spoils" and doing away with fees and substituting fixed salaries is a move in keeping with modern ideas, and will claim the attention of congress at the next session. The senate committee reported it out favorably last session and it is to be hoped the principle of the bill may be enacted into law. Should the bill be enacted and its spirit carried into the selection of the consular agents of the government it would re-

move our consular agents from the domain of politics and insure competent representatives in these important positions, men who could and undoubtedly would do much to extend our markets. These positions need thorough-going men of affairs, well acquainted with trade conditions, and able to speak the language of the country to which they are accredited. They should be able to quickly get onto the demands of trade in their sphere and thus make known to our manufacturing and commercial interests the kind and quality of goods demanded by trade. The bill provides for promotion and thus creates an incentive for our representatives to develop themselves for higher positions.

Such a law fairly administered, with promotions for those who have demonstrated their fitness and dismissal for those who have not grown, would accomplish much for a service which hitherto has not been anything of which we could boast, although there have been in it some excellent men. But such a law should be administered so as to prevent men who have once gotten in under the merit system becoming barnacles and holding their positions for life, whether they develop fitness or not.

The men who occupy these positions need to possess the hustling traits of the successful American business man. They should be gentlemen, good mixers and able to quickly discern any business chance.

The Lodge bill undoubtedly will suffer many changes before it becomes law and may possibly be greatly improved, but some such measure embodying the principle of this bill should be enacted.

THE WEST DEMANDS A MERCHANT MARINE.

The following resolutions by the Trans-Mississippi Congress should be read and pondered by every American citizen. The condition referred to is a shame and a disgrace to the American nation:

"Resolved, By the transmississippi congress, in fourteenth annual convention assembled, and representing twenty-one states and territories west of the Mississippi river, that the decline of our over-sea American merchant marine from carrying 90 per cent of our exported products in American bottoms down to 9 per cent, is an anomaly in the industrial development of the United States, and for a nation with a greater coast line, greater resources and an unbroken record of enterprise and intrepidity on the ocean.

"Resolved, That every ship is a missionary of trade; that steamship lines work for their own countries just as railroad lines work for their terminal points, and that it is as absurd for the United States to depend upon foreign ships to distribute our products as it would be for a department store to depend upon the wagons of a competing house to deliver its goods.

"Resolved, That it is the sense of this congress that the congress of the United States should enact such laws as will tend to build up the American merchant marine."

The American desire is for young men in all sorts and kinds of positions. This spirit is manifesting itself more strongly than ever before in the Detroit conference now in session. The Methodists of the state all want young pastors. Undoubtedly there are some advantages to a church in having a young pastor and there are some disadvantages also. A young minister may appeal to the young people more strongly and yet this is scarcely necessarily so. He may be stronger in the young people's organizations possibly and he may possibly be stronger in some kinds of social work, but he certainly lacks, other things being equal, the power and influence as a preacher that an older man has. The young man, it would seem, could scarcely be the equal of the older man in carrying words of comfort to the afflicted and spiritual aid to those who feel the need of such help. Then, again, it would seem that this constant and growing insistent demand for young men must eventually weaken the ability of the ministerial profession. For if the period of usefulness is thus shortened, will not the tendency be to drive many of the best men into callings in which the serviceable period of life is longer? And it must be true that in many matters of wisdom this calling as all others does not develop the highest ability in early years. There is, however, a lesson for the older ministers to learn in all this, and that is as Bishop Walden expressed it that while growing old in years they should strive to continue young in spirit.

"If the issue of Antietam had been other than it was it is probable that at least two great European powers would have recognized the independence of the confederacy. "You men of the Grand Army, by your victory, not only rendered all Americans your debtors forevermore, but you rendered all humanity your debtors. I confidently predict that when the final judgment of history is recorded it will be said that in no other war of which we have written record was it more vitally essential for the welfare of mankind that victory should rest where it finally rested."—Pres. Roosevelt at Antietam.

The Detroit Tribune gallery of republican candidates "receptive" and otherwise, for the nomination for governor next time is an interesting exhibit. They are Fred M. Warner, John J. Carton, Peter White, Gerrit J. Diekema, Justus S. Stearns, George B. Horton and Perry F. Powers. This number might be reduced by three at one fell swoop. George B. Horton, the farmer candidate, has no more show of the nomination than he has of growing wings. Nor is there any show for Peter White, although he would make a governor of whom the people would be proud. And there is no more show for Justus S. Stearns. There may be some little chance for any one of the other four, but least probably for Diekema and most for Warner. Warner, at the present time is undoubtedly the machine candidate. Perry F. Powers is a hard worker for political preferment and has a wide acquaintance and may get to the front, but he is scarcely setting his heart on the next nomination, but is entirely willing for the gubernatorial lightning to strike him. John J. Carton's chances are probably third in this trio.

WILL ORGANIZED LABOR OPPOSE THE PRESIDENT?

Will organized labor oppose the reelection of President Roosevelt? It is said that such a decision has been reached because of the president's action in the Miller case. It is claimed organized labor takes the position that the president must give in or an anti-Roosevelt crusade will be pushed. Indeed it has already been inaugurated and it is claimed this stand has been endorsed by the American Federation of Labor and that if the man Miller be not discharged, then all affiliated labor bodies will be asked to oppose the president. There are probably 2,500,000 men at least included in the organizations which may be brought into line in opposition to the president. Whether these men as individuals can be brought to vote against the president because of his stand relative to the Miller case remains to be seen. It will be interesting to note the effect, if any, this stand may have upon the president. He is known to be a hard man on the bit, and it is entirely safe to say that the people generally outside of the labor organizations at least, are satisfied with the stand taken by President Roosevelt on this issue and believe with the knowledge at their command that he is right.

SUCCESSFUL CASE OF SKIN GRAFTING

BEING PERFORMED AT THE HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL

Young Girl Horribly Burned Will Have New Skin Taken from Back of Frogs

Another case skin grafting was being successfully operated at the Homeopathic hospital last week. Miss Carrie Flint, of Jonesville, Mich., a 17 years old girl, while trying to light a wood fire with coal oil, was very seriously burned on the arms and face and chest, by the explosion from the oil. After six weeks erysipelas broke out on the injured parts and resulted in abscesses. After seventeen weeks the girl was brought here, and under the treatment of the surgeons of the hospital, certain areas on the arms and chest where the skin was entirely removed, have been grafted with frog's skin, and at present are healing nicely. This newly grafted skin at first has a red appearance, which color gradually subsides until it becomes like the natural skin. The doctors expect Miss Flint will be able to be removed in about six weeks.

Wilson Courtright, of James, Mich., 19 years old, a farmer's son, was brought last week to the Homeopathic hospital to be treated for hip-trouble. About a year ago he was hurt by a machine. Since then the leg has gradually grown shorter and examination may prove a possible dislocation and fracture. Dr. Wilson says there is no doubt that the leg can be brought back into its proper place by an operation. Read the Argus-Democrat.

Hounded By Ghost

Awful Apparition That Followed a Sailor Over Land and Sea.

Strange and Terrible Experience of an Ocean Rover. Weird Finally Laid by a Priest.

William Corcoran, a sailor who has traversed nearly every sea on the globe, while in San Francisco recently told a most extraordinary story of a ghost that for many years had followed him over the earth. The tale as related by Corcoran opens in McQuarry Island, a bleak and uninhabited spot some hundreds of miles from New Zealand, where he was en-



CORCORAN PULLED OUT A HUMAN BONE GORGED WITH THE REST OF THE WHALING SHIP Splendid in killing sea elephants for their hides and oil. With one of his companions named Everett, Corcoran was one day exploring the island when they came to two upright posts connected by a crosspiece. At once concluding that it marked the burial place of some buccaneer's treasure, they proceeded to dig, taking turns with the shovel.

"When we had gone down about eight feet," said Corcoran, "it came my turn to take the shovel. I dug a little way, and suddenly my foot went through into a hole. I yelled up to Everett that I had found the treasure. He dropped down into the hole. We tore up some rotting boards, and I put my hands down into the space beneath and pulled up a human leg bone. "We had dug into a grave. It was rather disconcerting and very disappointing. The skeleton seemed to be that of a woman. We replaced the bones we took out, and I placed a board over the top of the hole, and we filled it up. After completing this we examined again the board nailed to the two upright posts. We found an inscription almost completely obliterated by the weather. It read, so far as we could make out:

Sacred...Memory... Hannah Bailey Died.....18... May God...Keep...Rest..

"Our experience made both Everett and me thoughtful and melancholy on the trip home to the camp, which had been built on the shore of the island for the accommodation of the sailors, the ship being moored offshore.

"Things went along in the camp about as usual for a period of a week or ten days. One night after supper it began to get misty, and a rain storm, with a high wind, came up. The captain gave orders at once to extinguish the fires and to cover over the tops of the kettles of oil.

"Everett and I stood watch while the rest of the crew went to sleep in their bunks. Harry was busy beside his lamp with his needle and shears. My eyes were running over the interior of the hut, taking in with a half interest this and that little detail, when of a sudden the door opened without any visible means. The gust of rushing damp air almost extinguished my lamp. The door shut again with a little noise, not quite sufficient to awaken the sleepers. The bolts were in place when I looked at the door, and I found myself in a state where every nerve and sense was keenly on the alert. I was startled somewhat, but not really frightened.

"What was that?" asked Harry. "I did not answer him, for, sitting on the chair beside my bunk, I saw looking keenly at me a man of perhaps fifty-five years of age. He was poorly dressed, but was a man of impressive mien and had a shaggy black beard. He looked keenly at me with a pair of the most searching eyes I ever beheld. To save my life at that time I could not have uttered a sound. His eyes regarded me with a searching glance that was so penetrating as to keep my own eyes riveted on his face. Suddenly he arose with a quiet movement and sat right on the edge of my bunk. His face was near mine, and his eyes changed. A baleful and soul terrifying

look took the place of the calm, searching gaze. Finally I could stand it no longer. I was in an agony of fear. I could not move a muscle nor take my eyes from the face of the unknown. I had to speak.

"What are you doing here?" I faltered. "In the name of God and man who are you?"

"The dreadful figure of the man so close to me gave me no reply. Again I asked:

"In the name of God, sir, who are you?"

"Still there came no answer. I asked again. Henry heard my terrified voice, and, though he afterward said he saw no figure and no man, he was as terrified as I. "Bill, for God's sake what's the matter with you?" he implored. At the sound of his voice the figure held up its long arms over my body and let that shaggy beard and those awful eyes come down near my face. Then it sniffed its breath in my face three distinct times almost as if spitting at me. I gave a shrill shriek of despair, for the breath was as fetid as the smell of a decaying body.

"Suddenly the figure arose again, the door was opened by unseen hands, the figure of the unknown man went through the door, and the door closed with a great crash and bang that shook the entire hut. The bolts were found to be in place a second later when every man Jack asleep jumped to his feet in wonderment. Harry was crying like a child, although he was a strong, daredevil young fellow, with lots of nerve. I was seized with convulsions. The men in the house searched all about to find the cause of the disturbance. A dozen of them armed themselves with their rifles, revolvers and skinning knives and dashed out on to the beach. It was necessary for them to unbolt the door to get outside. They looked up and down the beach and inspected the cook's galley. There was no sign of any one about.

"Well, two years went by, when one day while the sun was shining brightly on the deck of a ship in which I was second mate that awful figure, dressed just as it was when I first saw it and with those same terrible eyes, that same black, shaggy beard, climbed over the rail from simply nowhere, stepped on to the deck and walked directly toward me. Its long arm was pointed at me, and it gave me a look that would terrify an angel in heaven. I dropped to the deck in a swoon and afterward had convulsions.

"I got well again, as I had in the first place, and thought no more of it for several years. Then one day in the city of Tunis, in north Africa, this same figure walked up to me on the street just as any one of you might. I tell you all that that was a terrible thing. Now, this was no ghost. It was just as much of a man in appearance as you are while I point at you. It stuck up its arm again, this uncanny man, and I dropped as though shot.

"Well, I saw the figure three or four more times in succeeding years. It always appeared after I had temporarily forgotten its existence.

"Finally I joined the United States navy. After joining the navy I saw the apparition only once. It was on board the Tennessee, the old frigate. A few days later we were at Naples, and I went ashore and sought out a priest, a great friend of sailors, who spoke English. I told him my story. Later he came aboard the Tennessee and held religious services. When I bade him goodby he said the figure would appear just once more, and after that I would see it no more.

"The priest's words came true. After leaving the navy I married and settled



THE GHOST HELD UP ITS ARMS.

in Cambridge, Mass. I had a sister who lived near by, and one hot summer's day after my work I went over to call on her a few moments. After visiting my sister I started down the pretty walk leading to the thoroughfare and was near the fence and front gate when that awful thing appeared again, walking along the outer sidewalk. It turned into the gate and walked directly toward me. On this last appearance it seemed more baleful, more gruesome and more determined in appearance than I had ever before seen it. I plunged forward on my face. Then I was seized with the convulsions, as usual, and had to be taken to a hospital. I got over it, of course, and I have never seen that ghost since."

ANN ARBOR GETS TWO DELEGATES

To the Methodist General Conference

CHOSEN AT FLINT

Rev. E. S. Ninde and Prof. D. Springer, Selected — Rev. C. T. Allen of Ypsilanti Also Chosen

The Methodists of Ann Arbor and the Ann Arbor district may well congratulate themselves upon the results of the annual conference, which was held at Flint, and the honors so far bestowed upon representatives from this district. Friday was the date set for the election of delegates—both ministerial and lay—to the general conference to be held at Los Angeles, Cal., next year, and three of the delegates and one alternate chosen were from this district, two of the delegates and the alternate being residents of Ann Arbor.

As outlined in the Argus some time ago, Rev. E. S. Ninde was selected as a member of the ministerial delegation and Prof. D. W. Springer of the lay delegation, while Dr. R. S. Copeland was selected an alternate for the laymen. Rev. C. T. Allen, of Ypsilanti, was also chosen a member of the ministerial delegation.

Following is the list of chosen delegates from the Detroit conference to the general conference of the M. E. church to be held in Los Angeles next May:

Ministerial Delegates.—Dr. Joseph F. Berry, Chicago; Dr. George Elliott, Detroit; Dr. E. S. Ninde, Ann Arbor; Rev. C. M. Thompson, Marquette; Dr. John Sweet, Detroit; Rev. C. T. Allen, Ypsilanti; Rev. J. E. Jacklin, Detroit; Dr. W. F. Stewart, Saginaw.

Lay Delegates.—H. R. Case, M. D., Flint; Samuel Mitchell, Negaunee; G. R. Sherard, Port Huron; Mrs. May Cumminskey Bliss, Saginaw; D. W. Springer, Ann Arbor; J. E. Mason, Detroit; L. R. Russell, Bay City; George O. Robinson, Detroit.

Alternates.—R. S. Copeland, M. D., Ann Arbor; Frank E. Vernon, Detroit; M. D. Knapp, M. D., Owosso.

Prof. D. W. Springer was secretary of the convention of laymen.

Quite a contest is going on over the appointment of presiding elder for the Detroit district and at the laymen's caucus yesterday, Rev. E. S. Ninde was unanimously endorsed for the position, but he called upon the representatives of the district and positively declined to be considered in the matter.

A PHYSICIAN HEALED.

Dr. Geo. Ewing, a practicing physician of Smith's Grove, Ky., for over thirty years, writes his personal experience with Foley's Kidney Cure: "For years I had been greatly bothered with kidney and bladder trouble and enlarged prostate gland. I used everything known to the profession without relief, until I commenced to use Foley's Kidney Cure. After taking three bottles I was entirely relieved and cured. I prescribe it now daily in my practice and heartily recommend its use to all physicians for such troubles. I have prescribed it in hundreds of cases with perfect success." For sale by A. E. Mummery.

For Sale—Farm of late Diantha Green, 119 acres, \$30 per acre. Inquire of L. Green, 523 N. Main street, Ann Arbor. 41

ALABASTINE CO. Grand Rapids, Mich. 108 Water Street, NEW YORK CITY. According to the following description, free samples of this and information about it may be had by sending for it. It is a new and improved method of cleaning, whitening, and brightening. It is a permanent, common coating which hardens on the walls, ceiling, and trim. It is a white, shining, and durable. It is a new and improved method of cleaning, whitening, and brightening. It is a permanent, common coating which hardens on the walls, ceiling, and trim. It is a white, shining, and durable.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WASHTENAW, ss.

At a session of the Probate Court for said County of Washtenaw, held at the Probate Office, in the City of Ann Arbor, on the 26th day of August, in the year one thousand nine hundred and three.

Present, Willis L. Watkins, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Cody Burnett, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Lavina Burnett, praying that administration of said estate may be granted to herself or some other suitable person and that appraisers and commissioners be appointed.

It is ordered that the 22nd day of September next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at said Probate Office be appointed for hearing said petition.

And it is further ordered, That a copy of this order be published three successive weeks previous to said time of hearing, in the Argus-Democrat, a newspaper printed and circulating in said County of Washtenaw.

WILLIS L. WATKINS, Judge of Probate.

[A true copy] LEO L. WATKINS, Register.

PROF. REBEC ON HAWAII

Impressions Gathered from His Recent Trip

THE VARIOUS PEOPLE

Who Go to Make Up the Inhabitants and Their Various Traits

Prof. George Rebec who was the teacher from the mainland imported this year by the superintendent of public instruction of Hawaii, to deliver a series of lectures to the teachers of the islands at Honolulu, has returned from his mission and has brought back with him some sane and wholesome estimates of the people with whom he spent the summer, and the scenic beauty of the country through which he passed.

The Pacific, says Dr. Rebec, before you approach the islands, has a strange witchery. It is vast and gentle, and in coloring exquisite and delicate. What is soft and refined is characteristic likewise of the scenery of the lowlands of the islands, with their tropical paradise of flowers, without the blight of the serpent, where the only pest is the horde of mosquitoes that inhabit the land.

The mountains stand out austere and wonderfully effective in abrupt contrast with the serenity of scenery, and the landscape like the climate and the weather, is had in samples, for you get something different with every turn. Diamond Head is dry and parched, while in the Manoa valley, a few miles away the rains descend, and between the two is transition.

Of the people, said Dr. Rebec, it is a human panorama of a most interesting variety of elements. Whites, Hawaiians, Portuguese, dark and light, with every degree of negro admixture, Porto Ricans, half Hawaiians and half white, half Hawaiians and half Chinese, pure Chinese and most numerous of all the Japanese, abound there in all degrees of fusion and confusion as to blood and transitions toward American civilization.

The Japanese, when he lands, is likely to come in a komona. The first trace of civilization is a pair of trousers and later a straw hat. This works up to a house like yours, then a house like yours which is next to yours—and then the American begins to object.

The Chinese are diminishing in numbers said Dr. Rebec, because of the forbidden immigration. They are the favorite laboring class of the ruling whites because they are the most machine-like and steady and the least inclined to form labor unions and go on strikes. The Chinese are intermarrying with the native Hawaiians and the racial product is a distinctly strong one, each element supplementing the other, the Chinaman having stamina and the native, sentiment and idealism.

As regards the natives, they are physically large in stature, exceeding the Americans themselves, and in their younger years are often times handsome.

The women as they get older, get so exceedingly corpulent as to become almost monstrosities and the contour of figure is not improved by the fact that a "mother Hubbard" under another name is their national dress.

The native fallings are primitive sensuality, an acquired tendency to drink, and an indisposition to steady work.

Living in a climate where for centuries, he and his ancestors have been able to find their simple wants supplied, he has never had the habit of work ground into him. When he does work, he it said to his honor, he does it for instance, in manning the ship's boats, whereas the menial personal service is left to be performed by the Chinese and the Japs. They are the boot-blacks and the stewards, while the native is the man before the mast.

The native's virtues are distinct and very attractive. There runs through the race a deep strain of idealism, a musical instinct and a refined taste. And they have a passion for flowers such as we Americans are strangers to. Even the most ignorant and besotted Hawaiian will be found with a hat garlanded with flowers, and the beautiful custom is prevalent on the islands of wreathing with chains of flowers or "leis" upon all festive occasions.

The native is free from the lower instincts of malice and revengefulness and though he may flare up for an instant the resentment does not last, and the impulse of affection and generosity is strong within him. As regards this latter, an Hawaiian hardly knows what it is not to share his goods or his poverty with those about him.

Relatives and orphans or even impoverished neighbors, take it as a matter of course that they shall move in upon the more fortunate one who never thinks of any other manner of procedure than to share his food. Money with the Hawaiian is for spending purposes.

The Porto Rican is Anathema with the people of Hawaii because when attempts were made to get Porto Rican immigrants, the first offers to the agents were accepted and shipped to the islands. Of course, the most easily accessible materials were those in the gutters, so that the Hawaiian Islands received several thousand of the most hopeless element of Porto

Rico, and the saloons, the jails and the courts have been busied with the results.

The white population of the islands is made up of Americans—the largest and wealthiest element being island-born descendants of the missionaries who converted the islands—Englishmen, Germans, Scandinavians and a sprinkling of others. The Portuguese are commonly not spoken of as white, owing to the heavy negro admixture among them. The white men, being a minority which at times has felt itself in danger of other rule, might be characterized as clannish. Nowhere, perhaps, is there a society where they so commonly address each other by their given names. Like the members of a family, they know each other; like the members of a family, they have their disputes, their gossips and their wranglings and seem inharmonious, till some moment of danger arrives and draws them together.

The white sons of the missionaries in many ways put one in mind of the ruling classes of the South previous to the war. They have boundless hospitality and generosity, and are every whit as attractive a people as the southern whites and every whit as aristocratic a people as the old South Carolinians. They themselves hardly realize the import of their own sentiments and utterances, and would not like to be called undemocratic, but the idea advocated among them is that of a white leading and governing class with a class under them of docile, humble laborers. The planter wants to be the man on horseback and he doesn't want the other fellow to insist on any rights.

There is little race feeling, says Dr. Rebec. The greatest cordiality exists between them. Intermarriage is prevalent everywhere, the whites marrying the native women for their property and so long as the monarchy existed—their social status. Social divisions are not based upon color, but upon the wealth, industry and former native standing. In the schools the results of the mixture of the races is very apparent and side by side may be seen all shades of colorings and no question is raised because of one's color.

Prof. Rebec says he will always have a warm spot for Honolulu, for the continuous hospitality and genuine kindness shown him. Of himself he will say nothing. The reporter is pledged to "do no crowing" and to turn on no "blue lights," but Dr. Rebec is not without honor, even in his own country.

FOUND PEARL WORTH \$10,000.

What is said to be the largest pearl ever found in America was recently found by a poor fisherman. Experts value it at considerable over \$10,000. This was a lucky find, indeed, but if persons who are weak and sickly will commence taking Hostetter's Stomach Bitters they will recover a far more precious possession than all the pearls in the world, namely, health. It is the best health restorer known to science and cannot fail, because it contains only such ingredients as will be beneficial to the entire system. It will restore the appetite, strengthen the stomach, liver and kidneys, and cure nausea, belching, headache, indigestion, dyspepsia or liver and kidney troubles. The genuine has our Private Stamp over the neck of the bottle. Try it.

MRS. WHITING MAY BE CRIPPLE

ACCIDENT WAS NOT AS SERIOUS AS FIRST REPORTED

Hip was Not Broken but End of Femur Was—She is Recovering Rapidly

Mrs. Mary Whiting, who was thrown from a buggy four weeks ago Friday, is rapidly recovering from what threatened to be a very serious accident. The hip was not broken as was thought, only dislocated, and Mrs. Whiting says that the hauling and mauling she received from the handling and the debris of the accident shot the hip back into its place. But the end of the femur bone is broken and Mrs. Whiting is lying in a cradle of sandbags to keep from moving. On account of her excellent physical condition, her cheerfulness, hopefulness, and resolution, Mrs. Whiting is recovering rapidly. She is transacting her usual business in bed, and says, with a lovely submission, that her accident came about for some good purpose.

In about two weeks Mrs. Whiting expects to be able to walk on crutches.

DEAN FOUND HIS DAUGHTER

Cora Dean, the 18-year old girl who disappeared in this city on Labor Day, has been found. Sunday Sheriff Gauntlett received a letter from the father, H. P. Dean, of Northfield, informing him that the girl had been found at the residence of a cousin named Stewart, in Detroit. No other details, as to her reason for not informing the parents of her whereabouts or as to the residence or given name of the cousin, were given.

FOR OVER SIXTY YEARS

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for children while teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays the pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Sold by all druggists throughout the world.

HARBORING SOCIALISTS

Charge Made by Chicago Paper Against Hull House M'grs

SON OF JUSTICE POND

Is One of Trustees and Says He is in Sympathy With Management

The Chicago Chronicle last week devoted a page to the celebrated Hull House of that city. It is of particular interest to many in Ann Arbor because one of the residents is Miss Edith Nancrede, daughter of Dr. Nancrede of this city, now a teacher in Miss Hare's private school, and one of the trustees is Allen B. Pond, of the firm of Pond & Pond, architects, son of the late Justice Elhu B. Pond, an old Ann Arbor boy, a graduate of the high school and university. While the article shows the good work of the Hull house it also charges the management with harboring and encouraging socialism. Mr. Pond was interviewed on the subject and his answer may possibly be applied to the work of the Good Government club, in securing some speakers here:

"You can say for me," said Mr. Pond, "that I am in hearty sympathy with the policy of Hull house in its treatment of socialists, anarchists and all sorts of sociological heretics. I am opposed to ostracizing them and am in favor of associating with them and discussing their vagaries with them in the most public manner possible."

"Hull house has had one or more socialists among its residents, one of whom, Miss Coulson, was accused in the Chronicle of organizing a socialist Sunday school. Prince Peter Krapotkin, the Russian nihilist, was invited to Hull house and respectfully entertained, though I do not know that he made an address. A day or two ago Eugene V. Debs made an address before the Woman's club, in which he eulogized Carl Marx. Now, you can put me down as approving of the attitude of Hull house toward all these people."

"I wish you to understand, however, that I am not a nihilist nor a socialist myself. I approve of the course pursued by Miss Addams simply because I believe it is the best policy and because ostracism and repression are a perfectly suicidal policy. Let me illustrate this by two opposite cases. "Some fifteen years ago there used to be held here meetings called 'economic conferences,' which discussed in the freest manner all these sociological questions. Men like Franklin MacVeagh were pitted against men like Morgan and Schilling, who were at that time regarded as radicals. Now, not only did the respectable hearing given Morgan and Schilling not make them worse, but it seemed to have the opposite effect. Neither one of them is now, I think, the radical that he was. "On the other hand, look at the case of the anarchists who were hanged. They were always regarded as outcasts and held all their consultations in the back rooms of saloons. The result was the Haymarket massacre. These things demonstrate to me the truth of the adage that error is harmless if truth is left free to combat it. Anarchy and socialism in this country are harmless unless they are persecuted and driven into the dark. If they are allowed an open expression and a free discussion they die a natural death. This wise course is exactly the course pursued by Hull house."

"I have said that I was neither an anarchist nor a socialist. I will now add that I have no admiration of any kind for Debs. I always thought he acted contemptibly in regard to the railroad strike and I have no use for him. Yet I think the Woman's club did exactly right to invite him to speak. "For Prince Krapotkin, on the other hand, I have the greatest admiration. He is a nihilist and I am not a nihilist and I believe that anarchy has no place in a country like this. Yet if I were in Russia I would be a nihilist, just as Krapotkin is. Therefore I honor him for his wisdom and courage and I highly approve of the honors paid him at Hull house. At the same time Hull house is not the only place where socialism and anarchy are invited to express themselves freely. The Chicago Commons is in exactly the same category."

WHAT IS LIFE? In the last analysis nobody knows, but we do know that it is under strict law. Abuse that law even slightly, pain results. Irregular living means derangement of the organs, resulting in Constipation, Headache or Liver trouble. Dr. King's New Life Pills quickly re-adjust this. It's gentle, yet thorough. Only 25c at A. E. Mumery and H. F. Miller, Druggists.

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BEYOND the DESERT

By Curran Richard Greenley

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Nadula clinched the shuttle tightly in her brown fingers and wove the scarlet thread in and out, scarce seeing for the angry tears that rained from under the black curtain of her lashes. Wahna, always Wahna! Truly, there was never a thought of her but the weaving of blankets and the baking of the tortilla.

A jangle of beads and the patter of moccasined feet, as Wahna parted the skins that hung at the door of the chief's tent. Well might they call her Princess Wahna, the "Moon Maiden"—tall and slight, with a mouth like the pomegranate flower and a voice like the faroff chime of the mission bells.

Nadula lifted her head and shot a contemptuous glance over the girl's slight figure, gazing with vamping, elk teeth and the glistering beads from the white traders, with which Neras loved to decorate his best loved child. "Idle, always idle," she muttered to herself. But she smiled and called out cheerily as Wahna came toward her. "Hail, daughter of the great chief! How does our father since the morning?"

Wahna's delicate face was grave and sorrowful. "The medicine man hath been with him, and the evil spirits will not depart, though they have made the white smoke of the fire anger to rise until our father could bear it no longer. He is feeble, and the breath comes slowly. He calls for thee."

Nadula arose to her full height and let the unfinished blanket fall to the ground, where it lay, a gleam of gorgeous color in the setting sun. Inside the hut of skins lay the chief, ghostly in the shifting shadows of the eagle plumes in the great war bonnet that hung above his head. The massive figure stretched helplessly upon its couch of buffalo skins was pitifully wasted with disease. He reached out his arms to Wahna and, holding her encircled, said to Nadula, who stood proudly aloof in the uncertain light:

"Daughter, it is not our custom to show aught of feeling. As the quiet river runneth deeply, so we of the Ottawas have kept our love and our vengeance. But thou knowest what the Moon Maiden hath been to me, child of the paleface mother, and it hath seemed wise that the maid should know a gentler life than the women of the Ottawas. Thou knowest how she has been taught in their schools and is promised to the young captain?"

Nadula laughed. Short and bitter, it roused the dying man, and he raised upon one elbow to peer into her face. Nadula bent over him. "My father, as the shadows gather thou art a child again! The white man hath sought our Wahna for a moon perhaps, but when there is talk of wedding he will return to his own again. When has the paleface dealt otherwise with the daughters of the forest?" The mocking voice paused for the answer. Something of his strength came back to the old chief as he half raised himself and pointed to the doorway. "Go, serpent. The black finger is upon thy heart. Go, and when I ride down the west remember I leave Wahna in thy keeping and do thou see the right of it, else thou knowest what has been, what will be, when thy tribe shall hold the traitor."

There was a gasp and a choking sigh, and Neras, the last chief of a once powerful tribe, had passed. All night the wailing women rent the air with their cries, all night the men went to and fro, with angry slashes of the sinewy breasts whence the blood fell in slow drops. At set of the morrow's sun they buried him, shrouded in his blanket, the eagle feathers waving over the dark face and at his feet the slaughtered pony that was to bear him safe and far.

No more of weaving, no more of baking the tortilla. Nadula grasped the empty scepter. Day after day Wahna crept to the door of the tent and shaded her level brows in vain watching for her lover. Had Nadula spoken truly? For a time Nadula was too busy with the importance of her new authority to take thought of Wahna, but she had not forgotten. In the long summer days of the year before, when the young captain had chanced to visit the Ottawas through mere curiosity and the visit had been repeated again and again for the sake of the brown flower of the wilderness, Nadula, too, had learned to love the bonny face. And in her hot, unshooled heart sprang up the terrible hatred of Wahna.

It had commenced years before when Neras had sent Wahna away from the tribe, and from time to time she had made them short visits from her mission school with always a newer grace, a newer beauty and the spirit of the white mother shining in her soft eyes. Neras had loved her with the aftermath of the great passion he had felt for the white captive that had hated him, who died with her despairing face turned away from the child of her sorrow and shame.

Nadula had understood. She had not wanted for the telling when the women crouched together over the cooking pots at evening. What wonder that she hated Wahna with all the force of a savage nature.

In the midst of the lull came an awakening, for despite all Nadula's sneering taunts Malcolm Davent crossed the strip of desert to the country of the Ottawas to claim his bride. Nadula received him in the council tent, with the head men grouped around her. It was her hand that held out the pipe and bade him sit beside her, contriving to hold him there with one pretext and another. Davent lis-

tened absently as the siren sweet voice murmured to him. Then, ere she could detain him, he broke away, and, springing to the center of the tent, called upon the Ottawas for the pledge of Neras—Wahna. By the spoken word of Neras in solemn council had the girl been given to him; and as Nadula would have interfered, one by one the elders of the tribe arose to bear witness to the bond.

Then Wahna, her face alight with joy, came from the shadows where she had hidden in her despair. There was no gainsaying the word that had passed. Nadula watched, her heart almost stilled, as the men and women parted to either side. The old medicine man drew his circle around the two, while the red flame from the fire leaped and threw its golden light on the faces of Malcolm Davent and Wahna.

That night the Ottawas feasted, and there was great rejoicing, for at the rising of the moon the Princess Wahna would ride away from them forever. And when the feast was ended Nadula brought forth a bottle of musty hued wine to pledge them "after the manner of the paleface," as she said, and smiled into Davent's eyes. She was quick as thought, but the eye of love is swifter. Wahna sprang from Davent's side and grasped the slender wrist. "Poison! Poison!" And a low murmur of horror ran around the great tent.

Nadula drew her slender form to its full height and glanced proudly from one face to another. "What say ye, my people? Am I guilty?" The defiance rang clear as a clarion note, and no man answered. Again: "What say ye, my people? Judge ye between us—the white serpent or the true daughter of the Ottawas?" The wind in the mesquite was the only answer. Wahna still clasped the slender wrist in her tense fingers, while the glare of the torches threw red waves of light on the swart faces as the ring drew ever closer.

The old medicine man parted the crowd to either side. "Daughters of the great Chief Neras, hail!" And the elk teeth rattled on his shrunken chest as he knelt, spreading out his clawlike hands. "Hearken to the voice of one old in council. Hear, accuser and accused. If there be poison in the cup, as the Lady Wahna hath said, then let the Lady Nadula drink that which she hath prepared for another, but if there be no poison then shall she drink to prove the blackness of a lie. I have spoken."

A shudder ran along the surge of faces that gathered around Nadula. Wahna's hand fell away, and she covered against Davent's shoulder.

Nadula's proud eyes swept the mass before her, hostile and grim. There was not an answering eye. "Drink, Nadula!" the old voice commanded, and Nadula drained the wine. Then she gathered her robes around her and went out from among them.

Miles away to the westward rode Davent, with Wahna close at his side, the sturdy cayuse keeping uneven stride with the Kentucky thoroughbred, on to where the white tower of the mission shone above the olive groves, out to the west, to her mother's people. But beyond the fringe of the desert, in the land of the Ottawas, there are shrouded faces among the older men, and the ponies are laden for a long march away to the south. In the hut of Neras lay something that they might not touch under the law of the Ottawas, alone, accursed, the unseeing eyes peering through the shadows of the tent into the deeper shadows beyond.

Reed and Ingalls. "Why don't you grow?" said Tom Reed to Senator Ingalls some years ago, when both men were in the service of the people at Washington.

"Ah," said Ingalls, who was of very slight stature, "I'm too much interested in my fellows' life and property to assume to your magnificent height and proportion."

"And is not that my concern, too?" asked Reed deliberately.

"Impossible!" said Ingalls. "Walk on the edge of a board walk and you lift up the other end; stand in the middle and you break through. The people's safety lies in your being a middle of the road man."

Some days after Reed found Ingalls in a state of mental distraction. "Just swallowed the gold fillings of this front tooth," explained Senator Ingalls, pointing to the exposed cavity.

Reed laughed immoderately. He drew himself up to his full height. As a victor he stood; his time of revenge had come.

"Ingalls, I congratulate you. You are now worth your weight in gold."

The Age of Trees. "Penn's treaty tree—the treaty elm—does that still exist?" a young man asked the antiquary. "No," said the old man; "it was blown down on the night of March 3, 1810. This tree, as its concentric circles showed, was 283 years old; no great age that for a tree. There is in England, at Cowthorpe, an oak that is supposed to be 800 years old. The English yews often reach an almost incredible age. The celebrated Ankerwyke yew is 1,100 years old, and there are others of an equal age. Some of our American pines can hold their own in respect of age with the European trees. Oregon pines on being cut down have shown as many as 1,100 concentric rings running from the heart out to the bark. Do you know who first showed us how to tell a tree's age by its rings? It was Montaigne, the essayist."—Philadelphia Record.

His Busy Day. "Why don't you seek some employment instead of stopping people and asking them for money?" "Mister," said Meandering Mike reproachfully, "dat's me employment."—Washington Star.

"He Won't Die"

Of consumption" is a remark often made of a fleshy man. The remark expresses the popular recognition of the fact that the sign of consumption is emaciation, loss of flesh. On the other hand, a gain in flesh is a sure sign that wasting diseases are being cured.

Emaciated people with obstinate coughs, bleeding lungs, night-sweats and weakness, have been perfectly cured by the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. The several steps of the cure were recorded in ounces and pounds of increasing weight. When there is gain in flesh the wasting disease is being surely cured.

Mr. Will H. Whitmore, of Arktion, Rockingham Co., Va., writes: "Our son contracted a deep cold about the first of July, 1899, and had a terrible cough. We called a doctor and he pronounced it irritation of the bronchial tubes, with asthmatic trouble, and he informed me that my son was liable to die at any time. He told me that if we could keep the bronchial tubes open, he might cure him; but after treating him several weeks and my son growing worse all the time, I concluded to try Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and 'Pleasant Pellets.' I had seen several almost miraculous cures brought about by the use of these medicines, and of course, I had wonderful faith in them. He used three bottles of 'Golden Medical Discovery' at home and one via of the 'Pellets,' and was then well enough to go to West Virginia, taking a supply with him. I am just in receipt of a letter from him from which I quote: 'I am well and hardy and getting very busy.'"

The Common Sense Medical Adviser, 1008 large pages is sent free on receipt of stamps to pay expense of mailing only. Send 31 one-cent stamps for the cloth-bound volume or only 21 stamps for the book in paper covers. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

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HARD WORK TO GET IN

Of the Minister of Marine City Church—Meeting of the Detroit Presbytery

The first session of the Detroit Presbytery was held Monday night at the Presbyterian church, Dr. J. R. Mitchell of Pontiac presiding. After finishing his address for the evening the session was called to order. Twenty-five ministers responded as the roll was called. The next thing in order was to elect a moderator for the coming sessions. Rev. E. P. Clark, of South Lyon, was unanimously elected to the position. After his installation two temporary clerks, Rev. Danskin and Rev. C. D. Jacobs were elected.

Tuesday's session opened at 8:30 o'clock, with devotional services led by Rev. D. J. Sutherland. At 9 o'clock the roll call of the business session showed 20 elders and 35 pastors present.

Rev. E. H. Vail, of Monroe, was then received into the presbytery. A call from the Wyandotte church for Rev. MacDowell was then read, but the matter was deferred until he presents his credentials from the Lackawanna, Pa., presbytery.

Rev. B. F. Brundage, of Marine City, was examined for admission to the Detroit presbytery. Mr. Brundage has been preaching in a Congregational church until he accepted the call to the Marine City church. Now he applied for admission to the presbytery. He was given an oral examination before the assembled body in theology and church history and a committee gave him a private examination in other subjects. As Mr. Brundage had not had the usual training of Presbyterian ministers, some of the clergymen of the old school argued that he should not be accepted until he had had further training in Presbyterian doctrine and especially in some special points on salvation. But after a half hour's discussion in which some of the younger clergy warmly espoused his cause, he was admitted to the presbytery.

Rev. Mr. Crawford, of the Covenant church, of Detroit, asked that the relation existing between himself and the church be dissolved. It developed that there was a wide division in the church, some wanting Mr. Crawford to remain and threatening to leave the church if he went. Rev. Mr. Crawford was much affected and broke down in his remarks. He wanted to do what was best for the church and to heal up the differences. One of the elders of the church presented the matter to the presbytery. He stated that the foreign element was so strong in the parish that the old and substantial members of the church were moving away and the church was financially embarrassed. Then too as in every church there were factions and the congregation had voted to allow Rev. Mr. Crawford to resign. The other Detroit ministers stood firmly by Rev. Mr. Crawford and thought he should be allowed to do as he thought best. After a heated discussion it was voted that the matter should be deferred until the November presbytery unless a special session was called by a committee which was appointed.

The factional fight in the church at Pontiac in which it is said Rev. J. R. Mitchell, the pastor, has unwillingly become the central figure although he took no active part in it, came up this morning by Mr. Mitchell's returning to the presbytery his call to the Pontiac church. No action was taken on it this morning.

One of the largest sessions of the Detroit Presbytery for a number of years closed Tuesday evening at 7:30 o'clock. The afternoon session opened at 1:30 o'clock, after a fine dinner served at the church by the Presbyterian ladies.

The business of the afternoon began with the renewing of the Marine City and Milan records of sessions. Both are to be sent back for corrections and to be voted upon at the next session.

One of the most important matters of the session was then brought up and discussed at great length. At the morning session, Dr. J. R. Mitchell of the Pontiac church had requested that he be allowed to return his call to the church. He had been at Pontiac for three years, but had gone as a supply and had never been installed. The matter was referred to a special committee which made its report at the afternoon session. Dr. Scott, of Detroit, was chairman and presented resolutions clearing Dr. Mitchell of any blame whatever in the factional difficulties in his church. The pulpit was declared vacant and the people advised to study the Scriptures and become more Christlike in regard to such matters. The report was adopted, but a number of the ministers who knew the history of the church wanted the matter looked into most carefully and the church shown that the presbytery was to rule. Dr. Pense, of Detroit, went so far as to say that the presbytery should learn "why decent, godly men cannot remain there" as this was the third pastor who had been treated so. It has always been a case of the minority ruling in the Pontiac church and it is a law of the Presbyterian

church that majority shall rule. In the course of the discussion it was intimated that one of the wealthy church members who is offered to Dr. Mitchell would not give money to the support of the church if his wishes were not acceded to and the people to have the money for the church had been compelled to act against their better judgment. Dr. Scott and Dr. Morey were in favor of having their resolutions placed upon the records of the Pontiac church and also read from the pulpit. This brought forth another heated discussion but the print was finally carried.

The committee on the organization of a church at Trenton reported, and the church was enrolled. Another heated discussion was perceived by the reading of the report of the Home Missionary board. The membership of the church at Sheldon has grown so small that it was decided to sell the church property. There were two factions present, one in favor of keeping the property and the other for selling it. Two women represented the latter, and put their claims most forcibly before the meeting. The discussion was finally stopped by a member of the session who knew how to wield parliamentary law more skillfully than the laymen of Sheldon and the report of the committee in regard to selling the property was adopted.

The rest of the time was taken up with the reading of reports from various committees. At 6 o'clock the meeting adjourned but went into session at 6:30 o'clock. In this last session a resolution of thanks was tendered to the members of the local church for their hospitality, the minutes of the meetings were read and corrected and a most successful session of the Detroit Presbytery was closed by roll and a prayer by the moderator. The Presbytery will meet again in November at the Second Avenue church of Detroit, unless a special session is called by the moderator to act upon the case of Rev. Crawford of the Covenant church.

A TRIBUTE TO PROF. F. C. CLARK

The Ohio State University faculty has adopted the following resolution: "The faculty of O. S. U. hereby records with deep sorrow its sense of loss in the death of Professor Fred Converse Clark, one of its most active and faithful members. In ten years of loyal service to the university Professor Clark steadily developed the work in economics and sociology, greatly enlarging the facilities for this work by his own personal effort. In the cause of higher education for commercial pursuits Professor Clark was a pioneer. Through his efforts this university has become conspicuously serviceable to the business of the state and has enjoyed in return the confidence and personal interest of great leaders of industry.

"As a teacher Professor Clark was earnest, practical and enthusiastic; as a member of the faculty he was generous and cordial, genial and sympathetic. We, his colleagues, express our deep feeling of personal bereavement and our heartfelt sympathy with those who were nearest and dearest to him. We assure them that his services to the cause of education and his admirable qualities of mind and heart will always be held in tender remembrance.

"J. V. DENNY, Chairman,
"W. H. SIEBERT,
"N. W. LORD,
"Committee."

THE W. C. T. U. ADDRESSES

The W. C. T. U. women were very fortunate in their selection of speakers for their services Sunday at the Baptist church. Miss Rebecca Krikonimi, a native Armenian woman, gave a very interesting account of her work in her native land, she being the first woman to undertake to do temperance work among the men, it being quite an unheard of thing for a woman to even speak in public. She now works under the auspices of the foreign missionary society of the women of Cleveland, O., her special object being to raise funds for the widows and orphans who were made such by the Turks in their massacre of a few years ago.

Rev. C. E. Maxfield, of Detroit, gave a very strong temperance address, not one of the common sort, filled with blood-curdling stories, but a logical and convincing one. He said that the women of Ann Arbor, in trying, not to do away with the saloon, but to make it obey the law, had one of the biggest jobs possible on their hands. He said he was there to say the things the ministers did not dare to say. He showed that a license was not a penalty, but a permit and that the man who sells the liquor, the man who drinks it, and the government are all to blame for the saloon.

CHILDREN IN PERIL.

Some of the most anxious hours of a mother's life are those when the little ones have the croup. Foley's Honey and Tar is a safe and effective remedy that never fails. "My boy would have died from membranous croup if it had not been for Foley's Honey and Tar," writes C. W. Lynch, of Winchester, Ind.

For sale by A. E. Mummy.

Read the Argus-Democrat.

NEWS NOTES FROM MILAN

Milan, Mich., Sept. 22.—A barn on the Brooks farm, owned by A. J. Sawyer of Ann Arbor, was consumed by fire one night recently. It contained 30 tons of hay. No insurance.

Oscar Kanouse, Clay Pepper, Bruce Pullen and Will Easterly, of Detroit, were the guests of friends here Sunday.

The schools here are closed on account of the prevalence of diphtheria. A child of Monroe Kelly died recently of the disease. Two families are quarantined.

Mrs. Chas. Gauntlett and daughter Cecile spent Monday in Detroit. Miss Cecile remained over Tuesday.

Milton Haack was a Detroit visitor Monday.

Sheriff Gauntlett, of Ann Arbor, was the guest of his daughters, Mrs. F. G. L. Wilson and Mrs. W. F. Allen, over Sunday.

Guy Coe, who has a position in one of the stores in Ypsilanti, spent Sunday with his family in this place.

Mrs. W. H. Houseman has gone to Wauseon, Ohio, her old home, to visit friends and attend the fair there.

A. J. Sawyer and son, A. J. Jr., were the guests over Sunday of Fred Sawyer and family.

Milan, Mich., Sept. 23.—The Presbyterian Sunday school has elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Superintendent, Dr. William R. Calhoun; assistant superintendent, Chas. H. Mesic; secretary, Miss Lulu Allen; assistant secretary, Miss Phebe Ward; treasurer, Miss Clara Allen; organist, Miss Edna Baldwin; assistant organist, Miss Eva Palmer; librarian, Miss Mamie Mesic; assistant librarian, Miss Edna Teal; chorister, Vere Blackmer.

The village council has passed a resolution to construct a cement sidewalk on W. Main street to the Marble Park cemetery and the village limits, and as nearly everyone seems in favor of such action, it seems almost certain that the proposition will be favorably acted upon.

The Misses Potter, teachers in the Milan public schools, have gone to their home in Willis to spend the week.

Miss Bertha Johnson is working in Putnam's department store, in the dressmaking department.

Joe Wallace, who has been night signaller here for some time, has gone to Dillon, Ill., where he has a position.

Miss Lucas, one of the high school teachers, has gone to her home in Kalamazoo, for the week, on account of the school being closed for diphtheria.

Henry Snowball has returned from his trip to South Dakota.

Wm. H. Murray, of Ann Arbor, was in town yesterday visiting his parents and attending to legal business. He has just returned from a two months' stay in Baltimore.

Jess Butler has accepted the position of night towerman at the Wabash and Ann Arbor station.

Mr. Barber, of Detroit, a Wabash freight agent, called on the local agent, C. M. Debenham.

Bruce B. Pullen, has returned to Detroit, after a visit with his parents, Postmaster and Mrs. C. W. Pullen.

John Head is teaming, working on the grading of the electric line being built from Monroe to Detroit.

M. H. Haack, cashier of the Farmers & Merchants' bank, is suffering considerably from weakness of the eyes.

T. W. Barnes and Robert McLachlan have returned from Adrian, where they went to play croquet with local players.

George Halstead has been visiting his brother, August.

James Johnson has gone to Owosso, where he expects to take a place as fire man on the Ann Arbor railroad.

Charles Sill was in Adrian yesterday.

The Baptist Ladies' Aid society held an important business meeting in the church yesterday afternoon.

The school board held a meeting yesterday afternoon.

The cases of diphtheria, which seem

to be but two in number, are progressing finely and seem to be in not much danger.

Mrs. Sarah P. Teall, of Detroit, and Mrs. Lydia Sprague, of Greenville, are visiting Mrs. Rosina Redman.

The village is graveling Wabash avenue from the station nearly to the River street bridge.

Miss Nellie Delaforce is not teaching school this year.

Elon Gauntlett made a business trip to Toledo yesterday.

Net Phillips is cutting meat for Frank Sayles.

Deputy Sheriff Wm. Gauntlett, of Ann Arbor, has been visiting his son Clyde and wife, west of town.

Hornace Moffitt is building a veranda on his house on Hurd street.

Seth Dixon and Mr. Gradolph and son, of the Home Telephone company, of Dundee, are endeavoring to secure from the village council a franchise to extend their lines from Azalia into this place and erect an exchange.

They have one of the best systems in the country and connect with independent lines.

Miss Davenport has gone to Ann Arbor to make a visit.

J. C. Rouse has just celebrated his 85th birthday.

Charles H. Kelsey, who travels for the Paige & Chope Co., of Detroit, was at his home here yesterday for a short stay.

Mrs. Mary E. Tracy, an old and respected resident of York township is dead, aged 52 years. She was a widow and made her home with her brother.

Mrs. Effie Babcock has returned from her trip to North Adams, where she visited her sister, Mrs. George P. Whaley.

Mrs. Batdorf has returned from her Toledo trip.

Osborne Case has returned from his visit in Ann Arbor with his daughter, Mrs. Frank E. Jones.

The party of prospectors who made a trip to South Dakota have returned, several of them having filed their claims.

The Rathbone Sisters will hold a tea social in their hall on Friday evening.

Mrs. C. W. Pullen has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. Harry Harner, in Ypsilanti.

Mrs. Charles Gauntlett has returned from her Detroit visit.

Fred Suddibb has given up the Milan dray line and has gone to teaming.

Nelson Rice has returned from his Monroe trip.

Daniel Bell and wife have returned from their visit at Pontiac.

The Milan township school inspectors held their annual meeting in the village hall. Bruce B. Pullen presided as chairman.

W. C. Reeves and family are entertaining out of town guests.

Miss Cecil Gauntlett, daughter of Mayor and Mrs. Charles Gauntlett, will soon return to Ann Arbor to take up her University work. She is taking the literary course.

K. P. Alderman, of Willis, has been visiting his mother at their farm west of town. Kenneth is buying produce there.

Mrs. Carrie Easterly is making plans to remove to Detroit soon, where her son, Willie, has employment.

Amos Taylor has begun the erection of another house on Dexter street, making the second house built by him this year.

The Owosso Sugar Co. has a large acreage of sugar beets here this year and has several men here looking after its interests. The farmers seem very highly pleased with their prospects for a good crop.

The cement sidewalk in front of the Baptist church has been completed. Geniac Brothers did the work.

Glenn Jones, who has been visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Dell Jones, has returned to Detroit, where he has a good position.

Miss Nellie Schuyler, of Ann Arbor, is visiting Edna Reeves.

William Bell has gone to Dundee, where he has a place as meat cutter.

Prof. C. M. Fuller, of Ann Arbor, has been engaged to superintend the Mooreville schools for the coming two years.

Mrs. Quirk and daughter, Mrs. Hope,

of Belleville, have been visiting at the home of Dr. and Mrs. Emmett F. Pyle.

Thomas Luxton, who is a brakeman on the Ann Arbor railroad, is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Colon Luxton, on Wilcox street.

Mrs. Howard A. Field has been away visiting while Rev. Mr. Field was at the conference at Flint.

Geniac brothers are building a cement sidewalk in front of the Wilson property on River street and Wabash avenue.

Walter F. Stimson, of Detroit, president of the Stimson Standard Scale Co., has been here visiting his parents and attend to some of the company business.

The Methodist society will give a reception in the church this evening in honor of Rev. and Mrs. Howard A. Field, who leave the church after three years' work.

Miss Maggie Hope, of Belleville, has been visiting Miss Millie Hitchcock, on First street.

Miss Palmer, of Hudson, is here and is trimming in the millinery department of the Gauntlett Dry Goods Co.

Herbert Teeter, who is employed in Ypsilanti, visited friends here. Bert formerly clerked in Minto's clothing store.

Walter B. Redman had business in Ann Arbor last evening.

Whaley brothers are taking in large quantities of apples and have started up their cider mill and evaporator. They give employment to a large number of men, women and boys.

The farmers in this section have begun cutting corn.

The Detroit Register company have started up their engines and tried out the machinery and are hustling to get everything in shape to start up the whole plant. They will soon remove their plant here from Detroit.

The Franklin Stock company has arrived from Dundee and will play in Gay's opera house every night this week, with a change of bill nightly. They are reported to be good.

William Woolcott has gone to Adrian, where he will run a refreshment stand at the fair. He has gone there for several years.

Miss Ruth Edwards, of Ypsilanti, called on her friends, Misses Eva Palmer and Lulu Allen.

The Milan elevator has been given a coat of paint, the work being done by George Edwards and William Moffitt.

Paul Wheeler has the place as engineer at the Detroit Register company's factory.

Takes the burn out; heals the wound; cures the pain. Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, the household remedy.

HIGH SCHOOL LIBRARY POPULAR

The library is one of the busiest places in the High School building. Here during the nine hours each day the library is open to at least 300 students gather to study. The reference library is being enlarged all the time and is placed at the disposal of the pupils, to be consulted at any time; here books on all lines of study given in the school are to be found. Magazines, both weekly and monthly ones, are to be found here. Those containing fiction are not given to the members of the lower classes until in the afternoon.

This room, although located in the High School building, is free to all residents of Ann Arbor, even those beyond school age. The circulation of the books not used in the building is already 22,000 volumes a year.

The Cause of Many Sudden Deaths.

There is a disease prevailing in this country most dangerous because so deceptive. Many sudden deaths are caused by it—heart disease, pneumonia, heart failure or apoplexy are often the result of kidney disease. If kidney trouble is allowed to advance the kidney-poisoned blood will attack the vital organs, causing catarrh of the bladder, or the kidneys themselves break down and waste away cell by cell. Bladder troubles almost always result from a derangement of the kidneys and a cure is obtained quickest by a proper treatment of the kidneys. If you are feeling badly you can make no mistake by taking Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney, liver and bladder remedy.

It corrects inability to hold urine and scalding pain in passing it, and overcomes that unpleasant necessity of being compelled to go often through the day and to get up many times during the night. The mild and the extraordinary effect of Swamp-Root is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases.

Swamp-Root is pleasant to take and is sold by all druggists in fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles. You may have a sample bottle of this wonderful new discovery and a book that tells all about it, both sent free by mail. Address, Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. When writing mention reading this generous offer in this paper. Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.

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Our New Method Treatment will purify the blood, heal up the sores, remove all pains; the hair will grow in again, all "scars" will be restored to their normal condition, and the patient prepared to renew the duties and pleasures of life. We guarantee marriage possible with absolute safety.

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We treat and cure **Varicocele, Nervous Debility, Stricture, Blood and Skin Diseases, Urinary Troubles, Kidney and Bladder Diseases.**

Are you a victim? Have you lost hope? Are you contemplating marriage? Has your blood been diseased? Have you any weakness? Our New Method Treatment will cure you. **Consultation Free.** No matter who has treated you, write for an honest opinion Free of Charge. Charges reasonable. **Books Free.**—"The Golden Monitor" (Illustrated) on Diseases of men, "Diseases of Women," "Varicocele, Stricture, etc." All sent **FREE** sealed.

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OVER 100,000 SETTLERS WILL GO INTO THIS SECTION THIS SEASON

THE FARMER

Who owns a small farm or high priced land will find here an opportunity to get as good land that will produce more Wheat of better quality than the land now operates at one-quarter the price. This is the finest prairie land in the world, with a soil of Rich Black Vegetable Loam with a fine Subsoil, and needs but the plow to make it yield a competence and a fortune. Sell this IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY. TRY IT.

THE INVESTOR

Will find in these lands an investment for his money that will prove at once absolutely safe and extremely profitable. The tremendous immigration that is now pouring into this splendid, fertile country has never been equaled by any other section in the history of the world. One hundred thousand settlers will go into these districts this year. The country is in magnificent condition and the crop yield will be enormous. The land is bound to double and treble in value, and the advance will be very rapid. Our advice is, **BUY NOW.**

YOU CAN SELECT YOUR OWN LANDS. It does not require much space to convince you of the advantage this privilege gives early buyers who can now have the pick of 2,000,000 acres of the choicest land in all Canada, the most marvelous agricultural country in the world. The prosperous days are just beginning for Western Canada. The land is now on and the beautiful crops that are now assured will advance the land rapidly. Do not delay until this advance has started. **BUY NOW.** Your Choice of Over 2,000,000 Acres at \$7.00 Per Acre.

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LOCAL BREVITIES

The time for collecting village taxes in Chelsea has been extended to October 8.

Haselschwerdt Bros., of Sharon, threshed 1718 bushels of oats from 30 acres.

John Shadford, of Broadway, has sold his grocery store to Mr. McPhean, a law student.

The board of fire commissioners desire to purchase 500 feet of new hose for the engine house.

The Congregational church in Chelsea is spending \$720 in redecorating and carpeting the church.

The contract for the new heating apparatus at the Memorial Christian church has been let to Kenny & Quinlan.

Dr. Wessinger is building a fine 12x16 foot barn in the rear of his lot, corner of Division and Washington streets.

Judge Watkins, of the probate court, has appointed Mrs. Tyler guardian of Gustave M. Fellows, who is at Dearborn.

The heavy winds yesterday afternoon and evening blew a great deal of fruit from the trees in the surrounding country.

During the past year 21 persons have been received in the Manchester M. E. church on probation and 16 in full membership.

Twenty-two members of Zion Lutheran church went Sunday to attend the mission services held in the Lutheran church at Ypsilanti.

Miss Esther Seltzer, the contralto soloist of the Baptist choir, will resume her position next Sunday and will sing a solo in the morning.

Lowry & Kuebler, of Manchester, have built a dipping tank adjoining the Lake Shore stock yards with a capacity for dipping 5,000 sheep a day.

Dexter has issued \$9,000 of 4 per cent electric light bonds to equip the new power house. The bonds were taken at once by local citizens at par.

The remodeling of the Bethlehem church parsonage is now completed. Next week the new pastor, Rev. John, of Evansville, Ind., will take possession.

Miss Melvina Koch, of 215 E. Liberty street, entertained the Fleur de Lis club Friday night, in honor of her sister, Mrs. L. E. Allen, of New Castle, Pa.

Rev. E. B. Bancroft, D. D., the newly appointed presiding elder of the M. E. church, will move his family here this week from their former home in Flint.

Edward, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Weissinger, died at their home on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock. The remains were taken to Ypsilanti for interment.

Mr. and Mrs. Simon Wibber of Chelsea, celebrated the sixtieth anniversary of their marriage Friday. Mr. Wibber is 88 years of age and his wife is four years his junior.

Attendance in the School of Music promises to be much larger this year than last. Pupils are already enrolling and a large number of Ann Arbor residents are entering.

Miss Arneil Alloway, a graduate of this year's literary class, met with an accident recently while descending the stairs at her home in Chicago. She will be disabled for at least a year.

J. B. Steers, of the Roaring Well celery farm, in Pittsfield, this year will sell upwards of 100,000 plants. He says the season has been good, and the quality of the celery never better.

The friends of Mr. Slick Goodspeed will be interested to learn that he intends to leave the law department this year in order to devote all his time to the study of music, under Prof. Howland.

The infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank DeMay died Tuesday. The funeral was held Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock, Rev. J. M. Gelston officiating. Interment at Fair View cemetery.

The Ann Arbor Bible Chairs will soon issue their announcement, in which some very interesting courses will appear. These courses in Bible study are for citizens as well as students.

The remains of Edson Weatherbee were brought from Michigan City Saturday for interment in Forest Hill cemetery. Mr. Weatherbee was a brother of Mrs. Robert Millen, of Pontiac street.

It will be of interest to the friends of Dr. F. E. Williams, formerly of Ann Arbor, to know he is nicely located at Coldwater, with a growing practice, and is superintending the Episcopal Sunday school.

A barn on the farm one mile north of Milan belonging to Hon. A. J. Sawyer burned down Friday about 9 o'clock. It is thought the building was set on fire by a tramp who had gone in to spend the night. About 30 tons of hay were destroyed.

The Persus Willard homestead at 330 S. Main street, was sold at auction Thursday afternoon by T. J. Keech, administrator of the estate. Dr. E. A. Clark was the purchaser and the price paid was \$4,850.

One of the big team of horses belonging to Frank Hogan fell through the scales back of the Michigan Milling Co.'s property Tuesday while hauling coal for the company, and was quite badly injured.

The Third Ward Sunday School will observe Rally day next Sunday at 3 p. m. The exercises will take the form of a "Children's Church." Every one interested in the school are cordially invited to be present.

Charles Bull, who lived in this city for many years, died at his home in Chicago Tuesday of hemorrhage of the lungs, aged 41 years, leaving a wife and family. He was the son of George Bull and was born in the Fifth ward.

Mr. George Lyons died Saturday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Pratt, in Webster, aged 91 years. The funeral was held Tuesday afternoon at 2:30 from the residence, the services being conducted by the Knights Templar.

Rev. T. W. Young will go to Detroit Monday to attend a meeting of the committee having in charge the Baptist Guild enterprise in Ann Arbor. The committee of twelve will dine together at Fellowcraft Club. Dr. Young is chairman of the committee.

Mrs. Margaret Fuller died at her home, 1127 E. Ann street, early Friday morning from cancer of the stomach. Mrs. Fuller leaves one daughter, Miss Eunice, in the city. The funeral was held from St. Thomas church Monday morning.

Godfrey Neff, who was arrested last week on a charge of stealing a pair of riding gloves and for whom a plea of not guilty was entered by Justice Doty, came into court Monday and changed the plea to guilty. A fine of \$5 and costs was imposed.

The Goodyear Drug Co. have completed their decorations and the store presents a fine appearance with its new wall cases and interior in white with black trimmings. They will annex to their present drug supplies a line of Lowneys and Allegretti and writing paper.

Huron street has now been opened up, much to the relief of its westside residents. On account of the D. Y., A. A. & J. tracks, there was more earth unloaded on this street than on any other two. After the Fluff Rug factory grounds were filled up to the street level the remainder of the earth was deposited along the side of the track between Huron and Washington streets.

An organization of Sunday School workers, consisting of primary and intermediate teachers, and mothers of young children is to be formed in Ann Arbor Saturday, September 26, at 2:30 p. m., at Hobart Hall, corner Huron and State streets. In addition to making plans for the year's work, a short talk will be given by Mrs. Dresser, a prominent Sunday School worker from Detroit.

THE Y. W. C. A. FOR YEAR'S WORK

The Y. W. C. A., which still has rooms over the postoffice, is getting its work nicely arranged for the coming year. On Thursday and Friday afternoons after October 8 informal receptions will be given by the secretary from 4 to 6 o'clock, tea being served at 5 o'clock. Thursday evening is the social evening of the association, to which all young women are invited. Saturday evening the rooms will also be open and a devotional service will be held. Sunday afternoons from 2 to 6 o'clock all young women are cordially invited to make use of the rooms, coming and going at their pleasure for only an informal meeting will be held at 4 o'clock.

Another feature of the work is to make the rooms pleasant and homelike for the girls who work down town and have a noon hour to spend. The rooms are fitted up with a gas stove, dishes, tables and everything whereby girls may prepare a warm lunch for themselves. There are magazines and books to read and couches to rest on. All girls are invited to come in and make use of these comforts.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box, 25c.

THE EDWARDS-WATKINS MARRIAGE

A PRETTY WEDDING ON NORTH FIRST STREET

Two Hundred Guests Present to Witness Marriage of Miss Clara L. Edwards to Thomas Watkins

One of the prettiest of fall weddings took place Tuesday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Edwards of 110 N. First street, when their daughter Clara L. was united in marriage to Mr. Thomas Watkins of Battle Creek.

About 200 friends of the bridal couple gathered in the pretty parlor at 8 o'clock to await the entrance of the bridal party, while Miss Minnie Fulton played softly Mendelssohn's wedding march. The parlors and halls were hung with festoons of nasturtiums, and banks of palms and asters.

Rev. Mr. Tedrow and the father of the bride awaited the bridal party before an arch of green and white, with a back ground of lace, over hung with roses.

The bridal party was led by Miss Lela Jeffrey, the little golden-haired daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. K. Jeffrey of Oxford, bearing in her arms a satin tray on which rested the wedding ring. Following her came the bride in her dainty gown of white carrying bride's roses. The bridesmaid, Miss Gertrude Fulton of Ypsilanti, wore a gown of grey etamine over pink taffeta and carried pink roses. The groom and best man, Mr. Robert Edwards, brother of the bride, completed the bridal party. Standing under the beautiful arch Mr. Edwards gave his daughter away and Rev. Tedrow performed the sacred ring service.

Amid the profuse congratulations of the guests the dining room, with floral decorations in harmony with those of the parlors, was opened and the bride and groom entered to take their places at the head of the table. After Rev. Tedrow had asked the blessing a most bountiful repast was partaken. When all guests were served the pretty ceremony of cutting the cake was performed by the groom, and as the smiling bride gave a piece to each of their friends one and all prophesied a happy and hospitable home for this popular young couple, as was shown by the presents which were both many and elegant, including pieces of furniture, cut glass, silver and linen.

The following out of town guests were present: Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Watkins, parents of the groom, Master Bruce Watkins, his brother, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Watkins and their son Clifford, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Watkins and Mr. and Mrs. Bert Watkins, all of Battle Creek; Misses Gertrude and Mamie Fulton, of Ypsilanti; Mr. and Mrs. Basso and Miss Bertha Briers, of Jackson; Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Coy and their mother, Mrs. Coy, of Dexter; Mr. John Edwards, of Lima; Mr. and Mrs. A. K. Jeffrey and daughter Lela, of Oxford.

NEWS ITEMS FROM SALEM

Salem's noted Centennial company met for their yearly gathering at the pleasant home of Mr. and Mrs. Dwellie Smith, Saturday, Sept. 12. All of the company living were present, Mr. Elam S. Worden having passed away February 13, 1903. Our host and hostess were untiring in their efforts to make the occasion pleasant and enjoyable. At 12 o'clock a delicious dinner was served in the dining room, which was beautifully decorated with festoons of bunting with spreads of white and pink asters. At 2 o'clock the president, Mr. Charles Coldron, called the company to order and a very interesting program was carried out by members of the company. After another social hour we were again invited to the dining room, where we found waiting us delicious fruits and watermelon. Again at the president's call we gathered in the parlors and sang our parting song, "God be with you till we meet again." The good-byes being said we repaired to our several homes wondering would the fourteen that were present be spared to meet at the reunion Sept. 12, 1904.

Mr. John Munn is entertaining his mother form Warsaw, N. Y.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Bennett, of Cleveland, are spending the week with their mother, Mrs. John Bennett.

Mrs. Rose Smith entertained the W. C. T. U. at her home last Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Fenwick Lovelace, since their misfortune of losing their house by fire last week, have been living with Mr. Irving Hamilton.

The social at Mrs. Myra Renrick's, Wednesday evening, was well attended.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Johnson are entertaining their sister, Mrs. Frank Crandall, of Detroit.

Mrs. Kate Smith and Mrs. Alice Lane visited friends in Pittsfield last Friday.

DIPHTHERIA CLOSES MILAN SCHOOLS

Milan, Sept. 21.—Special.—The village is very much wrought up today over the prevalence of diphtheria in our midst. Two cases have been reported and the matter is considered so serious that the schools have been ordered closed. Every precaution will be taken to prevent the spread of the disease.



LINDENSCHMITT & APFEL

WANTS THEM TO PAY BACK

MONEY RECEIVED FROM MICHIGAN SAVINGS & LOAN ASS'N

Receiver has Started Suits Against Stockholders—Some Ann Arbor People are Interested

The visit of United States Marshal Bates to this city some weeks ago, when he served papers on certain parties who had held debentures of the defunct Michigan Savings & Loan Association, seems to have been for the purpose of having them appear as defendants in a suit begun by the receiver of the company to recover moneys paid out when it was insolvent. The following appeared in a Detroit paper Saturday concerning the matter: "Ralph L. Aldrich, receiver of the defunct Michigan Savings & Loan association, says the suit against certain stockholders who, it is alleged, pulled out 100 cents on the dollar when the concern was insolvent, will not likely come up for trial before the first of the year. It is reported that the smaller stockholders will not enter an appearance allowing those who were more heavily interested to fight it out. This will save them the expense of litigation and if the big fellows lose they will be obliged to pay their percentage anyway."

When doctors fail, try Burdock Blood Bitters. Cures dyspepsia, constipation; invigorates the whole system.

A POPULAR WEDDING TRIP

Is to take the D. & B. and D. & C. Line to Mackinac.

If you want a delightful Wedding Trip take one of the new D. & B. steamers to Detroit, thence D. & C. coast line steamers to Mackinac Island. Staterooms and Parlors reserved in advance. Send 2c for pamphlet. Address A. A. Schantz, G. P. T. Mgr., Detroit, Mich.

1,000 BOTTLES FREE

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy the acknowledged King of Medicine for the Kidneys, Liver, Bladder and Blood.

No reader of the Argus-Democrat can have any excuse for suffering from any disease of the Kidneys, Liver, Bladder or Blood, when they can test that remarkable medicine DR. DAVID KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY absolutely FREE at our store. REMEMBER you are under no obligation to purchase. Simply present the above coupon at our store and a trial bottle of this famous specific will be given to you absolutely free. We consider this an unusual offer and our supply of free bottles cannot last long.

NOTICE—If not convenient to present coupon at our store you may have a trial bottle absolutely free by cutting out this coupon and mailing it to the Dr. David Kennedy Corporation, Rondout, N. Y., with your full post office address.

A. E. MUMMERY, Druggist
123 E. WASHINGTON ST.

Ground Feed
saves corn and grows and fattens faster. The best mill for corn, with or without shucks, and all grains, is the

KELLY
Duplex Grinding Mill.
Crushes and grinds to any fineness, always uniform. Has great capacity. Easy running. Double set bars, force feed and regulating device. 4 sizes. Catalog FREE.

THE O. S. KELLY CO., Dept. 99 SPRINGFIELD, OHIO.

They're Better and Better Every Season

THE STEIN BLOCH READY-TO-WEAR SMART CLOTHES

They were good nearly fifty years ago, they are superb this season. Their new Fall and Winter models that we would like you to see, are things that even a custom tailor would grow enthusiastic over.

The Fabrics in Suits and Overcoats are Very Beautiful

The Tailoring—Stein-Bloch Wholesale-Tailoring is imitable. We don't care how little you know about good clothes-making. You'll see at a glance that Stein-Bloch Smart Clothes are better than the best of any other make that you've ever seen. Really now, you should see the Stein-Bloch Suits and Overcoats.

Come while the stock is complete.

LINDENSCHMITT & APFEL

FURNITURE

FOR STUDENT'S ROOMS
Carpets, Rugs, Lace Curtains and Portieres



Henne & Stanger

FURNITURE, CARPET AND DRAPERY STORE
117-119 W. Liberty St.

At Koch's Big Store

YOU OUGHT TO SEE

The elegant line of parlor goods we have for Fall Traces. Everything in "Pretty Parlor Pieces" that can be desired. We have the handsomest Davenport ever shown in Ann Arbor. It is built of solid mahogany, upholstered in genuine leather. It is worth coming a long way to see.

We also have an immense stock of Carpets, Rugs and Draperies. Our supply of carpets and rugs is an especially good one, and never before have Ann Arbor people had such an array of floor coverings from which to choose.

All the latest styles in Lace Curtains, and other window draperies. All the latest novelties in draperies by the yard. Just received a big shipment of Jardiniere Stands in oak and mahogany. One of these rich and handsome stands, with a pretty Utopia Ware jardiniere makes a good gift, and is a useful ornament in any home. We also handle Utopia Umbrella Holders, Cushions and Mugs.

Repairing, Upholstering and Refinishing Furniture our specialty.

John Koch, Furniture, Carpets, Draperies, Trunks, Lamps, etc., etc....

300-302-304 S. Main St. Phone 50.

The Argus-Democrat

\$1.00 per Year

ANN ARBOR'S FACTORIES ANNUAL PRODUCT \$2,300,000

Equal to all the Rest of Washtenaw County

The Manufacturing Statistics of the 1900 Census Explodes an old Fallacy About Factories in Ann Arbor

So great a part does the University play in the history of the city, so proud are our citizens of it and so long has the old saying that Ann Arbor is not a manufacturing town been repeated that many have implicit faith in it. And yet the saying is not true.

Over two million and a quarter of dollars worth of manufactured products are turned out in Ann Arbor annually and 1,187 workmen are employed in Ann Arbor manufacturing.

Ypsilanti is regarded as more of a manufacturing city and yet Ann Arbor turns out nearly double the manufactured products and employs nearly double the number of factory hands. The authority for this statement is the U. S. census of 1900.

The 1900 census shows 231 manufacturing establishments in Ann Arbor with \$1,304,694 capital, paying 1,187 workmen \$402,181 wages and 1,238,260 for material and producing \$2,340,138 products.

Ypsilanti is put down in this census as having 110 manufacturing establishments with \$898,161 capital, employing 681 workmen at a wage cost of \$233,013, using \$725,907 worth of material to produce \$1,318,793 worth of products.

The manufacturing establishments in Ann Arbor are growing in number. They are not attracted by bonuses. They do not depend for existence upon

charity or local pride. They are unostentatious. But the census returns would indicate that on the whole they are prosperous.

Ann Arbor has no such thing as a factory district. Her factories, mostly small, but self-supporting, are scattered here and there throughout the city. Each passing year has seen them increase in numbers or grow in size. The general growth of the city has been so rapid and steady and her manufacturing has sprung up without any loud tooting of horns, also rapidly if almost imperceptibly that it must come almost as a matter of surprise to know that in 1900 this city turned out more than two million dollars worth of manufactured products.

Ann Arbor furnishes a good location for factories. It is as well known throughout the world as cities many times its size and this is worth something in marketing goods. It has competing railway systems. It is a very healthy town, which is also an important factor for healthy workmen can do more work than unhealthy ones.

And here's to Ann Arbor and may her present factories double in size before the 1910 census and many new ones come in to make her manufactured products reach ten million in 1910. This is not an improbable result.

But let the idle talk that Ann Arbor has no factories cease.

on her recent travels abroad; later, Mrs. Hinsdale will talk on Ireland, and Miss Hunt will give the gleanings of her summer's art study.

The complete program will be ready by the time of the first meeting, which will be a social and business meeting held the first Wednesday in October in the Unitarian church. The club is not denominational, but all ladies of the city are cordially invited to attend the meetings and become members.

FEARFUL ODDS AGAINST HIM.

Bedridden, alone and destitute. Such, in brief was the condition of an old soldier by the name of J. J. Havens, Versailles, O. For years he was troubled with kidney disease and neither doctors nor medicines gave him relief. At length he tried Electric Bitters. It put him on his feet in short order and now he testifies. "I'm on the road to complete recovery." Best on earth for Liver and Kidney troubles and all forms of Stomach and Bowel complaints. Only 50c. Guaranteed by A. E. Mummery and H. F. Miller, Druggists.

PROF. GLOVER HAS RETURNED

Prof. J. W. Glover has returned from New York city, where he has been attending a meeting of the Fourth International Actuarial Congress which extended over a week. Two hundred delegates were present, who represented every country on the continent, among which were Canada, England, Germany, France, Italy, Switzerland, Hungary, Holland, Russia and America; three delegates from the colleges of our own country having been sent, of whom Mr. Glover was one.

These International Conferences are held every three years, the first having been at Brussels, the second at London, the third at Paris, the fourth at New York city, and the fifth will be held in 1906 in Berlin.

WHY MOTHERS WORRY

Did you ever hear a mother worry over a plump child? There is no better bank of health for a child to draw from than a good supply of healthy flesh.

Scott's Emulsion not only gives a child weight and plumpness, but it feeds the brain, bones and nerves with strength and active power.

Fewer mothers would worry if they knew more about Scott's Emulsion.

Scott's Emulsion is substituted by cheap emulsions and so-called wines, cordials and extracts of cod-liver oil. They can do you no good and are dear at any price. Why buy them? Scott's Emulsion has been the one reliable preparation of cod-liver oil for nearly thirty years.

We'll send you a sample free upon request.
SCOTT BOWNE, 409 Pearl Street, New York.

THE BULGARIAN ARMY.

Entire Fighting Strength Is Nearly 300,000 Men.

MILITARY SERVICE OBLIGATORY.

Even Foreigners Who Have Resided in Bulgaria For Three Years Are Compelled to Serve—The Forces Are Armed With Rifles and Field Guns of Modern Make.

The Bulgarian army may be regarded as one of the best organized and most efficient among those of the second rate powers, and its rank and file, at least, is considered by experts to be superior to that of any other Balkan state, says the Chicago Tribune. The Bulgarian army is, however, of comparatively recent origin, in that it sprang from the battalions of Bulgarian volunteers which were organized in 1877 by the Russian staff and co-operated with the Russian army during the campaign of 1877-78. Military service is obligatory in Bulgaria and even extends to all foreigners who have been resident in the country for a period of three years.

The Bulgarian forces consist of the active or field army, divided into the active army and the active army reserve, the reserve army and the militia, comprising two bans. In time of peace the active army, but not its reserve, is on a permanent footing, and the reserve army has permanent cadres, while the two bans of the militia have neither a permanent footing nor cadres; for no actual service or training of the men of the two bans takes place except in time of war. The first ban of the militia may be used exceptionally to strengthen the field and reserve armies, but the second ban can only be employed for home defense.

The composition of the field army is as follows: The infantry, "pekhoti," number twenty-four regiments, each of which has a peace establishment of two battalions and a small transport squad and a war establishment of four battalions and one transport company. Each battalion consists of four companies, whose war strength is three officers and 265 noncommissioned officers and men. They are armed with the .315 inch Mannlicher magazine rifle and a short bayonet of the 1895 pattern. This rifle gives an initial velocity of 2,043 feet seconds and is sighted up to 2,133 yards, while the magazine holds five cartridges, which are charged by means of a clip.

The cavalry, which was reorganized in 1901, now comprises the prince's bodyguard of one squadron; four regiments, each of four squadrons, and six regiments, each of two squadrons. The life guard squadron is always kept at war strength, even with regard to horses, and numbers fourteen officers and 309 noncommissioned officers and men. The peace footing of the remaining squadrons consists of five officers, 137 noncommissioned officers and men and 100 horses, which in time of war is increased to 163 noncommissioned officers and men and 164 horses. The cavalry is armed with Mannlicher carbines of the 1895 pattern and sword.

The artillery consists of six regiments of nine batteries each, giving a total of 54 field guns, nine six gun mountain batteries, three battalions of garrison artillery of five companies each and five howitzer batteries. The war strength of a field battery is given as five officers, 182 noncommissioned officers and men and 159 horses, but details are lacking with regard to the war strength of the mountain and howitzer batteries and garrison artillery companies.

The field gun is a fifteen pounder breech loading Krupp gun of 3.42 inch caliber, dating from 1875, with a muzzle velocity of 1,562 feet seconds and a maximum range of 7,600 yards. Within the last two years, however, the government has placed orders abroad for up to date equipment, its intention being to rearm the field and mountain batteries with 2.95 quick firing Creusot-Canet guns, throwing respectively a fourteen and a seven pound projectile, and to give the new howitzer batteries 4.7 inch breech loading Krupp ordnance of the 1894 pattern. At present the mountain batteries have a seven pounder breech loading Krupp gun. The recent orders also include twenty-four 4.7 inch quick firing Canet guns, mounted on mobile travelling carriages, and twenty-four 5.9 inch Canet field mortars. It is understood that several batteries of the new quick firing field and mountain equipment have already been delivered.

The reserve army comprises twelve reserve regiments of infantry of five companies each, the fifth company being for frontier duty, and four companies which are mere cadres and six reserve divisions of field artillery, providing eighteen batteries. In time of peace the cadres for the reserve army number only 6,000 men, who are officered mainly by ex-noncommissioned officers of the field army. The militia bans, which have no cadres in peace time, mobilize only in infantry battalions.

On mobilization the field army will consist of six infantry and one cavalry divisions. Each infantry division will comprise two brigades, each of twelve battalions—that is, eight of the active and four of the reserve army. The mobilization of the first line will be able to be completed in ten days and will place 144 battalions, each 1,000 strong, in the field.

Finally, should Bulgaria be threatened with invasion, it is estimated that the mobilization of the reserve army and the two militia bans would give the principality a grand armed strength of 5,431 officers, 230,677 noncommissioned officers and men, 41,776 horses and 480 guns.

Shock

Of Lightning Left me Paralytic.

Became a Weak, Nervous Wreck.

Dr. Miles' Nervine Made a New Man of me

"A severe shock from lightning, left me almost a paralytic. I would have pricking sensations running from the top of my head down the full length of my body. This gradually wore away and left me a nervous wreck, unable to sleep at night. In fact I got no real rest at night until I had purchased three bottles of Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine. The first few doses taken strictly in accordance with directions, convinced me there was merit in it. I went in for a thorough cure and got it. I had employed physicians but got no particular benefit from them. I have taken in all nine bottles of Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine and it has made a new man of me. I am healthy and strong now, weigh 178 pounds. I also got one bottle of Dr. Miles' Heart Cure and one bottle of Dr. Miles' Blood Purifier this spring, and they are doing the work also. I have recommended these remedies to many friends and know they have always been satisfactory from the reports made to me."—George D. Harburt, Clark, S. D.

"I have used Dr. Miles' Heart Cure, Nervine and Nerve and Liver Pills and Anti-Pain Pills. I do not know of anything that will stop headache quicker than the Anti-Pain Pills nor do I believe there is so good a liver pill on the market as those of Dr. Miles. I took the Nervine for general debility and derived much benefit therefrom. I consider Dr. Miles' medicines ideal household remedies."—Harvey Co. Cochenburg, Neb.

All druggists sell and guarantee first bottle Dr. Miles' Remedies. Send for free book on Nerves and Heat Diseases. Address Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

PROSPECTS GOOD FOR AN INCREASE

In the Attendance at the University

40 CORNELL STUDENTS

Will Come Here to Study Forestry—Many Coming From Foreign Countries

Secretary Wade is busy, busy answering the questions of the freshmen. The campus teems with the old, familiar life and State street begins to look like something doing.

No one thousand Cornell students have made their lineup in University hall, but Secretary Wade says we may have 40. These are coming not because of the unsanitary conditions that worked such havoc last year, for Cornell has repented in sack-cloth and ashes and is pouring out oblations in good sewer connections and offering advanced credit to the upper classmen. A Cornell student who is a prospective U. of M.er, said Saturday that the department of forestry at Michigan would receive the Cornell men who had begun the course there and were cut short in their work by its withdrawal.

A few western students who are here to spy out the land, report a great influx from the occident.

Report has it that every nation, kindred, tribe and tongue will be represented here. But they have not yet registered.

Secretary Wade says the prospects are good, and particularly good for the engineering department.

Examinations for admission begin Wednesday, the 23d, and the first semester begins in all departments of the University, Tuesday, Sept. 29.

One of nature's remedies; cannot harm the weakest constitution; never fails to cure summer complaints of young or old. Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry.

HIGH SCHOOL ATHLETIC OFFICERS

The annual election of officers of the High School Athletic association took place yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock in Room 17 of the High School building. When the secret societies of the school were at their height these elections were very warmly contested, but at yesterday's election there was practically no competition for officers and very little for the directors of the various classes.

The following officers were elected: Wm. Belknap, president; Arthur Henning, vice president; Walter Watkins, secretary; George Rathbun, treasurer.

The following pupils were put on as directors: Grant Schairer, Robert Dailey, Henry Taft, George Read, Harry Mayhew. The student members of the board of control are Arthur Henning and R. Johnson.

The fees of the association are only 25 cents and every student in the High School should have enough loyalty to the school to join the association and give athletics that encouragement.

YOU NEED A REST.

If you are not feeling well, don't call a doctor but take a lake trip! You return home feeling new life and your brain blown free from cobwebs. Send 2c. for folder and map.

Address,
A. A. SCHANTZ, G. P. T. Mgr.
Detroit, Mich.

JACK MASON'S WAGER

HE WON IT IN GREAT STYLE WITH-OUT "TURNING A HAIR."

Unique Hunting Escapade of a Famous Old Time Virginia Sportsman. Bird Shooting That Opened a Grim Old Scotchman's Eyes.

From all accounts Jack Mason in his youth was the wildest rattling young blade in the country. One of his sporting escapades is a household tradition down in old Quantico to this day, says Alexander Hunter in Outing.

There was a large plantation in the section owned and worked by a Scotchman, an elderly man, who employed no overseer, but filled the place himself. He was the typical stern, bigoted Scotch Covenanter as drawn by the immortal pen of the Wizard of the North. He was a fanatic in all things and was utterly out of place among the pleasure loving Virginia gentry. It was the irrepressible antipathy of the Cavalier and Puritan—the rising of the bristles of the boar at the approach of the staghounds. He herded by himself, and they left him severely alone. The canny Scot was himself no sportsman, nor would he allow any of the neighbors to fire a gun on his place.

Now it happened there was a large ball near by, with Jack Mason in attendance, of course, and during the night the young planters discussed the chances of autumn shooting and deplored the failure of all their efforts to be allowed to hunt on the Scotchman's preserves. Jack Mason offered to bet his favorite horse against any of equal value that he would shoot over that preserve on the morrow and with the full and free consent of the owner. He was asked if he knew him personally or had unknown means of winning his favor.

He answered in the negative and added he had never even met the Scot in his life. The wager was closed there and then.

The next morning as the old Covenanter was walking up and down the porch enjoying his after breakfast pipe a strange apparition advanced up the gravel walk and took off his three cornered hat and made him a sweeping bow. The Scot winked his eyes and looked again. He saw a slender, effeminate looking fellow some twenty-five years old who seemed literally to have stepped from the ballroom. His ruffled shirt front was adorned with a diamond, mother of pearl buttons gleamed on his sky blue coat, and his satin small clothes glistened in the sunshine. A pair of silk stockings were gartered by a lace knot bow of blue ribbon, and his dancing pumps were decorated by a jeweled buckle. He carried a gun in one hand, and two pointer dogs trooped at his heels.

"Well, what do you want?" asked the planter.

In a mincing voice the intruder asked his gracious permission to shoot a few birds, saying he had been dancing all night at Warwick hall and needed a little morning exercise.

The Scot gazed at him with the same feeling perhaps that his stalwart mountain bred ancestor had at the perfumed dainty fops of Charles II's court. He was about to utter a curt and positive refusal when his grim Scotch humor got the better of him. He came near to laughing as he saw that delicately clothed creature standing so clean, jaunty and nice and then pictured him returning from the hunt, his costly attire in rags, his tender limbs scratched, his morning glory all gone. So he smiled in his beard and asked him if he intended to hunt just as he was dressed. He was answered in the affirmative. So he gave his assent that his unknown guest for that one day might shoot all he pleased, and then he started off for the low grounds to attend to the cornshucking.

A short time after his negro manager came running up to him and said:

"Marster, there won't be a bird left on his dere place. De man's a debbil, and de dogs is de debbil, and de gun is a debbil."

Dropping his work, the owner hurried to the scene, and he opened his eyes very wide indeed at what he saw. In the front of the house was a stubble field of several hundred acres that had been harvested in wheat the same year. It was as level as a table and an ideal feeding place for the quail. For many years they had whistled, mated and fed around the place all undisturbed until they became almost as tame as barnyard fowls. The owner saw the dogs stand motionless, saw the dandy sportsman pick his way gently where they were, saw a few birds rise and two puffs of smoke, followed by a nearly simultaneous report. Two birds dropped, then the dogs retrieved, and the game was handed to a nondescript negro lad whom the sportsman had picked up somewhere, who had fed the birds to a string and wrapped them around his body until he was half hidden from view.

The gun was loaded and capped inside of a minute. The performance was repeated. The man never hurried, the logs, beautifully trained, never bungled, the gun never missed, and the landy had, in sporting parlance, never "turned a hair." The stockings were a little colored by the chickweed, but he was ready to lead the minuet that moment.

The Scotchman at first was furiously angry, but as he saw the matchless work of the trinity of destructive agents—man, gun, dog—so perfectly blended into one, and beheld in the affected coxcomb the same metal which under Rupert had again and again broken the steel fronted squares of Cromwell's Ironsides, he advanced and asked his name, and when it was given he answered, "I might have known it." And that's how Jack Mason won his bet.

Poorly?

"For two years I suffered terribly from dyspepsia, with great depression, and was always feeling poorly. I then tried Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and in one week I was a new man."—John McDonald, Philadelphia, Pa.

Don't forget that it's "Ayer's" Sarsaparilla that will make you strong and hopeful. Don't waste your time and money by trying some other kind. Use the old, tested, tried, and true Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

\$1.00 a bottle. All druggists.

Ask your doctor what he thinks of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. He knows all about this grand old family medicine. Follow his advice and we will be satisfied.

J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

9171 12-480

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WASHTENAW, ss.

At a session of the Probate Court for said County of Washtenaw, held at the Probate Office, in the City of Ann Arbor, on the 17th day of September, in the year one thousand nine hundred and three.

Present, Willis L. Watkins, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of John Keenan, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of William H. McIntyre, administrator de bonis non of the estate of said deceased, praying this court to adjudicate and determine who are or were at the time of his decease, the legal heirs, minor heirs and legal representatives of said John Keenan and entitled to inherit the lands of which he died seized.

It is ordered that the 20th day of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at said Probate Office be appointed for hearing said petition.

And it is further ordered, That a copy of this order be published three successive weeks previous to said time of hearing, in the Argus-Democrat, a newspaper printed and circulating in said County of Washtenaw.

[A true copy]

WILLIS L. WATKINS,
Judge of Probate.
LEO L. WATKINS, Register.

9451 12-630

ESTATE OF ELLEN M. BURNHAM. STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WASHTENAW, ss.

At a session of the Probate Court for said County of Washtenaw, held at the Probate Office, in the City of Ann Arbor, on the 8th day of September, in the year one thousand nine hundred and three.

Present, Willis L. Watkins, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Ellen M. Burnham, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Albert S. Burnham, praying that administration of said estate may be granted to himself or some other suitable person and that appraisers and commissioners be appointed.

It is ordered, that the 6th day of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at said Probate Office, be appointed for hearing said petition.

And it is further ordered that a copy of this order be published three successive weeks previous to said time of hearing in the Argus-Democrat a newspaper printed and circulating in said County of Washtenaw.

[A true copy]

WILLIS L. WATKINS,
Judge of Probate
Leo L. Watkins, Register.

9417 12-613

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE. STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WASHTENAW.

The undersigned having been appointed by the Probate Court for said County, Commissioners to receive, examine and adjust all claims and demands of all persons against the estate of Jacob Stadel, late of said county, deceased, hereby give notice that six months from date are allowed, by order of said Probate Court, for Creditors to present their claims against the estate of said deceased, and that they will meet at the office of Eugene Oesterlin, in the City of Ann Arbor, in said county, on the 25th day of November, and on the 25th day of February next, at ten o'clock a. m. of each days, to receive, examine and adjust said claims.

Dated August 25th, 1903.

AUGUST ALBER,
EUGENE OESTERLIN,
Commissioners.

BUSINESS
University
DETROIT, MICH.

The best place in America for young men and women to secure a Business Education, shorthand, stenography, bookkeeping, penmanship, thorough system of Actual Business. Session entire year. Students receive any time. Catalogue Free. References, all Detroit. W. F. JEWELL, Pres. F. R. SPENCER, Sec.

PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHILE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION

A NEW IDEA

And the Interesting Story of Its Development



PROBABLY there are not a hundred persons in the United States who are familiar with the interesting history of the development of the system which has come to be designated as the "Battle Creek Idea," though no longer represented in Battle Creek alone, branches having sprung up in many places, while a knowledge of the principles of this remarkable system has become quite widely diffused throughout the civilized world.

The "Battle Creek Idea" is not a fad nor a mushroom growth. It is a scientific system which traces the main roots of its origin far back into the centuries. It is not the product of a single brain, but of hundreds and thousands of tireless workers and thinkers who have garnered the choicest fruits of generations of experience and have collated the results of centuries of scientific research.

A volume might be filled with the interesting story of the development of this wonderful work which has recently been made conspicuous by the burning of the main buildings of the Battle Creek Sanitarium last year and the recent dedication of the magnificent new building which has been erected to take the place of the burned structures, but we have room only for a few choice bits of this interesting history.

The "Battle Creek Idea" in Ancient Greece.

Twenty-four centuries ago there lived in Greece a man whose master mind recognized great truths and formulated

other famous English poets also accepted the teachings of Pythagoras, which are at the present time taught and practiced in the strictest manner by the famous Russian writer and reformer, Count Leo Tolstol.

"The Brook Farm Experiment."
Half a century ago there gathered on a little farm not far from New Haven, Conn., the most remarkable coterie of men and women who have ever been associated in any community in modern times. George Ripley, the most famous Unitarian minister of New England at that period, was the founder of the community. The practical realization of the Pythagorean philosophy was the central idea of the Brook Farm experiment. Among the 140 members of the community, most of whom afterward became eminent in various professions and callings, were Emerson, the philosopher; Bronson Alcott, the transcendentalist; Thoreau, the interpreter of nature; Margaret Fuller, the educational reformer; Charles Dana, the founder of the New York Sun, and Hawthorne, one of the greatest literary lights of the century. The Brook Farm experiment failed for lack of financial management, but the ideals survived.

The Wonderful Discovery of a Silesian Peasant.

A little less than 100 years ago a fourteen-year-old peasant boy, who was barely able to read and had not been taught to write, while engaged in cutting wood on a mountain near his home, observed a wounded deer bathing its injured leg in one of the numerous springs which abound in that particular region. Day after day the deer came and bathed the damaged parts until entirely healed of its injury. Priessnitz soon after suffered a severe accident from which the physicians who were consulted declared he could not recover. He tried the deer's remedy, applying water by means of wet cloths placed over the injured parts, and in a few weeks was quite restored to health. He induced others to try his remedy and invented many different

applications, the Swedish system of gymnastics for both the sick and well and various means for the application of light and for the employment of all known natural curative agents.

Later, research laboratories were added for studying cases of disease and conducting original researches for the purpose of perfecting methods and developing improvements in dietetics and all that pertains to the preservation of health and the cure of disease.

A Mecca For the Sick.

Gradually, as a result of these observations and researches, an elaborate and carefully perfected system, based upon sound scientific principles, was developed and became widely known as the "Battle Creek Method" or the "Battle Creek Idea." Battle Creek thus became a Mecca for health seekers, who thronged the place in increasing numbers summer and winter until the number of visitors reached an aggregate of more than 50,000, with an annual total of 6,000 or 7,000.

A Disastrous Fire.

Then came the fire of Feb. 18, 1902, which destroyed the two main buildings of the institution and started a wave of sympathy which spread throughout the whole civilized world. The work was not extinguished by the fire, however, and the completion of a better building at an expense of about \$500,000 marked a new era in medical progress, presenting to the world what may be justly regarded as a model sanitarium structure. Here for the first time were gathered together in one place and under one management appliances for the application of all known rational and natural curative agencies, the final perfection of which is now embodied in the great new structure which was dedicated with imposing ceremonies on the 31st day of May of the present year in the presence of many thousands of persons. A formal invitation was sent by the governor of the state acting with other prominent state officials to all leading state and national officials in the United States. Letters and telegrams expressing congratulation and regret at inability to attend were received from the president of the United States, two members of his cabinet, many governors of states, senators and members of congress and other officials in all parts of the country.

A Magnificent Temple of Health.

Some idea of the splendid institution which was thus publicly set apart to the service of God and humanity may be gained from the following brief description: The building is over 550 feet, or more than a tenth of a mile, in length and seven stories in height, including the basement. There are three large four story buildings connected with the main building by a circular corridor. The length of these added to that of the main part makes the aggregate length of the building nearly a quarter of a mile. The building is thoroughly fireproof, the construction being of brick, stone, iron and cement. The floors are of artificial stone covered with marble mosaic. The total floor space is over seven acres. There are five elevators. The arrangements for baths are most elaborate, as also applications of electricity, light, heat and all physiological or natural methods in addition to ordinary medical and surgical means.

The Battle Creek Sanitarium is well known and recognized by the medical profession everywhere throughout the civilized world. "The Battle Creek Idea" and the Battle Creek institution have always been kept free from fads and quackish or empirical methods. The work of the institution is thoroughly scientific. It is strictly unsectarian and undenominational, being simply a liberal Christian enterprise. All the doctors, nurses and managers connected with the institution are persons who have devoted their lives to missionary and philanthropic work and who are full of enthusiasm for the promotion of the principles of simple, natural living and the employment of natural methods in the cure of disease as well as in the maintenance of health.

City Medical Missions.

The great training school for missionary nurses sends out each year a little army of trained men and women filled with zeal and enthusiasm to preach the doctrine of simple natural living and to act the part of Good Samaritans wherever there is found any one in need of the skilled service which they are prepared to render to rich and poor.

Medical Missions have been established in Chicago and in various other cities in different parts of the world.

Branch establishments, conducted by physicians and nurses trained at the central institution, are located in many parts of the United States and in foreign countries. Numerous unauthorized and unreliable concerns professing to represent the same methods and ideas have sprung up in the vicinity of Battle Creek and elsewhere, as happens to every successful and meritorious enterprise. The authorized branches are located at the following places in the United States:

St. Helena, Los Angeles, San Diego and San Francisco, Cal.; Boulder and Colorado Springs, Colo.; College View, Lincoln, Neb.; Melrose, Boston, Mass.; Portland, Ore.; Spokane, Seattle and Tacoma, Wash.; Des Moines, Ia.; Chicago and Moline, Ill.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Buffalo, N. Y.; Madison, Wis.; Graysville and Nashville, Tenn.; Atlanta, Ga.; Detroit, Jackson and Grand Rapids, Mich.; Keene, Tex.

Institutions in which the "Battle Creek Idea" is represented are located as follows in foreign countries:

Caterham, England; Basle, Switzerland; Skodsborg and Frederikshavn, Denmark; Christiania and Orebro, Sweden; Friedensau, Germany; Guadalajara, Mexico; Bergen, Norway; Calcutta, India; Sydney and Cooranbong, N. S. W., Australia; Christchurch, N. Z.; Kimberley, S. Af.; Cairo, Egypt; Jaffa and Jerusalem, Palestine.

ANNUAL REUNION 17TH INFANTRY

Twenty-first Annual Meeting Held at Chelsea

Sixty Members Were Present at the Banquet—Next Meeting Will be at Grass Lake

Chelsea, Mich., Sept. 17.—The twenty-first annual reunion of the Seventeenth Michigan infantry, the "Stonewall" regiment, was held here today, on the forty-first anniversary of the battle of Antietam, with 60 members at the banquet served. President T. E. Wood, of Chelsea, was toastmaster. Speeches were made by Capt. Weinger, of Grand Rapids; Col. Swift and Major George H. Hopkins, of Detroit; Irwin Shepard, of Winona, Minn., and D. W. Bruce, of South Haven. Original poems, contributed by Andrew J. Wood, of Chicago, and Gabriel Campbell, Dartmouth, N. H., were read.

By a rising vote resolutions on the deaths of Col. Withington, Jackson, Austin George of Ypsilanti and Col. Luce, who were mustered out during the past year, were adopted.

Officers elected for next year: President, John Havens, Grass Lake; vice-president, C. Rath, Jackson; secretary, T. E. Wood, Chelsea. The next meeting will be held at Grass Lake, Sept. 14, 1904.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

GUNS GALORE IN DOCTOR'S STUDY

Interesting Collection Owned by Dr. Hinsdale

JOHN BROWN'S GUN

Most Highly Prized—Other Ancient Guns and Swords Collected from Various Sources

Guns galore! Great guns, small guns, flintlocks, muskets, rifles, pistols, give a war-like atmosphere to Dr. Hinsdale's study. Historical military pieces are strapped everywhere upon the walls, bearing part of their history engraved upon their steel nozzles, and the rest the Doctor knows.

One particularly interesting one is a flint-lock gun made in 1825 and used by John Brown at Harper's Ferry, and a weapon made by John Brown for his men when they made a raid there. A picture of John Brown hangs on the opposite wall, with his autograph beneath and no suggestion of a soul that's marching on. It is a photograph from life and was sent by John Brown to the Doctor's father.

A flint-lock musket made in 1808 hangs beside this gun. It has the arms of the United States, was made in Springfield, Mass., and did service in the war of 1812.

There is a flint-lock Tennessee rifle and powder horn and equipments over 100 years old, used by an old mountaineer in Tennessee, of whom Dr. Hinsdale procured it. Beside it hang, pathetically, a series of canteens, a small angular wooden one, used in the Revolution, and others, canvas covered, used by the blue and gray.

Two clumsy, crudely made swords were done by hand in Richmond, Va., and a broad, short, blunt one bears the objectionable name of toothpick.

A gold-plated sword, conspicuous for its massive hilt, was worn by an officer of the Scotch Guards at the battle of Balkalava, in the Crimean war, where the officer was killed.

There is an 1812 sword, belonging to Colonel Hardt, of Ohio, two short Mexican swords, a pair of carbines over 50 years old, a knife pounded out and flattened by the Indians of Alaska, and a twelve-shooter revolver of the Civil war period, supposed to have belonged to Gen. George B. McClellan.

A gun marker "Tower," signifies the Tower of London, where it was made, and was carried by a Confederate soldier in Tennessee, who had it when it came into the Doctor's possession. Also a pair of brass-barreled duelling pistols with ebony handles, made in the time of George III, which were the property of an old Georgian family.

An ivory-handled Colts revolver shone bright and romantic looking, for it is said to have killed men in the moonshine region of Kentucky and Tennessee.

There were 40 or 50 other revolvers and pistols of rare type and a dozen or more other interesting antique flintlocks, "None of which," says Dr. Hinsdale, "are modern or good for anything except as curios."

Read the Argus-Democrat.

WILL NOT DISCUSS RUMORED SALE

Hawks & Angus Refuse to Talk on the Gossip

ABOUT THE YPSI-ANN

Road Has Not Been Sold but Negotiations Are Probably On to That End

The Detroit Free Press of this morning has the following regarding the rumors of the sale of the Ypsi-Ann:

"Neither President J. D. Hawks nor Vice President S. F. Angus, of the Detroit, Ypsilanti, Ann Arbor & Jackson electric railway care to discuss the placing of Detroit United men on the Ypsi-Ann road, nor the rumors regarding the disposal of the Ypsi-Ann to the Detroit United. By some it is announced that it is sold to Detroit United interests, and by others that it is to be disposed of to other parties. The story that the road has been actually disposed of, however, is not correct. It is well known that the Detroit United interests have several times during the past five years opened negotiations for the purchase of the road, but that the figures were too far apart for the deal to go through. It is not at all improbable that the parties are still dickering, but it is not likely that any positive sale of the property would be made during the absence in Europe of President J. C. Hutchins, of the Detroit United. Messrs. Everett and Moore and others who hold the controlling interest in the Detroit United, and the directors thereof have too much faith in Mr. Hutchins and too much consideration for him to close a deal of this kind in his absence, unless it was done after cable consultation, which is not probable.

That other parties have been after the property is also alleged by those who should be well posted. The owners of the road, however, are apparently not anxious to sell, as by the statements made from time to time to the stockholders it is shown that the Detroit, Ypsilanti, Ann Arbor & Jackson is at present making more money than at any time in its history. There is now a traffic agreement with the line running from Jackson to Battle Creek and from Battle Creek to Kalamazoo by which through passengers are taken both ways and excursions sent through to Detroit. It is stated that this arrangement has materially increased the earnings of both the lines in the agreement, and President J. D. Hawks says the road is good enough to keep."

It's folly to suffer from that horrible plague of the night, itching piles. Doan's Ointment cures, quickly and permanently. At any drug store, 50c.

TOOK IN TWENTY NEW MEMBERS

The Cleudeum meeting Friday was a success in every way, there being 40 in attendance. Less than one-third of this number were old members, and 20 new ones were presented for membership. The meeting was called to order promptly at 7:45 and was opened with a welcome address by Pres. Abbott. He stated briefly, and very ably, the objects of the society, and its future needs. The second number was a speech by Mr. Clark on "What would be the benefits derived from having Canada annexed to the United States." He held that the tariff bill would be the principle change.

The debate on "Resolved, that Labor day should be celebrated as universally as Independence day," was led by Mr. Fowles for the affirmative, supported by Mr. Wurster. The speakers on the negative side were Mr. Clark and Mr. Cole. The decision of the judges was in favor of the affirmative.

After a critic's report by Miss Steeb, short addresses were given by Miss Whedon, Miss Kittredge and Mr. McNitt. The meeting adjourned at 9:45.

BUCKLEN'S ARNICA SALVE.

Has world-wide fame for marvelous cures. It surpasses any other salve, lotion, ointment, or balm for Cuts, Corns, Bolls, Sores, Felons, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Chapped Hands, Skin Eruptions; infallible for Piles. Cure guaranteed. Only 25c at A. E. Munnery and H. F. Miller, Druggists.

50-PIECE DINNER SET FREE

Wonderful inducement to sell our Swan Baking Powder. Every purchaser of a pound can of Swan Baking Powder under our Plan No. 65 will receive this beautiful Water Set, consisting of pitcher and six glasses, full size, free. Latest cut glass pattern. Remember this Water Set is given absolutely free to every purchaser of household articles as described by our Plan No. 65. To every lady who sells fourteen cans of Swan Baking Powder under Plan No. 65, with the inducement of this beautiful Water Set free to each purchaser, we give a handsomely decorated 50-Piece Dinner Set or a 50-Piece Tea Set, absolutely free. We do not require any money in advance. Simply send us your name and address and we will forward our different plans and full information. You will be surprised to see what can be accomplished in a few hours' work. We will allow you fifteen days to deliver the goods and collect the money before paying us. We allow large cash commission if preferred. We also give Bedsteads, Tables, Couches, Chairs, Shirt Waist Patterns, Musical Instruments, Locking Chairs and hundreds of other useful and desirable articles, for selling our goods. Write for "Plan" and full information. SALVONA SUPPLIES COMPANY, 1127 and 1129 Pine Street, St. Louis, Mo. We assure our readers that the Salvona Supplies Company is thoroughly reliable.—Editor.

ALL WRONG.

The Mistake Is Made by Many Ann Arbor Citizens.

Don't mistake the cause of back-ache.

To be cured you must know the cause.

It is wrong to imagine relief is cure.

Backache is kidney ache.

You must cure the kidneys.

An Ann Arbor resident tells you now this can be done. Mrs. Lawrence O'Toole, of 1825 Hill street, says: "The pains across my back were almost constant, and were so severe at times that I was often obliged to rest my back against the wall before I could straighten. I could hardly rest in any position, and was as tired in the morning as the night before. I could not stoop to pick anything off the ground, and was, generally speaking, used up. The kidney secretions deposited a heavy sediment and were too frequent, greatly disturbing my rest at night. I was bothered much with headaches and spells of dizziness, wore plasters until I was tired of them, and took a lot of medicine, but it did me no good. When I saw Doan's Kidney Pills advertised I felt confident they would help me, and I got a box at Eberbach & Son's drug store. They did at once, and in a short time thoroughly cured me."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents per box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States. Remember the name, Doan's, and take no other. 24

The Argus-Democrat has news from all over the county. \$1 per year.

ALWAYS INSIST UPON HAVING THE GENUINE

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER

THE MOST REFRESHING AND DELIGHTFUL PERFUME FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF, TOILET AND BATH.

HOTEL . . . BRUNSWICK

DETROIT, MICH.

Hot and cold water in rooms.

Steam Heated, Electric Lighted.

Electric Cars from all Depots.

AMERICAN PLAN... \$2.00 per day up

EUROPEAN PLAN... \$1.00 per day up

W. H. Volk
MANAGER

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH PENNYROYAL PILLS

Beware of Counterfeits. Refuse all Substitutes.

Safe. Always reliable. Ladies, ask Druggist for CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutes and imitations. Buy of your Druggist, or 25c. in stamps for Testimonials, Testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter by return Mail, 10,000 Testimonials. Sold by all Druggists.

CHICHESTER CHEMICAL CO.
2100 Madison Square, N.Y.A., PA.
Mention this paper.

mighty principles, the influence of which has grown with the lapse of time until today their importance is universally recognized. This man, Pythagoras, numbered among his disciples such men of genius as Socrates and Plato. It was he who first conceived the idea of the roundness of the earth and of its revolution about the sun.

The First Health Community.

Pythagoras, this greatest of Grecian philosophers, established a health colony which he called Crotona. There he gathered about him hundreds of disciples to whom he taught the simple rules of life which he himself followed. These comprised abstinence from all unwholesome foods, especially meats, for Pythagoras considered the slaughter of animals as sacrilege. There were no slaughter houses or butcher shops in Crotona. No roasts, spareribs, beef-steaks or corpses of any kind ever appeared upon the table of a Pythagorian. Temperance in all things, an active, out of door life, simple dress, purity and uprightness in conduct were strictly enjoined by this prophet of a new truth, for the decadence of Greece had already begun. Unfortunately the doctrines of Pythagoras were little appreciated. The members of his health colony were massacred by their ignorant and degenerate countrymen, but his noble philosophy survived.

Plutarch, the famous biographer; Seneca, the noble old Roman; the Latin poet Ovid and many of the early church fathers accepted and actively promulgated the teachings of Pythagoras, as many moderns have done. Byron, during the better portions of his life and when doing the literary work which made him famous, strictly followed "the simple life" in diet and other respects. In writing to his publisher he once remarked, "I stick to Pythagoras." Shelley, Goldsmith and

way of applying water by means of baths, douches, packs, compresses and various other methods. Before he was twenty he had become famous. During the first half of the last century the little village of Graefenberg, where he lived, was thronged with invalids from all over the world, including many physicians and notable people of high station, government officials, princes, lords, barons, marquises, who sought relief by the employment of water skillfully applied by attendants acting under the supervision of this prophet of a new method in therapeutics.

Institutions known as "water cures" rapidly sprang up in France, Germany, England and America, and for twenty-five or thirty years prospered greatly. Failure came at last because of a lack of knowledge of scientific principles and the employment of crude and empirical methods.

The Natural Method of Cure.

The "water cure" was the forerunner of something better. It embodied the great principle that "nature heals." Something more than thirty years ago a small group of men organized in Battle Creek a work which later grew into what is now known as the Battle Creek Sanitarium. The principles recognized by Pythagoras and those who have followed his teachings during the last 2,000 years or more were embodied in this movement, together with others wrought out by scientific investigators and observers. The work prospered from the start, and soon after its incorporation was placed upon a purely philanthropic basis as a self supporting charitable institution, and has since remained as such.

The "Battle Creek Idea."

In 1876 the enterprise came to be known as the Battle Creek Sanitarium. The scope was enlarged so as to include not only hydrotherapy or water treatment, but all sorts of electrical

To Cure a Cold in One Day
Cures Grip in Two Days.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. *E. W. Grove* on every box. 25c.

Seven Million boxes sold in past 12 months. This signature, *E. W. Grove*

LOCATION OF NEW LIBRARY

An Esteemed Correspondent's Views on It

WANTS \$30,000 LIBRARY

Another View Would Put the Library on Same Lot as New City Hall

Mr. Editor:—Permit me to present through your valuable paper some considerations affecting the location of the library building, to be made possible by the Carnegie gift of \$20,000. I understand this gift is made on condition that the City of Ann Arbor pledge that not less than ten per cent of this amount be expended annually for the maintenance of such public library. I am assured that Mr. Carengie would probably increase the gift in proportion to the amount the city will pledge itself to expend annually for such library. The matter is in the hands of a commission of six persons to act for the city. However, I am convinced, after talking with several of these persons, that they would welcome a free and full discussion of the subject, and will be pleased to be governed by any general consensus of opinion as to the best interests of the city.

Accordingly, I have talked with many citizens on the subject, and have found a diversity of opinion. Some think the Ladies' Library location a good one, as it is between the High School and down town. Others think it is not suitable, as it accommodates neither the High School nor the down town district. Some think that the Library should be as near as possible to the High School, so that it may be used as a reference library; others consider that the reference books should remain in the High School building, and that the Public Library should be located as near as possible to the car line and to Main street. They argue that all people visit the down town stores occasionally, and if the Library is only a block away, they can get a book or magazine without difficulty, whereas, if obliged to walk three blocks and back, they would frequently go without book or magazine. This, they say, would be especially true of people living in the east part of town. Others say it would be equally true of those living west of Main street. They do not ask that it be placed west of Main street, but think it should be as near Main street as possible.

With few exceptions, all with whom I have spoken feel that it is a matter of great importance to the city at large what location is chosen. Many believe that it is of sufficient importance to demand an expression of opinion from the whole voting population. One gentleman who has given the subject careful consideration is of the opinion that it will cost not less than \$3,000 to maintain the Library, if any money is to be expended for books, and if the High School interests are to be subserved. The present arrangement costs \$1,700 a year. Under the new arrangement the expense will be nearly doubled. He thinks an election should be called to vote on this subject, and at the same time vote on raising sufficient money to buy a suitable building site. He is of the opinion that the reference library should not be removed from the High School building and that the Public Library should be located with reference to the convenience of the citizens of Ann Arbor.

If this gentleman is correct in his opinion, it would seem wise to vote an annual expenditure of \$3,000 for maintenance of the Library, and ask Mr. Carnegie for \$30,000 for the building; sell the Ladies' Library property, and apply the proceeds on the purchase of a new site, either down town or near the High School.

Yours very truly,
L. D. CARR.

Apropos of this communication, the Argus has heard another location strongly advocated. It is to put the library on the same lot as the new city hall, which will shortly be built. The advocates of this site state that a double building can be built, with a common heating plant so that the expense of janitorship and heating the two buildings could be greatly lessened. The library and the city hall could face on different streets, one on Fifth avenue and the other on Huron street. The advocates claim that not only will the cost of maintenance be greatly lessened, but that by putting the two amounts to be expended together a much better building can be erected.

There is much food for thought in the suggestions thrown out in Mr. Carr's letter and in this latter plan.

A THREE TOED WOODPECKER

CAPTURED BY PROF. REIGHARD AND TAXIDERMIST WOOD

What the Museum Gets from Their Trip Along the Au Sable

Prof. Reighard and Norman Wood find no more "Warblers" in Kirkland but come back from their scientific explorations along the Au Sable with twenty-five bird skins, eleven mammals, a large number of fishes, quite a

variety of shells from river and land, some insects, three species of snakes, three species of frogs, one toad, and rarest of all, a three-toed woodpecker, found on the west line between Oscoda county and Crowford.

The trip was in all ways a success, said Mr. Wood, except for six days of rain, when we made nine camps, ate our own cooking, and did collecting.

They travelled 300 miles on the river in a boat made by Mr. Wood at Grayling, which withstood the water from above and below and carried a nine foot square tent, nets, seines, guns, craw fish and a fifteen days' stock of provisions.

The results of this expedition are the property of the museum but the fun of it belongs to Messrs. Reighard and Wood.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH TOWER

Decorative, Beautiful and Artistic It Stands

FINEST TOWER IN CITY

Built as a Memorial to Dr. A. B. Palmer—It is Now Practically Completed

St. Andrew's tower is practically finished. From a dizzy height men are pointing the stone, and this \$10,000 structure stands magnificent and imposing, eighty-two feet against the sky.

The money for its erection was given by Mrs. L. M. Palmer, widow of Dr. Alonzo B. Palmer, who for many years was dean of the medical department and in whose memory the bequest was made.

The tower has been in the process of building since April first, the foundation having been laid last fall. The plan has been entirely the work of the architect, Gleason W. Lloyd, of Detroit, who was the architect of the church, and the whole construction is reared in harmony with the Gothic architecture of the earlier building. Plain and severe it is not. But decorative, beautiful and artistic, it exceeds anything of its kind in Ann Arbor, and probably nothing is superior to it in Detroit. Above its stone foundations of twenty-two feet square, sharp pointed arches form the entrance to the main building, which facing each other from west and east, give a direct view point of vivid wall stretching out to the chapel beyond.

An octagonal tower on the northwest corner, connects the main tower with the church and encloses the staircase leading to the second story, above which is the belfry, where double arches on north, south, east and west are intended for the exit of sweet sound.

"We will put in a chime of bells," said Dr. Tatlock, "when someone donates them"—so this cathedral addition will probably soon demand its own and the belfry story of this battlemented tower will ring with the glory.

The stone gargoyles projecting from the four corners give no sign of their original use as water spouts for roof drainage, but have lost their utility and repose as ornaments for the complete decoration of the tower.

Dr. Tatlock says they will probably make use of the tower in winter by putting doors in the arches on the west and east, thus making a covered space through which the congregation can enter the audience room by the south entrance of the church.

There is some idea in formation, said Mr. Tatlock, of celebrating, in these days of anniversary observation, the seventy-fifth anniversary of the organization of this parish, which was in the fall of 1828. The Ann Arbor parish is the second oldest of the Episcopal church in the state of Michigan, the oldest being St. Paul's in Detroit, founded in 1824. Such a celebration would be of real local interest, and is worth earnest parish thought.

SEVEN WILL LOSE THEIR JOBS

For Attending Military Camp Under Orders

START FOR CAMP SEPT. 30

Capt. Petrie has received orders for Company I to take the 4:58 train on the Michigan Central, Sept. 30, for the camp in Kentucky.

It is reported to the Argus on good authority, that seven of the members of the company have been threatened with discharges by their employers if they leave with the company. All seven will go to camp and will hunt up other places when they get back. Some of them may be obliged to leave the city to get employment. Not to go to camp would mean a dishonorable discharge, for the militia are under orders.

The boys are not to blame that the camp was called for this time of year and the employers show a woeful lack of patriotism.

Capt. Haarer will go to camp as an adjutant for Major Granger. Jas. W. Robison goes to camp to look after the horses.

WANTS FREE HIGH SCHOOL

Other High Schools Do Not Charge for Languages

ON TUITION CHARGES

Mr. H. H. Herbst Writes a Communication Giving Result of Inquiries in Other High Schools

Editor of the Argus:

On September 16th, the Argus published a communication from me upon the subject of tuition for languages in the high school of this city, I taking the view that such charges for resident pupils was against the policy of free public schools in this country, and stated, among other things, that I did not know of any other city in this state which made such a charge for resident pupils in the high school.

Subsequent to the publication of the above communication, I addressed the following letter to every secretary of high school in this state of cities containing ten thousand or more population. (I unintentionally sent two or three to cities of less than ten thousand people, but received the same response.) The following is the letter: Secretary of the High School:

Dear Sir:—Will you kindly inform me, upon the enclosed card, whether students of the high school of your city, whose residence is in the city, pay tuition for Latin, German, or any other language, and if so, upon which language, and the amount so paid? and much oblige, Yours truly,

H. H. HERBST.

I received answers from Grand Rapids, Manistee, Bay City, Niles, Saginaw, Kalamazoo, Coldwater, Ishpeming, Port Huron, West Bay City, Menominee, Marquette and Hillsdale.

In every instance has the answer been that "No tuition is charged to resident pupils for any language."

Some of the high schools do not charge "for any study" to resident pupils, but in no instance, except in the great educational center, Ann Arbor, is any charge made to resident pupils in the high school. I enclose the original answers which you may publish if you deem it essential. I have no written answer from Ypsilanti, but have telephoned to the secretary of the high school and was told by telephone, that no charge was made for languages in the high school there for resident pupils.

Have discussed this subject with numerous citizens of Ann Arbor most everyone taking the position that such charges to resident pupils was a narrow policy unworthy an enlightened community like ours. There are, of course, some who argue on the opposite side. A prominent law professor of the U. of M. advanced this criticism: he said that the charging of tuition for languages was not a "moral wrong." I concede that this is true; neither is the not establishing of free public schools a moral wrong, yet the doing away of our free public schools would arouse the entire country to the highest pitch of indignation. The forcing of payment for any branch of study in our public schools is of the same measure of wrong, only less in quantity. If the free public schools are the bulwark of our liberties, surely we should lay that foundation upon as broad and liberal a basis as possible. A narrow, contracted and stinted policy will not meet the wishes of the people. In speaking of this matter to a professor of the high school a few days ago, I asked him how much of an extra tax it would average upon each taxpayer if the tuition for languages for resident pupils was withdrawn, and he answered, that he thought about 30 cents to 40 cents a year for each taxpayer. I shall let the readers of the Argus draw their own conclusions upon this. I stated in my previous communication that the charge for each language was \$3. This might lead to the inference that it was \$3 a year. It is \$3 a semester. A resident having three children, each taking but two languages, would entail on him an extra tax of \$36 a year, in addition to his regular school tax. This is almost a prohibitory law. I have three children attending the high school, and there are many others who have as many children, some perhaps more. At all events, whether one child or four, the principle is the same. I trust the honorable school board will see the wisdom in doing away with a measure regarding which this city is unique in being the only one in the state of Michigan, so far as I can learn, which has placed itself on record of maintaining so narrow a measure regarding our free public schools.

Yours truly,

H. H. HERBST

A BOY'S WILD RIDE FOR LIFE. With family around expecting him to die, and a son riding for life, 18 miles, to get Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, W. H. Brown, of Leesville, Ind., endured death's agonies from asthma; but this wonderful medicine gave instant relief and soon cured him. He writes: "I now sleep soundly every night." Like marvelous cures of Consumption, Pneumonia, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and Grip prove its matchless merit for all Throat and Lung troubles. Guaranteed bottles 50c and \$1.00. A. E. Mummery and H. F. Miller, Druggists.

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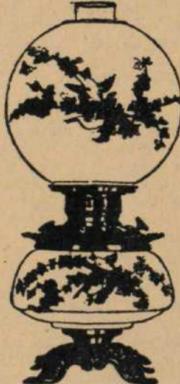
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fresh, new consignment received this week, embracing all late designs in natural and fancy colorings. 3 very good numbers are appropriate for students' rooms being strong and slightly in 3 sizes **50c, 35c, 25c**

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Handsome Nickel Chafing Dishes with the Perfection Asbestos and the new improved lamp, nickel and ebony handles and knobs, wrought iron stand, up from **\$3.85**

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