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VOLUME XXV1I.-NO 34

ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1888.

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A FRIGHTFULSKIN DISEASE. MuilVrin^M liitetiNf). Head nearly raw. Hoil)' covered with Noren Cured by

tlie 4 ut irtira Itciucdir^. Mennt* STKVRNS A BHIINKR, MOI roe, N. C. /) nr Srst Ahtiiil WO III HI tilr > fgO, OO ynur ecommendfttton, 1 | wngit a botilu » >i cvr CMTHA

HK POTTEK ▷K'S; AND CHKMICAL CO.:

("rnttetnen,— Mi. V m B, SULIIILMI'OII of this county brought his ton to town to-day 10 let the HIM him. in d to show iiis what CUTICUKA REMEDIES bad done for him. This 18 the CMC relerred to in our letter to you some time ago. Tso look at the boy now, one would suppose that hirt-hasd never been anything the matter wttb him,—oeein? to be in perfect health. We have written and herewith incUse what bin father has to say about Inso matter,—wrote It just nf he dictated.

We are celling anite a lisanity of Computer the county of the same county of the c We are celling quite a Jiaulity of CuncuKA KEMKDIKS and hear uothin but praises for thrm. Werej, ail tiff t irWOttA KKMKPIKH the best, in the in irket, uild shall do all we can te promote their sile.

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('ITICIKA. the grent skin cure.and Cuncnu BOAP prepared from U» externally, and CuHOURA KK.MOI.VKNT. the new blood purifier internally, are a positive cu e tor every form of skin and blood dUMMfl from pimples to scrofula. Sold every where. Price: CUTICURA, 90C.; BOAP, 35 C.; KKSOLVKNT, |1. Prepared by the POTTKR DBUS & (JHEMICAL CO., Boston, Mass.

^T"Send for "How to Cure Skin Dileaxw/1 til puges, 50 illustrations, and 100 testimonials.

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Sneezing Catarrh. The dlttrenBinfi nneez •, sneeze, HMH, the acrid watery dlsch inji'll from the eves and noje, the piinful Inflammation extending to the throat, the swelling of the mucous lining, causing choking sensations, cough, rlnum^ nelson in the head and splitting hniwiirhm hnrr fumiliur these symptoms are to thein-can-ts who Buffer periodical from head colds or liiiHi'Uzi, anil who live In ignorance of

the fact that a single application of SANPORD'S HAIUC *t CITKB FOK CATARRH w!ll alTord instan-But this treatment In cases of simple Catarrh gives but a laint idea of what this remedy will do In the chronic forms, where the breathing Is obtureted by choking putrid mucous accumulation*. the bearing effected, smell and tavie goi.e, throat ulceruted and hacklue cousjh gradually fastening Itself upon the delillitatea system. Then It is that the marvellous curative power of SASFORD'S KADICAL CL'HKmuilfesU luelf in instantaneous and gratelnl reikf. Cure begins Irom the first application. It is rapid, radical, permanent, economical, safe.

SANDKOKD'S RADICAL CVRK consists tle of the KADKAI. OUKK. one box of CATARRH \i SoLvBf-T,andonelMrK(ivKi) INHALER; price, SI. POTTUR DRUG AND OHKMICAL CO.. BOSTON.

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BllloQi8peH depen8 onsi i.riii BlT EUS it w 111 cure you.	il,000 will li« paid ,r a CAM wliere M'l iii'R HITTKIW win ot assist or cure. It lever fails.
SifriiHR BITTEBS; it will cure you.	Cleanse the Tittated I loo< when you seel ts Impurities burst I ng through the skInl "inples, HlotchesJ
'closely confinM In the mills and work- shops; clerks.who ii not procure sufficient uxi-rrisc, and all who	ind Sores, liely on SUU'iirK HriTKRS, and litulth will tolT low. BI 1 HIIRIJITTKRSI
Are con I]ned in doors, should use Mi.i'in 11 BITTKRS. They will not then be weak am	Till cure Liver Com-I lalnt. Don't lie disl uraged;ltwiUcurel m.
If you Jo n.it wish Ito milfer from Klii-um latlHin, UBC a bottle 0 ISULPIIUK HITI Kits lit never falls to enre	willliuildyouupandl nake you etrongand lealthy. 6DLPHUB HITTKRMI
Hunt lie without n bottle. Try It; you will not rejrret It.	rill make your liloodi pure, rich and strong,! in*1 fOUT tlesli lianl. I

Ladles in (iellcatt health, who are all rSH to-night, and

I health, who are all rundown, should list I feel better for it.

Do you want the beat Medical Work published? Send 8 '2-cent stamps to A. 1*. ORDWAY A Co, Boston, Mass., and receive a copy, free.

Which in-iiiu Interpreted, Signifieth

On a mnrgln of a streamlet known and read of all creation, where the ludia rubber cattish and the acrobatic eel
Sport ID festive, gay ailandon, playing Jackstones with the fossils of the tears of office seekers, and have salt at every meal.

Hat two sad, dejected trampletn, munching musty free trade biscuit*; and beside tin in crouched a doglet, uolden hued and lull of fleas. Knotted to whose hairless caudal was a soiled ami torn bandanna, emblematical of war Mugs, Mopping In the sullue breeze

One Is corpulent and massive, with a high' and Irowning forehead, and III "two line plea golhic" on his heavy face we see:
"I' in the Democratic Mascot—Uive Me Fifty Thousand Yearly, ilip Il.ini'ay for Orov.r Cleveland. I'm the Man ot Deslineel*

The companion of his wiind'rlngs, sobMng
MMik.s his tangled whiskers, and his
sigh sounds like" O hl-o," as he gnaws
his moldy crust.

And he inuriniireii: 'MJrover, listen—You're
the man of dest'ny, parduir; I'm Tharman ofsorrrs, Urover—but I'll back ye
till ye hiisi.

'Let me see," cald Orover, musing, as he pulled his unkempt mustache and last. ened his suspenders to his truusers with a nail.

"It must be mortifying to yon ecru colored puplet to lie forced to wear bandannas on his a la Frankfort tail."

Then he sang a plaintive measure on the margin of *ait river, and poor Allen O. assisted In a broken, crooning way;
And the red top clovers nodded to the lemon tinted canine, as he dined on pension vetoes kindly tossed to him that day.

Then the tramplets and the doglet doffed their clothe- and went In bathing to reeach levered brain.

Atter which they read a passage from an old encyclopedia, and they prayed another hil/.arillet, might never come agaiu.

a lime with listless manners, on the brine kissed shores they lingered; tint only tor a little space in pensiveness they stood; for aye their grizzly spook lets, crusted o'er with saline crystals, wander thro't lit' deep molasses of innocuous desuelude.

-^Buffalo K.vmilng News.

TO HARRISON AND MORTON AM) PROTECTION TO AMERICAN INDUSTRIES.

Week before 1 ist we gave our renders lltree columns of converts frnin deino-crHCy lo the cause of republicanism sod the protection of our homes anil our la-boring musses. Now we continue the

Commencing in our own county we learn Unit .1 ic.nli Switzer, John Mulliolhinil, Wm. Minli'.IUii'l, an) '1'lios. Whilen, all ol Superior, have openly and the county of th noui.ccd themselves as opposing Cleveland and liis free trade, free w>ol policy, and declared for Harrison. Win. VanFleet, an old soldier, of Dex-

ler village, never voted anything hut the democratic ticket, but doesn't want any frte trade, or any more pension vetin 8, and will vote fur Harrison. (ieoryeW.StUtirt, of Grand Blanc, Mich.,

for years the democratic supervisor ol ihat township, n sheep-hieeder of note in the st ite, and vice-president of the Mich-lgui Adierienn Vleiino Sheep Breeder's Association, comes squarely Into the repuliliean p'.rly. and doe- not propoaii in stand any more ul the free trade non-sense in his politic-. I i a letter t> the Flint Globe defining his position, occurs these sentences:

Having fully decided that I cannot endorse the policy of the democrttet p i ly, as c n-trolled mid dictated y the Mouilieri dtm. ciacy through President Cleveland, * • I shall therefore unite with the republican party and Join the salvation army for Harrison and *quul piotectlou for American industries.

A great deal of stress is put upon the pass

dustries.

A great deal of rtress is put upon the passage of the Chinese emigration bill, Ihat ttie democrats claim so mucn credit for; but having excluded the Chinese In the interest of American labor, they now propose (by tills fre. trade scheme) to admit free all the products of this cheap lalior, to competition with the products of our Intelligent American laborers.

visor of Montrose township, GenrsseCo, this state, ha> renounced democracy, and come out for Harrison and Morton

U.v. Kr. C iirier, of Cuba, X. Y., a C.ithollc priest, and life-l.m-; democrat, has swung over lo the republicans.

CLEVELAND, Aug 11.— At a reg-ular meeting Thursday nijfnt of tlie VV. J. Hart Club, an organization of He-brews in the First Waid, it was toiui illy resolved to renounce allejil nice to the democratic party. When it was fountd three years ago every member was a dem-ocrat. It was decided to form a First Ward Harrison and Morton Ciub of the members of the Hart Club, and a c"inmlttee was formed to draft a constitution for the new org»iii**tlon. Tie II nt Ciub was named ; ilter a democratic ju.-tlce of tlie peace. I numbered about tffiy mem

Bernard Campbell, one of the foremen in Ayei's iron foundry, W. 4oth si., N Y. City, a Scotchman WHO has worked in both the old country and this, and who is a shrewd, thoughtful man, says theit "Our workmen are no: satislied with ihi pro-posed change in the tariff Of OoUrte many of them were born democrits, and find it hard to Change, but ill a (iiiiel way it is ea-y to see I bat they are going to de it. only they don't want to talk about it You see tlie men are satisfied now. They are iloin< well, earning good wu't", and living comtoitably. I'liey don't know what would come of any cha >e. and they consei unitly do uol wish any olianjte. Evely workman leels the same «ay.'

Col I). D'iaeoll. is now In ch irne of the Anti-Cleveland headquarl r at Science bull New York City. He says: "I have been a workingmau for more than 30 years and you cau't give me free trade If I can help It. There are thousands w IO think as I Hunk. What we wain Is lo be let alone. We are doing a good deal better than workmen In England, and we want lo continue to do so Pr iteetlon has been ami is good enough for American workluKineu."

Wm II <iraee, of Brooklyn, X. Y. stumped the state for Cleveland fuir years ago, and will now Hump it for 11 >i-He says "thee vast majority woikini;meii are going to vote tor Hirn-son ami Morton." He explains:

son ami Morton." He explains:

"I have given a good deal of thought and study to the su Joct of our tarlffaud ex sroal c.mineiee during the past twenty-live years. Th-simled under discussion Is the greatest one known lo our political economy, and there Is not a mini, woman or child In the United mates who has uol a material Interest In us proper solution. From the land all thliu'S snrl. K Man makes uollllinf. All he can Ho is to cultivate the soil and put Into slmue and lorin Its vast and varied productions This labor on the part of man constitutes the greatest part of the active capllai ol every country, because all wealth proceeds

originally from production, and all production proceeds from labor. So all thatia priced by money and bought with it, also money liself, Is obtained at the cost of labor. So, too, of things not commodities. Government and laws, civil, social and religious Institutions, the entire aud comprehensive forms and values of human society are all severally aud collectively the outcome of human labor If labor, then. Is the prime factor in our civilizat'on, what Is the duly of government re; garding It, and for what purpose Is a government established? Although iod has constitited man a social being, so that the race Is everywhere and always found In communities, yet man's nature ts selfish, and perceptions, which centre upon himself, are very much stronger than his sympathies, which go out to his fellow-man. Uul of this constitution of man's nature arises In society a universal tendency to strife between individuals, loading, unless prevented, to wrongs, oppressions and crimes of every sort. Restraint thus becomes Indispensible for the preservation and the advancement of society. That restraint invariably takes the form of government, which Is found, of some description, wherever there Is a community, either civilized, barbarous or savage. The sole purpose of Instituting government Is, therefore, for prote tion. Will anybody deny it? Protection is the appropriate function of government. It has no other. Any other is a usurpation, A nummary deduction from these premises Is that the people, and particularly the working classes have a rinht to demand and lo receive protection from the government; for that is simply a dfinund that the government shall perform Its ob linat.it) to the political community whose safety, welfare and happiness it was organized to serve."

Col. Win. E. RUler is the man who in company with Edward Cooper, drew the constitution for the famous **Manhattan** democratic club, of New York City, and he is one of the big (runs of that big metropolis. He is out for Cleveland and **Morton**, and takes a half column in the Mail and Express to talk about it.

Hon. John B. Hawkins known in the political circles of N. Y. state as "The Tuscirora Chieftain," ami one of the moat brilliant congressmen the democracy ever gave to the service of the na-tion, has declared against Cleveland and for Gen. Harrison, and here is what he says about it. It's excellent reading, read

"I' bolted the democratic party when I'reslIdent Huchanan, backed by the South, tried
to make slavery and tree trade permanent
Institutions of our republic, and now when
the same element, the same States, the ones
that compose democracy's solid South attempt to dictate to the North and say we
inns have free trade I rebel again. I am a
protectionist and will vote the republican
ticket. I know ol many who never Before
voted against the democracy who will vote
lor the protectionists this year. Cleveland
lias made I he mistake of Ins life. Rvery
workingman in the country will be affected
by the Mills bill if It should pass. I thought
when the South tried to tell the North what
to do, in the fifties, it was given a lesson that
would last, but unhappily it is not so. "iiur
homes, our Industries and our flag must be
protected from every barm. This is my platform, and this year I can best carry it out by
voting for Harrison and Morton. I don't
think that even the Old Koman can exert voting for Harrison and Morton. I don't think that even the Old Koman can exert enough influence to prevent the protection ticket from sweeping every Northmi Slato, and I would not be surprised to see Virginia and Welft Virginia follow very close behind. Less of English theory, less of English advice and fewer Englishmen dictating national legislation Is what we want; and more of the pure type of Americanism, pure and effective, Is, I think, the immediate prospect before us In our government and social life. Our people have built up our nation and we should enjoy it. I am going to stay in the in.urn tains until fall, and then, I think, I shall take part In the canvas."

Tlie Buffalo; (N. Y.) Mwn supported Cleveland In 1884, but is now one of his most relentless enemies, jfivins the republican national nominees warm sup-

The Syracuse (N. Y.) Herald hits come out for Harrison and Morton, b-ising Its change of heart upon Cleveland's free trade tendencies, and is now doing ycoand republicanism The Saturday News, of Lewliburg, I'a.,

has turned from Cleveland and demo-cracy to Harrison and republicanism. The tariff.lid it. Philip Henry Moore, an ex-Confederate soldier and editor of the Ohio Valley Manufacturer, will slop voting the demo crat ticket and support Harrison aud

Tlie 1 ist newspaper convert, and probably one that will have the greatest effect in New York State, is the Rochester Volksblatt, an ably conducted German paper having an immense circulation. It supported Mr. Cleveland for a tingle term, but believes he should have citing that part of liis platform. Listen to the logic of its editorial announcing its change of heart:

change of heart:

"The economical policy of the President is pernicious to the country and its Industries. and, aboveall ruinous to the workInginen of the North. The Mills bill representing the principles laid down by Mr. Cleveland In his message on the tariff question, signifies noihlng less than the ruin of our industries. A revision of the tariff giving all the advantages IO the South and paralyzing or crippling theIndustrlesof the North. Wecannoi possibly advocate protection for the South and tree trade for the North this Is the long and the short or the Cleveland Mills iocalled tariff reform. This is by no means imaginatioll, and we have no desire to frighten anybody, but It In a complete reality, therefore the Irresi tible logic of facts compels us to oppose Mr.C eveland to the last."

The Middleport (0.) Herald, heretofore the only democratic paper in Metes county, has hoisted the Republican National and State tickets.

The S.ijruache, (Cal.) Democrat, heretofore a staunch democratic organ, Bays that hereafter the paper "will be Repub-lican to the lullest ability of the editor." Joseph Rutherford and Doc Lampkinsi old dved-in-the-wool D .ntocrats of Ohio county, Indiana, have come out for II.r-

town of Jerusalem, Yates county, N. Y., and Morton. Mr. Ray has represented have joined the Harrison and Morton bis district ID both branches of the Legis Club at that place. Robert Macbeth and Cephas Goodenough, b>th old time Democrats and ex-tensive wool-growers of Upper Sandmky,

O., are earnest supporters of QarrltOn. Dr. E. M. Roirera. a prominent physici.iu, ot Radellffe, la., a recent candidate fur the Legislature on the Democrat ticket, and a life-long Democrat, has declared tlitt he will never again vote tor them on their ixcuision a few day? ago. Cleveland, but will help xive Harrison They all declare they will vote for Harand Morton 70,1)00 majority in Iowa this

Max Blich, formerly of Vevay, Ind., now an extensive wool grower In Texas and always and everywhere a Democrat, is opposeil to the re-election ol Cleveland on the wool issue. Ex Congressman Scoville, of Buffalo,

N. Y., a Democrat who was popular e .ough to run 4,000 ahead of his ticket and To succeed Cleveland us Mayor of Buffalo, is out for Harrison and Morton. I'll >n ji " political revolution In Oar-rollton, Ky. There is a Republic in club composed of 250 white men, and among them are forty-five men who have always voted the Democratic ticket.

J P. Dry, • prominent soldier, well known till over the state, aud a resident of Sainlusky, O., has voted the Democrat ticket all his life. Cevel uid's peusion Vetoes and the rebel Ilif,' bu-im'ss have settled him. and Dry has come out | Ex Senator Cantiera, or Morris County, N. J., heretofore an influential democrat,

W. C Rmdolph, a manufacturer at **Palmyra**, N. J., who is a strong prohibitionist, says Fisk and Brooks are brevet Democrats, and he will vote for Harrison and protection. Thomas Wells, another prohibitionist, and a number of Democrate are with him.

The Hancock Legion, of Eltnira, N. Y., an association of old soldiers that did yeoinnii work for Cleveland in 1884, is now breaking up as a Democratic organizition. The majority have declared for Harrison, pensions, and protection, while the rest are on the fence.

At the Republican caucus held at Fal-At the Republican caucus held at Fal-coner. N. Y., lust Saturday, T. J. Pratt, formerly principal of the Mnysville school, and who has always been a Dem-ocrat, declared his adhesion to Harrison and Morton, and deposited bis tirst vote for the Republican delegates.

Mr. Einll Fecht, of the firm of John J. Bajtley & Co., voted for Cleveland and Hendricks four years ago. He knows why he will not vote for Cleveland and Thurman this yeir. The Tribune is informed that twenty-one workiiiginen em ployed In a factory in this city who voted for Cleveland four years ago have come out for Harrison and Morton.—Detroit

Robert Adams, of New York City running mills In Connecticut and New Jersey, leaves the democracy and its free trade for protection and the Republican

C. C. Shayne, the well-known furrier president of the American Furrier's Association, always a democrat, and one of Cleveland's strongest supporters four years njro, has declared for Harrison, and his brothers follow him. M. E Moore, of Brooklyn, manufac-

turer of bronzes, a prominent democrat of the First ward, bus decided to vote for William H. Graves, prominent real estite dealer of Brooklyn, was an ac'.lve

member of the First Ward Democratic Ass,,ri itii.n, but resigned from that body on account of the free trade heresy. In northern New York, there has been In northern New York, there has been a regular stampede. The following intlu.iitial citizens of Troy alone have foresworn tree trade democracy, and will vote for Harrison: Ex-Congressman J. M. Waneii, ex-M iyor George B. Warren, ex M iyor W. L. Van Allutyne, ex Controller John D. Spicer, James O'Neil, Pierce Kayne and Stephen W. Barker.

In Glovercville and Amsterdam, N. Y. the leading men are out for Harrison and Morton, declaring that they cannot stand the free trade ideas and intents of the democrats. Among the many converts Sharpsville, is still another prominent On are W. A. Lansing, O. H. Bane, \V. A. goatg, Morgan Snell and L. L. Dean. Cohoes, N. Y., comes nobly to the front with men of established prominence who are convinced that their politicil duty lies in the line with the tenets of the Re-

publican party, although they have all been democrats for a long time. Among the many are Jonathan Hiller, proprie-tor of the American Hosiery Mill; Chwrles F. North, of the Anchor Hosiery Mill; Charles F. Doyle of the Anchor Hosiery Mill: David Akin and W II Adk n, the firm of VV. H. I). & Akin, aud David Fiel'l and Merman Uuchlnwitz. the tinn ,1 F. J. Tresch, and T. J. Loutidsbury

di afinnles of N. Y City, have started a campaign paper in the interest of Harri-son and Mortou, and they say that there were 31,000 dcafmute votes polled foi Ulaine in 1884, and from the present indications they believe that there will be over 40,000 cast for Harrison and Mor-

Cal. Wagner, of Syracuse, N. Y., generally known as "Happy Cal," declares he is no longer a democrat, but will vote for the republican nominee. Joseph Book, of Buffalo, N. Y. hith. r:o

a strong Cleveland perlisan, is now organizing Harrison Clubs and declares that his followers will vote for Harrison. Orville B. Terwilliger, of Amsterdam, N. Y , a democrat all his life, will vote for Harrison and Morton next November. Alfred Dolge, of Dolgeville, extensive manufacturer of New York pianoforte materials, supported Cleveland in 1884, but is now for Harrison and Morton. His influence throughout his put of the

Simon Turk, leading clothier in Hornellsville, N.Y, and a life-long demo-crat, has announced his decision to go with the republicans.

Charles and Michael McGuirc, Hornellsville, prominent hardware deal; ers, were democrats until this campaign, but now espouse the cause of Harrison, Morton and protection.

William F. McNamnra, N. Y., n prominent young lawyer aDd an Irish-American democrat has renounced Cleveland and tree trade and declared lor Harrison. Be stumped the state for Cleveland in 1884 There are said to be forty demo-cratt in Coming who will follow Mr.

J. W. Davis, of Livingston, Manor, N , proprietor of the Hotel Davis, is a convert to protection, who lias heretofore been in the democratic fold and will cast a republican vote in November.

The Hon. Benjamin Ray, of Hudson X. Y, well known as the "war horse" of the Columbia county democracy, has signified his inlention to vote for Harrison and Morton. Mr. Ray has represented

Joseph Martin, of Newhurg, N. Y. prominent in IOCHI democratic circles, come out strongly for Harrison. From Buffalo comes the statement that

175 voter* employed by Shoelkopf & Co., sheepskin and ninr ceo dressers In that city, every one of them Cleveland men in 1884, to k a Harrison banner with

H. M. Davidson, a prominent G. A. R. man and lending prohibitionist of *Oadi'isburg*, N. Y, has come out strongly for II in is.HI and publishes his reasons. I'.iirick Dxiohue, of Elizabeth, N. J. ha- done with Cleveland, whom he Hipported four years ago, and bus come out Harrison and protection.

Dr. William H. Whltely, of Paterson, N. J , a practitioner of high standing nnd a lile-loni! democrat, lias resigned from the Jackson Club and come out for Har-rison and Mutton. James F. Connelly, of Newark, N. J. imminent leather manufacturer, has

been a democratic Aldermen for several years, anil a leader of the Newark democracy. He announces that he will support Harrison and Morton and he will cany many democratic voters with him. Ex Senator Cantteld, of Morris county,

will vote for Harrison. James Wilson, one of the largest coa dealers In Patterson, N. J. leaves Cleveland and the democracy to vote for Har-

rison and protection. George E. Wright, a well-known farmer of Patterson, Putnam county, N. J., has always been a democrat, but finds himself unable to keep up with the free trade movement, and has wisely determined to support Harrison and Morton. Mr. Wright has published a long letter setting forth the reasons for his action.

A. W. H. Herrlon, democratic candl date for Aldermen In Paterson, N. J., in 1887, and now a resident of Passaic City, has joined the party of protection and will vote for Harrison and Morton.

J. H. Barrett, of Paterson, N. J., super-intendent of eastern division of the Erie Railway, has been a life-long democrat, but has decided to vote for the republican ticket. Pennsylvania is not behind In making a similar record In Pittsburgh, Pa., James Powers, once the democratic canlidate for County Commissioner, has de cided to leave his party and vote the re-

publican ticket. James F. Grimes, of Pittsburg, Pa., general manager of the Knoxville Land Improvement Company, a prominent democrat, has come out for Harrison and

Thomas Acker, of Pittsburg, secretary of one of the local assemblies of Knights of Labor, has always voted the democratic ticket, but is convinced that "that'? the way danger lies.".

Robert M. Olyphant, of New York, president of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Co., and a democrat of great prom-Inence, joins the procession coming into the Republican ranks. Hon. E. C. Robbins, of Buffalo, N. Y. a life long democrat, a prominent lawfer and former friend of Grover Cleveland, a

man who helped bring Mr. Cleveland 'out," in fact, now shouts loudly for Harrison and Morton. Sharon, Penn., Aug. 11.—Jesse Hoag-and, who lives near Sharon, has been a life long democrat, but announces his intention of voting for Harrison and Morton on account of the free trade fal-acies of the democratic party. Mr. rloagland's son will follow his example. Both are wealthy farmers. C. J. Hey-lilck, who lives in the northeast part of

cause of its advocacy of British free Hon. John T. Dunn, of Elizabethport, N. J., ex-*peaker of the New Jersey as-sembly, has come out unflinchingly for

the republican nominees. List Sunday afternoon one hundred democrats, every one of whom voted for Cleveland in 1884, held a meeting in the second ward of Elizabeth, N. J., and organized a Harrison and Morton campaign club. Many of them have been more or

ss prominent in politics.

Four prominent men who have heretofore been Identified with the democratic party became charter members of the Irish American I!.-publican Club organz.d in this city last night. They believe tu protection, and come out squarely in support of the party championing the causeof American labor.—.Lincoln (Neb.) Journal.

Ex-Mayor Henry L. Fish, of Rochester, N. Y., writes to a friend at Anastota:
"I am for Harrison, although, as the sayIng goes. I have been voting for Jackson to vote for an honest statesman; a solman who has a standing at home; who will bring to the great oflice of President a clean record, a clean character; one who will maintain the dignity of the na-

tion at home and abroad.' COUNTY AND VICINITY

State fair at Jackson, Sept. 10 to 18, inclusive. Can't you bring something to tlie county fair. Chelsea fair Sept. 25th to 28th, Inclu-

sive, tit Chelsea. Ypsilanti fair, at Ypsilauti Sept. 18th to 21st inclusive. Average yield of oats is placed at 37 bushels per acre.

The yield of apples in this county is

Buland, of Ypsilanti. Celery from Stockbridge will soon be the fashionable thing now. The 2d fair of the Fowle. ville Agriculural Society occurs Sept. 18 to 21. There is profit in pigs this year. Pork

placed at 70 per cent.

lias them in charge.

The corner stone of the new M. E. Church at Milan Is to be laid about Sept. A snide book agent has been gulling South Lyon people. Shoot him on the

s worth double what it was a year ago.

The farmers are all happily surprised at the yields of wheat, o its and barley, after threshing. Tlie Stockbridge Union Sunday School picnic takes place to-morrow in John Reason's grove. Henry Burns, of Lodi, recently shipped

There were 607,920 bushels of wheat marketed during the year ending July 31st, in this county. Hon. N imuel Post, of Ypsilanti, has a 20 ft. Harrison banner floating over his Ypsilauti resideuce.

The Stockbridge Sun man had to at-

300 rams to Texas to sell. S. Litchard

tend and write up three church socials in one week! Melting? Webster Lamb, who died at the home of his father. Deacon Lamb, recently, is a sad loss to his aged parents. W. B. Gildatt, of the Stockbridge Sun, is spending a couple of weeks in Kansas, leaving therefor lust Monday.

Milan has a live candidate for Ratrlabei of Deedf, so the Leader Bays. That's right. The more the merrier. County fair at Ann Arbor, Sept. 86th. 20th, 27th and 28th. Bring something in and help the exhibition along.

The editor of the Grass Lake News has lost his dog—a small yellowish brown rat terrier. Anybody seeu It? The iicreage of potatoes is 10.1 per cent. years, and the condition 85 per cent. John 8. Pacey threshed his cereals this

The boys are ready for school, but are you ready to have them go? How are their Clothes?

WE ARE READY To clothe them. We have boys' suits of all styles, and the prices are right. Bring them to

noe fame.

located 1J[^] railea southwest of Whitta-kers, burned recently. Contents saved.

teacher's institute at 8aultSte. Marie last week, and is conducting another at CImmpion this week. The finest farm residence in this part of the state is no doubt that of Alva Dex-

>ase ball the Harrisons have come out victorious. Of course.

in the hands of farmers.

O. W. Reason, one of our agricultural dealers, has sold since May 1st \$8,600 worth of machinery. He sold \$1,700 worth In one day.—Pinckney Dispatch.

Mics Jessie Pagara later Miss Jessie Rogers, late preceptress of

democrat who has forsaken his party be-

of average year.

ight angles with the world. Frank Hart, the Ann Arbor wool

taxes with the 5 per cent, penalty. The levy WBS 129,500, of which \$27,600 is collected, leaving only \$1,901) delinquent.—

Hall, and those who have nevertain are waiting rather anxiously to ascertain if the first loss will be paid. It is feared by the paid of the first loss will be paid. It is feared by the paid of the paid of

since. At one time it was thought her land would have to be amputated, but it s doing better now. The sons of Roger Crippeu, of Superior, have raised a Harrison and Morton pole 75 feet high without a eplice. It is i beauty, and there floats proudly from

there are in Washtenaw county horses, 11,193 milch cows, 11,444 other cattlp, and 11,931 hogs, all over six months old. We shall yet reach the 11 thousand 11 hundred and 11, if we keep

The Livingston Republican says: "If you observe a small boy laying face downward under the shade of a maple or on the "sunward" side of a barn groan-ing and mourning, don't get excited. Nine chances to one he is only wrestling

We learn that Frank Staffan and Larry Depuy, of Chelsea, who were engaged in blasting stone last Saturday morning, were badly injured by a premature discharge. Depuy was hit by a piece of the stone in his abdomen and seriously inlured, and Staffan lost a part of one band. It is a sad affiir.

The Furniture Co. have their main building about enclosed and the work of putting |n machinery will begin next week. About \$3,000 more of the stock is for sale and should be readily taken as the company need the money badly to buy machinery. Come, ye citizens with fat wallets, help out an Industry that is to mike our town boom.—50. Lyon Picket.

truted by agents is done as lollowsxThe farmer objects to giving his note and leitiir it discounted for cash. The sharper says, "(), we'll keep the note," and writes across the face: "Not trans-ferable." In a short time it is found in the hands of another party, with an "e' added to the "not," which in:iki'S it read "Note transferable."

The old Doyle house is being cut in two, and the east half will be move I on to First street, next east from D. A. Jennings and made over into a line residence, which Val. Doyle will occupy. The other part, also, will be made over; it will be moved eight feet farther west, thus leaving r mm for two good business lots west of Easterly's store. Verily, the spirit of improvement is abroad In Milan.

Prof. Bellows, of Ypsilnnti, conducted There was a pole raising, and a very pleasHiit time at the farm home of Chas. M. Holmes, near Ypsilanti, last Friday afternoon. After putting a line pole some 00 ft. hiirli. In position, talks were made to the assembled neighbors and friends by Chairman Wm. M. Oshand and Supervisor Albert B. Graves, of Ypsilanti, and some very good campaign songs rendered by Misses Mollie, Carrie and Jennie Rlobards, assisted by gentlemen voices. Hesides the fifty or more neigh-The estimated average yield of wheat in this county is 12.95 bushels per acre, with four per cent, of the old crop still hew and son, of Detroit, W. S. Whittels yellow and son, of Detroit, W. S. Whittels yellow and son, of Detroit of Westler Bergers.

A dtapaton in Monday's dailies antors reported to the state department upon Hen P.uck, a son of Una's, produring last month, and they reported 3,156 bushels of wheat marketed during July. the Bucks came to blows. Wanzer was
The percentage of yield of hay in this completely demoralized by Buck sr., but Millen was too much for Buck, jr., and Buck defended himself with a pick ax, which he planted in Milieu's head. Millen is slowly recovering. Buck, jr. and Wanzer were jailed, but Buck was bailed out. This manier Wanzer was fined. The game of ball between the Ann Arbor Browns and the Milan club resulting in a score of 11 to iS in favor of the Milan boys, has not been thoroughly ulvertised in this section.

It seems that the street running in

this medicine.

Is it another swindle? The Ogemaw Frank Hart, the Ann Arbor wool juyer, was in town yesterday looking after wool. He bought several large clips in this vicinity. 21 to 23>£c was the jrice paid.—So. Lyon Picket.

It is rumored that the next addition to the business of Dexter will be turning of the old Peninsula mill Into a pulp or the business of Dexter will be turning of the old Peninsula mill Into a pulp or paper mill. Let the good work go on. There is hope for our little burg yet.—

levy a light assessment. We understand one assessment at about thirty cents each has been paid by the horse owners thus insured. The McFadden Bros., livery-The city tax rolls are turned over to the Marshal for collection of delinquent 1/ith, and those who have invested are Mrs. James Van Atta, of Salem, cut her inger while emptying a glass pickle jar recently, and has been a great sufferer ing of it. It is possibly another skin

The liar is sooner caught than the crip

ple.—Spanish Proverb. Few children can be induced to take physic without a struggle, and no won-der—most drugs are extremely nauseating. Ayer's pills on the contrary, being sugar-coated, are eagerly swallowed by the little ones, and are, therefore, the favorite family medicine.

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upon UöL' iklujju' organs id simply niiirvelloua.

It is the L.i.cli.s' Frlem!.—All female
compliuuta yield to its wondrous power.

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Wouida, Toollinrhe, Kn<.imilir, Hiles
of liisrrix. Bora Kfti, Its action upon these
is most remarkable. HEOOMMBNDXD 1ST J-IIYSMIAXSt

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ONLY ALL METAL CUTS INSERTED

JOB PRINTING.

us and we will clothe them at the least expense, quality and durability considered.

Uncle John Geddes was a resident of cutting his face in a frightful manner PennsylvMiIn in 1840 when he cast his vote for old Gen. Harrison of Tippecn-Is recovering.—So. Lyon Picket.

The question naturally suggests itself: Why | i Ralph McAllaster of Ann Arbor, going up to Delhi so much? It is all right, of course.

ter on Dexter street, just north of the village.—Milan Lender. In nearly every instance where Hurri-on and Cleveland clubs have played

Only eight out of 25 mills and eleva-

county is 69 per cent., and the condition of meadows 68 per cent. The amount of clover sown this year is 67 per cent, The game of ball between the Ann

frout of the Baptist church foundation at Btockbridge is out of plumb, but the Trustees affirm that that foundation is at ight angles with the model. It seems that the street running in

Leader.

ts summit the stars and stripes and a Harrison and Morton streamer. According to the supervisor's reports Among the new pensioners is Joseph

> Backus Brothers, of Webster, sheared 3,800 pounds of wool this season, and sold the same at 22 rents per pound, making the snug sum of \$83(i clean cash derived from their sheep, besides the bene-fit the sheep are to the land by way of fertilizing It.—Dexter Leader.

with a green apple or an overdose of

The latest swindle on farmers perpe

Earnest Lunn. aged 10 years, met wilh an accident last Friday that proved qui'e serious. He and his brother were plitying croquet, when in swinging the mallei week; his wheat yielding \$\footnote{1}\$ bu to the acre, oats 00, barley 50.—Dexter Leader.

Kamest in the face with terrible force, breaking ol) a number of his teeth and

anet, of Lost ana Found, Houses for Sale or Kent, Wants, etc.. Inserted three weeks lor

ANTED.—Nice boys or girls firm 12 to 20 years old, to mak from M cent* to 00 s day at home. No capita!. can go to school. Address.

U SUCCEED CO., Elkhiirt Ind.

FOR SALE:

411 4 f \ For Sale at this VERY LOW PRICE. If >7>-4:U« sold before Sept. 8th, a Hne Holsteln Heifer, comlik three-year old, good milker. Keasou for selling: no one lo milk whin I am nway from uome. J. B. SAUNDEKS Cor. Mill and Washteuaw 8ts., orat this office.

OR SALE—Ladles' driving horse, buggy and harness. Price 11.50. Apply at No. 44 WASHINGTON ST. OLDIERS! And others, having Tension Papen auil Vouchers to execute will II ml II to their advantage to call on Comrade WM. K CHILD8. In the Insurance Office In the basement of the Court House. Any Information Kifttlya lo 1'elisions ir. e of charge.

FOR RENT. OUSE No. ;!5S. Division st. Enquire of EL K. Heal, at COUKIKR office. FOR RENT.

FOB SALE—28 acres of the "Elm Fruit Farm," including bntldlngi, 2* acres of the above in Pear and Apple Orchards. Will net 10 per cent, on purchase price. If desired will take part payment in good rentable property In Ann Arbor. EVAKT H. SCOTT. Lock Hoi i).

POR SALE-HOUSE. 45 Tompsou St., In good roudltlou, 10 rooms well armured for renting; water. Lot plentifully supplied with lruit Enquire of C Spoor, or address 4w o.F. WEBSTER, OwOiBO.

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INTERPORT | Og |
INTERPORT |

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

For Lieutenant Governor,

For Secretary of State, U1LBBKT It. ONIHA . of Detroit. For State Treasurer, of Atpena.

For Auditor General, HI; \K\ H. APIiIN, of West Bay City.

mmissioner of the Land Office, KOM'OK l>. DIX, of Berrien Springs.

For Attorney Oeneral, vi 181-1118 V. II TKUWBIIIDGK, ol Ionia.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction, JON K I'll f. sr. im ti Miiv. of Oil vet.

WHAT BISMARCK THINKS.

It Is generally conceded that Bismarck is one of the greattst, if not the greatest livin r statesman. His opinion, therefore with reference to any question of state-craft is entitled to weil'hty consideration. craft is entitled to weii'hty consideration. I i a speech to the Heichstug May 14, 1882, he gave utterance to these views regarding the American system of protection: "BECAUSE IT IS MY DELIBERATE JUDGMENT THAT THE PROSPERITY OF AMERICA IS MAINLY DUE TO ITS SYSTEM OF PROTECTIVE LAWS, I URGE THAT GERMANY HAS NOW REACH KI) THAT POINT. WHERE IT IS NECESSARY TO IMITATE THE TARIFF SYSTEM OF THE UNITED STATES."

Bismarck's recommendation was adopted and for the past five years the great German Empire, under the leadership of the greatest premier Europe has pro-duced for centuries, has been imitating the turill" policy of the United States with magnifloent results.

The democratic papers have been publishing a lot of resolutions purporting to have been passed by a so called labor convention held at Indianapolis recently. A gentleman from that city inform! us that the people of Indiana, knowing how it was brought about, pay no heed to it whatever. It was a democratic scheme, worked out for the express purpose of political buncombe. The convention was packed by democrats, and the whole political buncombe. The convention was packed by democrats, and the whole wricked thing fixed up weeks ago. It no more represent! the laboring men of Indiana, than Jobs L. Sullivan represents the culture of lioston. "Why," said our Informant; "The laboring masses of Indiana have the greatest esteem for Gen. Harrison, and they come by hundreds and thousands to shake hands with him, ami get a good look at his philanthropic old face. Do you know," continued the gentleman, "lhat at one time when Gen. Harrison was building his present residence the dishonest contractor skipped dence the dishonest contractor skipped out owini; the workmen a large amount of money. The General put his hand in his pocket, piid the workmen every cent due them, ami under his own supervision they fintehed the house for htm and got their piy every Saturday night Do you think the men forgot that act F Not much. He has always talked and worked for the best Interests of the laboring men, and I tell you that three-fourths, yes, I believe live-eights, of that class in Indiana will vote for him next November, regardless of their personal polittcu]

EK-Congressnian Frank Ilurd is coming to Michitm with the expectation of carrying it for the democrat*. The free wool Herd is not the popular one, Frank.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

"The best tiling In this republic, next to liberty, is the labor of the people."—
James A. Garfleld.

In Albion township which gave St. John 36 votes four years a;;o only two now remain true to that faith. The two C's, Cleveland and Cobden, will be buried beneath a great Wave of popular opinion next November.

The democrats are not saying one-half as much about "republican free whisky," as they were. It commenced boome-

There is a good deal of "pernicious political activity" among the gentlement the have been appointed to office by Mr. Read that exciting serial story on our Irst pnge, continued from week before last. It is a "dandy." The people are

Inteiisely interested in it. "Nothing lu American politics is more (bvious than that Mr. Cleveland's mesage has sounded the death knell of Proection."—London (Eug.) Daily News.

What's the matter about organizing a claviland and Thurtnan club, lu tula city.—Ypsllantl .Sentinel.

Oh! never mind! It isn't really worth the trouble anyway. The Rochester VolksbUU coming over rom Cleveland to Harrison makes a great void in the democratic ranks of New-York state. And there are more to fol-

There are three bankers and millionaires on the democratic state ticket: 3urt, Moran and Norton. The Detroit Press ought to catnip over that

The greenbackers have, at last decide^to put a national ticket in the field, and a national convention is to be held at Cincinnati Sept. 218t to nominate the

The New York Suu says if the democrats do not stop talking free trade it will be sure suicide. Hindsight always comes You didn't speak of it soon

On the whole the easiest way out for Grover Cleveland is to throw up tui whole business and move that the election of Harrison be made unanimous.—

The Detroit Evening News ends ifa editorial on Blaine's reception with this "for most ptopt! are fools." And all because the people will not be fooled by it pet free trade theories.

The poetical political productions of the Detroit Evening News reminds one very much of the Sweet Singer of Michi-gan. Has the News resurrected this almost forgotten celebrity?

What profiteth a man to gain the markets of the whole world and lose his in-HOItl What can a poor man gain b) having everything cheap and no way tilearn money to buy with?

Senator Voorhiec, of Indiana, is coming to Michigan this fall to help save the first congressional district. His presence will bring up thoughts of Injralls, but ligalls will probably not be with him. 50 per cent, of the farmers of Michigai (according to official statistics) are engaged In sheep industry, and yet Chairman Weston said the question of free wool would cut no figure in the campaign in this state.

"The savings of the wage-workers of England Scotland and Ireland are not as great as lie to-night in the savings banks of Massachusetts to the credit of the wage-workers of that small slate."

James G. Blaine.

"We can never control the workinr/in<i) until he eats up to-day what he MTM to-morrow," said Congressman W. L. Scot in an interview with Hon. Orange Hoble. Scott is chairman of the democratic

at sixes aud sevens They see the handwriting on the will and are e.ieli trylog to blame the other for it. The 1-itist thing is the practical bouncing of Chair-man Brice and the substitution of Sena-

John Jarrett, of Pittsburg, Pa, when was succeeded as general master workman of the Knights of Labor by Mr. Powderly, is now working for Harrison, Morton and Protection to American labor, and will speak in this state during the campaign. the campaign.

There will be a three days' band tournament held at St. Joseph, Mich., oi Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, Siptember 3d, 4th and 5th, 1888. Liberal prizes will be given. All desired Intermation will be given by addressing A. B. Morse, St. Joseph, Mich.

The Texas Mills, the foe to all northera mills, is coming to Michigan to tell the people here how they ought to submil to free wool, salt, etc., while southem sugar and rice are highly protected. Come on Roger, the more speeches you make the better—for our side.

To our discredit be it said that we have "trusts" here in this country, but in free trade England there are ten of thesis "trust*" or monopolis to one in the United States, and the tariff has no mone to do with them than it does with the height of the hills in Jerusalem.

The Adrian Press et al, who h ive the Chiuesephobia so bad, ought to explain to the workingmen of this nation how 1t is that the private and all other laundn-work of the White House Is done by Chinamen? Your candidate doesn't practice what you preach, does he I

The man who protects his home is the man who is respected and honored ii any community. The nation that protects the ones who nrnke these homes, if the one that orospers and is honored all over the world. Do our people want U change this national policy at Ibis time

Hartley Breen attempted to betray the lionest laboring men of this state, but gol tiis fingers badly burned in the attempt lie sold them out to Burt, but failed t", deliver the goods. How much was it. Bartley? Tell us nil about it Burt "Confession is good for the soul," you

Ehffatfce English Pall Mall Gazotte English free traders would be well advised if they moderated the ecstacy of heirjubilation over President Cleveland's nessage. Every word which they say in tw favor will be used as a powerful argument against, the adoption of its recommendation."

Successful agriculture is possible only at the gates of the manufacturer; every tip the modern farmer applies for more and more help from industry. And manifactures—we lire le-"irning it now at a leavy cost—can thrive only when their chimneys rise amid the gol len fields.—It is an Author.

On the top of Cmrecanti Needle, Black canon, on the Gunnison river, Colorado, risinL' abruptly 2,000 feet, tlies a Harrison A Morton banner, The feat of plaeng it there is regarded as wonderful in that mountainous region. But it is no more wonderful than will be the immptisp lajority of Harrison & Morton on Nov.

The Ypsilanti Sentinel thinks its party an curry the election all right enough without that long list of democratic deserters published in the continuity of Aug. th. Well, Bro. Woodruff, on our fust age again this week will be found anther long list. Can you get along with tit these, also, without any inconven-

Wrote a member of parliament to the Sew York World: "To convert the Jutted States is indeed a triumph. The clobden Club will henceforth set up a leclal shrine for the worship Of Present Cleveland and send him all its publications again. Colden founded free cations gratis. Cobden founded free rade; Cleveland saved it. Such is the burden of the song all through England

COMPETING WOOL

ipme Very Important Information Which Farmers are Interested.

[The following letters will explain hemselves. They are taken from the l'ontiac Gazette. Fenno Bros. & Childs are among the heaviest wool merchants >f Boston, and Mr. Kiug is an Oakland county farmer in search of the truth i] Fenno lirot- rf- Child*. Wool Commission Merchants, 117 Federal St, Boston,

August 2, 1888.
GEO. W. KING, Clarkston, Mich.
DEAR SIR:—Your valued favor of July
Oth, Is at hand, and we note contents
with interest. We are sending you tolay by mail as you request samples of breign wools; "ample No. 1 reprea Australian wool upon which there is a duty of ten cents per pound; sample No. 2 is "ring waste" which is imported very largely, and is made of Australian wool, and also comes in under a duty of ten ents a pound. The Australian wool comes in direct competition with our hio and Michigan fleeces, and with the duties taken off there would of course be a corresponding decline in our domestic wools, perhaps not to the full extent of the duty taken of!", as wools would doubtless appreciate upon the other side, owing to the demand which there would be for them at the reduced cost which for them at the reduced cost, which would of course largely modify the demand for our own wools.

We believe with you that it would be doing a serious Injustice to the American wool grower to take of!" the duty upon foreign wools, and we have no confi-dence whatever in the democratic party in power to-day, for the reason of all their views towards the placing of wool

upon the free list.

While we, however, do not believe that they will accomplish their purposes, as we cm hardly bring our minds to think that the sena'.e will approve the Mills bill, there is no counting on the action of congress, and we therefore think our market will be more or less unsettled until this matter of the tariff is definitely decided. Should there be a republican administration elected in the fall, we believe there would be a general revival of business and confidences would be restored. Always glad to serve you here, we remain very truly yours, FENNO BROS. A CHILDS. FENNO BROS. A CHILDS.

Dictated by J. M. C. The above was received in answer to letter I wrote them asking if the stateincuts being made by democrats, that imported wools were of a kind that did not come in competition with ours, were true. I have shown the samples to several of our wool growers, among whom is Win. Holcomb, probably one of the best judges of wool in the country, am who has spent a large amount of money and time in improving his Hock, aud al agree that they would no doubt come in competition with our best wools. I will send you a sample of the wool so that send you a sample of the wool so that farmers may see by calling at the Gazette office what they have got to compete with. Respectfully,

i i EO. W KING.

Chairman W. L. Scott, of the national democratic committee, practically controls the coal markets of the U.S., and he is such a great friend of the laboring man th-it coal keeps raising in price a!

The democrats are greedy fellows. Not being satisfied with Burt's bnrre they wanted to get at Barnes' barrel, so they nominated his son, O. F. Barnes, for congress in the (ith district. This put the old man's hundreds of thousands a the disposal of the democrats Vmnij lijines is a fine boy, a graduate of the university, and a dutiful son of an excel-lent and wenl'liy father.

The people of Michigan, regardless of reeds, will deeply sympathize with tin family of BUhop Harris in their griel. The Bishop ilieu at London last evening. He was 47 years old, a native of Georgia divii>e- in the country. He was the sec and bishop of Michigan, having succeded liisliop McCoskry. To have been stricken down while yet so young is sad

The average price of wool In this county last year, before the Mills bill was thought of. was 33 cents a pound. This year it is 24 cents a pound on a clip of 979,000 pound*. Here Is the problem in simple multiplication, gentlemen: 979,000.9equals\$88,110.00, astheamountartwhich your party has robbed the firm at'which your party has robbed the furmers of Genesee county. Now run you heads against it as much as you please It won't hurt the figures and it will af ford lots of fun for the spectaters.—Flin

We notice by our state exchanges that Hon. I) P. Markey, of Ogeniaw. is being boomed for congress In the 10th congressional district, now represented by Mr. Fisher. Mr. Markey commenced ills career in this section of country, and with the control of the country of the control of the country. now look upon him with a sort of parental pride. The republicans of that district could not better themselves, aiu with so able a leader they ought to redeem the district. Should Mr. Markei, be elected he would make an excellent M. C. with few superiors.

After an exciting ejection the Michigan mid the following olliceis were elected: Chief Consul, A. B. Kichmonrt, Granc Hapius; Vice Consul. Win. Seyfl'inlt, East Saginaw; Sec-Tre:«8., C. A. Conover, Coldwater; Representatives, J. E. Beal of Ann Arbor, H. M. Snow of Detroit. There was a parade of over wheels, some good races and an elejrant banquet given by the citizens of "iht Second City" in honor of their visitors. Nothing was spared to make the occaslot a pleasant one.

The United Labor Party met in suite convention at Detroit last Wednesday and after "setting down on "anil throwing out all of the "stniw" delegates who had got in to turn the convention over to the democratic party (or republicant) the democratic party (or republican either; proceeded to nominate a straight out-ami out la!>or ticket, regardleu of either or any otler party. Bartley Breen was there with about 150 or 200 proxies, Init could not control the convention, and so like a little school boy got mail and went out with five or six followers and attempted to organize a side show all by himself. But it was such an absurd little school beginning to be such a side show all by himself. But it was such an absurd little school beginning to be such as the tle concern that it made everybody giggle. Here is the straight labor ticket, and it is

For Governor—Wildinan Mills, of sanllac. Lieut. Governor—Paul Man in, of Midland, Hec'y of Slate—Oeo. McUllsler, of Allegan. Auditor Gen.—Abel N. Howe, of Jackson. Att'y Gen.—Jobn O Znbel, of Monroe. Stafesupt —Mrs. 8.E.V. Emory, of Lansing. Hoard of Education—Johu Kairden, of De-roit.

roit.

Land Office-Melville W. Scott, of Newago.

Klertors at Larje. —Ben Colvin, of Sagluaw
and Valentine A. Haph of Marine City.

First District-John Heffron, Detroit,
Second District — Chas. S. Soulherland Third District—Alonzo n Allen Coldwater Fourth DUtrlct—Win, Hall, Three Klveru Fifth Mstrlct-Vvui, T. Anllia, Ionia. Sixth Diitrlot—J. M. Dewitt, St. Johns Seventh District—George Drury, Port Hope Eighth Diltrlet—Hiivid Qeddea, Baglnaw Ninth District—Dr. Laiuinereaux, Muskeon.

The platform wants the jfovernment to ssue currency directly to the people unil money shall be us plenty as it was in 1860—want* free coinage of silver and old-wants the government to lend money to borrowers on real estate Secur-ty and low Interest—all means of trauartation and all mines to be owned by ivernment—every citizen to have a ome of moderate cost exempt from tax itlou and execution—all foverament, stale, county and municipal expenses mid by a graduated income lax—U. H Sen. tors to he elected directly by the pieople—passenger rates ou railroads reduced to two cents per mile and freights in pioportion — unimproved and im-piroved laud to be equally taxed to pre-vent monopoly—the formation of truths

M»>orliwi Jfon, JtMd This faroftilly.

Last summer, i" Brussels, Belxtam, I tood watching some skilled blacksmiths welding a steel car sprinjl such as we see on all our freight tmins. When I naked a strong fellow how much he got he special the steaming*weal from his btow on his shirt sleeve and said:

"I get lifty cents a day."
"Is this enough to support you?" "I have a wife and live children," lie

"id. Badly, "and we do not starve."

When I asked the proprietor of the
machine shop, an hour afterward*, why
le didn't pay those skilled men more, he

Because I'm handicapped. t sell my
ear spritiL'- in Anicric i. and when I get
into New York harbor with one hundred dollars worth ol' cir Kpringi I h»Te
to salute your American Itilf and (live
up \$50 as dutv. I only get \$50 lor what
your manufacturer gets \$100."

Where does this \$50 lhat you pay
as duty come from," I asked

"Why it comes from my men's wages

"Why, it comes from my men's wages.
That is why I can only pay fifty cents
| er day, while you Americans pay a
dollar and a half."

"But suppose our government should take oil this tariff and let your cat springs come in free?" 1 asked.

"What!" he exclaimed, "and let me secure \$100 wiiere I now get fifty?

"Why, I'd Hood you with car springs. I'd double my works here. I'd till New York harbor with them," he continued enthusiastically.
"But would not this break up our Workmen who are getting a dollar and a half a day for making these same car springs in America?" I asked.

Yes, it would break them up tor a "But how long would it break them up?" I Interrupted.
"Why, sir, until they were willing to work for fifty cents a day like our men." "But there are politicians in America," I said, "who tell our laboring men that free trade would not disturb their

wages."
"And thise poor laborers listen to "Some do.

"Well," said the Belgian manufacwell, said the Belgian manufac-turer, "you tell your laboring men for me that it is this tariff which keeps their wages up higher than ours, and tell them if any wicked demagogue shall ever talk such wicked nonsense to them again to throw him into the sea. He is the enemy of the American laboring Ei.1 PERKINS.

Marriage Licenses.

Edgar E. Fnrgeson, Ypsilanti, Joseph Kuhl, Ann Arbor. Fanny Holllday, Ann Arbor.

ca ought to be most interesting to the English people for historical, political, * * The main question at Issue Eng-lish free trade against the Continental si'stem of protertion. The republic Is on trial. Good, conservative sed by the rule and ruin party o Blaine, whose friends nominated Harri-Secretary of State under a Harrison administration. Thus the Ainerlean peoole are directly Involved In the contes through their pockets, which will be af-fected by the tariff, and their future, which would be seriously influenced by the restoration to power of such a fire-brand as lilalne, with his home rule mpathies and anti-Canadian policy. The American election is lull. nitely niore Important to Knglishnien than their own Internal pollt'CM .jiiNt at this juncture, and they should observe every phase of the campaign closely and understanding^.

It Is from this point of view that the arecabled. Tii#* reMiilc of th « AJSUV* lean election will Ii h> to donlde many Important Indue* in 4»reat Britain. - London Sun Jay limes,

Syrup of Figs Is nature's own true laxative. It is the

most easily taken, and the most effective most easily taken, and the most effective remedy known to Cleanse the System when IJilious or Costive; to dispel Head-aches, Colds, and Fevers; to cure habit-ual Constipation, Indigestion, etc. Man-ufactured only by the California Fig Syrup Company, San FiancUco, Cal-Sold in 50c. and \$1.00 bottles by Eber.

Au Ordinance Relative to Street Rail-B» it ordained by tht Mayor, Recorder, and

Aldermen of the City of Ann Arbor:

SECTION 1. That the consent, permission and authority of the City of Ann Arbor Is hereby given to the Ann Arbor Street Hallway Company, a corporation legally organized under and by authority of the laws of the State of Michigan, to construct, own, and maintain street passenger railways with single track, with nil necessary tracks for turnouts, side tracks, switches and turntables, and to run cars thereon for the transportation of passengers and the!r baggage and packages, through, along, and upoa the streets, avenues and highways of the said City of Ann Arbor hereinafter mentioned, and the Shine to ki-ep, maintain and use, and to operate tueron street railway cars and carriages during HII the time hereinafter sped. fled and limited in the manner and upon the conditions set forth In this ordluance.

SEC. 2. The streets, avenues anil highways Aldermen of the City of Ann Arbor:

SEC. 2. The streets, avenues anil highways upon which said railways are lo be constructed and operated are as follows:
OomuMDOing at the south end of the Michigan Central Knilro id bridge on Detroit glrtvt; thence south on Detroit street to Catherine street: thence west on ('Htherine street to Main S'reet; thence touth on Main street to William street; thence east on William street to William street; thence east on William street; thence as to modified on the one of the operation of the operati

Northern Michigan Hallway Depot.

Also commencing at the intersection of Washienaw avenue and Hlil street; thenoe norihwtwt on Washtenaw avenue Ut North University avenue; thence west on North University avenue to Slate street. And from Madison street north on state street to the Michigan Central Depot.

Also commencing at the Intersection ol Huron mid State streel; thence west on Hurou street to the west boundary of the city.

Also commencing at the Intersection of Huron mid State streel; thence west on Hurou street to the west boundary of the city.

All of said rnllroftd shall be completed In 1880, excepting that part on Karon street wesi. i liqu; street, wbich shall be completed In 1890.

SKC. t. The said company Is by the provisions of this ordinance exclusively authorized to construct, ownj keep, use and operate street rallwajs npnii It* tracks in the streets and avenues as herein provided; In. through, upon, over and along the streets, avniues, and nines In Hie preceding seci ion Darned and designated, and In, through, upon, over and along such oilier streets, avenue.s and places In silid city of Ann Arbo. as may trom time to time be fixed and determined by the Common Oounctl of the city of Ann Arbor and assented to In writing by said corporation, the Ann Arbor street, Hallway Company: Prmidtt, however, That If sueii assent lie not given in writing within thirty days sifter the passage of the ordinance or resoluilon ordering the construction and operation of a new route or routes, m- ir the faid corpo allon, the Ann Arbor Stree' Hallway Company, *hall not construel ami operate such new route or route* within such reasonnble|tiuie as the city c unicll shall require after such assent In writing, then the said city council may give the privilege toa"y ofther person, persons, company or corporation to cross the street and tracks of the said Ann Arborstreet Knilway n! the Intersection of streets, and to run parallel lines on same streets not to exceed three blocks on any one street whenever necessary In the construction of soon new route or routes, Such crossings and parallel lines to be constructed with as little Injury damage and annoyance to -aid Ann Arbor Street Hallway ('ompiny as possible, The said Ann Arbor street Hallway Company'; cars lo have liith first right of pas age at, such crossings, but to not uni en-onal>iy delay or Incommode such other person, perm us, company or corporation in the reasonable exer* olse of their ri

piroved laud to be equally taxed to prevent monopoly—the formation of truths to lie declared a felony—the prohibition of the Importation of toielgn laborers alid the abolition of convict labor contracts—the abolition of all useless state boards and commissions, the (qualizition of bounties and the pissugu or u service pension hill.

sic. 4. The tracks of all railways constructed under this ordinance shall he laid on said streets In conformity with the direction of the cily council, and its civil engineer and ou such location along said street u the said city council shall by Its own act, or the commencing to lay-aid track, said Kail, way Company shall notify said city council shall fall or refuse to locate said railway In tiny of

latreetH. avenues and highways hernline-?r?TMdescribed for lOdayNaltei thewrllten re nnest bj laid company filed with Keoorder ol snid city thens&ld location of said railway,,,,,, belatdln "Jf".

"ca m. and s. p m dally, or oftener than every thirty minutes between the hours of o "The" is In use upon said railway shall be run for uo other purpose than to transport nassengen and their baggage, and the earn and earriaKesforthatpurp.se shall I....I Hi. best style in use on such railways, and tie nronerly warmed lu col.l weather hy ft modern lieatim; apparatus; Provided, That other oars may be used tat oleaning and repairing said railway. After sunset, all cant whife roDDing, shall be provided with suitable signal lluhlsh both front and rear of cars.

SEC?8 The rate of fare for each passeneer shall not exceel five cents for the eDtire length of whole line of road or "any part thereof. Provided no one passenger shall ride over the same track twice without payilikan additional fare; and for the carriage of packages and baggage of passengers such additional sum may be charged an may be instity proportionate to said price herein allowed for carriage of passengers themselves except that ordinary hand satchels and hand naokagM not exceeding twenty-five pounds in weicht shall be carried for passengers free of charge.

SKC 0. No car shall be allowed to stop upon acrosswalk page In front of any Intersection.

free of charge.

SKC 0. No car shall be allowed to stop upon a crosswalk nor In front of any Intersecting street, nnlessfrom unavoidable necessity, and no car Shan be allowed to remain standing upon the line of said route for passengers M for any purpose so as to unreasonably Impede tho passing of other vehicles, and when the driveror conductor of any car Is required to stop at the Intersection of streets to receive or leave passengers, the car shall he stopped so as to leave the rear platform slightly over the orossing beyond the street crossed.

Cars driven In the same direction shall DO the orossing beyond the street crossed.

Cars driven in the same direction shall DOt approach nearer each other than fifty feet unless from unavoidable necessity.

BBC. 10. Said grantees, or their successors or assigns, are authorized to useon their cars the patent cash box (so willed) for the reception of Tares, and in case of the using of said patent cash boxes as aforesaid, on any of their cars, to dispense with the employment of a conductor other than the driver ou the cars upon which said patent cash boxes are used? Provided, That upon public occasions when the cars are crowded with passengers a couductor shall be provided for each car.

SKC. 11. The grantees, or their successors

ductor shall be provided for each car.

SKC. 11. The grantees, or their successors orasslgns, shall employ careful, sober am prudent agents, conductors and drivers to tike charm of their cars while cm the road H.,.1 ii shall be ihe duty of all such agents conductors and drivers to keep Viglian wateli for all teams, carriages, vehicles opersonson loot, and especially children, eithe upon tile track or moving towards it. A the Qrsl apleci rance it danger to such team carriage, vehicle, footman or children, other obstruction, the car shall be Mopped it the shortest time and space possible, and the said company shall he hahle for, and hoi, said rityof Ann Arbor forever harmless Iron any and alt damages which may occur t persons or property by reason o' constitution, use or management ot said street nil wny. drivers or coti tuctors slial I not HUO ladles or children lo enter or leave the ow u : lie in mot ton.

BBC - Any willful violation of, or fal nr

BBC - Any willful violation of, or fal nr to comply with the provisions of this ord nance, by said Railway Company, or by Jin agent, conductor, drivijr, any person intliemploy of said company, shall he puntahe hy a fine not to exceed fliw dollu and costs; and in the imposition of any sue tine and costs, the cour may make a tint lie sentence t'at the offender be committed to the County Jail or to the Detroit House. Correction, until the payment, thereof, finany period of time not exceeding Mire months.

property of snid company, and such lien in hereby created and given thereon to said oil of Ann Arbor for the purposeaforesaiii.

sic.1t. The ears upon said railway shall kiwaya bo—in it Li it ot the track find the driver of any vehicle obstructing the same shall turn; in.1 leave the track tree upon the alproach of any car as soon as practicable, and soas n-t to Impede the car, and ally per-ul Who shall refuse so to do after navlug been notified by the driver or conductor by the ringlin; of the car bell, or otherwise, or will shall In any way unnecessarily obstruct, deay or interfere with or Injure or destroy the track of said road, or the cars or other property of said company, shall, upon oonvloMot thereof lielore any just lee of the peace or ot her court having jurisdiction, be fined in any sum not exceeding twenty-rive dollars.

SKC 15. Wherever gaSpipes. waterpipps SewaTS, drains, gutters or cisterns arenolalid in the streets herein specified and along which railways are to pass, the snid railway; must be laid down and maintained subj. ei uthe rights now in thesald city of Ann Arboto repair, take up or remove, any snob, gas, pipes, waterpipes, sewers, drains, gutters of cisterns without claim Raglans lasid city. Tin same to be done in such manner as nor unnecessarily to damage or Injure said railway or their use, and the said city of Ann Arboexpressly reserves to Itself the right-to remove or obstruct, or authorise the same to bone, any portion oi the said railway trail wherever it shall be necessary for public on venience. In laying down or repairing waterpipes, gaspipes, sewers, drains, gutters ocisterns, or for any other work necessary in herefor, without Incurring an; liability for damages to said company, not however, disturbing the miming of cars where It can be reasonably avoided. The sail city, gas and water companies or private con venience, and for such length of time as mas be necessary therefor, without Incurring an; liability for damages to said company, not however, disturbing the miming of ca

tallied, ami the rlullts and pri, ih....a hereingranted are subject thereto.

BBC. 16. Thooityol Ann Arbor shall not he liable In any way to said company top and damages it may sustain from the lireakiim or overflow of water from any sewer or drain or the caving in of any cistern or brenki.ll. down of any bridge, or from the hreakingo any waterplpe or gaspipe, or by reason ol am Chanvea In Hie grade of any Of thestr. el' o said village or city, or by reason of any ot be work or improvemen necessary to he dp. by sad city. Provided. That such city *hall not be negligent in performing snob work

SKC. 17. The right Is also hereby reserved to the city council of the city of Aim Arbor to make Mich further rules, orders or regulations concerning the construction m.l operstingsald railways ai may from lime to time be deemed necessary to protect the interests safet--, welfare or aooomodatton ol the public in relation to said railways.

SKC. is. The said railway company, and their ML...ssors and assigns In oomtruotina their trades ched in a said control to the cutton of the SKC. is. The said railway company, and their MI....ssors and assigns In comtructina their tracks shall pave the surface Of the street Inside the rails In a good and suh-tau Hal manner when so directed by the Common Council upon liny part Or the whole of said railway, conforming the gra'e tin...! to the adjacent street. The sn.! railway company shall not inferfere with or disturb the surface of the street outside of the limit above prescribed, unless absolutely necessary m winch event It w ill at once restore the pavement and surface thus disturbed to as good condition as before.

si. in. I be said railway company shall Ht all times keep the surface of theatre. side the rails, and In case ofdouble tracks side tracks, turnouts and switches as well bei ween the tracks, and between the turnouts, switches and tracks, In good order and repair, paving the same where the n ja.ie.il is paved, and shall keep the sun of all snow, lee and dirt, which may be spread evenly over the street through which said railway *hall bass. railway *hall bass.
si c. Ji). 11 the said company. 1*s successors or assigns, shall all sny time hereafter requse fall or neglect lo comply with the provisions of that ordinance or any part thereof, all rights, privileges. Interests, permission and nothorlu berebi granted shall thenceforth cease and he lorfe 11 e.l, and the Bald olty oi Ana Arbor, be entitled to take possession of

*1... ntire routes and streets over whilob the said railwayi may nave linn oonstroote I SK * 11. The powers and privileges conferred by the provisions of ibis ordinance shall lie limited lo thirty yearn from and after the date of its passage.

Signal Sig iflerthe passage oi this ordinance siciflerthe passage oi this ordinance sicllify their acceptance in Writing of the right's
and privileges hereby grained, and file the
same with the city recorder.

SBO. 28. In the said granteps shall fail to
complete the aforesaid railway within the
timo prescribed by this ordinance, then all
the rights and privileges herein granted shall
be forfeited and the oily for Ann Arbor shall
be entitled to laste possession thereof: Provited The com. Don council of the city of
Ann Arbor does not extend the time; Ani
liravidfa further. That If the said grantees
shall be delayed by the order or injunction
oi any court, pi any officer thereof authorized
to make or issue such order or Injunction
then the time of ssuch delay shall be exoluded
from the time of completion prescribed In
this ordinance.

Baa. -I. The said \nn Arbor railway com-Baa. -I. The said \nn Arbor railway com-

oi this ordinance, opted, August, i.jih, 1883. s. W. BRAKES, Mayor

.IAS. H. BACH, Recorder.

'You Bet Your Life!"

Is a common phrase-but you can safely do it, that THE TWO SAMS are selling the best bargains in Clothing ever offered.

Every Garment of Clothing Reduced,

MOTHING LAID OVER

EVERYTHING GOBS.

To give you an idea of what reduction we are giving we would say that all suits formerly costing \$5.00 are now selling at \$3.75, all suits that formerly sold for \$7.50 are now going at \$5.65.

OUR TEN DOLLAR SUITS

Were big bargains for the money—hundreds of our citizens can testify to it—good, all-wool, nobby suits—just think of it—now they are \$7.50

WHI :H HARDLY PAYS FOR THE COST OF THE CLOTH USED IN MAKING THEM

Our advice is, come and get one and you will not regret it. Money refunded if goods are not satisfactory.—That is one of the rules of our institution.

BLITZ & LANGSDORF AT FANTLE'S STORE.

Mack & Schmid

In order to reduce their stock offer special

BARGAINS

of every description and col-

of every style and color. Seasonable black goods,

White Goods, Embroideries, Lace and Lace Curtains. Flannel Wraps, Trimmings,

Ornaments Hosisry and Gloves

PAHASOLS,

and odds and end3 of all kinds of Goods in all

DEPARTMENTS!

So. l:> East Huron Street.

OppoKiif cook Bov*. Ten Flrat-CiaM Cora-

Mm BHwanger and Hurry. Orders must in, siMit i-arly. PEAttS & GRAPES A SPECIALTY. Whi.s Miii syiups. Sweat Red Homr-nutdt Wine, Bweet u bite Martba Snipe Wine especially attested to Invalids.

pany shall b-exempted from lu...si. | ux for the term often years from ami alter the pas-sags of this ordinance PLYMOUTH KOCK&BRVimi EGGS IE. BAUB WEST HURON STREET

IMIOZE3/T J± 3ST T!

To all who wish to save money, now is the time to do something if you have to furnish your house. Furniture is sold at present at prices which have never been known heretofore in Ann Arbor. To convince yourself call at the establishment of

MARTIN HALLER,

54 SOUTH MAIN & 4 WEST LIBERTY STREET

KOCH & HAUER,

and you will be surprised at the bargains that are offereil. In connection with the fine line of goods manufactured by the Mich. Furniture Co. ot this city, I carry the best designs of several of the largest Grand Rapids manufacturers. My line in hall racks, tables stands, bedroom sets, rockers, etc. can not be excelled. A large assortment of coverings on hand, from which I can make any desired piece of parlor furniture to order. Owing to the late spring I concluded to offer my fine stock of baby carriages at reduced prices. Respectfully.

MAB.TZ1T HALLER.

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Have reopened the old Establishment of Albert Sorg's and are ready to do

In the line of Painting, Graining, Ealsomining, Paper Hanging, Decorating, Glazing. Sign Writing, etc. Dealer in

Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Glass, Wall Paper and Window Shades. ALBERT SORG, MANAGER.

No. 26 & 28 E. Washington st. - Ann Arbor, Mich.

—-THE- —

HMTIIRFEII ICE CO.

X1.50 (33) 11 11 Hotel. EleilaaranU and Hutohers will be supplied by the ton U Mmdied. OFFICE: 28 S. MAIN ST., ! V II ANUSTKKFEB,

CHICAGO TRUSS. pairtM represented.

Assetts Over \$25,000,000.

i. iioir.

ANN ARBOR SMALL FRUIT NURSERY
All kinds of

NURSERY STOCKI

Propagation of the pair of the propagation of the pair of the pair

T. Y. KAYNK, MANAUKK.

Ntti,i» by % titituK uxna.is T M

The Ann Arbor Courier. \$1.00 PER YK.YK IN ADVANCE.

RINSEY & SEABOLT'S BAKERY, GROCERY, Flour and Feed Store

We keep constantly on hand, BREAD, CRACKERS, CAKES, ETC.,

For Wholesale and Retail Trade. We shall also keep a enpply or SWIFT & DEUBEL'S BEST White Wheat Flour! OwbornN <.ol<l Di;M Flour, Buckwheat Flour, Corn T!«ul Feed, Etc.,

GROCERIES and PROVISIUNS Conxtantly on hand, which will he sold on M reasonable terms a* at any other honse in the en . . Cash paid for BUTTER, BOOS, and COUNTKI PRODUCK generally. Ooody delivered to any part of the city without extra charge. KIXSEY & KEABOIX

LUMBER! LUMBER!

LUMBER! it yon contemplate halliltnjr, rcfH 91

VERY LOW PRICES

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At a good deal less than Any Part of the City daily (except Sundays) \$2,00 per Mo, (4) per Week, \$1.75 " JAMES R. BACH,

LOCAL.

See interesting pomological

Our Art supplement will be

Currie M, widow of Clement W Stone, lias been granted a pension. A rainbow In the northwest wa? one ot the wooden last Thursday a. in. V G. Burchfield is taking bath* a YprilHntl, iiiul thinks he is benefited

The interior of the Psi U. house is bejiiir handsomely decorated this vacation by Randall. Tlie street grass plat extensions will do

much toward protecting the roots and savin;; the shade trees. Robert K. Ailes is another one of the solid Tippecunoe voters ot 1840, who is in Hie ranks again in 1888.

The prohibitionist* call their county convention, to nominate county officers. for Aug. 29th, at the court house. Everything bids fair for a big time to-

night at the rink. Mr. Plumley is one ofthe best orators in the country. The public schools open one week from next Monday, Sept. 3d. The scowl on the average boy's face is commencing to

at the office of the COURIER, nt half past 7 o'clock Saturday night, to perfect their

They are evaporating sweet corn at will stmt up on fruit in a lew days, when il is a little riper.

In John V. Sheehan's store on State >t. i- the largest plate glass in Michigan, 3% by 10]4 feet. John always has a way ot {jetting at the bead. There is a current rumor afloat that Hon. Clias. R. Whitman is to be nomi-

nated by the democrats for congress in this district, but we don't believe it. Mr. Kyer tells us that there is a greater difference in quality of wheat this year llnri before lor many years, and the price puid ranges from 77c to 84c per

•UII Xe» tun and Lincoln are employed mi the Herald. Newton being assistant editor at i ,-:il:iry of \$;!,000 per annum. Prul E. Haur, secretary, announces

monthly meeting of pomological society lir.t of Sept. Topics: Grape rot by J. (j iiizlinin: transportation; peaches and pearg; shippers of fruit should promptly utlend. A democratic lamb will be placed on exlilMlino at Dea'i's Opera Hou<e in

A.M.in, on Wednesday the 29th Inst. It will be slaughtered in November. For full particulars see call for democratic coiiveu(Ion on that day.

Joe B. dump, formerly of this place, has been appointed freight cashier at Ann Arbor for the T. & A. A. R. K.—Mil n Leader. The T. & A. A. H. K. has always been noted for its gump-tion,

While bun Ainsden's boys were deliv-»nd tearing up tlie sod, breaking au iron hitching post, etc. Hoys not damaged—

Mr Toms, the florist, has Invited the \V''in:in'> Christian Temperance Union to hold their annual picnic ou llis "rounds next Monday p. in., Aug. 27th, to celebrate 11is seventy-M-cond birthday. All inembeis of the union arc cordially invited to be present.

.fames Clancy of the 1st ward, died Monday, Anji. 20, 1888, at the age of 74 years, 1 month, ot old ajie. Mi. Clancy Come to Ibis city about two years «£O troni Paw Paw, purchasing the elegant residence ⋈ R. Kcmpf, on E. Liberty st. He leaves a wife and eight children. Funeral service! this morning from St.

The train on the T. & A. A. K. R. that s'hiild have been here at i):0!S Saturday nigi.t From Whitmore Lake, did not leach the city until II:20. As there is no stali"ii hou*e at the Lake, and no telegraph eoiliuiuhic.ition to tell when the train would arrive, it made some tall talk by motile who had to sit around on the banks ind logs until the Delated train ar-

Ailain Meuth who left for Germany on tie lit, arrived in Europe all safe, being unly fight days on the oceun. He writes ti Mr». Meuth that on the 11th he expeels In be at his old home In Wiesbaden. This in ikes pretty lively traveling. The old fairy utorics of wishing you wen; in a place, and then being Immediately Iruiipurted there, comet near being realized. Mr. Mouth expect* to be absent

On Packard st. near Monroe St., on Sa'nrJ.iy while attempting to turn out, Mr Ev\ms got a little too far in the gutter and tlie carriage tipped over throwing The hurse was very docile else a serious lent might have occurred. A wag win" was standing near said that the red baildiiniia tied on the whip got too far Jttof b.ilance and tipped the load over.

is probaMy an error.
G. Frank Allmenrllnger Iris received a Drtrolt, Belle Isle & Windsor Ferry," s'ulins.' that "it was through a mistake Uiat the collection of down fares was niaileimm U-li_e Isle to Detroit, and we JV»I it exceedingly. If you will make U-iHon us for the amount, and sign as secretary of the excursion Com., we will I'sy it to\$10." Mr. Allniendinger says
Nil they will draw on Mr. Krady for Mint amount and turn it over to the La-

A serious if not fatal accident occurred o'the M. C. yards yesterday morning.

Jo'iii Miller Jr, with two companions, e closing the M. C. yards just as the y passenger was passing east. Step-I'l K Dick as It passed they stepped upon *miner track on which a freight train **" *pprbaohing*, a fact they did not ob-"•»• until It was upon them, and Miller TMI his right leg caught and *<< mangled •ropnUtlon was necessary. Miller "»s been engaged for some time in deliv-filig lumber for S Wood v. Son, and was

working young man. 8ntord,y morning a couple of tramps i»|cieen door to the kitchen of Win-BnnnVI I't house, on Summit st., 3d "L and went in and ransacked the "»'•. t,king a \$5 gold piece, three silver ?"« mid 10 rents in change. Mr. •in.in returning to bis home discover-w«t Uifft,telephoned to Sheriff Walsh, down at once and finding a .•i"ci(iiis fellow about the lumber yard 'iiiiy, arrested him, and on "<-iïn» l,i_s |,,,cket8 found all **tlie** silver knite wlnwe edges bad been turn-'iiinng the wire, but another tel '- led to have taken the \$0 gold

Jit"! ?UI\11ny (1111K U S- Dean, aocoin-K¹!? 'T Mrs. Dean, his daughter Lizzie Whii i bilin T- drove into the country. one ttill lill Pulsilin K Hear journey "i-ring him, and got his foot over the "?» * trace, &nd kicking again got the ot over the other true, and soon J" Tl-in b ah unhooked. Tlie horscM

wing Hie occupants out. Col. Dean broken, which has developed »+,';' ve'y painful wound; Miss Dean bead i-I' hr"'-<"1 auo<" the face and le tlie others suffered more or

The muii who ilooa not a0 yerdse Displays as little sense As he who dona his Sunday pants To climb a barbed wire fence.

The Alpha Delt's are painting and ren ovating their residence. The Climax Club announce a dance a the Rink for Friday evening. Hon. Frank Plumley has few superiors as an orator. At the rink to-night.

Gov. Felch is making handsome im provements to his residence on State st. Rev. Mills Qelston, of Pontlac, will preach at the Presbyterian church next

Herbert the infant son of John and Frances Brown, of the 5th ward, died

Frank Howard and Win. Saunders are extending and sodding the grass plat in front of their walks on Catharine st. The infant son of Mrs. Emily Leiter, died Aug. 18, 1888, aged 13 months, and funeral services were held Sunday, at the

home of Mrs. Root, on E. Huron st. A. C. Qormley is doing local work now on the Argus for a time,—perhaps longer. He is a young man of energy and pluck and will make a good newspaper scribe. What a deal of figuring there is now adays. A trip to Ypsilanti last Friday divulged the fact that there were no less than four politicians on the train, look-

ing after pointers and fences. Whenever you greet Station Agent Paisley, he will reply very pleasantly, 'why certainly, the shortest, quickest and best route to the Cincinnati exposition, Is over the T. & A. A. and C. H. & D." He is sure of it.

The trained horses of Prof. Bartholomew commenced a week's engagement at the grand opera house last Monday night. All that has been said of them is true. These animals can do almost everything but talk. They furnish an entertainment that is worth any person's time and money to go and see.

A life-size photoeraph of Rev. Dr. Ryder, made by Randall, has been purchased by the ladies of the Congregational church and placed in the church parlors as a companion to Deacon Mills, which was also of Randall's workmanship. Both are excellent portraits, and look as if they could speak almost.

Mrs. J. F. Snow, of Kansas City, Mo., who had been visiting at her old home in Ann Arbor, came down here Saturday for a short visit at Frank Houston's. She was accompanied by her little daughter Florence, 16 mos. old, who was taken sick and died Wednesday. The remains of the little one were taken to Ann Arbor that day for burial.—Wayne Review.

Robert Stoll, a lad some 14 or 15 years old, was caught by Mr. Miller, a tailor, at nbout *b*)4 o'clock this a. m. while attempting to get into Bliss's jewelry store on Main St., and brought to jail by Chris. Brenner. Young Stoll had a bunch of keys in his possession which fitted some of the stores. Yesterday he got into Charlie Gibson's barber shop and took a pair of slippers and it is thought some

Horace Carpenter and wife, of this city have returned from a three month's visit to Groton, New York. Mr. Carpenter had not visited his old home in 46 years, and found but few of his former nates still living there, and himself the lieartiest and healthiest of all. By the way, Mr. Carpenter was auioiiL the hosts of patriots who went down to Fort Meigs In the Tippecanoe campaign, and Is just as strong a supporter of the grandson.

Christian Walker, ofthe firm of Walker **Bro».**, carriage makers, who had been ill with liver trouble for the past three nonfhs, was lound dead in bed this norning, having peacefully expired during the night. Mr. Walker was a man about 41 years of age, had been a resident of this city since about 1865, and was one of our most enterprising and energetic business men. He was a member greatly respected by everybody.

Our genial new colored divine, and old liousi- Saturday, I bey attempted to turn ex-lawyer and pension claim agent. Right Rev. S. B. Thompson, P. D. Q., who is in the laudable business of raising funds with the expectation of erecting a grand temple of worship here sometime binn by," has named the etheral vision "Grover Cleveland chapel," expecting to receive a handsome donation from his honor the President,—a substantial token from Postmaster General Dickinson and Incidentally an overflow or two out of Hint's barrel. One gentleman of our ac-[uaintance says that Cleveland is expectto pension S. B. for life, Dickinson pay his salary for a tew years, Burt keep him in clothes, and the democratic county nominees furnish steam for Steamboat's whistle. Under these circumstances the presiding elder could have some considerable time to devote to the chapel him-

Mrs. Minerva Adams Lovejoy, widow of Dr. Isaac Lovejoy, entered into rest at licrgen, N. Y., Thursday forenoon, AUK. 9th, at 11:15, aged 82 years. Mrs Lovejoy was born in Hinsdale, Mass. Twenty-five years of her married life were spent in Riga, N. Y., where her bushard practical medicing inventors. husband practiced medicine in partner-ship with Dr. Smith. In 1858 she removed with her husband to Ann Arbor, Mich, where he died in 1865. About two months ago she came to Bergen for medical treatment. During her last illness she was a great sufferer, but her leath was peaceful. From her girlhood she was a member of the Congregational church. She leaves three sons, William &, of Detroit, Mich., Divid II., an Episcopal minister of Philadelphia, and Geo. Newell, who since his father's death was ing her last illness tenderly cared for her. Mrs. Loveiov leaves many friends Mrs. Lovejoy leaves many friends to speak of her virtues and cherish her memory. The funeral was held from he residence of the late Thos. Adams, it Riga, Sunday afternoon.

The farmer's picnic at Whitmore Lake last Saturday was a perfect success in very way. The day was one of the most beautiful the season has ottered, just about humid enough for picnic purposes. The crowds commenced arriving at the Lake quite early in the morning and kept it up until afternoon, good judges placing the numbers present at 10,000 people. The attendance was not as large, however, as upon the year previous, but there were enough to make things lively. The great speech of the occasion was delivered by Hop. Edwin WlllitS, president of the Agricultural College, and ab' u ided in good sense and practical suggestions. It was as full of agricultural pointers as a thornapple is of thorn?," is the way we heard one man express it. Remarks heard one man express it. Remarks were made by other gentlemen alto, among them being Geo. A. Peters, of Scio, and Rev. Samuel H. Adams of Ann Arbor. It was rumored about the crowd that two boys had been drowned over on the west side of the Lake during the afternoon but the rumor was proved to be <mark>unfounded, and</mark> nothi<mark>n</mark>g of an unpleas<mark>a</mark>nt nature occurred to mar the general fes-

In a recent Ittae of the Detroit Courier was a letter from Breckenridge, Col., signed by Chas. S. Stark, saying some pretty hard things of the Star Mountain Mining Co., and of E. G. Stiles among which are these "I am told by particular the start of the say the start of the star which are these: "I am told by parties who are in a position to know that all tile mining properties represented by this company did not cost E. G. Stiles to ex ceed \$700;" and: "I would not give a \$5 note for all the company owus here." Also: "It. bus been represented by those interested in selling steek that there was interested in selling stock that there was a vein ol ore In the Star Mountain tunnel two leet wide of hiifh grade ore. Now I have examined the same and will take my o.th that there Is not five inches of mineral, and that perfectly worthless."

Whether this letter is spite work, sharp practice, to get the stock cheap, or the truth, this paper does not pretend to know, but as there are so m-iny hereabouts of our reputable and excellent citizens, interested in this mine, it might be well for them to find out about it. [Sin© the above was in type a director of the company informs us that Chas. S. Stark s a discharged employe of the company and is taking this method for revenge. That John B. Price and Geo. H. Scripps cit Detroit, both members of the Star Mountain Co, are at the mines, and appear to be satisfied with the prospects. A quartz mill has been erected and is now in operation, and everything, though working gradually, appears to be in excellent condition.] PERSONALS.

Mrs. Dr. Haven is visiting nt Evanston Theo. Huss of East Saginaw, Is in the city.

Mrs. Anna North is at tlie Lake this week. Mrs. Gott and daughters are at White Prof. Van Slyke and wife have arrived

from Honolulu Mrs. J. R. Bach has returned from a week's stay at Howell.

Capt. R. M. Barker, of Flint, is visiting friends in the city Mrs. Seth Otis is visiting at Mrs. Warden's, on S. Division st.

Geo. Whyte takes Fred Steven's place r.t the Beta Theta house. Mrs. D. Duval, of Northampton, Mass, s visiting Mrs. Prof. Alorris. Miss Lizzie Seymour has been visiting

riends in Byron and vicinity. Miss R ie Stowell has returned from three months visit in the east Mrs. A. Bell and daughter expect to leave next week for New York.

Mrs. A. J. Sutherland lms returned from her visit to Grand Rapids. George Leykauff, of Detroit, spent Tuesday with friends In the city. Dr. Arthur Coe has returned from visit to Dr. Hatch at Plymouth. Miss Mary McCullough, of Ypsilanti, spent Sunday in the city with friends.

Rev. C. S. Cady has sold his home on Church st. to Mrs. Taylor, of Ann st. Miss Hi'len T. Wilsey, of New York, s visiting her sister Mrs. Prof, de Pont. Dr S. B. Stowell, of New York, is visiting his brother Dr. Stowell, of this city. H. I! mil ill and wife were detained in heir departure for the east until to-day. Mrs. J. M. Hale and daughter, of Dexer, is visiting Mrs. Root, ou E. Huron

D. F. Schairer returned last evening from a trip to Napiei ville, 111, and other II. K. White, lit. '88, goes to Fenlon

schools. Ernest F. Neuhoff and J. Stogel, of Detroit were at Whitmore Lake over

Mrs. Frank Paul and family, of Mon-exeal, occupy Dr. Wilson's house, on S. Division st Mis. Rentschler. of Washington st., accompanied by her son leave this week for

Mrs. LouisaLohr, of Marshall is in the city visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs Ohas. Schultz.

an extended stay in Detroit much improved in health. Prof. E. Lohr, who has been spending the vacation here has returned to his school at South Bend, I ml.

Miss Katie Jacobs had a Stirrup Atrftp break while out riding yesterday morn-Fred W. Stevens, accompanied by Mrs. Stevens, left Tuesday for Hyde Park, 111.,

Miss Flora Storms, of the 5th ward, returned Saturday night from a veeks" visit with friends in Iowa.

H. M. Taber returned from the east yesterday, but left on the evening train 'or Dakota to commence harvesting. George W. Maynard and family, of Washington, I). C, are visiting Mr. and lilrs. J. W. Maynard, on \. Division st. Chas. Shultz got quite badly hurt while workinir on a school house at Dixboio, by

the (ailing of a scaffold last Wednesday. Miss Constancer of Crawforsville Ind. 8 visiting Mrs Reeves, of S. Division St., Loren Henion, of Lansing, one of the Old Ann Arbor boys has been visiting lis father Ou . M. H'liion, during the

K itie and George Haupt, of Owosso. , who have been visiting their uncle, John Haupt, on Miller .vc, returned home

Prof. Calvin Thomas, wife and child, f Ann Arbor, are nuests at the residence of bis father Capt. S. V. Thomas.—West

Russell Palmer, of Brooklyn, Mich., a former photographer he'f, is in the city under Dr. Frothingham's treatment for iimor of the eye. Miss Emma Hayley, left Saturday for Detroit, from where she goes to St. ThoiiiHS, Out., for « vacation of two

veeks, visiting a sister. Mrs. Dr. Wile has returned to her Home in La Porte, Ind., after a few week's visit with ln-r father. Aide mm A. F.

Hammond, of the 5th ward. Jas M Stafford went to Akron, Ohio Saturday night. He will return to-day, accoinpunied by his wile and little cliuigher, who have been visiting there some

Evart Scott returned from Old Mission Monday, where, he says, the lepublicans raised a pole as crooked as a nun's horn and surmounted by four bandannas and a free trade banner.

Rev. Dr. Earp preached in Grace church, Detroit, last Sunday, taking Dr. McCarrollV place who went to Eng. with Mrs. Bishop Harris. Prof. Morris conducted the service here.

Mrs. Qnincy A. Turner went to Chi-gago last Thursday evening for a two weeks' visit with her parents in Chici.go. This is the first time In ten years Mrs. T. las seen her father and **mother.**

Mr. Spaulding, of Jackson, formerly an Ann Arbor resident, was visiting his old home last week for the first time in many years. He was greatly surprised at the growth and improvement of the

Judge C. A. O. McClellan, a resident on S. University Ave. a few years ago, has been nominated for congress at his borne n the Xllth Indiana district. If his election did not involve the defeat of a repubican, we wish ho would get there, for he a thorough and able gentleman.

The Late Prof. Elishu Jones.

Prof. ElisliH Jones died at Denver, Prof. Elisih Jones dieu at Denver, Colorado, last Thursday, Aug. 10th, where he had irone in the hope of being benefited, accompanied by Mis. J>nes, and other relatives. His death caused much regret in this community. The remains ar ived in the city Monday, on the 8 o'clock train, and were taken directly to the cemetery, wher- the Episcopal form of burial service WHS read

by Prof. D'Ooge. The following is an account of his lite: Prof. Jone* was born near Aiiriiin. WULIT he prepared for the universiry. rum which he look is itegrri'4 ni A. II. in MU and M. A. in s.i.l. ouorlly after thi* he weut abro.id lor three yeard. Keturnini' brine he laiifht (freek and Latin in the Detroit II gl tteliool fis m | with the latin in the Detroit II gl tteliool fis m | with the latin in the Vilvt-IIty, to the the vacancy during thi* absence of I Vof. i Latin in 1875 and tissiB'.ant profedsur in Greek in 1877 during Prof. Petterfill 8 absence ii Latin in 1875 and tissIB'.ant profeHsur in Greek in 1877. during Prof. Petteufjill 8 absence.

In 1877 He was profe-sor oi Latin In the Orchard Lake Millitary Academy, and in 1879 resiiin-<1 hi* position as assistant professor of Ijitin in the University. Here he wis m¹/ode associate profen-or <> Latin In 1883, holding this position up to the linn ofhlsdearh. In 1/81 be weut abroad a iwonnd time, lieilg Hbaent about two yeare ponalog his 'udles ana In endeavoring to fegalo his health. While at Ki;: ulirif, on the Austrian side of the AIIM, on one of his in milirin trips, he strulned hiii-fir, munlr a h morrba of the laBg*i (k U which be never fully recovered. Pror. June* ma well-known writer of the literature of the subjects which he taught, both hie "Greek Prose Coin. mltion" and hla "First lessons in Latin" be g standard w Jrks for pre paratory schools.

A finely printed pamphlet has lx»en received from Charles M. Jones, of Wichita Kansas, which illustrates and describes that live city in a complete way. A picture of hi- clothing store shows a hand-some five story building.

HeinzniMnn & Laiibengayer having completed their elavator are now pre-pared to handle all kinds of grain and seeds. They make a specialty of Barley and Rye. Office Nci. !• W. Washington Important Fair Xcws.

At a meeting of the Board of Managers of the County Agricultural and Horticultural Society Monday afternoon, there was quite a good attendance. President liraun from the committee to sceme subscriptions reported that pledges for the full amount proposed had been secured and about one-half paid in.

A proposition to secure an expert to judge the live stock was discussed and quite generally thought advisable. If this is done, the old way of hunting up three judges on the ground, who may or may not know anything about the thing to be judged, will be done away with.

It was resolved to give the different political parties an opportunity of having speakers present their views on different days of the fair, as follows: Labor Union and Greenbackers, and the Prohibitionists on Wednesday the 26th j republicans on Thursday the 27th; and democrats on Friday the 28th. It is supposed that each party will make an effort to havn au able speaker present on the day alloted to

Another entirely new feature was proposed by President liraun, *i. c*, a Fox Chase. This will call out the fox hounds of the county, and much sport is expected

The sum of \$100 was appropriated by the society for speed premiums, for free to all races. It will be divided as follows: For trotting horses \$50, \$'.l~> to first, \$15 to second, and \$10 to third. For pacers the same premiums. In each instance there must be five to start. No entrance fee to be charged. The trotting race will be given Thursday p. in, and the pacing race Friday p. m. Everything now bids fair for an excellent exhibition, surpassing anything of previous years. There will be a big dis-jilay of live stock and some new featuies will be added.

Forest HIM Cemetery, Ann Arbor, Mich-

Martin F. Lantz, of D. F. Schairer's, started this a. m. for a trip around the lakes kindred arts, and is quite a handsome description of our cemetery]

Forest Hill Cemetery is situated at the nnitheast corner of the city of Ann Arbor, Michigan, on high, rolling ground, deveral hundred feet above the Huron The view from the eastern side of ,he Ct-metery is chtrming where the winding river passes between the richly cultivated fields of the beautiful valley, the land on either side rising gradually to the height of several hundred feet. In fact, the location is admirable, and one if the finest in the country.

The entrance of the cemetery Is on line, graded street, well built up, with irailual ri«e to the entrance, which is milt of boulder stones; a handpome cottage on one Bide and an office on the ither, with a fine arch over the entrance, 11 of handsome boulder-stone, on which langs the sexton's bell.

The grounds comprise sixty-five (65) licres and are tastefully laid out and flatted by an experienced architect. The grounds are mostly covered with native forest tree⁸, although there are many elms and sugar maples that have been planted, also a tine sprinkling of evergreens over most of the grounds. The latter are mostly Norway. The forest trees comprise several varieties of est trees comprise several varieties of oaks, some of which are white oaks— lurds of the forest. About one-half of the trees are hickory, producing an abundance of nuts, which feed a goodly nuinter of squirrels. The cemetery is, hicked, a forest of well trained trees that lave been trimmed by cutting off the

lead and iinsightly branches. inong the trees, are near each other, so .venue. They are well graded, and coverred with giavel or coal ashes and cinders Hiking tine, smooth roads and drives.
The borders are all nicely sloped and sodded. Kdch block is different in form ind size; some gently sloping, others juite rolling, conforming to the lay of and. Each block has been worked over and smoothed oil. so that each is a lawn hat can be mowed over by a lawn-ljiower. Many of the graves have been made level, and others so low that a

'awn mower can pass over them with There are but few lots enclosed with evergreen hedge?, and these are nicely sheared and about two feet high. They were planted about twenty years ago. Since that time none have been allowed o be set, a simple srrass lawn being pre-ferred. There are some four or five stone and marble copings around lots that were made some twenty years ago, but the Isoard of Trustees have forbidden any more to be placed around the lots.

There has been built a fine receiving vault of boulder stones, the floor on a level with a broad avenue, and the back eing in the side of a rise of ground w Ith li-ic stone fl.iggiug for floor and hi

front of vault. The entrance buildings and vault are very substantial and appropriate, and in good taste. It is dontorn I if there can be nind in any rural cemetery in this country their equal or superior. It does not pretend to compete with Greenwood, Mount Auburn or Lnurel Hill, but as a rUral country cemetery it cannot feel a shamed to compare with any in this

The Tri-State Fair Association will hold its 12th annual meeting August 27th 0: Ilst inclusive. The meeting this year romise8 to be unusually fine and large.
io beer or gambling devices will be allowed on the grounds, and more than usua) interest is being manifested in making the fair a great success. The pecial attractions will fill each day, so hat visitors will be fully occupied the outire time each day. The bunch show of dogs is filled with a high class of entics. The value of the dogs on exhlbi-lon will not be less than \$25,000. There will be two Roman Chariot Knees each [liiy-four hoises abreast. Those races be run at the highest speed possible and will be veiy exciting. The running rotting and pacing races will give excel ent satisfaction to all who are fond of uch sport. The entries **for** exhibition are already so large in all departments that the fair us an exhibition is assured Toledo, during the week of the fair, will give her visitors a tine natural gas dis-play, and all will be welcomed. The railroads have made a rate of one fare

Salt Rheum

The agonies of those who suffer from seveio salt rheum aro indescribable. The cleansing, healing, purifying influences of Hood's Sarsa-parilla are unequalled by any other medicine. "I take pleasure in recommending Hood's Sarsaparllla, for It has done wonders for me, I had, salt rheum very soverely, affecting mo over nearly my entire body. Only thoso who havo suffered, from this disease in its worst form can Imagino the extent of my affliction. I tried many medicines, but failed to receive benefit until I took Hood's S;irsaimiilla. Then tlio disease began to subside, the

Agonizing Itch and Pain disappeared, and now I am entirely free from the disease. My blood seems to bo thoroughly purified, and my general bcaltli la greatly benefited." LYMAN ALLEN, Sexton N. E. Church, North Chicago, 111. "My son had salt rheum on his hands Stad the calves of liis legs, so bad that they would crack open and bleed. Ho took Hoods s u Bipartite and is entirely cured." J. B. STAN-TON, Mt. Vernon, Ohio.

From 108 to 135

"I was seriously troubled with salt #1,11111 for three years, and receiving no benefit from medical treatment I decided to try Hood's SarsapariUa. I am now entirely cured of salt rheum; my weight lias Increased from 108 lbs. to 135." Mits. ALICE SMITH, Stamford, Conn. II you suffer from salt rheum, or any blood disease, try Hood's Sarsaparllla. It has cured many others, and will cure you.

Hood's SarsapariUa 8oldbyilldrugglsts. 01; slxfor JB. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD A CO., Anothecurloa, Lowull, MM*. 100 Doses One Dollar

BIG REDUCTION SALE

— AT — D. T. SCHAIRER'S

In order to reduce our Summer 'stock rapidly aud to make room for Fall (ioods, we will offer our cn-.tire Stock at a

always

THE CHEAPEST

Sale Wash Dress Goods at unheard of low prices. 15 pieces White India Linens at lOc per yard. 25 pieces White India Linens at 12 1-2c and 15c a vd. 20 pieces Victoria Lawns at 10c, I • !- • and 15c per yard. 10 pieces Dotted and Figured Swiss at 25c per yard, worth 40c. SO pieces Figured Lawns at 5c per yard. 10 pieces Black Organdy Muslins at 12 I-2c per yard. 8 pieces French striped Chambrays were

25c, now 14c a yard. One case choice 12 1-2c (jinghams now Sc per yard. 25 pieces Plaid and Check Ginghams were 10c, now 6c a yard. 18 pieces 15c Crinkles now 10c per yard. One case Dark Prints at 3 1-2c per yard. 10 pieces White Plaid 10c. Xalnsooks now Cc a yd. Big drives in fine White Plaid Dress Goods at IOc and 12 1-iV per yard. 100 pieces Embroideries at 5c and 10c per yard. Closing out Swiss Flouncings at 50c and 75c a yard. Big mark down in Black Cnautilly and Spanish Guipure Flouncings and Skirtings at \$1, \$1.25 and \$1.50 per yard Over 200 pieces French Lace Edges at 5c per vard. 38 pairs flue Lace Curtains at \$1.50 and \$2.00 a pair. 15 pieces Lace Stripe Curtain Scrim at 60 and Sc per yard. 5 pieces 25c Fancy aud Lace Scrim at 15c per yard. 8 pieces Nottingham Curtain Lace at IOc. 12 1-2c, ICc, ISc and 25c per yard 10 po/rn 25c Bustles at 15c each. Lovely White Aprons 25c and 50c each. Silk Umbrellas and Parasols to be closed out this month at cost. 150 lbs. Odorless Geese Feathers at 50c a lb. 200 lbs. best selected Prime Live Geese Feathers at 65c a lb. We can save you money on Feathers.

Decided Bargains in

Silks & Dress Goods

During this Sale.

One lot \$1.00 Colored Dress Silks at 5c per yard. One lot Black and Colored Rhadames at 85c per yard. One lot \$1.00 Surah Silks at 75c per yard. One lot \$1.25 Faille Françaises at \$1.00 per yard. 4 pieces 46 inch heavy 75c Black Cashmeres at 50c per

Dress Woods were 75c, now 50c per yard. 11 pieces Silk Warp Henriettas at #1.00, \$1.25 and \$1.50 per yard. 7 pieces 50c quality Pink and Light Blue Albatross at 25c per yard. 35 single Wool Shawls worth \$1.25, \$1.50 and \$1.75, all at •> 1.00 each. This is a sale every economical Indy in the City should atttend.

Am you Economical? D. F. SCHAIRER

THE LOCAL MARKETS.

Apples, sreen, 30c (3) 35c per bu.
Beans, hand picked, \$2>U per bu.
Deeuwnx 25e per lb.
Bran \$18 per ton.
Butter 18<1>SOperlb.
Cabbage, sic per doz. beads.
Celery, 30c per doz. beadrt.
i Ibeese, MiobigaD full cream, 13c per lb.
Clover seed, Ji.75 perbu.
Corn, green, Sc per doz. cars.
I lorn, AM @ 80c per bu. sbelled.
Cucumbers, IIC per doz.
Ke*28, strictly fresh, He p^r doz.
Kacd, \$1s per ton.
Flour, best brands roller process. figOO

Kacd, \$1s per ton.
Flour, best brands roller process, fliOO per bbl. No. 2, », "13 per bbl.
Ham, Heto 12c per lb.
Hay, \$10.00 @ 31-2.00 outside flgur.'.
Honey, foe per lb.
Lard, \$6 per lb.
Onions, \$1.00 per bu.
Oats, new, 25c; old, 40c per bu.
l'oftkoes, new, .Joc (ai 4Dc per bu.
l'ork, family 7c, mess tij^c, UresM-d 7c per ID.
Salt, \$1 per bbl.
THHOW, \$e per lb.
Timothy Seed, 13.25.
Tomatoes, 3c per lb.
Wheat, new and old, 77 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ \$84c.

Are always found at Goodyear's Store. A very important invention which will be hailed with delight by everybody using a stove or range for hot water circulation. After years of experience we have succeeded in pro-Well gracious ircioilnes.-. this Is too soon ducing a simple and perfect WATER | And does he also sell line perfume I

It overcomes all the present troubles of extracting lime and other sediments which accumulate in water backs, often making them useless and in great many instances becom-

ing dangerous. The outlay of dollars is reduced to dimes. No household using a range can afford to be without it.

No more trouble by using city water for hot water circulation. Can be used in any stove. Ask your stove dealer for Hutzel's Water

Mason & Davis Co's. ranges for sale at C. Eberbach are provided with our improvement.

Everybody call and examine this useful invention.

HTJTZEL Sc CO.,

1'It ill bers and Steinnjittrrs. ANN AIUJOI5, - im 1CH

INGCRANGF AQENGY. J. O. A. SESSIONS, ATTORNEY AND NOTAKY PUBLIC

BEAL ESTATE

Real Kstate sold or rented and rents collected on reasonable terms.
Konc but old and first-elass Insurance Companies represented—with Insurance capital of \$10,000,000. Kates as low as any other insurance company and losses promptly paid. Office over American Express ullice, Main street. THIS PAPER may be found on ROWELL A COB

GREAT CUT! GREAT CUT!

See our Great Cut on Pants. 100 Pants laid out at just 1-2 price. We have too

many pants.

THEY MUST GO!

\$7.00	PANTS	FOR	\$3.50
6.00	"	66	3.00
5.00	66	66	2.50
4.50	-66	TEMPER & C	2.25
4.00	ii	66	2.00
3.50	"	66	1.75
3.00	66	66 areas	1.50
and the periods have been been been been been been been be	The second second second second second	Contract to the b	THE PERSON NAMED IN

Suits, former price \$17.00, now \$8.60. Suits, former r>rice \$10.00, now \$6.60. Suits, former price \$8.00, now \$4.60.

STRAW HATS ONE-HALF PRICE! J. T. JACOBS & CO.,

Headquarters for Clothing, -Ann Arbor.

"WOOL oisri-rz"

AT

A. L. NOBLE, Sign of the Red Star.

ANN ARBOB.

HEARD ON THE STRKET. That with a rush now surge along?

It is the people rich and poor, Looking tin bargains lt QoodycarV Store And are there such great bargains there, That folks go running tliroti^Ii the nil? Yes, bargains never seen before.

And can you tell me neighbor, pray, What kind of goods lie sells that way '> Yes; finest drugs for one and nil. And choicest bric-a-brac for the wall

Ah yes, the nicest stock In town. At prices that are dear way done. And I think now I will be goinjr!

For there are many things I need, And of your warning I'll take heed. Very well, indeed, with you I'll go, For there's some goods I want yon know

And get our goods at Gooilyear's Drug-

We'll join the crowd ihat throngs the

A. DcFOREST. Fire Insurance
Plate Q-lass Insurance.
Steam Boiler **INSURANCE!**

Lowest Kates, Honorable Adjustments and Losses Promptly Paid. REAL ESTATE RENTS STITM, ATTENTION GIVEN TO COLLKITION OF RENTS AMI MANAJIKMK.NT OK KKAI. KSTATK (HTMUMTB FOB NO.N-IK.HI D-KN'IN. ENTIFK HATISFAITION TO OWMKKS GUARAN-A. DeFORKST.

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A.W. HAMILTON Office, No. 2, First Floor, Hamilton Block. Parties desiring to buy or sell Real Estate from dust and dirt. Call and see. will Hint It to their advantage to call ou me I represent 16 first-class Fire Insurance Com panies, having an aggregate capital over t-M,-

Rates Low. Losfles liberally adjusted and promptly paid
I also Issue Life and Investment POIICIPH In the New York Mutual Life Insurance Company, Assettn. \$75,000.01). Persons desiring Accident Insurance, can have yearly policies written for them or Traveler'* Coupon Insurance Tickets INSIUHI at I-fiw ratt'K. Money to Loan at Current KatM. Oltice hours from i H. m.⇔ Hin.and 2 In 5 p.in.

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J'. Ealler A Son,

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SOUTH MAIN STREET SATISFACTION GUARANTEKD

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1888.

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LOOK OUT FOR **NEW GOODS!**

Wines & Worden's

DRESS GOODS. TRIMMINGS,

HOSIERY, CARPETS

GLOVES,

MATS,

MATTINGS, and many new novelties too numerous to

NO. 20 SOUTH MAIN ST.

mention. Our stock is inside the store free



beauty is the daily use of Aver's Hair Vigor. No matter what the color of the hair, this preparation gives it a lustre and pliancy that tre and phane, adds greatly to its charm. Should the hair be thin, harsh, dry, or turning gray,

Ayer's Hair Vigor
will restore the
color, bring out a
new growth, and new growth, and render the old soft and shiny. For keeping the scalp clean, cool, and in the market.

"I am free to confess that a trial of Ayer's Hair Vigor has convinced me that it is a genuine article. Its use has not only caused the hair of my wife and daughter to be

Abundant and Glossy, but it has given my rather stunted mustache a respectable length and appearance."—R. Britton, Oakland, Ohio.

My hair was coming out (without any assistance from my wife, either). I tried Ayer's Hair Vigor, using only one bottle, and I now have as fine a head "f hair as any one could wish for.

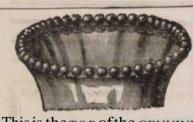
K. T. Schmittou, Dickson, Tenn.

"I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor in my family for a number of years, and regard "it as the best hair preparation I IMIDW of. It keeps the scalp clean, the hair soft and lively, and preserves the riginal color. My wife has used it for a 1-nii time with most satisfactory results."—Benjamin M. Johnson, M. D., TKOBIM Hill, Mo.

" My hair was becoming harsh and dry. Imt after using half a bottle of Ayer's H;iir Vigor it grew black and glossy. I cannot express the joy and gratitude I feel." —Mabel C. Hardy, Delavan, 111.

Aver's Hair Vigor, PREPARED BT

Dr. J. C. Ayer it Co., Lowell, Mail, Sold by Druggists and Perfumers.



This is the TOP of the GENUINE Pearl Top Lamp Chimney. All others, similar arc imitation



Insist upon the Exact Label and Top. 6EO. A. MACBETH & CO., Pittsburgh, Pa-



Its superior excellence proven In millions of homes for more than a quarter of a century. It is that the state of the superior only In eans.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO.,

BT. J

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G. HAMPTON, Detroit, Mich

Literary Xotes.

The Woman's Work] for September is one of the most attractive numbers that have yet been published by this very at-tractive mairnzitie. The frontispiece is a portrait of the Empress Josephine, afteir the original by Gerard, which accoin-panics a sketch of this unfortunate but always interesting woman. The opening article is called "Social Scares," am sliows with no little humor how nearly convenience in England was met will stoat resistance and endless scorn
"An Old Fashioned Irish Town" Is a paper devoted to a description of Yon-jlhal, once a prosperous sea-port, but now noted chiefly for Its artistic potteries and its traditions. "Le Monde 01 Ton Dine" is a vivacious comparison of cooking in England and France.

Another Jfew Book

The latest and most important book for musical people is entitled "Dow's Sacrei: contains nearly 200 pages, and is tilled with gems, original, selected and carefully arranged for the average male quartet, all lieing suitable for religious occasion', and representing some of the best known liymn-writers, composers of church music, etc., besides the editor's own admirable compositions. It Is unnecessary to say that the new book will meet the growing demand for this kind of music; and we look for its speedy introduction and hearty welcome throughout the land. The price of the book is \$1.00, by mail to any address, by O. Ditson & Co., Boston, Mass.

The Yerdict Unanimous. W. D. Suit, druggist, Bippus, Ind., testifies: "I can **recommend** Electric Bitters as the very best remedy. Every bottle sold has given relief in every case. One man took six bottles, and was cured of Rheumatism of lOyears standing." Abraham Hare, druggist, Bellville, Ohio, affirms: "The best selling medicine I have ever handled In my 20 years experience, is Electric **Bitten.**" Thousands of other* have added their testimony, so that the verdict i- unanimous that Electric Bitters do cute all diseases of the Liver, Kidneys or blood. Only a half dollar a bottle at Ebarbach's drug store.

We may as well be frank, while we are upon the subject, and state the situation as it is. The chances to day in Connecticut are against the democrats.- New

Summary of the Week, THE NEWS FROM ALL PARTS.

CONGRESSIONAL. A Bitxto define irusia and punish persona connected with them was Introduced in »he Senate on the 14th. Thy fisheries treaty wns urther d scui«ed_____In the House a bill was introduced placing on the pension roll General ihend.ins widow at the rate of »-[O)a year. Most of the day was significant in an Inoffectual of Most of the day was si ent in an Ineffectual ef-ort to accure and hold a quorum on the Forti-fications bill.

IN the Senate on the rth a resolution was

jaated call nx on the Secretary of the Treasury or a statement of the amounts deposited In National banks on August 1, IWM. The lisheres treaty was further discussed____ In the House he time was occupied In considering the Forti-In the Senate on the 16th the conference re-

port on the Army Appropriation bill was agreed to and the fisheries treaty was further dis-cus»ed....In the House the Fortification Ap-propriat on bill was I assed, but all edorts to nsact any other business were defeated be-

cause of the lack of a quorum.

A Biu, was passed In the Stnate ou the 17th prohibiting the mulling of obscene or libelout natter In transparent envelopes. It was agreed to vote on the fisheries treaty next Tuesday. Adjourned to the 20lh....In the House fillbustering tactics on a proposition to slfn certu.n days for the consideration of general pension leg slation and to take up the Uenerul Deficiency bill consumed most of the cocsion.

DOMESTIC. BUKOI.ARS took #1000 worth of plunder from a New Hampshire jewelry store on

PROF. EDWARD L. FKENCII, the registral and instructor of physical and natural science at Wells College in Aurora, N. Y., was on the Mth charged with having de frauded the college out of fMOOO THB two children of G. D. McCarkie were

burned to death on the 14th In a fire that destroyed his cottage at the Mount Tabor Methodist camp-meeting grounds, near Newark, N. J.

iHtsH immigrants testified before the Cougressionul Investigation Committee in New York on the Uth that tliev were induce! to come to this country by vessel agents who told fabulous tales of the money that could be earned here.

ONE of the most terrific storms known on Mount Washington, N. H., in years, raged on the 14th, the hurricane attaining a velocity of nearly one hundred miles an our and the temperature being very low. IT was announced on the 14th that a new line of steamships would be established between New York and England via Im-

agua in the West Indies.

NINETEEN car-loads of Illinois people
went to Indianapolis on the 14th and shook
hands with General Harrison.

AVERS, an aeronaut, who ascended in a natural gas balloon at Anderson, Ind., alighted safely on the 14th near Wilkinson, twenty mile* from the starting point. BREADSTUFF exports during July last aggregated in value t7.881,794, against \$15,759,219 for same month last year, and for the seven months ended July 81 past \$57,537,273, against \$100,418,048 during the ling seven months of 1887.

THE seventh annual encampment of the Sons of Veterans, U. 8. A., convened at Wheeling, W. Va., on the 15th. The order has gained twelve thousand members during the past year. WINTHROP, Me., was visited by two

vere shocks of earthquake on the 15th, lasting about thirty seconds. MAJOR-GENEKAL ScaoriEi.T> on the 15th issued a general order announcing that he bad assumed command of the army.

HAMPTON, N. H., was two hundred and fifty years old on the 15th, and there was a

demonstration by the citizens in commem-JAMES BTOTT, James Bcott and Jeff Wil-

son were lynched by a party of outlaws in the southwestern part of Apache County, A. T., on the 15th. The affair grew out of the recent war between the sheep and cattle raisers.

HEALTH officers at Buffalo, N. Y., on the

15th stopped a public funeral, it having com« to their knowledge that the death resulted from small-pox.

THB great brick-makers' strike in Chi-

men at work refusing longer to support BAMPLES of rold from the Vermillon mine at Sunbury, Mich, assayed *25,000 to 75,000 a ton at Suult Ste Marie on the 15th WEAVERS in the linen-mill at Kail River, Mass., went on a str.ke on the 15th, and

two thousand looms were idle.

SAMUEL NISHAM, aged thirteen years, Camden, Pa., who was bitten by a dog July 4, died on the 16th inst. of hydrophobia. JAMES JONES and Joseph Rosenberg, Louisville policemen, attempted on the lUth to arrest Charles Dilger, a desperado who was beating his mistress, when Dilger fought them with a knife, stabbing both

THB National convention of Insurance Commissioners in session on the 16th at Madison, Wis., elected O. F. Tyler, of Con necticut, president.

NINE persons were injured in a collision on the 10th on the Illinois Central railroad. at South Lawn, a Chicago suburb. CHIEF MESCOTT, of the Kickapoos, his squaw and five children were killed by lightning on the 16th in his cabin on the reservation near Netawaka, Kan.

ADOLPH HARMAN, a German clerk at Navasink, N. J., tried to shoot Mrs. Hayes, his mc*her in-law, on the 16th, and then killed his wife and himself. Jealousy was

West met in Chicago on the Kith and organized a National union of heavy hardware jobbers, the object being to oppose the formation of trusts, combinations and syndicates as connected w.th the business. J. J.

THB Supreme Court of Wyoming Terri-ritory on the 10th decided that woman suffrage in the Territory was unconstitu-

FREDEPJCK VONOBERKA,MPF, the Chicago mail-box robber, said on tho 10th that there was an international band of mail thieves

in existence, and one Charles Edwards was ADVICES of the 16th from Jacksonville showed that the yellow-fever epidemic had been checked in that city, but the panic

which resulted throughout the South had not subsided. the Thingvalla trans-Atlantic line collided in a fog off Sable Island on the 14th inst., and one hundred and nineteen persons were drowned. The Geiser sank in live minutes after the accident Some of the pastengers and crew escaped to the Thing-valla, which was also badly injured and Which was also bany injured and threatened to go down, when the steamer Wioland came to the rescue. The Wieland arrived at the port of New York with the survivors on the 16th. The Thingvalla put

TBB North Chicago rolling-mills, at Bouth Chicago, shut down on the 16th for an indefinite period, throwing cut of em-ployment some fifteen hundraJ men. CONHIDEHABLK damage was reported en the 15th to rioe and sugir crops in Louis-

The Babies cry foi if,

And the old folks lausrh when tliey find that the pleasant California liquid fruit Syrup of Figs, is more eitrily taken and more beneficial In its action than bitter nauseous medicines. It strengthens the Llvr, Kidneys, Stomach, and Bowels, while it arouses them to healthy activity. Sold in 50c and \$1 00 bottles by Eberbacli & Son.

Quest-Here, waiter. T;ike tlii< away. ordered spring chicken, und this is a Waiter—'Deed 'taint, boss. Dafs spring

chicken sho.
Guest—Not this spring.
Waiter (ingeniously—No rah; not dis spring's but last spring's. Hit's a little to soon yif, boos, fo' dis yer's spring chickens —Washington Critic.

Physiologist* state that with each eontraclion the heart exerts fifty pounds of force. This amounts to 3,600 a minute, 216,000 an hour and the enormous number of 5,1 H4.000 pounds In a duy. No makes you ihortof breath; If you Imve fluttering, pain in side, faint and hungry spells, swollen ankles, etc., look to your ii'.'iit and don't fail to take Dr. Miles'

that the tariff discussion is over. Would that it were; but there are long and weary days ahead.—Atlanta Constitution.

New Cure. Sold at Eberb; ich & Son's.

which wait most ipvere at Baypy riara, iaton Rou&e and along the Jfimiisslppi rulf coast.

A HEAVY frost fall in Northern Minne-

outa and Dakota on the litli.

DURING the seven days ended on the 17th ihere wero 151 business failures in the United States, agninH 186 the previous seven days. The total failures in the United States from January 1 to date is 6,428, against 6.188 In 1887

THE National Commandery of the Sons of Veterans in session on the 17th at Wheeliii.:, W. Va., 6)eot*4 as Commander-In-Chlof George R. Abbott, of Illinois. DURING the absence of Henry Shropshire and his wife from their home near Columbia, 8. C, on the 17th the house was burned and their two little children per-ished in the flames. Hi 111 tJLACiMAN was hanged at Little

Rock, Ark. on the 17th for the murder of a friend in May luit, and Alexander Wood (colored) was executed at Blackfoot, I. T., for the murJerof his wife In March, 1887. WHILE digging a well on the 17th near Steubenville, O., George Owens and his son were killed, and Mrs. Owens died soon after from the shock.

ADMIRAL LICE received orders on the 17th to proceed to Fort au Prince, Hayti, to protect American interests in the Haytien waters, on account of the state of martial law which exists.

AT the meeting of the American Bar Association on the 17th at Saratoga. N. Y., David Dudley Field, of New York, was elected president, and General Harrison, of Indianapolis, one of the vice presidents. TaE National Association of Fire Engineers in session at Minneapolis on tha Uth elected V. L. Stetson, of that city,

THE Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers mot at Detroit on the 17th to celobrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of their organization. Over two thousand members AT North Adams, Mass., on the 17th Mrs.

Joseph McDuy and Miss Kate Armstrong were burned to death as a result of starting a fire with kerosene.

THE race war in Vermillion, New Iberia and Lafayette parishes in Louisana cul-minated on the 17th in the killing of thir-

teen negroes. THE store of Wallace & Kelly, at West Charleston, W. Va., was burned on tha 17th, and Simon Wallace and his mother, who were sleeping over the store, perished

DEACON LOVERISO, aged ninety years.and his sister and housekeeper, Mrs. Richardson, were instantly killed by lightning on the 17th at Greenfield, Mass., and the farm house, barns and buildings were

DISPATCHES of the 17th say that the totail number of persons lost in the recent collision between the steamers Thingvalla and Geiser was one hundred and eighteen. The loss of the Goiser and cargo was placed at \$450,000.

GREAT excitement was created on the 17th at the Newport iron and steel mills, just across the river from Cincinnati, by the discovery of seventeen dynamite bombs

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL. THE following Congressional nominations wero made on the Uth: Illinois. Eighth district, L. W. Brewer (Dem.); Sixteenth, Edward Harlan (Rep.). Indiana, Fifth district, H. W. Duncan (Rep.); Thirteenth, William Hayne (Rep.). Mich gan, Third district, James O'Donnell (Rep.). Minnesota, Second district, M. S. VVilkin son (Dom.). North Carolina, Seventh dis trict, A. J. Ellis (Rep.). Maryland", Fifth distr ct, W. H. Hellem (Rep.). Georgia Fourth district, T. W. Grime3 (Dem.) Ninth, A. D. Chandler (Dem). Missouri First district, a G. Brock (Rep.).

JAMES G. BLAINB arrived at Augusta, Me., on the evening of the 14th, and his fellow townsmen gave him an enthusiastic CHARLES CKOCKER, second vice-president

of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company died at Monterey, Cal., on the 14th, agei sixty-six yours COLONEL JAMES L. D MORRISON, better

known as Don Morrison, a noted Demo-cratic politiciau, died at St Louis on the THE President on tho 14th issued an order placing Major-Ueneral Benoflold in command of the army, with headquarters

THE American party met In National convention in Washington on the 15th- A split was caused on the question of representation, and all the delegates except those from New York and California withdrew. Those remaining nominated General James L. Curtis, of New York, foir President, and James N. Greer, of Tennesgee, for Vice-President. The platform favors the abolition of the naturalization laws, demands that no criminals, paupers or insane persons shall be allowed to omin to this country, denounces alien ownershi] of land, and favors free technical schools

CONGRESSIONAL nominations were made on the 15th as follows: Thirteenth Illioois district, Major James A. Connolly (Rep.); Eighth Iowa district, James P. Flick (Rep.) Eleventh Iowa district, J. B. Struble (Hep.) renominated; Eleventh Im. diana district, George W. Steele (Rep. renominated; Ninth Ohio district, M. C. Coccor, Rep. veneralizated Sifeth South Cooper (Rep.) renominated; Fifth South Carolina district, J. J. Hemphil (Dem.) renominated; Second Maryland district, Theodore F. Long (Rep).

THE Democrats of Minnesota held the!r convention at St Paul on the 15th and nominated E. M. Wilson for Governor. The platform adopted eulogizes Clevelam and Thurtnan und the President's Adminls. tration, and declares that the abolition of a superfluous revenue by the reduction 0: the excessive taxes upon necessaries is the pre-eminent issue of the campaign.

TnB National Prohibition headquarters were on the 15th, at the request of General Fisk, removed from Chicago to New York

Hartford on the 15th and nominated a State ticket, with Morgan G. Buckley, of Hartford, for Governor. The platform adopted indorses the Chicago nominees and platform, favors liberal pensions, pledges the party to further legislation to restrain intemperance, and declares hostility to the theories of free trade and the Democratic idea of a tariff for revenue only idea of a tariff for revenue only.

THE Union Labor party of Michigan met In Detroit on the 15th and split into two fact ons over tho report of the Committee on Credentials. The delegates who withdrew held a separate convention and in-dorsed the Democratic-Greenback ticket The anti-fusionists remained and put in the field the following ticket: For Governor, Wildman Mills; Lieutenant-Governor, Paul Warren; Secretary of State, George Mc-Allister; State Treasurer, Jamos Winney; Auditor-General, John O. Zable; Commis sloner of Land Office, Malvin W. Scott; Superintendent Public Instruction, Mrs. S. E. N. Morey.

TEXAS Democrats met at Dallas on the 15th and nominated L. S. Ross for Govern-or and T. B. Wheeler for Lieutenant-Gov-ernor, and defeated a proposition for a constitutional convention, whi, h received

A perfect complexion, free from pimple few people have perfectly pine blood. Am all disfiguring eruptions are easily removed by the use of Ayer's Sarsapa-ril'a. Try it, surprise your friends with

W"rry l"ss, work more.-Milwaukee Evening Wisconsin.

awfully when I told her what to do for those **horrid** pimples with which her face was covered. She now says if you want a **pink** aud while complexion with a nice clear smooth skin, you must use the best

of all blood purifiers, Sulphur Bitters. When the hud is sick the whole bodj is sick.—Dutch Proverb.

It is an absolute fact that then' is **not** an ounce of POND'S KXTRACT sold be bousrht except In the Company's ber of 5,1 H4,000 pounds In a duy. No wonder there are so many weak lieaits and that people drop dead. If exercise makes you ihortof breath; If you lmve the company's make it. Nodruggist am make it. Nodruggist am make it. Nodruggist am make it. Nodruggist am better the company's make it. strip over the enrfc, their MBBM blown in the glass, and their landscape trade mark ou a cheap spurious, imitation as POND'S EXTRACT, saying that he "buys it hy he barrel and puts* it In bottles himself," 8 not a safe man to sell medicine or any

THEY DID It What? Cured among other* the following. They write: Athlophoro PUU works by MeE in my

CM./ of dy»j*p«i». EMMA L. CLAM. Ath-lo-pho-ros Pills are small and pleasant to take, yet wonderfully effective. Invaluable for kidney and liver complaints, dyspepsia, in-digestion, constipation, headache, etc. They'll take away that tired feeling giving new life and strength.

JB-Send 6 cent* for the beautiful colored picture, •' Moorish Maiden.'' THEATHLOPHOROSCO. 112 WaliSt. M. T.

VTASITIENAW POMOLOGICAL FRUIT EXHIBIT-OL'R DYISG MAPLES.

At the special session of the pome eal society last Saturday, Prof. B E. Nichols was requested to see to the fitting up of a car lor the transportation ol peaches, pears and other fruit ind to tin-proper labelinjr (if said c. ir f'> that everyone can see even from a distance the Ann Arbor Fruit Car.

The necessity of employing a proper person in see to The accessibility of said car in Detroit and the notification of parties to whom fruit is shipped was readily seen. It was considered necessary to puy the small tax of one penny per bushel to pay expenses. Sonic shippers lost enough money

through the berry «eason by two failures of the fruit c.-ir to be opened and placed In position for distribution to defray expenses for transportation through trie whole year. Prof. Nicho's and J. J. Parshall were requested to find the proper m:in, either here or at Detroit. As not much fruit will be shipped before the next niontlily meeting of the society 011 September 1*t, all shippers of fruit should meet promptly at that time. FRUIT EXHIBIT.

J. D. Baldwin: LeConte pear froui Bolton, Mississippi, from trees he hud il inteil tin re himself sumo yenrs njro. It was larger than the largest stose eifif. The flesh was ini-ltlne, juicy and delicious but it lacked that flavor which distin-

guishes our northern fruit.

Al-o a LeConte pe:ir from his fruit farm was shown by Mr. Baldwin. Il was a piuiny beside the Mississippi umnl and demonstrated that thit pear is e-pe<•i: Ill v adapted to the south. What it will be heie when fully ripe remains" to be seen. J J. Paish ill showed a Brnd.sliiw plum neatly ripe, also an tally Craw-ford peach, which was small ami hard. The plum was 11 dark purple of 1 mi-The plum was 11 dark purple of 1 ruisize with a pl:iin division line. The Crawfonls will lie two wie U liter than last year. Mr. Sehenk rsMniites liipeach CIOJI 800 bu-hels. K Buir cx'iib ited the Hosti. /i-r, Chipp's Favorite mid Bartletl pears. The first is 1 SIIJ ir pe.ir of Common origin antipole for feeling. of German origin, entirely free ftoiu insect marks. Irs quality is best in the Michigan fruit c'.italojiue It will be difficult to pro.luce a pear more popular than the B nUctt, tlioujrli tin-Cl ipp and Flemish 15-aut.y and other p ai'8 are in some respect* iis superior.

OHK DYING MAPLES. The citizens of Ann Aib..r limy del sad over their ilyim; shij/le tree- The Ars;iis In Its last issue devoted an Interesting arrice ou its llrsl pasre to this ca-lamity. The Ditnocrat eallud for infor-

miitiou some time iigo.

I do not wish to 1 dd to tie different theories and pniclfca alreauy recohi-nn-iuled, yet I nuiy, -u' init geuu al prin-ciples. A well willed, well fed li .dv r-sists and rejects II.MMSI- e isle/ iliai a poorly fed, unclean body. This rule applicable to the anim il ua well us vegetable kingdom. In llw forest the trees are annually led by the fujlilljc leaves, which not only furnish nutriment but also keeps up moisture.

Our trees on the street are not only robbed of this mulch, but every year the rubs them of mother earth. Tim re-uli is visible. The remedy is plitln. On west Huron street. Win. Hens, E Oesterpecially O. B. Davison have set a good the trees on the street side they tilled up with earth, which Is hi Id by two or three inch plank or by stone. The late Prof. J. F. Nicholp, who was a man ol the finest tastes, bulk a stone wall along the road to keep the earth from washing away from his shade trees. As soon as a large tree is impoverished, the insect tribes, the fungi and mosses prey upon it. But t ees should not only be well fed but well washed. We scrape off all the loose bark and moss from our fruit trees in June or at any time when necessary. This Is followed by a wash consisting of one part soft soap dissolved In hot rain water to which we add U>n parts soft water. To ten gallons of the wash we add two ounces of carbolic acid or more. Let stand over night or longer to combine. The odor Is so lasting that no eggs will be deposited. Scrape with a sharp hoe and apply the wash with a st.ff br.. or a brush with a long handle, taking pains to wet inside of all crevices. 1 have seen maple tries that were killed by mosses. Ulilizu your dish and wash water to feed your trees. If you cannot get the above w ish, use your wash winter on Tuesday and keep yoir trees clem. The trimming old of any iliseastd part of it tree and its destruction by the income

i tree and its destruction by tire is neees-8 ry to keep the ciuse from spreading. You do nol need a man from Adrian to •ave your trees. Doit yourself or have it done. EMIL BALK. A Woman's Discovery.

"Another wonderful discovery has been made and that too hy a lady in ihis county. Disease fastened \(\frac{u}{c} \) clutches upon her mid for seven years she withstood its severest tests, but her vital organs were undermined and death seemed imminent. For three months she coughed incessantly and could not sleep. She bought ot us a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption und was so much relieved upon taking the first dose that she slept all night and with one bottle has been miraculously cured. Her name is Miss Luther Lutz. Thus write W. C. Hamrick & Co., of Shelby, N. C—

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For over five years I was a coii>tnnt sufferer with tl at most terrible ind ab« noyitig disease (lyspepsin. After paying out luiiitlretls of dollars, tlie only medicine I found I lull would do me any good was Sulphur Ititters. Six bottles cured me. Now I can eat well and am happy and hungry. -- [EDITOK.

The dentil warrant of Hie deinncnitic parly WM Hirncd when the Mills bill pauged the liousf.—Ilawkeyi¹. If |>anfie8 are for thoughts what a ryip. ular flnwer Hie pansy should bn in]}(>8.

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to haustion, physical or mental overwork, he-id die, b;ick;iche, ueuntlgljh si' eplessnese, dizziness nervoin dygpepMa, pa'pilation, monthly puins, and ii sanity. n« the Aniei icans Every part of Hie innly is controlled by its nerves and when tliey are weakened by overwork or disease tlie part is also affected. Now it is ivciywhere conceded that Dr. Miles Ristorie tive Nervine, H concentrated nerve fhfxl and medicine, is the best remedy in the world for these diseases. Ask for a trial bottle at Eberbacli & Son.

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To begin with, the work of the paper is divided into Seventeen Different Departments, each under its own responsible Superintendent. Let us take them in order as they stand on the weekly pay-roll:—

1 The Editorial Department.—This includes managing 8. The Mailing and Delivery Department.—"The maileditors, city editors, telegraph editors, exchange editors, editorial writers, special writers, and about thirty reporters. THB DAILY NEWS staff is admittedly without a superior in the "West, and

2. The Telegraph Room.—To save time special wires are run into THE DAILY NEWS building, and the paper's own operators take the messages and hand them immediately to the telegraph editor. The

the hands of the proper revising editor it goes to the type-setter. There are a good many of him in THE DAILY NEWB office—on an average . . . 73
4. The Linotype Room.—But the compositor doesn't do

all the type-setting. The "Linotype" machine " sets type " by casting a-line-of-type, on somewhat the same principle as the type-founder casts a single type. Fourteen of these machines are in use in THE DAILY NEWS office, and the number of persons required in this department is 29
5. The Artists' and Engravers' Department.—But the metropolitan daily now gives its readers not only of good artists, line etchers and photography by electric light THE DAILY NEWS is now printing

takes the best service of skilled workers to the number of. 6. The Stereotype Foundry.—The matter—type and pictures—being now "locked up" in the "forms" the work is next transferred to the foundry. A metropolitan daily no longer prints from its type. In order to print a large edition quickly it is necessary to multiply the printing surface*, and this is accomplished by casting duplicate stereotyped plates, from which, after they have been fastened to the presses, the printing is done. Of sterco-

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typers THE DAILY NEWS requires j. The Press Room.—THE DAILY NETVS uses six double perfecting presses, capable of printing 100,000 complete papers per hour. To run these there are

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sale news agents, pass through this department, and this department employs on the average . . . 12. The Business Office.—The general clerical work of the paper, such as receiving and caring for the advertisements—of which over fifteen hundred are received and handled every day—receiving and paying out cash, the general bookkeeping of the business, requires a counting-room force of.

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gating during the year \$300,000. Then there is even a larger annual expenditure for whit* paper, and telegraph and cable tolls sometimes run nearly a thousand dollars a week. Take it all together the expenditures of THE DAILY NEWS for the year 1888 will vary very little from \$900,000.

The foregoing takes no account of the special correspondents at hundreds of places throughout the country; of European Correspondents; of fifteen hundred news agents throughout the Northwest who distribute THE DAILY NEWS to its out of town headers; of two hundred city carriers; of forty-two wholesale city dealers with their horses and wagons; of one hundred and fifty branch advertisement offices throughout the city, all connected with the main office by telephone, nor of the about three thousand newsboys who make a living, in whole or in part, selling THE DAILY NEWS in Chicago. This is what it costa the publisher to make a CHICAGO DAILY NEWS. It costs the reader to buy it one cent a day. Measured by the cost of its production, THE DAILY NEWS is worth its price, isn't itt The Chicago Daily News is sold by all newsdealers, or will be mailed, postage paid, for \$3.00 per year, or 25 cents per month. Address

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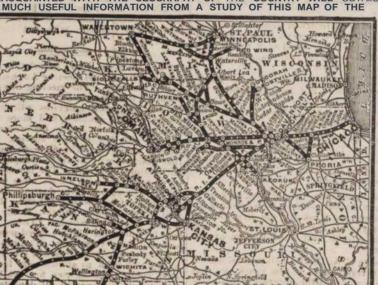


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Tole4lo, Ann Arbor & North Michigan TIME SCHEDULE. To take effect at 12 o'clock, nnon, on Sun-

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VOL.1. NO.1.

AUGUST, 1888.

PRICE: 5 CENTS.

DETROITS ART INTERESTS.

THEIR AWAKENING THROUGH THE ART LOAN OF 1883.

GROWIII TO THE PRESENT MITSEPM
-Tin: ORIGINAL INCORPORATOKS, OH "FORTV IMMORTALS"—G1JFT OIF TBE BKADV PROPERTY.

rj WAT back in 1853 an art loan exhibition was held under the auspices of the old Fire Department iu Firemen's till, and then for 30 years art iu Detroit

wa'riractieally dead. In 1882 Mr. W. H. Brearley conceived the de» of holding an art loan exhibition, the outcome of which was to be the establishment of a permanent museum of art in tils city. The first meeting to consider the subject was held in December at the residence of Mrs. James F. Joy. Mr. Breadey then outlined his plan, which was well received, and it was decided to hold a Ion exhibition in September and October

In January, 1883, It was definitely decided to hold such an exhibition, and a flursntee fund of \$50,000 was pledged by 80 persons, each subscribing \$1000, as fol-

James McMillan, John P.Ncwberry, Henry P.Bakdwin, Moses W. Plaid, Christian H. Brlt, William A. Butler, I'hilo Parsons, Juno L. Edson, Richard Maeaulay, Claraca Black, Wells W. Leggett, James E. Scrips, Christopher li. Mabley, Mrs. C. R. Hahey, William H. Brearley, Samuel K. Mumford, James F. Joy, C. A. Kewcomb, Dexter M. Ferry, George fcok, David Preston, Allan Shelden, Emil Heinerman, George V. N. Lothrop, Edward Kinter, Russell A. Alger, Mark S. ft Charles C. Hodges, Thomas S. Bongo*, Googe H. Scripps, E. W. Meddaugh, C. C. Bandall, Hugh McMillan, A. H. Dey, David Wilmey, Jr., William A. Moore, Henry B. Btown, William H. Tefft, Jessie Willis Urodbod, Richard Storrs Willis, Simon J. Murthr, Francis Palms, George H. Hammond, ir, Francis Palms, George H. Hammond, Thrms W. Palmer, Thorndike Nourse. Wills E. Walker, Wilhelm Boeing, Thomas Ptu,George B. Remick, Edward Swift.

Mith this substantial backing the work of organizing the committees was soon iccomplished, and on April 5 a general ion meeting was held in Music tall. Addresses were made by prominent gentlemen, and a letter was read from Scrator Thomas W. Palmer, stating that he had placed securities to the amount of 11000 in the hands of William A. Moore. ith interest from Jan. 1, 1883, "for the purpose of aiding In the purchase of a lot ud the erection of an art gallery thereon." This action of Senator

iniw work6 of art positively refusing to bee his pictures in a budding not flre-M it was decided to build a tempor-7 gallery. Mr. Brearley advanced the money to construct the gallery i the lot now occupied by the Detroit

Plans for the building were prepared by Mortimer L. Smith and on Aug. 24 the adding was ready for occupancy, the ntire work having been done in 70 days. The exhibition opened promptly on Satiriay, Sept. 1, continued till Nov. 12, and u a success, financially as well as from

Kartistic standpoint.
The memory of the old Art Loan of B31s too fresh in the minds of the peo-It of Michigan to call for a recital of Its •access. No fewer than 134,924 persons raited the Art Loan, and of the thous ods of articles handled not one was lost The loan closed with a brilliant fancy Jre« levee, Monday, Nov. 12, and then the *ork of raising money for a permanent maseum began. It was proposed to raise MO to buy a site, in 40 subscriptions ol\$1000each and to have the subscribers knn a corporation. On Jan. 27, 1884. Walker subscribed the last 8(H), and the 40 subscribers who have •We formed the corporation are as follows K.A. Alger, II. P. Baldwin, Joseph Black, *. H. Brearley, C. H. Buhl, James I. Edson, (tales Endicott, Fred E. Farnswors

farj, Georjie H. Hammond,* John L. Har-W, Mr?, E. G. Holdeu, Bela Hubbard, Col-5m B. Hubbard, L. T. Ives, G. V. N Whrop, C. R. Mabley.* James McMillan. Moore, William A. Moore, Samue Mujuford, C. A. Newcomb.T. W. Palmer, Mantis Palms,* James E. Scripps, George H.Scripps, Allan Phelden, Mrs. E. C. Skin-*>• Mr. II. H. H. Crapo Smith, M. S. Smith, "ederick Stearns, Mrs. J. T. Sterling, Mrs. art,* Mrs. rt. P. Toms,* E. W. Twist, Iliram Walker. E. Chandler Walker. Wilker, 'John L. Warren, Mrs. R

Of the above number, Mrs. H. H. H Sterling, the late •«• Morse Stewart, Mrs. R. Storn essrs.L. T. Ives, Fred E. •lohn L. Warren were named as V Senator Palmer, his gift of wyw) being used In this way.

Ihenew rat-niDersof the board to fill KoDcics are Joseph Perrien, David II. Hrearicy, Don Km, 8. J. Murphy aud Miss the work of raising \$100,-

J* was carried to a, successful Issue "Mges to the number of 1039, repre "Mges to the number of 1039, repre-Jctlni; 2400 persons, et al., and "*j! varied from oue cent to \$13,000."

T,**J successful exhibition «.is opened Merrill hall May 29 and closed June 20 Un Feb. 27, 18S4, the aim: •worst executive committee n "?**" lation, the 40 sub-•yjuersmet ami appointed a committee "Weto raise "Hō,uiK) for a builuinjf. "we being DO law under whii-h tl Hon. G. V. N. Lothrop was the legislature of April IB of that m of Art filed its iratlou. Thi

ore, William II.

i in the law, the mayor of and opinions of their time." treasitirr, V\illia'm "*« to the ani'out of *5000 were re-

ceived from the Art Loan association, besides the painting "OEnone," by Frank D. Millet and the painting sent by Pope Leo XIII.

XIII.

On Oct. 15, 1886, certain residents of Jefferson avenue proposed to give to the association for a fite the Brady property on the coiner of Jefferson avenue and Hastings street. The offer was gladly accepted. In response to a request for de-iuns 53 sketches were sent In; those of James Balfour of Hamilton, Ont., were selected. A. O. Flzner of Cincinnati, was awarded second prize, and Macomb, Dull V 1 human of Philadelphia third prize, Uawson it Andersou of Toledo were the

JENNIE M. SMITH THE NEW BUILDING.

DETAILS OP ITS CONSTRUCTION—ARCTTI-TEfTI'HAr, FEATURES.

S art in its various manifestations is considered the <rlory of civilization any public acknowledgment of Its worth D places where it has been appreciated only by the individual should be heralded with joy. Such an acknowledgment is now made for the first time in our state, by our oldest and largest city, in the erection of a building to be devoted entirely to art, and under the care of men and women who deeply feel the need of greater artistic advantages for the people.

This new art museum of Detroit Is un doubtedly one of the most imposing struc tures in the city, and without a rival in its style of architecture, which Is late Romanesque. It is built of a light colored sandstone from the Stoney Point quarries near Jackson, Mich. The color was happily chosen to avoid any appearance of gloominess in the massive exterior. It is rectangular in form, 93 feet in length, 53 feet in depth, and occupies one side of a lot which will some day become an enclosed court by the extension of the museum.

The principal feature is the Jefferson venue facade, which is two stories high, with a small central gable, and is flanked at each end by a high round tower. These towers are alike in construction, with windows following the ascending curve of the 6tairways, the richly ornamented third stories of the towers rising from a project-ing, sculptured cornice, and surmounted by false arcades of stilted arches which rest on slender columns; over all are sim-ple conical cappings surpassing by their full hight the roof of the museum.

These towers are already appreciated by those who are weary of the general monotony of town architecture, for they stand out against the sky as most pleasing number of aiding in the purchase of a lot ud the erection of an art gallery thereon." This action of Senator rected by a massive entrance porch conviction of half was at first selected for the whole mass being sup-tiblition, but one of the owners of value. tered shafts of polished red granite, each shaft having its own sculptured cubical capital.

A corbel table of stilted erches forms raound the upper part of the second story well proportioned string course which is broken at the northern angle by one of towers, and in the center of the main facade by two small turrets which a deep niche In the high, pointed gable.

Within the porch are three doorways those at the extreme end leading to the stairways, the central one leading to a sort of vestibule which opens Into the long sculpture gallery. This trallery extends sculpture gallery. This trallery extends the full length of the building. Its walls are carefully constructed to receive the heavy weight of casts and marbles, and the decoration of light terra cotta color Is intended to enhance the beauty of marbles and casts, and soften the effect of the light which is admitted from the sides

Red oak is used throughout the building for window casements, wainscottintr and all the wood work excepting the polished doors.

The second story consists of one large well proportioned room, which Is espearranged for pictures and therefore is skylighted. It has a deep cornice and low wainscotting, the entire 6pace between this being sealed with pine over a facing of very porus tiles, and hung with linen velours of a soft olive green tint, which contrasts agreeably with the terra cotta fresco of the stairways. These, by the way, are peculiarly constructed, seeming to project from the wall without support on the outer edge. In reality the ones are Inter-locked, and each one firmly supports the one above, so that >ere i6 no question of their strength while they add by their lightness of con struction to the beauty of the interior effects.

And to whom the honor? Not to a citi zen of the United States, but to a Scotchman living in Canada! "Honor," how ever, "to whom honor is due." Out of many good plans submitted, this by Mr. James Balfour, of Hamilton, Ont., w: chosen by the committee BMtbe mostsatismust gratify all who are Interested Iu th work Let us hope that the great purpOM trhich He* back of this first step will not be forgotten in present content, but that from this center may radiate a Ugh and noble influence that shall be recognized und felt throughout the state.

HOW TO CRITICISE. "I do not think it necessary to yield to a criticism, even the most an wheii it does not convince 'is: but a high disinterested criticism, noble in entlrucni and expression ought to be useful lo m even when It cot tradicts us operily. It selves, anil is i!(ep discussion which can

find us grat>ful when its alm is clesarly to '•'l he i'>lo of ci Ili*1, well understood, is a role quite as importan; as that of creator, and some great philosophic minis haredone nothing but criticise the ideas

be only salutary. It might therefore to

med two trustees, as follows:

ekinson and James Mc Uillan.

tees elected these officers:
Thomas W. Palmer, vice-pres
not "! mj i arty or of my school! Philounderstand noting ul miuc."-[U

THE SENEY COLLECTION.

REPRESENTATIVE PICTURES OF VAKIOUS SCHOOLS

AMONG THE ARTISTS ARK DUPRB, BOCOTKR-

EAU, KNAUS, MUNKACSY, PASINI AND DOUOHTON—ONI HUNDRED PILTURES R. GEORGE I. SENEY of New

York has long been known to the public, not only as a judicious collector of paintings, but as a man of great generosity, willing to forego his own pleasure and risk his valuable possessions for the sake of putting before the people the best art of his time

Detroit Museum of Art for its first exhibition, choosing himself thoso he thoucht most desirable for such an occasion. Half of the number selected are good examples of the French school. Here can be studied,

ous Americans who were drawn to the Bavarian capital when German art was at

Belgium claims Clays, the genre-marine painter, Alfred Stevens,the painter par ex-cellence of modern elegance, ami Adolphe Scureyer; but as these men have drawn their art from France, Belgium has only legal claims to them. Of the English artists no one can be said to suggest any school. Burgess is still entranced by Spanish scenes, Boughton holds to his Puritan Ideals, and Weeks takes us back

to old-time highway experiences. It will readily be seen that few of these artists have escaped the strong influence which radiates from the great capital of art and of France. In fact, the whole Sency collection is more important for this very reason, 6ince through familiarity At the requestof a member of the board of trustees Mr. Seney kindly consented to loan a hundred of his best pictures to the of other schools, appreciate the merits of their representatives, and recognize the steps that lead to new developments.

We want art to follow a beaten path. of the number selected are good examples of the French school. Here can be studied, almost without a break, the development of the first great artistic evolution of this century in Paris—an evolution which gave us the renowned group of 1830 60 aptly called the "Pleiades" of French art, Delacroix, Rousseau, Diaz, Corot, Barye, Mil-

GROUP OF FRENCH ARTISTS.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF SOME OF THE MORE NOTED.

GOSSIP AND PERSONAL TRAITS OF COROT, MILLET, DIAZ, JULES DUPRE AND FRO-MENTIN -SOME INFORMATIVE NOTES ON THEIR WORKS.

W HF.N this century was some fifty years younger a group of young French painters began to call attention to themselves by being singular enough to devote themselves to the fotudy of nature rather than to those more formal and artificial methods which gained the prizes of the schools and won the plaudits of the critics. Chief among these disciples of renascent art, but not the first In time of practice, was Jean-Baptlste Corot, who began life by carrying samples of cloth about Paris for the dealer to whom his father, a substantial bourgeois, had ap-prenticed him. The artistic nature of the boy rebelled at the trammels of trade, and finally, despite family protests, he was allowed his own way, which in at least a pecuniary sense was never hard for him. He studied under Bertln, who found him talented and

dent In the atelier of Paul Delaroche, Millet was austere In manner, ever on the search for truth, for the soul of what he saw. Simple in his own habits, when he determined to paint it was not the gay and brilliant but the humble and lowly. He retreated to Barbazon in the Fontaln bleu forest, and there among his peasants he became all but a peasant himself. And, indeed, he could scarcely do otherwise for the gripe of poverty was hard upon him, and bread was scarce for the numerous mouths of his family. At this time he fancied him-self rich if he could sell two designs a week for 35 francs each. "The Gleaners" he sold for about twelve dollars and five thousand times that sum would not buy It now. But society did not approve his peasants, bowed with toll and roughened by exposure; the terrible, hopeless, yet heavenly patience of devotion of "The Angelus" frightened them; they wanted their peasants decked in gay attire, lead-lng about immaculate sheep. The salon finally admitted his works, but they were not admired, nevertheless he worked on, coutent with the approval of Rousseau

and the little colony of Barbazon artists.

One of Millet's small canvases, "The Sheep Fold," best expresses his genius. It shows In small compass the effect of vastness and gives the impression of the immensity of space, though depicting but a field. Millet was the Burns of painters, the elevator of the lowly to spiritual dig-

A strange figure must Narcisse Diaz have made, the third of this group of painters who worshipped nature and defied their critics, as he stumped about the woods of Fontainebleau on his wooden leg. A man of great size and of martial appearance, he was far from handsome. His hair was black even In age, he wore a heavy moustache and imperial, he spoke brusquely, and was impetuous in manner; yet this man so formidable In appearance was gentle as a child, an enthusiast by nature, and an impressionist in his art. Albert Wolff, to whom we are indebted for most of the substance of these sketches, says of the artist Diaz: "He had neither the Science of Rousseau, nor the poetry of Corot, still less the severe grandeur of Dupre. * * * He was a virtuoso of the palette. * * * He showed you the enchantment of the fields glowing with light, or the forest half plunged In shadows, and illuminated by the rays of the sun glinting down through the leaves."

HJB wooden leg brought consolation many a time into the desolate cottage of Millet, but poor or rich Diaz was ever the same, and when riches came he was enabled to gratify his artistic instincts and buy rich

Jules Dupre, born In 1812, was the first of this group of realists to begin his work-by taking his inspiration from the great source of nature herself. He was at IS years of age the artist of a porcelain manufacturing establishment operated by his father at Parrnain on the banks of the Oise. He was taught reading, writing and nothing more, nor was he ever the pupil of anyone. This boy was born with the geniU6 of artistic truth within him; he with-drew himself from what was artistically vicious and found out the principles of nature as shown in the paintings of Claude Lorraine, Hobbema and Ruysdael without having ever seen their works or heard their names. Great as a landscape painter and simple by nature he still lives, and like all his friends, the men of this group, he Is loved of men. He was the precursor and Is the veteran of modern art, and has all his worked entirely from nature. wonder that his work speaks to the soul as well a» to the eye; or that the Due de Nemours, who bought one of the first of Dupre's canvasses, should say when they were both old men, "Your art, nnlik« us two, never grows old."

A late choice of vocation, a laborious, self-searching, Incessant energy, an obsti-nate effort to attain perfection, this is the history of the life of Eugene Fromentin. He was born In 1830, and after an Inconsequential youth, his father, a physiciar of La Rochelle, sent him up to Paris to study law. He was admitted to the bar. but after dawdling about a while worship ing idly at the shrine of bdUs-Uttra an hereditary instinct for art awoke and he knew that he was to be a painter. Remonde, a Bertin style landscape painter was his first teacher, and after him Cabat to whom be always said that he was much indebted. Marilhat, who died too soon, Impressed him greatly, but he was soon in a position to impress others. He was a painter of the Orient, his trip to Algiers n 1840 decided that; and as a painter of Moorish scenes, and particularly of African atmospheric effects, he was a master, "fcrom 1849 to 1859 undoubtedly an iml ator Of Diaz, Delarcoix and others, he

finally became one of the best painters of his generation, the best," 6ays Wolff, "If his generation, the best," 6ays Wolff, "If we consider the fineness and brilliancy of his generation, the best," his coloring, the general finish of his pic manner with which tones are blended so as to give value to each other." LEIOD LIGGETT.

KERAMOS.

Art is the child of Natnre; yes Her darling child, in whom we trace The. features of tins mother's face, Her aspeot and her attitude; All her majestic loveliness Chastened and softened and subdued Into a more attractive grnee, And with a human ser And with a numar series influed.

The protect of arUM, then,
Whether of pencil or of pen.
Who l''Uo'ys Nature. Never man. As artist or as artisan. Pursuing his own fantasies.

Tan touch the human heart or please A^ li. who sets his wllliuR foet In Nature's footprint!, light and fleet Aud follow! fearless when she leads.

MUSEUMS AND ART SCHOOLS.

THOSE OF BOSTON, ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO.

PUIIPOSBS OF THE BXHIUITIONS IN TBOMSI CITIES—THE EDUCATIONAL IDEA AND THE POSSIBILITY OF CARRYLNO IT TOO

A_J FTER Sept. 1 Detroit will always have » an art museum. There will always be a place where good pictures may be seen, and it Is to be hoped not much later there will also be a place where the artistic talents latent In the youth of Michigan may begin their development.

Western visitors to Boston are pretty sure to find their way first to Bunker Hill monument and next to the art museum. The people of Massachusetts go only to the museum. When the people of Boston In 1875 decided that the time had come for them to build a home for the public art treasures, the city gave a site on the then new lands at the Back Bay.

Since that time Richardson, the great architect, built Trinity church, his grand-est work, near the museum. The new Old South church Is not far away, and near by the ait society's odd little building has nestled itself under the protecting eaves of some of its bigger neighbors; so that the surroundings of the art museum are quite in keeping.

The Boston building will soon represent an outlay of \$640,000, and while the dootors of art disagree as to the merit* of the building, there can be no question as to the worth of the treasures It con-tains. There are the Stuart portraits of George and Martha Washington, not only the best likenesses extant of their famous originals, but also the best work of America's foremost portrait painter. There are also paintings by Allston, West and Trumbull; the line Gray collection of engravings belonging to Harvard university; a very complete collection of Egyptian antiquities; the Charles Sumner collection of paintings and engravings, and the Lawrence collection of old woodcurving, tapestries and the like. The casts from antique statuary form an unusually fine means of study.

One can be sure of seeing at all times a collection of modern pictures of real interest, and generally there are on exhibition one or more pictures of note. The

galKry is open free on Saturdays and Sunday afternoons, and at other times a moderate fee Is charged.

The school, which occupies the basement of the museum building, gives instruction in drawing and painting. The rugs and help his friends. That was all.

* • That was all.

* • That was all. school, while not under the direct control ing to the larger institution, and the connection between the two is a vital one. About one hundred pupils receive instruction and the results are so gratify ing that the next step will be to fund for the establishment of an institute

of line arts. Rambling about St. I.ouis one day last June, I came across an unpretentious stone building, whose open doors offered an inviting retreat from the hot street.
On the first floor 1 recognized some old friends in new clothes. In Boston the sorrowing Niobe had a clean face and Apollo's outstretched arm is as white as the foam of the sea from which rises But in St Louis the coal smoke and dust have played queer tricks with the Greeks. Had Pericles' trieremes been propelled by coal-generated steam, Phidias had never delighted tho world with his statuary, and until some method is found whereby casts may be kept clean only students of form will find pleasure in gazing at these reproductions of the world's masterpieces.

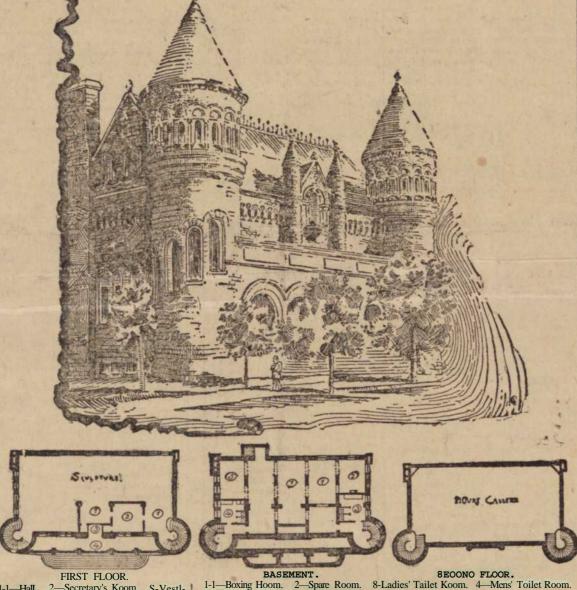
On the floor above, however, there is a collection of modern pictures which suggests what Detroit can do. There Is a decided variety In the subjects; but the level of merit is an even one None of the pictures were poor and Especially intersome were very good. esting was a collection of some two hundred original drawings from the Cen. tury Company of New York. There wer« tury Company of New the originals in oil; water colors, pencil and other media, of the Century and St. Nicholas pictures. greater Incentive or a more competent instructor for ambitious young artists than this same collection of pictures?

St. Louis had an art school for about five years before Mr. Wayman Crow's liberality built the museum, and during that time about one thousand eight hun dred persons received instruction. Thus It happened that St. Louis had an instructed public to fall back upon. These art students found places In the stove manufactories and other places where artistic training is a benefit, and their influence or public taste Is said to have been decided The visitor to tho museum is struck by the fact that so many of the paintings are prize pictures in American competitions or the Salou and that they have been bought by subscription. The only conclusion under the circumstances Is that the museum must have a largo and devoted circle of admirers and friends.

Mr. Halsey C. Ives, the director of both school and museum, is known to manj persons in Michigan, and it Is pretty geo erally agreed that he has done a remark able work at 8t. Louis.

The Chtoago art museum has a fine site on Michigan avenue, where its front windows, overlooking the boulevard, a park and the railroad trucks, give a line view of the lake beyond. Early in 187D Mr. Marshall Field, Congressman Adams and others started the museum project and tho museum building was finished only last autumn. The building itself cost \$100, 000 and the entire property is worth nearly double that sum

The art school which has been main tained from the beginning, has an attendance of about three hundred students who are taken through various courses finishing with a life class. During June there was an art loan exhibition and, also



5-Fuel and Boiler Room.

let, Decamp and Troyon, men whose influence Is felt today, though all have passed away. We have besides some of their equally Illustrious contemporaries, Froraentin, Daubigny, Jules Du Charles Jacque, all, indeed, but Me ier, of those who cave luster to the "New Renaissance" and as brilliant stars lighted the artistic firmament of the niii'steent

1-1—Hall 2—Secretary's Koom. S-Vestl-

Bat the lame atmosphere In which these men lived enveloped and Inspired a host of other men, many of whom almost rival these acknowledged masters. And examples of their work are before us in a classic composition by Couture, one of famed landscapes, a geure marine by Isabey, some grand and almost statuesque peasant figures by Breton, a brilliant canvas by Vollon, and severa pictures by Descamp, Dafrnan-Bouveret, and Edclfelt, pupils of the Incomparable master of design, Qerome. Pierre Billet and Smile Breton, pupils of Jules Breton Zlem, with his gorgeous Vein tan effects Vibert's revelations, the realistic cittle August Bdnheur :::il Van Marcke, and last

not least the brilliant flesh tints and contrasts of Henner and Bouguereau offer very much that is worthy of admin roeb leaden as Achenbach and Knaus, with a retinue of gifted pupils such as Wyant, Johnson ami Whlttredge of our country and the famous Hungarian Mun-

The Dutch school gives us losef sraels and our "u'ii Millet, neither one distinctively Dutch in style, for, though IsraeU pain Is beau land, he was trained In Paris, while Frank !). Millet O is admiral;

Alma i compositions from pi christian Green life. from pie-Christian Greef. life.

Pastin, a noted Italian, treat! almost wholly oriental chough in the own summy lin though in the spirit of lii- i But Boldlnl must be a which he n-Italian style. -n df his particu-

larly DO an Spain be forg lieras lives to reflectors of his master, For otten eto lon M. as he is inspired by Rome in the d marvellous Munich is shown in William Chasa, who

IMPROVEMENT IN PUBLIC TASTE. OCITE NOTICEABLE IN THE TOTTED STATES

TO ONE WHO WAS AUSENT A TIME. N American painter who has recently returned from Europe after an absence of four years, makes the following ob-BCrVfttlons upon the improvement In taste noticeable to him even in so short a time, especially in our home decorations. give his words on the subject:

"The most marked improvement In public taste is shown in our homes during the last four years. Having been absent for about that length of time I am probably impressed more fully with the than though I had remained at home. One cau hardly enter a home now without remarking the taste shown in the arrangement of the pictures, hanging1?, furniture in fact the beauty of the home in looked upon as a mo3t important matter today. The desire for color to enliver a dark coiner in the form of a rich brown vase for flowers, or tlie wish to break the nonoto iiv nf 11>0 many stralght lines b throwln a place of drapery over the corner of a fram*—all this tends to make the home beautiful. Added to this, the goodta.te shown In tha wise selection and harmonizing of the colors, and we have a striking example of the improvement of our tastes for the artistic and beautiful. While (in the sin lets, who observes the dresses of the ladies. there cau be no doubt that the glaring freque :i!ly seen than a few y< are ago-almost every department of life

and harsh contrast! of color ar • ou ch pelling for form and color has manifested and surely there is no more ensign for the art development of B. people than the improvement of their ta.-te.-.^We seem 1, be just awakening to the possTbllities of art and tiud that we may excrelse it in small matters, that all • if form and color are as decidedly a part of the arts of painting and

The men of genius touch the universal. Their irordt and works throb in unison with the great ebband Bow of things, with the great ebband Bow of things, fate of having only posthumous fame. They write mil work lui all races and lor 4a a lounji man, even when a gtuall time.—UnverioU.

taught him mediocre and conventional landscape painting; he went to Italy and returned to find his future confreres already in rebellion against the schools and his own branch of art, landscape painting, in fashionable disfavor. Corot cared nothing for all this; he had no particular need to work for bread, and as for his work he neither could nor would paint but what his soul saw through his eyes He seemed to paint the poetry of nature on his canvass, and he was as Wolff calls him, "the artist of tho dawn and evening, the painter of the serenity of nature His figures even seem part of nature, and often complete rather than lessen the impression of peaceful solitude.

A master of his art "Pana" Corot as he came to be called, was a leader among his fellows, marked as much by his generos ity as his genius. In receipt of an annual income of 40,000 francs from the paternal estate. he never touched a sou of It, bu let it accumulate tor his nephews, and Out of the sums which he received, when his gentus had forced a reluctant way into the pockets of the rich, others alway profited more than himself. Although he did turn out some pictures that showed evidence of haste, it was because his good nature was not proof agalust the importunit,es of purchaser*, and not because be longed for money. Shortly before his own death he gave 10,000 francs to a friend to pay a yearly pension of 1000 francs to the widow of Millet, who was thereby relieved from the pressure of pov-He was even known to lift erty. He was even known control mortgage on the house of a hostile critic. what more could man do? Truly might Jules Dupre say when Corot was dead; "The place of the artist may be tilled with difficulty, but never that of tDe man."

Less happily circumstanced with respect to worldly attain was the second figure of this group. Horn in poverty Ir 1815, reared in want, living In obscurity sculpture as is the prixluction of a great and Deglect Jean Francois Millet died painting or statue." it was within liis grasp, just as fortune was about to pour golden showers upon him, and tho only one of all his circle who met the melancholy

I followed iu Uie toobttepi of uuuier-

prizes were awarded for work in the chool. The loan exhibition wan one of the most satisfactory displays of American art I have ever witnessed. The pictures were pretentious neither In size nor subject, but they were truly delightful ns respects the delicacy with which charming subjects wort treated. It seemed as if the artists must have been very fond of those particular pictures from their easels. For exquisiteuess of Cuish they were certainly remarkable.

Among (be students who received either •)iri/.c or an honorable mention I recall the names of two younjE ladies from Michigan— one, I thluk, from Charlotte and the other from some imtillUwnln west-ern Michigan. If Detroit people Bhall establish a good art school, the youth of Michigan will certainly come here for their preliminary art training.

New fork's Metropolitan, art museum Is too widely known to need extended notice here. Indeed, so many and so rich are the collections being gathered there that one can scarcely keep track of the treasures as they come in. Art schools supported by private subscriptions are maintained in connection with the musuem.

From the alwee sketch of the work

done In other cities it would seem that one way In which ilie miiM'nm could do much to create an art foaling and knowledge of Michigan ueuM lie by IBS estab-'iit o(a school In which drawing, modeling in clay, wood curving and other like branches sflooWl be tauirht. The great thin)? is to know the elements of art. To have learned the lesson of simplicity is better than to have seon all the asters hi the worM. and then is no more foolish error than to think that having seen many pictures makes one a judge

'il\, re is danger, however, In carrying thecdi. attorned feature too far. It should Dever be ferrotten that the chief end of art is to give pleasure, and an art museum which is not tir^t ol ail a source of pleas-ure to the visitor mi^es the chief cm! of it* existence. There is a joy of pictures •which conies by light alone, and this joy the uncultivated i.my shan. In addition there is a deeyer pleasure in art, which comes of a knowledge of the history of art and a taste cultivated to recognize beauties which appeal to the understanding as well as to the senses. This latter pleasure comes through the appreciation of the fact that in every natio fine arts are the key to its degree and kind of civilization. The Detroit museum, therefore, will best fulfil its mission by combining the instruction of the an school with the gathering of a collection which 6hall both give pleasure to the casual visitor and also contain materials CHAKLES MOOUB.

A FINE COLLECTION OF CASTS. A FJW EGYPTIAN, ASSYRIAN AND 61HIAX BEST CHESS WORK.



IIITAT the large collection of casts so carefully chosen by Mr. Lewis T. Ives, chairman oftheArtSehool committee, can not be seen on the occasion of the opening of the new museum

In their allotted places in the sculp-ture gallery is to be greatly regretted. But much time is required to fill •o large an order, and the public, after 1. uning the exteut of the collection, »ili believe a great pleasure is only deferred.

As a complete historical series couia Dot

be accommodated in the hall, it was eonfiltered best to order, at the present time. only a few casts to show some steps in thu development from Egyptian and Assyrian to the highest Greek art; a larger number show Greek art in its perfection, and then enough to bring us down to the Renaissance period, through the rise of Human and decadence of both Roman aud Greek sculpture.

The first series is represented by Egyptian portrait statues of Seti I., and bia eon Rameses II., who ruled the world more than one thousand three hundred years B. These are the men whose mummied bodies were found so recently in ancien The bee among those of many other kings and princes who expected their souls would some day repossess their bodies.

Then follow some of the sculptured mural reliefs from Assyria portraying the lives of some well-known biblical characters, these supplemented by the curious Archaic 6tatues and reliefs which led to something so vastly different, that, without ttse wonderful nineteenth century which show the change, one could scarcely believe them the prototypes of the best Greek sculpture. This Archaic period if seen in the Lyeiau monument, called the Harpy Tomb, the oldest known Greek porstatue-that of Chares, ruler Teichioussa—which was found in 1858, and in a curiously effeminate head of Apollo.

Of highest art we could ask no more than Mr. Ivcs has ordered-for on the list ajqpeon the whole eastern pediment, or gable of the Parthenon, a temple to Athena, in the Acropolis of Athens, and part of that gem of architecture the Krechtheum, which is on the same classic

Here we have ideal architecture ana ideal sculpture that from 500 years B. C to our day have been unrivalled. reliefs in the pediment group are by I'liidias and his pupils—colossal figures of gods and goddesses, greatly mutilated, headless, but sn grand, eo noble, so above the things of the earth that all who see the originals musi bow before the power of human genius.

Mr. Ives is careful to Include examples of the various order* of architecture, Doric, Ionic and Corinthian, taken each from the highest type of the order. These are made more interesting by special Acropolis—and especially by the addition of one of the female statues callci Caryatides which support the porch of

the Erechtheura. Of Greek statues, we have the new Olympian discoveries, Hermes by Praxiteles, and the Nitsk Paeonioa—the Venus di Milo, Neapolitan Discobolus, Fighting Gladiator, Faraesan Mercury, r.iun, Antinous of the Capital, Apollo Balve lore and many others of equal note, some of them copies of far-famed Greek s. A few busts of historical Inter-l t «tta the addition of tome classic heads eomplet* the most Important part of the list. There are portrait busts of Lucius Caesar, Augustus Csesar, Mir Antony, Brutus, Marcus Aurellus; a too head called Homer, another of the Apollo Kolvedere, Clytie and some that are essential in the school. Altogether it will be quite worthy of the new gallery, and a revelation to those who have not

seen copies of Greek sculpture.

"One may paint and one may write, but taiytuary of the soul and Mverparl from scarcely separated from the trunk scanty remains of his ms after all remain in the

A HISTORY OF GREEK ART.

By Prof. D'OOGB.

no chapter so fascinating and instructive as that which recounts the origin and development of Greek architecture and sculpture.

From the primitive temples of wood which were hardly more than log cabins, sometimes decorated with metal plates, to the matchless perfection of the Parthenon; from the rude xvanon, or wooden statues of a god, to tho unrivalled grac and beauty of the marble statues that came from the chisel of I'liidias and his school, K' a growth of but little more than two centuries. Let us briefly follow the successive stages of this wonderful development and mark the influences and inspirations that made Greek art what it Is—the highest achievement of genius In the crention of types of beauty, of form and harmonious proportion.

The first question that one Is tempted to ask when one stnnds face to face with the monuments of Greek art is this: What is the origin of these artistic creations? Are they Greek from the start, or borrowed from earlier civilizations? Wiuckulmann. the father of •cientitic studies in ancient art, ssys in his history:

Art, though bom much later amouR the Greek* than ao)ong the orientals because Greek* than ao)ong tho orientals, began there with the humblest elements, and it extheir will the humblest elements, and it ex-hibits a simplicity which easily convinces us (hat the Qraeki tank nothing from the art of other nations, but Invented their own art.

Since Wiuckoliuann's time, however, it has been abundantly proved that Greek art at the outset was subject to oriental influences, and that it borrowed from Phirnlcia, Assyria and Egypt its earliest models as well as its know ledge of methods of work and technical skill. But the merest glanca sufflees to show the immense difference between the Greek and oriental conception of art and the superior spirituality and freedom of the Greek architect and sculptor from the very first The creative and beauty-loving genius that could make graceful and light the massive and gloomy members of Egyptian architecture, and transform the incongruous and fantastic forms of Assyrian sculp ture into harmonious and natural typesthis is essentially and only native Greek

This transforming power of the Greek mind is perhaps most easily to be observed in the dc\ elopmeBt of the three orders of Greek architecture.

'I ne prototype of the Dorie order is to be seen in the temple of Karuakin Egypt the capital, composed of abacus and echinus, is found in Cyprus; and small structures In Asia Minor show a pediment enclosed with curved lines. In the development of the Doric order the column grow more slender and thu entablature diminished In heaviness. The capitai became more convex-shaped through the change in the lines of the nehinuj. To measure this development we need only to see a capital from the old temple of Selinus or of Corinth, and one from the Further on placed side by side. The Doric order b< came displaced in the fourth century by the Ionic, "Inch, as its name indicates, originated in Ionia. According to ancient writers the Ionic order was used for the lirst time in the templa of Ephesus, which was built about 5SO

RECENT DISCOVERIES. A fYoto-Tonic tjpo has recently been scorred in vaiion- parts »(A4la Minor and in Phreuecia, and a recent writer in the American Journal pi Anluuology tries

to prove that the Ionic capital, with its
••·lutes, originated in Egypt. The most.
perfect specin, us 01 thir toBtc ordw »i« the charming temple of Wingless Victory and the Erechtheuin on the Acropolis. The elegance and wealth of ornamentation displayed on the Erec lithcum still excite the admiration of the beholder in spite of defacciui nt and mutilation The youngest of the three Greek orders

of architecture is the Corinthian. The distinguishing feature of this order is the bfautlful capital, with its acanthus leaves li la trenerally believtd that this capital invented by the genius of Callimachus about 440 B. C, was originally intended to be constructed of metal. Callimachus was the skilled worker in metal, who made the golden lamp of the Temple of Athena Polios in Athens. The details of the workmanship of the capital seem to confirm this theory. As for example the deep concavity of the acanthus leaves, and the shape of the ornaments that fasten the leaves to tho calathus or basket-shaped capital In such a way as to hide the head of the nails. Tho Corinthian capital wxs used at first for the decoration of

One of the earliest specimens of its use as an order for the decoration of an exterior is the choragic monument of 1.vsi-crates In Athens, which dates from 335 B. C. The Corinthian became the favorite order of the Romans, who too soon learned to degrade this as well as the other orders of architecture by extraneous and con-

fused ornamentation. The harmonious combination of strength and grace, of solidity and lightness, the delicacy and refinement that is free from pedantry and that is not finical, the •reasoned and rhythmical unity" of tho entire structure of a temple with all its plastic adornments-to appreciate this ne must see the Parthenon and its •culptures.

No other people has ever so Intimately connected the sister arts of architecture and sculpture. The Greek temple must not only contain the cult statue of the divinity, to whom it was dedicated, but must be no less adorned with statues and reliefs that torve to beautify the whole and to illustrate the character of structure. 80 the sculptured figures that fill tho pediment and occupy the frieze of the temple both give and receive added graco and significance; their full beauty can be seen only Intttv, and without them this most perfect temple lacks complete-

The development of Greek architecture and tculpture, therefore, is to a certain extent simultaneous and independent. Both arts grow from a common root, the religious idea. The first efforts of sculpture were devoted to representation of the gods in human form. These were the socalled xaaua, i.«., wooden figgres, made often of separate pieces, clad in a garment as tightly-fitting as a sheath, with shut and arms hanging down, almost glued to the sides. These figures were kept carefully repaired, were painted white and vermilliou and clothed in rich vestments.

ABCBAIC STATUARY.

The earliest statues in marble, which date from a period not earlier than the latter half of the seventh century, B. C, show many of the characteristics of their prototypes in wood. As illustrations, take the so-called early Apollo statues, such as that of *'ilura*, preserved in the museum of Athens, and that of *Teneu*, in the Glyptothek of Munich. A glance at of these figure* shows a gradual develop-ment; in the more ancient the arms are ment; in the more ancient the arms are of the art of Phidias. Of the these figure* shows a gradual develop- that we find tho essential of tho bodjr, later the; are bent nothing eives us so adequate an iUeit of his

In the history of that most brilliant peoling I at the elbow and firetched out. I The legs in the earliest specimens are not wrought out separately; later we Hud both legs and feet finely chiseled In the round, but the statue does not yet possess that light and graceful posture of that more free treatment in which the weight of the body re6ts upon one leg, while the other is free, gently bent and touches the ground only with the ball of the foot or the toes.

> In these archaic statues the head la placed straight on the body without In-clination or turn. The forehead is retreating, the nose protrudes, the eyes stand Later, when attention was to be directed to the spiritual expression of the eye, it was placed in a socket, in imitation of nature. The mouth is closed in the earlier types, later partly open. A general feature of nil archaic statues is the simper upon the face, whether gods or men, the dead or the living are to be represented. It is the [first attempt to represent the soul-life and springs from the motive to give the form the appearance of friendliand animation. The Influence Egyptian art upon these primitive statues is traceable in unnaturally high position of the ears, the forward position of the left leg, hanging down of the arms by the sides of the body, the narrowness of the hips in distinction from the breadth of the shoulders and in the conventional treatment of the hair with its wavy bands and stiff

> Among these archaic typos are to be noted the seated statues which line the avenue from the harbor of Panormos to the sanctuary of Apollo near Miletus and which are to be seen in the Lycian room of the British museum. One of these is the portrait-figure, the oldest known Greek art, of C7iam,lcrdof Teichioussa. With all that is rude and stolid in this figure there is a certain advance to be marked in the details of the decoration which shows a decided Assyrian influence. Many of these details, however, it is evident from certain lacks and omlosions, were to be supplied by the application of colors which filled out and made clear what was left unexpressed by the sculp-

Marking another step in advance and especially interesting as evidence for the application of color to marble are the Archaic statues found imbedded in the soil on top of the Acropolis about two years ago, and representing probably priestesses or attendants of the temple of Athena. To be sure the conventional smile still lingers upon the face, the treats ment of the hair, with its three braids over each shoulder, Is stiff, the eyes have not lost wholly their almond shape, yet the entire expression of the countenance aid the treatment of the drapery show a cide(1 advance upon the type already described.

Tlie next 6tage of progress Is marked by the so-called /Kginitan marbles, preserved in the galleries of Munich. We observe these figures a certain constraint. The full expression of feeling and freedom of movement ha6 not yet been reached, but a long step has been taken from the stiff and wooden posture of the earlier types. The anatomy of these heroes is a marve of exact ness and realism. Details of the muscles and other refinements of the surface of the body are not neglected.
The narrowness of the flanks is doubtless a concession to the old tradition, and a leanness of certain figures- also lends an archaic touch. Especially noticeable, however, is) lie superior treatment of the body as compared with that of the face. The large protruding chin, the conventional arrangement of the hair and the staring eyes remind us of the earlier period.

But this sculpture proceeds by a way directly opposite to the modern. With us moderns the first and great aim is to make the head as perfect and life-like as possible; the Greeks began with the body. To represent this as perfectly as possible, true to the life, was the first object. It was reserved for a later period to make the life of the soul and spirit as tangible as possi-

MAN THE MKASURB.

This supreme attention of Greek art to the body was doubtless a result of the physical training, by means of which perfect form and graceful movement were to be attained. But what is especially to be observed are the varied postures, the fine attitudes and the harmonious arrangement of the entire kginitan group.

From this group, which critics place soon after the close of the Persian wars, to the school of Phidias, is a short step in time but a long stride in the

advancement of the sculptor's art. The limits of this article forbid any dis cussion of the characteristics of the age of Pericles and Phidias—the golden age of Athenian literature and art. Nor cau we do more than hint at the national inspirations of this period, that saw Athens placed at the head of the Hellenic states and the Greeks feel for the and only time that they were the proud masters of the world. It was a time of great deeds, high purposes, noble thoughts aud profound feelings. Pindar in lyric song, ^ischylus in tragedy, Phidias in sculpture, and Ictinus architecture were kindred spirits through whose being pulsated the glorious life of

Phidias marks In sculpture the highest point of elevation of thought, majesty of figure and harmony of proportion. immediate predecessors, Kalamls and Myron, contributed their share to the perfection and beauty of the art of this period. Kalamls excelled as a sculptor of hor6«s, and the varied movement, easy posture and spirited bearing of the horse on the frieze of the Partbeuon he may well claim as a certain tribute to his genius. But to Myron is due the praise of breaking all fetters of earlier tradition and Investing his statues with a naturalness and freedom of movement hitherto unattuiiu il. He especially excelled in the rep resentation of figures In motion and action. Rhythm and symmetry of form and movement, the ability to catch and hold fast for the moment the swiftest and subtlest movement of the human body. In running or jumping or throwing tho discus; this was the characteristic feature of the genius acteristic feature of the genius of Myron. Like an arrow shot from a 6trong bow, full of speed and tension is the famous Discobalos.

Thegenius of Phidias seems to have been as many sided and colossal as that of Michael Augelo. It is in the decoration of a beautiful temple like the Parthenon, the representation of a mighty statue like that of Athena Promachos at Athens In bronze, or of Zeus of Olympia, in chryselephantine, and in the portrayal of serene aud majestic groups of divinities, like those tho pediments of tho Parthenon

lofty genius as the groups of the pediof the Parthenon, of which the eastersi and best preserved constitutes one of the chief glories of the collection of marbles in the British museum. A German artist in seeing these statues for the list time is reported to have 6aid: "Tn*)J seem formed as if in strict accord with uature, and yet I have never had the good fortune to behold 6uch forms in nature; they are beings of a higher What strikes the beholder especially In these figures is not only the nobility of the expression of tho face, tho dignity and calmness of the bearing, but the ineffable grace and airiness of the entire group, and the complete Dastery of the arrangement within the lines and angles of the field of the gable.

Of all the preserved remains of ancient Greek sculpture nothing so closely ap-proximates the pediment groups of the Parthenon In Attic fineness of feeling and loveliness as the relief that adorned the balustrade of the temple of Vingless Victory, sometimes called the Nike frieze, from the row of figures representing goddesses of victoi-y in all attitudes of grace-ful posture and triumphant motion, constitute this relief.

From the later Imitators of Phidias originate those exquisite sepulchral reliefs that seem steeped as it were in the Attic beauty-loving spirit, full of "noble simplicity and calm grandeur." Such are the beautiful sepulcher monuments of Dexileut of llegcso that still grace the ancient resting place of the dead at Athens.

THE GRAND STTLB. If the school of Phidias wrought especially in the noble and grand ttyla, the next school, that of Praxiteles, Skopas

and L>sippus, affected especially the winsome and graceful style. As being more in keeping with this style, the sculptors of this period chose less lofty subjects for their art. Zeus, Athena and Hera were superseded as favorite divinities representation by Hermes, Aphrodite Dionysus. A subtle sensational and the and Dionysus. taste for volupbegan to manifest it-The noblest specimens of this tuous self. period, such as the Crispian Aphrodite and the Hermes of Praxiteles (recently found in the excavations at Olympia), the Niobe group of Skopas, and the Amazonrelief of the mausoleum from llalicarnas-sus, to be seen in the British museum, give evidence of an exquisite touch and a deli-cate beauty and a subtle pathos, which is just on the verge of suggesting the ease with which this style could pass over into the sensational and merely physical type

But this tendency becomes more pronounced in Lysippus, whose fertility of invention and prolific skill are nttested by the greatest variety of subjects. The numof his works is said to have been no less than fifteen hundred, among which were to be found large groups, statues of gods and heroes, portrait figures, bigas, hunting scenes, personification of abstracts ideas, !uch arown or "tho right movement for action," and other genre representations.

After Lysippus, who flourished in the time of Alexander the Great, Greek art 6peedily declined. No new principle of technic and no new idea seem to have been introduced into the plastic art of the Greeks after this.

The spiritual leadership of Athens in art departed with the loss of her political independence. Antioch, Pergamon and Alexandria became the centres of art culture. It was the age of extravagance and imitation. In this period belong the colossal and the realistic creations of the Rhodlan school, which took delight in such groups as the so-called Farnese bull and the Laocoon, and in single figures of huge proportions such as the Farnese Hercules aud the Colossus of Rhodes.

form and grace of movement, combined with simple naturalness, the acme aud goal affectations and struggles to assert in the midst of strivings after shallow effect and extravagance. To It we owe such statues as that of the Apollo Belvidere and the V«nus of Milos, both of which give evijence of poetic conception. and beauty of touch and finish. miss in them the simplicity and dignity of better days: they are tooconcious of their beauty; the refinement and elegance of their attire and equipment proclaim a somewhat degenerate taste.

In later days the Greek spirit again riumphed when the archaistic sculpture, modeled especially In Rome, sought to reproduce the graces and catch the spirit of the genius of Phidias and Praxiteles. But it was all in vain—copies they were, but nothing more; the spirit had forever fled. When we contemplate the genius of the Greeks as illustrated in the various departments of intellectual and esthetic activity, I think we shall agree with Symonds (chapter 18, "The Greek Poets," second series) and take sculpture as the characteristic Hellenic art. In closing this hasty sketch of the development of Greek architecture and sculpture, say with him; "Everything tends to confirm the original perception that the simplicity of form, the purity of design, the self-restraint, and the parsimony both of expression and material, imposed sculpture on the artist, were observed as laws by the Greeks in their mental activity, and more especially in their arts. It is this which differentiates them from the romantic nations. When, therefore, we undertake to speak of the genius of Greek art, we are justified in giving the first place to sculpture, and in assuming that sculpture strikes the keynote of the whole

DAMASCENE WORK. The next highest art craft after enamel ing is damascening, or the art of encrusting one metal on another, not in *crustae*. which are soldered on or wedged Into the metal surface to which they are applied, but In the form of wire, which, by undercutting and hammering, is thoroughly in corporated with the metal which it is intended to ornament. Practically, damascening is limited to encrusting gold wire, and sometimes silver wire, on the surface of iron, steel or bronzo. This system of ornamentation is peculiarly oriental, and takes its name from Damascus, where, it was carried to the highest perfen, the goldsmiths. It is now practised with the greatest success in Persia and in 8paiu. It is a curious fact that tho magnetic iron used for ages in the manufac ture of Damascus steel, and by the Persians for their sword blades was, and is still obtained from mines in India.

L1 ALLEGRO.

. Straiffirt mine eye hath caught new^leasurei, WuUsl the landscape round it measures Russet lawns, and fallows may. Where the nibbling flocks do stray— Mountains, on whose barron breast lie laboring clouds do often rest— Uaadowl trim wuu shallow ta.uoks and rivers wk.j. Towct* and battlements it sees llnooined high in tufted trees When perchance some beauty lloj The cynosure of neighboring eyes.

ORIGINJFJHE MUSEUM.

By Anna Wintlirop Livermore,

the Roman felt no need of collecting aud arranging objects to cultivate the taste and instruct the eye. Beauty was their ellowii; the temples and statues which/ k at with the interest of the student or the artist were their churches and gods. The atmosphere of the beautiful surrounded their lives the climate and scenery of Italy aud Greece. In the songs of pects, the games ol athletes, or the deeds of warriors alike theyfound food for their artistic nature. Over these beautiful and smiling laii.li passed alike the savage hordes of the North and the stern asceticism of the early Christian church. The beauty of Greece, the grandeur of Rome crumbled and fell before the brute force of one and the religious fervor of tho other. It was only for a time. Centuries rolled away. The great awak ening of the modern world was at hand and Cosmo di Medici In his gardens at Florence, collecting works of art for the young artists of his day to study, is the originator of the art museum. Florence was the cradle of the new birth of modern art, and who shall say how much the genius, even of Michael Angelo, was indebted to his early studies in the Medici gardens. From the soil of Greece and Italy since that day 20,000 6tatues have been exhumed to adorn the museums of Europe. Such enormous collections as that of the Vatican were commenced only in the sixteenth century. The galleries of the Louvre, with their seemingly intercentury since it was made a public galwhile the British museum, largest in the world, was commenced in

So our new civilization need not be discouraged. With little more than a hundred years of national life behind us, we have already awakened to the necessity of beauty. In that brief space we have civilized a continent, and now we turn awhile from the stern 6truggle for the useful and the material, and l'eel that we have earned the right to a new inheritance. It is true we cannot dig up from our soil a buried Venus or Apollo, that beneath our fields and gardens repose no marble gods or fallen temples; but from the mines and forests of our own state aloue come the means for such an museum as America has not yet seen I

It is not material wealth which is wanting. Money can be raised in profusion for political or commercial needs, and without difficulty for religion or charity, but as a community we do not yet feel the Importance of art. In the popular estimate art is still the amusement of the rich, whose fancy it is to adorn their houses with pictures aud statues or curios and bric-a-brac. That a man should give thousands of dollars for a few square feet of painted canvas is often, to his brother millionaires, a source of serious criticism. But this will not last. The American, like his English brother, is outwardly the most practical of men, but deep down in his nature the ideal still lives. The; proof is in his language, aud so fur the evidence has been mainly in his poetry. Now, however, new influences are at work which are opening our ejes to a world of art almost as unknown to us as was our continent, to the dreaming

The first is the Incessant stream of travel from the new world to the old. No mat-ter how shallow or superficial or uneducated a largo number may be, they cannot return a- they went. One cannot walk through the halls of the Vatican, the gal-But the old 6plrit which made beauty of leries of Louvre or under the dome of St. Peter's and the arciics of Westminster without a among the thousands who go for fashion or amusement are always a small number whose trained minds are specially given to thu study of art. This is an enormous and ever-increasing factor iu our national edu-

> travelers chiofly learn. Is it not in museums and galleries? Had it never oc curred to Cosmo di Medici, or Julius II. or Francis I. to begin art collections, European travel would have been compar-atively useless, while it is doubtful if one of those men, king, prince or pope, had the command of money which many Americans possess. Little by little each generation a added to the work. In England, which is richer, a single century has sufficed for the National Gallery, South Kensington, the British Museum and others less noted. Think what one offers to the visitoralone the sphinxes of Egypt, the sculptures of Assyria, the statue* of Greece and Rome, the missals of the middle ages, the paintings of the renaissance gems, vases, manuscripts In endless profusion. One could be well and thoroughly educated in the history of art under the murky skies of London. This is the more instructive to us because few of these things wore produced in England or by Englishmen. They are almost without exception the work of other ages and races and religions, but the Englishman has made money and other nations have made beauty, and tho money has pur-chased the beauty it could not create. Let us do likewise.

I spoke, however, just now of another influence, which perhaps in our latitude is more powerful than the aesthetic. The knowledge and cultivation of art do more than refine the taste, and elevate tho soul. Art has a commercial value. Peoplo may sneer at your sentiment, and laugh at your enthusiasm, but the multiplication table and the rule of three are entitled to respect. Now nothing stimulates the industrial arts like museums and art schools. Every employer of labor knows that skilled industry commands the highest wages, and those industries into art enters employ the highest skill. England is a proof of the rapid progress in artistic industry caused Kensington museum and its attendant schools. For many years France had led the markets of Europe in all branches of industry depending upon art processes, but the eyes of England were opened by her lirst great exhibition. In this parison of the world's work Great Britain was, with one exception, at the foot of the list in all art industries, and the one exception was the United States. Eleven years later, at the second great exhibition in 1SC2, French manufacturers were alarmed and astonished at English progress. Their ancient supremacy threatened to slip from them; they sent a commission to England to ascertain the rise of this dangerous rivalry, a rivalry be it remembered ivrkoued in pounds and shillings, and the answer to tho riddle was Booth Kensington and its training schools It is probable that the cost 18 ft wu, of this establishment has been paid many times over in the new avenues opened to skilled labor.

Already in America—noticeably in Boston
—it this result obtained. Thousand* of artist

VT7 IIE Art Museum Is comparatively a dollars formerly sent to Paris for designs *1 modern institution. The Greek and the Roman felt no need of collecting and school. Let us hope in a few years more

to see this Influence among ourselves. The Detroit museum is but the germ of what it will be, but in the germ are all future possibilities of life and growth. In a few years the question will be not how to fill it, but how it shall hold its accumulating treasures. Our love for it, and our pride in it, will not be satisfied until it shall be worthy of the name.

One fact it is perhaps well to recall. Of

all the uses to which money can be put the service of art is probably the most lasting. When we and our remotest descendants are crumbled in the grave, the work of the painter, the sculptor and the architect lives on in eercne ana smiling beauty to charm new races and nations When those old Greeks placed their statues on the pediment of the Parthenon, they little thought that their work, thoii_h broken and mutilated, would, after 2000 years, be among the treasures of an unknown nation. Julius II. when he kindly patronized Michael Angelo and Raphael, did not realize that they would confer his title to future fame. Francis I. little dreamed, in his pleasure and power and splendor, that he would be beet remembered as the patron of art. Most of the uses of wealth are evanes

cent; families die out, food and clothes, houses and grounds last but a few years. but the glorious works of human genius are almost immortal. They teach and charm countless generations. Stand before one of Raphael's madonnas and minable walls, did not receive a picture until 200 years ago, and it is less than a century since it was made a public galit looks as i? he might yesterday have laid aside his brush. Look at the lofty beauty of the Venus of Milo, and think that 6he was a goddess 2000 years ago. Gaze upon the changeless features of Rameses, and remember that Moses may have seen that statue 1 Even the fragile vases of the Etruscan tombs have outlived the race that made them.

Which is best, to heap up a few more thousands for the temporary pride or pleasure of a short life, or to collect treasures of imperishable beauty which shall make our own and many future generations happier and wiser?

ETCHINGS.

now THBT ARK PRODUCED-A FASCnfAT-JIO EMPLOYMENT.

TT7HE art of etching, the results of which 1 have found such favor with lovers of art can hardly be treated as a new feature in picture making. It is generally conceded that Durer was the first to try the experiment of making pictures through tho medium of acids aud plates, but the process failed to reach anything like a state of perfection until liemhrandt tried the experiment as a novelty, fell in love with it, and finally acquired a proficiency that has left some of the finest etching extant as the result of his work. Since that period the art has had such votaries as Dyke, Turner, Fortuny, Potter, Delacroix and a host of other lights of greater or less magnitude. The list includes artists of renown in every puriod 60 that the process may be said tfc have never been with-

The process at first consisted of covering a copper or some other metal plate with a proper varnish or "ground" made of reBinous wax. The design was scratched through this with a needle; nitric acid was then introduced into the lines thus bared, eating into or corroding the exposed parts. Tho "ground" was then removed by the use of turpentine. Ink was smeared over the plate and iuto the lines, after which the ink wa* removed from otected by the wax. The plate was then in proper condition for taking impreswhich was done by using fine Japan paper, which was placed on the plate and pressed into the lines with a heavy roller which was passed over the plate. Some minor changes have been Let us think for a moment how our made to expedite the process, but the cardinal principles remain unchanged.

Compared to the arti6t who works in color, the etcher has an easy time of it iu suiting the public. If the etcher can draw well and is fairly posted on the effects of light and shade, etching will como easy. On the other hand the colorist must be able to draw and then use his colors in such combination as will remove all chances for the "good drawing hut poor coloring" criticism which is so often neard at art expositions, and from which the etcher'6 work is safe.

One reason why there Is such a diversity of opinion in regard to etchings may be accounted for by the lack or possession by individuals of what mu6t be termed artistic instinct. To a person of artistic temperament a few lines, with the help of the imagination, may be turned into a bower of beauty, while to the other class hey remain lines pure and simple, and half the beauty of the picture is never discovered. Still the etchers as a rule are in love with their work, which is said to be a most fascinating employment, and it is safe to predict that they will keep pace with the other classes of artists ' end both was and is to hold tho mirror up THOMAS MAT to nature."

Umbrellas are regarded as the most solemn symbols of state throughout the east. The King of Burmah's title in India ia 'Lord of tho Twenty-four Umbrellas." «A vermillion umbrella everywhere in the east signifies imperial authority. of a white umbrella, having 100 ribs, is calculated to insure the giver a place in Indra's heaven. But the most important umbrella of all is the nava-damla, used ouly on state occasions by royalty. stem, the sliding frame and the ribs are of pure gold. The handle is a pure ruby. aud the knob at the end a diamond, aud the cover of silk, of the choicest colors. and fringed with 83 looped 6triugs of pearls, with 32 pearls on each string.

"When our daily * out is done let us regard the work of others, and let us not hasten to say it is not good because it is different. It Is better to profit than to contradict, and often one does not profit because he wishes only to criticise.

It is probably only with relation to art the idea seems to obtain with the general public, that tho best person to teach it to those who know nothing of it is one who himself knows very little.

The battle-axes used by the wild tribes

are identical in form with those found among the prehistoric remains of man in Europe, perhaps because they have all been instinctively modeled from the teeth of carniverous animals.

The beautiful colors and designs found in the early basket work 'of the Pacific coast Indians are almost Identical those found today in the doru palm fiber weaving of the Nubian tribes.

Every brain is a gallery of art, and every soul is, to a greater or less degree, an AN ART EDUCATION IN PARIS

GENERAL DIFFUSION ABROAD OF ISTKaiM IN PAINTINGS—TUB TEACHIXO.

TATIIEN an art student first arrive, ¥ V in the art world of Paris lie fc overwhelmed by the amount of good work he sees on every hand, the number of workers In the field and the opportunity which lie about him for bettering y work.

The Julien academy U where the Iar»|t number of students direct their 6tc_M When I first entered the academy on Monday morning, the beginning of a ntv pose, I felt quite lost in the crowd crowd composed of almost all nationjJiue, of Europeans. Everyone soon gets hii alloted place as the "massler" (one of the students elected by the others as a sort of piesident) reads oil the names, noo-u being permitted to take a feat till feij name has been called, names beln» arranged in alphabetical arder. As with everything else, you soon bttf.

to sift and classify, and what seemed at first to be the work of 800 advanced students prove* quite otherwise. great majority are struggling Hka your self and doing very moderate work. I found that earnest work was most encoor aged. The talented pupil who, though loing well, did not do his bent, thoroughly reprimanded, while the poor, talentles fellow beside him working most assiduously, accomplish ing little, received a good and le criticism. Good drawing is considered the oundation of all good work. No lndlvH. uality or peculiarity on the part of the pa. pil is criticized so long as he docs not carry It to the point of hurting his draw, ing or color. The teaching is very broad and generous in that It leaves the pupil aj much as possible the follower of bis own dictations. Tho best drawings are often chosen by the professors at the end of tie

There is a constant stimulus in Pani o push forward and improve. Etea among the working people there is a lively Interest in art, and the names of the leading artists of Paris are entirely fcuiuuV

One day while having a cup of coffee It a little restaurant in the outskirts of Part, an old man with long, gray beard entered, and sat at my table, opposite me. Hewat in good spirits, and a conversation soon opened between us. It was about Salon time. He soon found that I was Interested in art matters, and 60 our talk ran in that channel. He was a workman who had spent part of his life In posing, was well acquainted with most of the noted arttai and their work, and was the model for the noted figure of "Cain." by Cormon, row in the Luxembourg gallery. It Is quite common to meet with like ex-

periences even among the very poor o/ Paris; in fact It is difficult to find younell in a society where the arts are not i familiar topic. Most of the noted artial have a short time each week when the; gladly receive any of their pupils with u much work as they can bring. Thie wfl. lingness on the part of the strong to help those who are struggling is one of the main reasons why there is so much of what we call "Art atmosphere." It makes all in a sense students. When once really in the current of art movement in Parts it Is seldom that one ment in Parts it Is seldom that one my wishes to leave the constant help you rewishes to leave; the constant help you re-ceive either directly or indirectly from your surrounding, is hardly realized until you have cut away from it all. On Saturday all compositions of some subject which has been given out on Monday an placed on easels and are criticised ltd anged according to their merit, the beit being No. 1. Often as many as a rtojej receive numbers, the best being son* times placed upon the walls of the academy as a specimen of composition. No. 1 is always entitled to the lirst^choiao! ng Monday. There being so manj m-dents, the strife for position becomes TOJ the part of the plate which had been great, especially as every student Is apt* come on Monday to secure his 6eat. though he may not appear again the niaiuder of the week, so that those who names are to be called last are forced U lon or be crowded to the wall. such continual pressure the best that Uk whereas he would have done little if left entirely to himself. For "We are seldoa willing to do all we are capable of doin(t and need the art Influence of some so to give life and interest to the work

PEBCT IVM ENAMELS.

Enameling is the master art craft he world, and the enamels of Jaipu liaiputana rank before all others and f matchless perfection. It is the mingle brilliance of its greens, blues and red ative excellence and beauty of the Jaipa mamels. Even Paris cannot paint god with the ruby and coral reds, emrH green and turquoise and sapphire bluet of the enamels of Jaipur, Lahore, Beranl

There are three forms of enameling. Il the first the enamel is applied to meti-saint to canvas: in the second trans; ent enamels are laid over a design which has beeu etched on or hammered outo the metal. Both of these are corapa-tively modern methods. The third forst By encrustation, is very ancient an known under two varieties, namely, known under two varieties, namely, if the surface of the metal by mean of of metal or wire welded on to it; and champ-lnv, in which the pattern is of the metal itself. In both variety jattern is filled in with the enamel. Be all forms of true enameling the cokrift plattern is indeed a fourth form, pract of the present o

SILVER FILIGRAIN' WORK. The silver liligrain work of Cuttie India. Arabia, Malta, Genoa, North Sweden, and Denmark—even MexhW dentical with the filigrain work of m ent Greece, Byzantium, and Eineria was probably carried into the west by Phrenicians and Arabs, and hato sand navia by the Normans. It is cuite the inct in character from jewelry madt silver, and is generally done in J east by boys, whose sei: keener sight enable them to pat tu« silver threads together with tae necewt rapidity and accu-

"Time destroys beautiful canvas«d fatally as it destroys beautiful huv bodies. Engraving preserve* »nJ niortallzes both, and some day wiU «V emain to attest that masters anil aave lived.—George Hand.

The public is not obliged tokno* the works which charm and instruct It often only tho overflow of a vessel » has retained its most precious content

George Hand. Balzac once said to a friend and idealize (only) in the picasing beautiful, it is the work of women. himself, idealized—in an inverse

ugliness, folly and grave fault*

tamlaid of his tastes, being himself often

eutirely uncultivated and unable to give

O COLLECTIONS OF DETROIT.

PROICE PICTURES GATHERED BY DETROITEKS.

FORES OWNED BY JAMES B. SCHIPPS, ,iHB3 MCMILLAII, R. A. ALOEK, H. S. BELA IIUBBAKD — UBM PINGREE, BELA ALGER'S BrCBINOS.

U a pirticularly satisfying fact to Inow that the good things of art have taken advantage of by the people of rSroit in ample proportion to the city's nuution. The evidence in support of claim Is such as to prove conclus-Z, Iv that the collections have been gath-«J after more or less study of art, and !»the personal pleasure of the owners, ritbertuanin obedience to any dictate

rij"r"ertance, James E. Bcripps, while k» bus very handsome private art gal-h ID good examples of modern both native and foreign, is the of one of the most valuable colof prints iu this tountry. It UdironolDgically complete and authentic from early IP the fifteenth century to the f.I.nt time. While Mr. Scnpps Is the timer of many very fiue paintings, both a oil colors and water colors, his chief de-Kitt and astisfaction has been, as is ibon by hla library and collection, in that Innch of art which comes under the head of prints of all kinds, so long as they were oj tjsmplee, of unquestioned au-

Seniicity. Among the artists represented In the Scripp*' collection of paintings wuerean, Thomas Faed, Felix Ziem.

», Baron Leys, Hughes Merle, eorjee Enies, V. liauiba, Ary fehefier, Meyer von Bremen, Hichd. Westall Williamt. liichards, Krannois Boucher J. Osglier Donato, G. Gullo and others. Alias been indicated, to publish a list

of the artists represented in Mr. Scripps' collection of prints would be to publish a wter of &rti>ts from the time of Pereptnidowntothe UaJen, the Gravesande Ind the Whistler of the nineteenth century ipen and ink drawing by Baroccio (1538a peri and ink drawing by Bassano). and a crayou on parchment by Vm Mieris (MXS-1747), are among the onphal irawings, which form, perhaps, lie most Interesting feature, at least to the irtstuJtnt, iu his gallery.

THE MCMILLAN COLLECTION. Mr. James McMillan has, perhaps, the

miberof good paintings owned Ifsiv gentleman in Michigan, and it is, prabably, one of the largest collections 11•->1 in the West. It consists of over one hundred works, three-fourths gf them being in oil colors, and it 6hows a mierence on the part of the owner for of artl6ts of the French, Spanish od Italian schools to those of the Engllb. Dutch aud (ierman schools. In mice of subjects there is evident a mo6t Mirdble breadth of appreciation, for tare pieces, landscapes, marine views, tetorieal and ideal studies are seen fmt equally. One fact is quite ippurent, and it is that when an artist pmU a picture which pleases Mr. Methat artist American or foreigu-(r. lie may 6af«ly count on fair consider-K»n at the hands of that gentleman with of a sale if he is looking out b-a condition of mind not althe rise with a man of Mr. McMilta'(business calibre and activity. Apis a list of the artists represented itMr. McMillan's collection, which will »neto show the basis on which the itonstatements are founded.

Itonstatements are founded.
I oomans, G. Castiglione, J. G.
Bwie, E.ile Burard, lieuUuire, H. Bispham,
indez, M. F. H. de Haas,
Corot, Carl Keeker, Fagnani, S. Corot, Carl Keeker, Fagnam, S. IGilunl, William Hart, Herzog, E. Moran, prate Innes, J. V. Meeker, V. hktf, George Morgan, Hotncman, J. M. czuda, I. Baut, A. Hosier, F. let. Alphones do Neuvillo, Albert let, Alphonse do Neuvillo, Albert Meyer von iiremen, Szerer, G. Sluv-thur Quanta)'. Parratt^ C. Petit, J. zi. I-; Zamacote, BlAj. Terbockhoven, lo, A. Van der Venne, G. 'imbone, H. Corrodi. J. Coehm, citonow. Loo Ilir-rd Preere, H.A.Loop, L.Alvarez, JaroM'inski, Tito Contl, rles Jac^jue, A. Schroyer, H. er and others. Alphonse do Neuvillo,

"BS K A ALOFF'S COLLECTION

rrobably the most notable picture ned in Michigan is the famous "Last Boosof Mozart" by Muukacsy, author to of the well-advertised and superb Christ Before Pilate." The feart 6tudy is the chief figure in the not top but very choice collection owned bj Sa.R. A. Alger, and while, so long as the ictureand art student exist, there will VJUerences of opinion as to the conceptoof the subject by the artist, it seems lullj beyond question that there can Wte serious differences in regard to *t technical value of the work. The tool this notice has heretofore ex-CHKd his opinion in print most favora-&tothe picture.

file next most important picture owneil !Gtn. Alger is a sheep study by Rosa be6ide which there areworks from the following:

Coomans, J. G.Vlbert, Bou^uereau "Wlai, Schreyer, J. G. Brown, Corrodi
"Wlai, Schreyer, J. G. Brown, Corrodi
"Man, H. de Haas, A. de Neuville, Diaz
"Mm Hart, Christian Sell, V. Palmaroli
"W TOD Bremen, Kotschreiter, M. J
J*!«, P. Hocker, George Ernes, J. A. Heck

fa addition Gen. Alger or rather Mrs. H>-who has from her girlhood been *udsnt lover and student of art—has *«1 the choicest and most complete us of modern etchings owned in

SOME OTHERS.

foaer connoisseurs find a home in De **i >rl while they have each been libera. M»s of art they do not care to dignify J* "omewhat limited purchases in that •j»ith the title of "collection." Among *Mtrons may be named M. 8. Smith J*''Joy. H. S. Pingree, Hon. Bel George S. Davis, II. P. Baldwin Men, United States Senato J. Palmer and Frederick Stearns **'J. and as a pleasing close to the re ** of what may be termed as valuable J'ucational adjuncts to Detroit's new '*, may be mentioned the collection """I etchings, by both American and 50 allots, wnicn has been as gathere d''s owned by C. L. Freer. It number "Uuadrea examples, and is perhaps *i°Plete both in an histoileal and rep-

fill

»»e sense as any private collec « modern etchings, in America. • to be hoped that the same correct TMmion which has caused the peoanil Michigan to take 6teps "ac.jmi-inar a visual knowledge of cause them to make the most of Uew offered by the art museum "UR an understanding of art in

·BJ practice. been over thirty years a pice Γw," once said the late H. °I Coldwater to the writer, "and « years before 1 had absolute faith I ovn judgment. The fact that 'Ir'ooately fond of pictures did not

right, however, and I do not regret the experience."
"Why don't you pack away those plo

tilres which you think are really poor?" was asked.

Mr. Lewis answered: "I want to preserve the collection intact that it may erve as an educator. I obtained my pic ture education through journeys and extended visits to Europe. This is an ipensive method. I want my gallery with its good, its bad and its poorer paint-

ngs, to continue to teach what I learned. Mr. Lewis was a very strong believer in bject lessons as applied to art and his xperience has probably been duplicated most of the private collectors in this ountry. Hence it is quite probable that lie him they are all advocates of art object lesions

CHARLES S. HATHAWAT.

ART NOTE8 AND ARTISTS. Mr. Church's "Damascus" has been estroyed by flre.

The "Salome" of M Alfred Steven« has een purchased for \$6000 from the Royal useum, Brussels.

Mr. Whistler and some twenty of his ollowers have acceded from the Royal Society of British Artists The Metropolitan museum ha> pur-

portrait of Washington, the ainted by Gilbert Stuart for Daniel Car-Mme. Edouard Andre—"Nelly Jacque-

mart"—has given her jewels, some J200,-000 worth, to the "I'hilauthrophic Society. The French government has purchased

rom the Salon of 1888 M. Henner's "Saint Se astien," the "Manda Laraetrie" of M. Roil, and M. Detaille's noble aud powerful Le Reve."

Notwithstanding the riches of London n art associations a new National "Association for the Advancement of Art" is roposed, with Sir Fiederick Leighton as resident and Mr. Alma-Tadema presi-

dent of the section of painting.

The Royal Society of British Artists evidently regrets the loss of Mr. Whistler n the arrangement of its pictures, for his iew of hanging tended to produce a urious and uncommon show entirely free rom any suspicion of a commercial idea. Tooth & Sons of London have on eihi-Htlon a large water color by Meissonier, which is said to be a variation on the sub-ect of the well-known "Friedland" of the lew York Metropolitan museum. The later cost Mr. A. T. Stewart about seventy nousand dollars, and was presented by udge Hilton after the Stewart 6ale to tha Sew York museum. The water color is arger and more broadly handled than the 11 painting, which was considered a can-as of unusual size for this artist.

The "New Gallery" which was recently pened in London had some good pictures Mr. Arthur Lemon, who seems to ave been making some new departures in ealistic treatment of landscape. There as also a picture by Mr. Boughton en-Witled "Harvest of the Dawn," with all he sentiment of his larger academy work, nd Mr. Alma-Tadema had an example of is "clever, workmanlike portraiture." h'wo portraits by Frank Hall and Richnond's portrait of "Miss Gladstone," tainted for Newnham college, Cambridge, lso attracted much attention.

J. Smetham Allen's mastery over his art s as wonderful as the means of expression e emuloya is singular. Mr. Allen has the surious faculty of conceiving a design in ilhouette so strongly that he is able, withlut hesitation, to cut it straight away out of a 6heet of drawing paper; nor does he irst avail himself of any pencil sketch, or other preliminary help. These 6ilhouette« omctimes contain six or more figures, and from their imaginative qualities, design and beauty of contour, are, in certain ways, comparable to the outlines of Flaxman. They are, indeed, illustrations in he best and only admissible sense of the word; for not only, as in a series recently done from "A Midsummer Night's Jream," is every subject thoroughly realtive rendering, becomes in its turn an original conception.

Miss May Morris has recently finished two large curtains, embroidered from her own designs, upon a rich brocaded silk of a grayish blue color. A scroll carried along the top of curtain bears this verse, written especially for her by Mr. Morris, which best gives the idea of the design: Lo, silken my garden, and silken my sky, Silken the apple-boughs hanpring on high,

All wrought by the worm in the peasantcarle's cot. On the mulberry leafage, when summer was

And so in this garden of embroidery a argo scroll-like leaf, worked in pale green ami white silks, mixed with other leaves and flowers, meanders over the blue backjround. On those are placed, in decorative masses, the bushes of the garden, or rather Giottesque clusters of boughs done in almost a vivid green, some bearing apples, others flowers, others fruit and flowers. Embroideries such as these, remarkable for the extreme beauty their design, color and execution, and Important on account of their size, almosi awake in us the hope that the days of the 'Opus Anglicum" may yet return to us.

Many French artists of high reputation

do not 6cruple to sell replicas of their paintings without the consent of the original buyers. Perusing the pages of Paul Eudel's annual volume reviewing the transactions of the Hotel Drout last year, I notice, in illustration it wouU seem of this point, that at the sale of paintings belonging to Goupil & Co., on the occasion of the reorganization of the firm under its present name of Boussod Valadon & Cie., Boulanger's "Via Appia" brought \$1330,;\nd Dapjnan-Bouveret's Accident" brought \$^050. Both of these pictures—or rather pictures respectively by these artists, and with these same title —were sold years ago to Americans. Boulanger's "Via Appia" was bought by Mr. A. T. 8tewart for \$3500, and at the dispersion of his collection last year i brought \$1000. Dagnan-Bouverct's "Un Accident" was imported by Mrs. Avery. It present location I do not recall to me that American buyers of importan pictures should insist every time on guarantee from the artist that no dupli cates or "colorable imitations" shall be made without their consent. Their pur chases annually represent so large a sum of money, aud their payments are so liberal that they could afford to take such a stand, and it does seem they shouH do so for their own protection.—The Art Amateur.

There is but one truth in art, the beauti ful; but one truth in m*als, the good but one truth in politics, the just. Hull the moraeut you seek to make each the frame from which you pretend to exclude all that which, according to you, li not just, good or beautiful, you end by sc limiting and deforming the image of the ideal that you find yourself most fortunately almost alone in your opinion. The limit of truth is more vast than any we can imagine.—[Sand.

"Devotion is an exaltation of thernental faculties, as intoxication i« an exaltation of our physical faculties. All wine intoxcates when one tkaes too much, ana making Door selections and cates when one tkaes too much, and to was victimized. Xt is all notthefaultqtUtcn W'-toww

FLEA FOR INDIVIDUALITY. NECESSITY FOR ITS DEVELOPMENT

IN AHT.

E ARTIST snouiiD THY TO DISCOVER XMIIIIKII HE 111 M SK IK II AS ANY CIEMVS: BE SHOULD HOT IVITATK-VALHB Off ART SCUOOLS.

TIT RT Is a word of natural ambiguity of and around which loose cusoms of speech have placed a perfect fog of nmeaningness. The painter, the engraver, lie singer, the one in short who uses the < liniment of physical labor, especially launal, to produce what is particularly imod at delighting the icsthetic nature of tan, is by use entitled to call himself an rtist; and yet the shoemaker has his art, nd the very word artisan is a reflection upon those who would arrogate to their articular vocation the exclusive use of hat most elusive word, art. When a word s thus generally used it might be euplosed that beneath its expansive covering hero might be room for entire freedom ol ction, that the nom de pays of Bohemia hould indicate no realm of slaves but one where each should work out his own lestiny, unfettered by the necessity for a trict observance of rules and dogmas laid down by dead and gone formalists who ad been chiefs in the land. That this is not the case is certainly true, and it is equally patent that the progress of artand here pictorial art is generally though not exclusively meant—is hampered by he clannishness of artists themselves and rippled by the iirnorant subservience to misunderstood rules on the part of those vim would foster what they really fetter.

Charles Lamb rejoiced and was exceedng glad because he had no ancestors in larticular to whose formal paths of distnction he felt himself confined, and so he elt free to develop his own individuality and do his work in his own way s0 far as circumstances permitted, and without the galling thought that what he was accomplishing was being placed in comparison with the deeds of some Illustrious grandfather. What is wanted in the art world is emphatically fewer trandfathers. The man who conceives limself an aitist descendant of Claude because he also paints landscapes, labors under a tremendous disadvantage to jegin with; he is constantly trying to niitate his progenitor instead of discoverng whether he himself has any genius and In what direction it lies. s here a formalist, an art slave, when had he great landscape painter been studied or what his work taught and the knowledge pained used to work out the tudent's own individuality, there might lave been developed an equal of Claude nstead of an imitator. Not even a great lainter paints well at all times, and the art slave, who takes him for a master, be-Ides losing his own individuality and hrowing away all chance of great fame, actually will contract a great many artist ices that he might have escaped had he accepted only the good points of the

An artist if he will accomplish anything

must be individual. He must examine his own powers until he find the direction of their greatest strength and then work on and on in that conrse. To work effectively le must have been, and must remain, student of the masters of his art. He must study, them as much, or rather more, or their faults than for their merits, but le must not imitate then- good points even f he has the genius to create any for himself. If he feels the power within him to dispute the supremacy of an old master on lis own grounds let him try it. Defeat will be honorable, while imitation would be merely servile. The artist who turns away from the preliminary study of his art saying, "There is nothing to accomplish, no new fields to occupy. Lol I will paint a 'pot-boiling' picture after the style of such and such a master"—that man will make a failure as an artist, though he may make money. But the man who turns rom the study of the masters, assured in own mind wherein his strength lies and determined to mark out a field for jimself-that man will be heard from if he have the spark of genius. No matter whether he chooses man, the lower forms of animate nature, the sweep of waters, the swelling crests of mountains crowning smiling vales, or the vast stretches of desert scorching under Eastern sandy suns, the artist of today will everywhere find that there is no new thing under the sun for him to depict. He will find all races of men gazing at him from the canvasses of the galleries. He will find the mountain, field and desert already presented as it struck the eye of some painter. But—and here is the point he will nowhere find man or or nature painted as they appear to him. He would choose to present his subject in a different way and to do so successfully his own individuality must be developed in its sense of artistic proportions and fitness so that he knows that if his skill will but enable him to present his subject as he conceives or sees it he will have done it justice and painted a great picture.

What has been said concerning th painter is equally applicable to the workers in every branch of art, and not the workers only but to all who conceive that genuine culture implies an intelligent admiration of the grand and beautiful as well as of the true and good. No art can flourish without patronage, nor will it in any branch be much ahead of the general culture of the people who must eit in judgment. It is certainly true, however, that a knowledge of the excellencies of certain branch of art may be widely difffusd among a people gonerally cultured, and for that very unson, that culture in any form

end3 to the elevation of a people in the

scale of civilization, it is wise and fitting

that art schools be mado abundant, that

museums be opened to the people, that good literature be made cheap, and that our churches and public buildings be made educators of the people. It is a matter of common notoriety that a Par isian artisan Is often a better judge of a 1 tinting limn the vast majority of American SO-oalled "connoisseurs," and the reason is that he has studied pictures by the differentiation process and has taken no one's word for what was good or bac unless he found a reason to go with it. In such a man artistic perceptions are aroused by what he sees in one form of art, and it would be strange Indeed if in his own art he did not become a better workman. So-called art schools may and generally do graduate a very small centage of artists, but they imbue their uderits with a love for art, and thus indirectly a whole community, and in whole nation is advanced one degree higher, in fae amenities at least of civilization. But to attain genuine art culture, the development of Individuality, a« has been said, is as nccessary to the dilettante as to the artist. The admirer must Know how to criticise antl know upon what to base his criticism, If he would team anything or have his judgments received with respect. Critici6in beginning with one's own work and extending to the works of others is indeed the foundation of all art ami of all tenuine auoreciatiyn of art. Yet it is lowest step, - Gwtlu,

ound, nine times out of ten, in this county, this the critic of paint inns, statuary rehitecture, music and literature praises what he likes and condemns what he kes, basins: his judgment solely on the

a single intelligible reason for his praise Study thoroughly what you would erit-

eize, be able to give a reason for the faith that is in you, and if you venture on com-parison show as great a knowledge of what is condemned as of what is prslMd it ou would be considered a critic, and if ou would convince others that you have ndividuality in art culture.

The worst tendency that art culture has o meet in this country is the intense selfomplacency with which those absolutely gnorant of what is artistic contemplate own ignorance. It seems 'urious that a people constantly striving o advance itself in material prosperity ould be so willing to be the slaves of gnorance and prejudice. Yet so it is, and his failing lias made the fortunes particua arly of architects, a certain class of whom ave their artistic torizon bounded by a ine'of dwellings and stores solidly enough tullt perhaps, but hideous to the eye, and laving a large percentage of their absoute utility sacrificed to the ignorance and •rejudlee of their owners and designers. iutt his obstacle is gradually being elimnated in the art world. Our rich men are being educated into the oenstruction of better business better luildings and are perceiving to their hagrin that their neighbors are living in more beautiful houses, more handsomely ecorated and adorned with hotter works of art than they themselves had secured at a tremendous expenditure of money. and all because the younger generation were content to believe that a knowledge art was worth acquiring and that to ultivate their individual artistic perceptons was to make the world seem more beautiful, to surround themselves with works of art from the kitchen to the drawng-room, and generally to emancipate emselves from the slavery of prejudice and to make life more worth living.

LEIGH LIGOITT.

VARIOUS PRAISEWORTHY ATTIMPTS TO

ART SCHOOLS.

FOUND THEM IN DETITOIT. Once upon a time a man wrote a book About Frogs in Ireland," and entitled began as follows: Chapter 1. "There are no frogs in Ireland." I can but follow lits example and say "there are no art schools in Detroit." The classes that lave been formed from time to time have lacked many of the essential qualities of a school. The first of these gatherings, that I remember, was about fifteen yearg ago when a few ladies and gentlemen, who had some knowledge of drawing and an earnest desire to learn the use of water colors, overcame the modest objections of ilr. Robert Hopkin and prevailed upon lim to try to teach them something of the ,rt. They secured a room on the top floor of the building known as Hodges' 1?lock, at the corner of Griswold and State streets, where the Brunswick hotel now stands, and there had many opportunities of testing Mr. Hopkia's patience and other excellent qualities.

In December, 1875, the "Detroit asso ciation" was formed, composed mostly of artists. Thanks to Detroit generosity the association gave an interesting exllibition of pictures and an enjoyable reception at Abstract hall. In the winters of 1.879-80, a score of ladies and gentlemen met in the parlors of the Abstract buildng and organized the "Sketching club. purpose was "sketching from nature and from objects, and the establishment and maintenance of proper rooms for the social and business meetings of the club. Meetings for practice In drawing were leld once a week in Abstract building, and these became so popular that the membership soon grew too large for the quarters and the club got a larger room in the Industrial school building. The club continued to thrive and increase in membership and the following December bund it quartered in pleasant rooms in he Walker block. At its first reception in these new quarters, not only the ketches of the members were exhibited, but excellent work was shown from cindred organizations in Cleveland, Cincinnati and Chicago.

Thus far, and during the first half of he year following, there was no regular eacher employed, as it had been the ntention of the club simply to furnish opportunity for those to draw who had already made some progress in the art, but many had joined who were unable to work to advantage without a teacher. Therefore, in the fall of 1881, the sketching club organized some art classes with seven instructors. Lessons were given every day in the clubrooms, and over one ndred pupils attended the classes. following fall the club changed its name to the Detroit art club, and arranged its winter's work BO as to include lectures. exhibits of art works and a sketching class in its plans. The meetings were held at Watson's photographic rooms on Woodward avenue, and the services of Mr. L. T. Ives were tecured for the sketching class.

Mr. Seymour Haden of England, Mr. George Ward Nichols and Mr. George McLaughlin of Cincinnati, and Prof. D'Ooge of Ann Arbor, lectured before the club and its friends. The club gave com-plimentary exhibitions to Mr. Carl Marr, Mr. J. K. Harlow and to Mr. Francois, besides having exhibitions each year of the work of members. Messrs. M. S. Smith & Co. donated to the club, as an impetus to its working members, an elegant gold medal, to be a perpetual prize for befit work, and to be awarded to the successful competitor at the spring exhibit of club sketches. During the winter of 1883 to 1884 the club occupied rooms in Mr. C. C. Randall's building on East Grand Circus The membership increased aud the sketching department, under the direction of Mr. J. G. Melchers, did excellent work. The following year the Art club anun_;.M with Mrs. Holden to have its meetings at her residence on Henry street, and othai classes were there formed under Mrs. Holden's management, and have continual •ince. There have been other opportuni, ties for learning to draw and paint, Mr. Conely's life class, tho Misses O'Connor's class In object drawing, the new "Art so called which had a brief Academy," existence in the building on the southeast corner of Woodward avenue and Elizabeth street and other classes in various parts of the city, at which young ladies acquired a smattering of an accomplishment more or less artistic.

While there have been no properly equipped art schools, there has been ample evidence of there being no scarcity of art pupils. Goethe says: "Teach the beauti-ful, the useful will take care of Itself," and 1 do not think that Detroit will long be behind her sister cities in this imperative duty. B. C. WILBY.

The genuine, law-giving artist, strives after artistic truth; the lawless, following a blind instinct, after an appearance of naturalness. The former leads to th. highest pinnacle of art, the latter to its

RCHITECTURE IN MICHIGAN.

THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL A3 AN ART INSTRUCTOR.

VPSILANTI'S NEW DEPAHTURE—ANN ARBOR FORTUNATE IN MATEHIAK—THE BATTLE OKEKK AND KALAMAZOO STATIONS-THE STATE CAPITOL- SACUNAW AND MACK

U can tell the date of almost every building in Detroit by its looks, aid an observant person, after a drive bout the city. "First there are the old French houses, built close to the street, as f the land were aearoe, whereas the builders had everything there was behind from here to Chicago and beyond. Then there tie the porticoed houses with their Greek columns and pediments >the Unitarian church on Lafayette avenue, seen in the moonlight with the trees lo subdue the angles, looks for

iomanized-Oreek architecture flourished during Lewis Cass' time. "Then we have the mansard roof style which came to us from Napoleon the Third's Fiance—the France of show and >retension. How tawdry the mansard roof looks now! As a revolt from theso >iue ornaments and cheap carvings wo an to the Queen Anne artnitecture. Some of these hitter houses will last because they are simple and thoroughly liuilt and good work is always good.

"At present we are having a great run on

he round arch construction which the

the world like the Parthenon.

ate II. H. Richardfion adopted as the basis of his ftyle. A well-proportioned round arch Is a beautiful thing, provided there is veight above it to be sustained and provided, too, that thu beauty of tho arch is not dissipated by ornaments on it or near The plainer the wall space about a round arch the better. People talk glibly about Romanesque architecture, thinking that everything with a round arch falls into that category. No architecture is to >e catalogued in suoh easy fashion. Great, plain wall spaces are as much a gign of the Romanesque as is the round arch; and deeper than external forms are the aims and motives which the people

lave expressed in stone and mortar. So the speaker went on, lamenting the fact that students of architecture were irone to look to the outside only and not ,o the historical and mental conditioni which make architecture what it is. The field is too large to discuss here; but what lias been said, being applicable to the state at large equally with Detroit, will serve to show into what general cate-;ories Michigan buildings may b« grouped, according to the age of the city.

Railroads are great civiUzers. The Michigan Central has begun a good work in showing the people along its line how to build their houses, their stores and their public buildings. Starting here in Detroit the Michigan Central station is an xample of how much can be done in the way of producing a stately pile with simby bricks and mortar. It is a great mis ake to believe that no building can be eally good which is not constructed of 6tone. Brick is now modeled into such shapes that It lends itself easily to architecture, and then, too, brick is even more enduring than stone. The square tower Michigan Central station has nerved the better Detroit architects to emulation; and many are the church plane which have been drawn with a square tower as the leading feature. But 'ar no congregation has had the courage and the taste to make use of the square tower as it U used by the better architects of today.

The station at Ypsllanti wa» built aurng the mansard roof period. For a long time it was the best building of its kind on the line of tho road. Many cities envied Ypsilanti, as they certainly had reason to; for, until very recently, the Central's depots at Detroit, Ann Arbor, Kala-turing. Such is the world's development, niazoo and Battle Creek were worse than school never could boast of iti beauty. The addition of 1878 made matters worse, and the two wings that have lately been added make it look like Darius Green togged out in his flying machine. city high school is neither particularly ;ood or bad, nor is there a 6ightly church n the city, the newer ones being worse than those built before the war. In the new Starkweather memorial chapel, however, and in the new Savings bank build ing and Mr. Ainsworth's new block the city haa some buildings to live up to archtecturally. They are simply and endur-ingly built in the round arch style.

About Ann Arbor there is a plenty of field stone, the constituents of which feldspar, hornblende and a little mica. The stone varies decidedly in color and works into solid looking structures. It is used with excellent effect in the very satisfactory Unitarian church, in the houses of Prof. Frieze and Thomas M. Cooley, in several of the chapter houses, and notably the new Central station. Had the architects of this latter building refrained from using the Saracenic arch in this heavy material they would have madeten exceptionally beautiful structure. It is strange to note that not a single University building begins to be satisfactory as a piece of architecture. The new library is good on the inside, but externally it certainly is anything but a triumph for its Eastern designers.

At Grass Lake, again, the railroad company has set the townspeople an example which ought to stimulate them to do something to make the town look respectable from the cars. The little station is built of field stone lightly piled so that at the corners the individual stones project, and the effect is picturesque to a degree Jackson has nothing worthy of note archteeturally, and the city is even really suffering from a lack of paint. At Battle Creek and Kalamazoo the Michigan Central has just completed stations which are models of beauty and convenience In the former station a round arched window with a M fei't opening at the base, is an idea caught from Richardson's work and excellently carried out. Aside from their stations neither town can boa6t of any particularly good architecture

Xhe state Cap Itoj building at Lansing has a great advanta^o iu the way of location. It dominatea the city. Its dome can be seen for miles from every direction. One wishes the curves of this dome were more generous, its lantern shorter and the ornamentation less ornate. Vet when one looks upon the sketches, one of which would have been selected had not Mr. Meyar's plan beeu chosen, one is thankful that a design so simple and, on the whole, so harmonious was taken. There is a certain charm, too, about the archaic statuary in the front pediment. As for the rest, Lansing is an architectural waste.

Grand Rapids boasts a new city building of light stone, with a fine clock tower. While the structure is conventional in fashion, it has a certMn dignity of mas« and material which make* it among public bnlldlngi in the btate. The alar dub bouse, too, has a dignified and exclusive look not out of keeping wit li the style of the club members.

East Saginaw gives abundant evidence in its houses of the quiekly-made fortunes of many of its people. No other roundings.

city In the state, save Detroit, has been quicker to catch the prevailing styles in architecture. That there is a tendency to run too much after the fashion of the tiour is only natural. The city has a bright, fresh look which makes it contrast strongly with those cities in which the increase of wealth has been more slow and where the citizens do not come so much Into contact with Eastern people and fashions.

At Maekinac a very large hotel has recently been placed in a conspicuous losition. The owner's ideas of how' his building should look were gathered from a survey of hotels built in the Catskills before the war. The prevailing idea is a roof projecting In front and supported by tall columns; the whole painted white. The architects have modified this Idea by introducing a rounded extension at one end of ,he veranda and by treating the stumpy lower in a modified colonial fashion. bu the general effect Is certainly not picturesque and everything at Maekinac should je picturesque. However, the idea of immensity one gets on stepping upon the r.reat piazza goes far to reconcile one to -he abuse of opportunities in other direc-

The above characterizations of the architectural conditions in various Michigan cities are not intended to be exhaustive. They are the haphazard observations of whose visits were in noway connected with buildings, but it is believed that they indicate clearly enough for present purioses the general tendencies in the uus place* adverted to,

CHARLES MOOM.

ARTISTIC DEVELOPMENT. ITS NEED IN THE UNITED STATES APPABIKT

IN THE INDUSTRIAL ARTS. T IMITED space allows but a brief

** glance at only one side of this inglance at only one side of this interesting question, a question of great Importance to any manufacturing community. On the quality of its manufactures depend largely the condition, the happiness of the majority of the in-dividuals that compose that community, and this "quality," which is of such importance, is in proportion to the skill and taste of those individuals.

Scarcely a dozen years have passed since that memorable party at Philadelphia to which the United States Invited her sister nations, and told them all "to bring their work." They came, they brought their "work," and when it was spread out for exhibition and comparison our proud dame was forced to admit that she was far behind in thoje accomplishments where taste and artistic skill were required. Her only consolation was in the evidence shown that she was "right smart" in other directiona, and in the recollection that her mother bad a similar experience about a quarter of a oentury

England profited by her exposition of 1851, and America has already profited by the Centennial. It Is true our country has let valuable time slip by, but the improvement in the design of American furniture stoves, pottery, glassware, jewelry, wall-papers and print cloths, are evidence that our manufacturers are fully alive to the importance of the art quality in every object that has shape or color. The re-cent report of the chief of the bureau of education shows that our government too is not blind to the needs in this direction and contains an eloquent appeal for Industrial art schools. From its earnest words on this subject I quote:

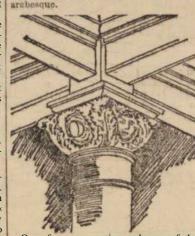
"As nations progress and consequent competition increases, the preparation required for the struggle of life varies as well for the individual units which compose it, as the nation itself. What was not felt here as a necessity a century ago is indispensable today. From an agricultural country tho people of the United States must of necessity, with accelerated strides, become more and more manufacto be successful it is clear that our manuftistic, i. e., possess the genuine art The United States every quality. year continues to pay millions to superior artists and artisans of other countries. Every cout of this represents a foreign tax, voluntarily paid, simply in consequence of ignorance and want of skill.

want of skill."

No one will question the ability of the Americau workman or American manufacturer to learn. It is simply a question of development, of education. Shall we allow our workmen, our handworkers, our manufacturers, to be forced into the more poorly paid avenues of life, where little or no taste or skill is required, until the higher faculties, those faculties which more than any other separate the man from the brute—become dulled—from want of proper exercise, and they join the want of proper exercise, and they join the vast army of Ignorant laborers, or bocome a part of some great soulless machine, a servant to a thing, and from childhood to old age doomed to make the infintesimal part of something in which he takes no Interest and of which he probably does not even know the use t



Thu I;UL represeniuu above shows group of clustered columns supporting the massive porch of the museum facade The shafts are of polished granite and the capitals are elaborately sculptured in



One of me supporting columns of the gallery is represented by this cut. It stands out somewhat more prominently than its fellows and iB in itself i work of art which will do no discredit to its sur-

OLD MASTERS AND THE NEW A CAREFUL DISCRIMINATION IS NECESSARY.

BOTH TOE OLD AND THE NEW ARE ALIKB IN THAT THEY BECOME MASTERS BT GROWTH-COMPARISON OI RAPHAEL'S I'll TIHE8.-O many the term "old masters" has a

vague significance, and pictures to the mind a class of exceptional beings quite set apart from ordinary mortals, endowed with preternatural gifts for painting and living in a kind of bpiritual atmosphere that has in reality long since; away and with It the ability to do what these favored men found it quite easy to do, and it would soem, could not help d Far from actual truth as such an impression is, yet the fact that it in some form has possessed the minds of art-lovers for 60 many generations and bsscaused, and Mill causes, a stream of pilgrims to move annually from the West eastward to visit the galleries where these works may be seen, and to visit them with a feeling omewhat akin to that which possesses the religious devotee, cannot be wholly an illusion. And, while to state ju6t howmuch of illusion and how much of truth s involved, would be difficult, if not impossible, yet certain popular impressions nay safely be called erroneous, and certain other views, not yet generally accepted, may with equal confidence be claimed as true; for example the assertion that "painting is a lost art," that "it died with the old masters," is no more true than to assert that poetry died with I -or Dante. In mastery of technique modern painters have not excelled the old masters; In color, with very few exceptions, they have not equalled them; but In drawing they have greatly surpassed them, and from this fact it follows that they have also surpassed them in expression. Modern art has a wider scope and is more developed than that of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, expressing a wider range of ideas and expressing them with greater clearness and force. for example, one modern painting well known to this generation by its frequent repetition in black and white, tho "Angelus," by J. F. Millet. It would ba difficult to match this picture either in color or in religious sen-timent, though one had his choice from all the galleries of all the old masters of Europe. But comparisons are odious, and he is an uninformed critic who In his devotion to old fancies holds that little of value in the there is new, yet it would be equally wide-of the truth to imagine that admiration for the works of the old masters has not a real foundation in fact, or that these men were other than masters, and the leaders of the greatest single impulse that pictorial and plastic art has received in

In one respect, at least, an old master

was much like the new master; they both grew to be masters, and during the stages of their growth did work varying in quality from their first stumbling eilortstothe final masterful ones that gave them their great reputations. Take, for example, Raphael, one of the most gifted of men, 'framed in the prodigality of nature,' with grace and beanty at his fingers' ends, yet in the 50 Madonnas he has left us one may trace, step by step, the transition from cramped, poor and consequently expressionless drawing, up to pictures that are models of grace, color and composition. The first have archeological value, the second, value as won,-* of art, and tha value of the first is almost wholly due to the fact that the second works exist. Raphael's early pictures are no better than many of Perujfino's, and Perugino's fame s due mainly to the faci that he was Raphael's teacher. Thus the power of a great man is shown in his ability to give value to much that would be unknown cerLiin supremo work that ho lms . which, being done, at lifts Into a secondary value certain other work directly or Indirectly associated with It. One of these early pictures bj Itaphael would give little or no idea of the ness of the man who pujuted "The i of Athens" or the "Dresden Madonna, and it is easy to see that the estimation in. which these early pictures are aud their commercial value also, are due not to their intrinsic i, unli but to the extrinsic fact that they are from tbo same immortal hand that did tha greater work. Therefore we Bee that the Masters" term more varying quality than is allowed to the modern masters, since with the mod erns, criticism is more free to express it self, is not, as it were, under any spoil, and the works themselves are, being modern, in much better preservation, and are less likely to represent, iu part (often in a great part), the work of pupils. Again, of the authentic pictures by the old mas-ters, few have escaped the destroying hand of the repairer, whose work has commonly consisted in a rein-forcement of the picture by the simple process of deepening the shadows and hightening the lights, so that the completely representative picsance period are rarer than is generally believed; and much of tho criticism expressed by the unbeliever in "Old Musters" is due to the fact that the samples he has seen really represent the marring effect of some repairer rather than the work of the great name to which it is

He who would, judge fairly of the relative worth of modern pictoral art and that of the fifteenth and succeeding century, should if possible rid himself of the prejudice that fancies his age wiser and greater than all Its piedeccssors, and that therefore its productions of all kinds must be correspondingly better, and of that other prejudice that fancies the near and familiar must be commonplace, and that poetry and inspiration rest only with tha past. Certainly a true Judgment upon this question will be found somewhere midway between these two extremes.

credited.

LEWIS T. IVES.

The best music, like the best painting and the best statuary, iti ii comprehen-Bible excopt to the educated mind. There aid thousands who prefer Prang to Correggio, and see more beauty in a colored plaster cat than the "Venus of Milo. There are thousands who are moved by Ule "Mulligan Guards" and insensible to the "Seventh Symphony." That is only to say that in all stages of art the majority never get beyond its rudimentary forms. But it is only with the higher ir. tellige:>. es that a really comer To them U speaks a language which others cannot understand. In their appreciation it fin'Is its juatiucation for its existence.—Oeltcted.

To express defires, longings, ecstacies, prophecies and passions in form and color:

to put love, hope, herolam and triumph in marble; to paint dreams and memories with words: u> portraj the purity of dawn, demos of twilight, the splendor and mys-tery of pight, with soined to eve the invisible to sight and tot to and to rurich AUGUST, 1888.

PICTURES OF GREAT MERIT TO BE SEEN IN THE EXHIBITION.

Although Mr. Seney's collection was chosen to give eclat to the grand opening of the new museum on the evening of the first of September, many other pictures of great value and merit were also obtained for the occasion. Some of these are from well known art dealers in New York, Schaus, Relchard and Knoedler, and others are from the latest acquisitions to private collections in Detroit. We mention a few of the most important pictures to show that they are in no way out of place nmong those that belong to Mr. Seney.
There are two beautiful pictures by Charles Delort, a pupil of Gerome; one a Holland scene, "Coming from Church," the other, 'A Cardinal's Menu." This artist Is a frequent exhibitor at the Paris salon, and Is much praised for the delicacy of his execution, and his treatment of genre subjects taken from eighteenth century life. Two charming canvases. "Fisher Folk" aud "Tuny Fish Ing" are from the brush of the vigorous Swedish painter August Hagborg. There is a fine head by Rau, and a pretty genre by Adams, both Munich artists. The exquisite coloring of Dettl may be seen in "The Reprimand, and the poetic grace of Aubert in the From Benjamin Constant and 'Aurora." Richter one would be astonished to see anything but gorgeous Oriental interiors, graceful women and rich costumes, and all we expect is here in "The Siesta" and "A Proposal." One of Bouguereau's pupils, who is well known, Leon Perrault, shows the influence of his master In "A Mother's Nap," where the coloring Is very fresh and pure.

Our American artists in this collection cannot fail to give satisfaction, for their works, though few among so many for-eign ones, are really excellent. That eign ones, are really excellent. That always popular artist, J. G. Brown, sends us "Euchered Surel" A. H. Wyant brings to us from Ireland some hints of the beauty to be found In "County Kerry"; Bolton Joues recalls a spring day near Orange, N. J., and J. Francis Murphy gives us a glowing sunset. These, with the George Inucss landscapes—landscapes which at their best have no American rivals, — the various pictures Frank D. Millet, Ulrich, V Chase and George Fuller make impossible to ignore the h%h Attainments of our own artists, or to lose the hope that someday America will have gained such an undisputed position in art that we shall no longer be subjected to the annoyance of finding the uames of our talented men carefully excluded, with very few exceptions, from all European works on modern art and artists.

Out of this great variety of 6tyles and subjects no visitor can fail to find something agreeable and elevating, and all will rejoice that at last we have an art center in the state of Michigan.

TREASURES FOR THE MUSEUM.

The "Forty Immortals" are to be congratulated that they do not enter their temple of art wholly empty-handed. With the "Marriage of St. Catherine," which iras sent them by Pope Leo XIII. as a pre-natal gift, the Martyrdom of St. An-Murillo, and a seaport view by Claude Lorraine, both purchased by Mr. James E. Scripps at the Leigh court sale in London in 18S4 and presented by him to the museum the same year, there is no lack of "old masters." Add to these a fine collection of Braun'6

autotypes presented by Mr. George W. Balch, a pen and ink sketch by Mirhm-: Angelo of a man seated, and another by Raphael from his Vatican tapestry group-Paul and Barnabas at Lystra-both the gift of Mr. James E. Scripps, and there is a nucleus for a collection of original draw-Ings and reference photographs. The •enes of etchings, presented by Miss Avery, of the Franciscan missions of California by Henry C. Ford pave the way to historical records of things that are rapidly passing away even in our new country. while the Rembrandt Peal ("The Court of Death"), presented by Mr. George Scripps, is a very good commencement for a complete chronological series of works by leading American artists. Some of these are alroady represented, such as F. D. Millet, in his "Reading the Story of CEnone" (a picture that was much admired by visitors at the old Art Loans and afterward, through the proceeds of the Loan and private subscription, presented to the society); F. K. M. Rehn of New York, in "The Missing Vessel, purchased with the proceeds of the last exhibition in 18S6; J. G. Brown's "Surprise Party," purchased by the trustees from the exhibition at the Detroit club. and a bequest of the late William W. Murphy (who was for many years United States consul at Frankfort-on-the-Maln), of an ideal landscape by a Frankfort artist, A. Horgenttara.

With these valuable pictures on hand, and the collection of casts ordered, there Is no doubt that the Detroit Museum of &rt will rapidly amass treasures to fill its

OUR ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.

The editors of the ART SCTPPLEMENT take tins method of returning their thanks to the contributors who by their contribu tions have aided in giving a sketch of what has been done for art In Michigan, ami have also shown the value and breadth of the art field when properly understood.

The articles express the ideas of the individual writers, and in no sense are dictated from any pre-deterinined policy on the part of any organization. In this way perfect freedom of utterance on art subjects was attained, without an attempt

to make the supplement anything other than it purports to be-a free parliament of art opinions.

We also desire particularly to express our thanks to the gentlemen of the Detroit Tribune and the Detroit Evening Journal who have so kindly assisted In the "making up" and printing of the ART SUPPLEMENT.

TO PATROXS AXD EXHIBITORS.

It is frequently the fate of newly onened museums to be overwhelmed with donations and bequeBts which it is not considered advisable for them to receive or which they cannot properly care for at first. Again there may be those who wish to benefit the museum with gifts of value and may not know how to set about the matter. For these reasons we quote a portion of the by-laws relative to the committee on exhibitions and collections and give the names of the trustees. It may also be here stated that all gifts and be quests must be made to "The Detroit Museum of Art." The section of the bylaws referred to is as follows:

"The committee on collections and ex hibitions shall be composed of five members, at least three of whom shall be mem bers of the board of trustees. They shall have entire charge and supervision of the galleries and all works of art and other personal property belonging to the mus-eum. * * The committee shall pass upon all works of art offered to the mus eum for purchase or as donations, and shall report their recommendations in regard to the acceptance of the same to the board of trustees. * * * They may reject works of Insufficient merit and direct the arrangement and display of the works offered."

This committee for the year 1888 consists of Messrs. W. H. Brearley, L. T. Ives, Collins B. Hubbard and James Mc-Millan and Miss Clara A. Avery. The committee on the art school, which will soon be opened in connection with the museum, is composed of Messrs. L. T. Ives, James E. Scripps, W. H. Brearley Miss Clara A. Avery and Mrs. Crapo Smith. The trustees of the museum are Senator T. W. Palmer, W. A. Moore, D. M. Ferry. James McMillan, C. B. Hubbard, W. H. Brearley, James E. Scripps and L. T. Ives.

OPENING OF THE EXHIBITION.

The first day of September will see the fruition of years of labor on the part oll ladles and gentlemen who havo frcelj given of their time and substance to make Detroit's art interests commensurate with the importance of the city in wealth aml size, and its dignity as the metropolitan community of the state, and they will on that day be filled with pardonable pride in throwing open to the public the beau-tlful building dedicated to art purposes. To summarize briefly the attractions of that exhibition, which have been described In detail elsewhere, and entirely apart from the building itself, there will be first and foremost the Seney collection, a most admlrable selection from the gallery of Mr. Seney of New York, consisting of 100 pictures representing most of the great amonp modern artists. In addition to this large collection the best of the works which have recently been added to private gal leries in Detroit and which include some beautiful pictures, will increase the interest in the exhibition, lue property of the museum in paintings, prints, cast and *objits d'art* will be shown, and the whole in the beautiful setting of the nev museum building will constitute an ar exhibition which, if not as large as the famous one of 1883, will certainly equal it in the merit of the pictures shown and surpass it in general interest.

UUUKa OF EXTINITION

The museum will be open daily from 9 A. M. to 9. P. M. from Sept. 1 until Nov. 15, when this exhibition will be closed. The price of admittance will be 50 cents on Monday and 25 cents on the other days of the week. As was done during the art loan exhibition of 1883 a coin will be accepted in place of the regular ticket of admission. This is done to save crowding around the ticket office and at the door, and has been found a very great convenience. A plan of the building shown on the first page will materially assist vistors in finding their way about the building and save them the trouble of asking questions.

HAII.ROAD EXCURSIONS.

Very complete arrangements have been made for the convenience of residents of towns and citie6 in Michigan outside of Detroit. At the last monthly meeting of the passenger agents for the Michigan railroads, the representatives of the roads centering in Detroit, headed by Mr. Ben Fletcher, made an arrangement whereby three of the leading roads will carry visitors to the exhibition over their lines for half-fare on one day of each week during the exhibition. This day will be Tuesday on the Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee railroad, Wednesday on the Detroit, Lansing & Northern, and Thursday on the Michigau Central.

A map showing the central portions of the city together with the locations of the Museum of Art building, the railroad stations and the leading hotels will be found on this page, and will be of assistance to out of town visitors to the exhibition.

If people of great wealth would put themselves on the high platform of public esteem occupied by Lenox, Cooper, Astor, Vassar, Cornell, Corcoran, Miss Catharine Wolfe and Yauderbilt, let them build monuments for themselves in gifts to museums and permanent educational establishments where many minds and hearts will hold them in grateful memory and their influence be longer felt than in any crumbling pillar however high.

It is impossible to imitate or revive a 6tyle or school when the conditions that produced it no longer exist.—[Benjamlne.

THE EXAMPLE MUNICH **FURNISHES** LOVERS. ART

century scarcely known or heard of outside of Germany, It has now a world-wide renown, and is one of the favorite resorts of European and American tourists. The great change that has thus taken place In ie fame and fortunes of this ancient city, s entirely due to the accumulation there of treasures of art, and especially to the building up of calleries of sculpture and pointing. pointing. Now Munich cannot for a moment be compared with Dein beauty of situation aud

troit natural surroundings; much merce; yet Munich is visited by a constant stream of travelers, many of whom remain for months or years; and at some periods Its numerous and ample hotels ;an scarcely accommodate the influx of

Art galleries have done all this for Munich, and much more. They have led to the establishment of schools for the cultivation of art, not only in Its higher sense, perity, while the city itself has become well known throughout the world as one of the great centers of art culture.

Many other European cities, as every one knows, are resorted to by travelers chiefly or wholly as shrines of art; and without this attraction they would scarcely possess so much interest as American cities of the same size. What would Dresden be without its picture gallery, or even Florence or Paris without their mus eums of art and history? Pleasant aud attractive, indeed, to look at for a moment, like many of our American cities, but speedily losing their interest, because destitute of that which is craved by the mind as well as the eye.

Such a city as Detroit, It is needless to say, with its magnificent location, its handsome streets and avenues and many fino buildings, both public and private, lacks only that wealth of art which old world places possess, to more thau rival them In interest of every kind. Let Detroit build up a complete art collection, let it become famed as tho possessor of choice masterpieces of painting and sculpture of the present day, and, at least, copies of all the older works illustrating the whole history of art, and strangers will not merely "stop off" to take a drive through her streets, make a brief excursion on the river, and then hasten away to "do" some other town in the same fashion. They will find here that which is the painful lack in nearly every other place this side of the *ocean*, *foodforthwwjld* and magination, in the assemblage of those works of art which are themselves the creations of thought and imagination.

But this is not all. It is a good thing

it suits well the honorable pride of the "townsman," the sentiment of local patriotism, to make one's native or adopted city by every means attractive to strang ers, aud favorably known to the countri and the world. But apart from this motive however honorable, even a due regard foi the happiness of our local population, and of its moral and Intellectual culture will justify (ill the effort and the expense necessary to the establishment and maintenance of public galleries of art. Ami not only on i ins un umi can ririi and liberal citizens be expected to do such a work forthi common good but should they fail to do It, reasonable arguments are not wanting to prove that it would be right and will tax ourselves to the amount of hundred of thousands for the opening and main-tenance of public parks and pleasure Whatever expense is thus incurred, all men feel it is wisely incurred; secures to the citizens of classes places of recreation and rest, where the beautiful in nature is enhanced by beautiful art. Yet what provision is made for the recreation and restful entertainment of the same population during the seven or eight months of the year when public parks are not attractive or available? One would think that proper regard to our climate and to the average character of our seasons would demand resorts and mean6 of recreation for the people, in addition to those which can be enjoyed only about one-third of the And if this is so, we cannot conceive of anything so practicable, and so well suited in every respect to meet this want as ample museums of art, with the addition, if you please, of antiquities and of objects of natural history.

Such collections, beside affording a resource from the cares and toils of routine life, exercise also an educating and refining influence upon the citizens, none the less real because it is gradual aud not at once visible. If, therefore, it pays well to be taxed for the ministering of healthful entertainment to the people one-third of the year amidst the beauties of nature why not be taxed for the purpose of securing to the same people entertainment of a still higher character the other twothirds of the year amid the beauties of art? Therefore, it is just as reasonable, to say the least, that public museums shouk be created and maintained for the benelit of the people at the expense of the people as public parks and pleasure grounds And this principle, long ago reeognizei and carried out by European governments and municipalities, let us hope will some day be accepted here at home.

Museum of Art.
 Michigan Central, D..L. *. N., and F. & P. M. railroad stations.
 a. D., O. H. & M. and Grand Trunk railway nations,

MAP OF DETROIT Russell House Cadillac Hotel

WavnaUoteL

Brunswick Hotel

8. Griffin House. V. Michigan Eiobanre Hotel.

10. Plank's new hoteL

UNICH, the capital of Bavaria, is a city of about the same population as Detroit. Though at the beginning of this contury coronely because the beginning of this content of the beginning of t zenship, in love of home, in love of the public good, will go still farther in the good work 60 well begun, and furnish

abundantly the means for filling the art

building with the works of art, without which the building itself is a body without a soul.

Naturally, and almost of necessity. chools of art spring up around museums of art. At the present stage of the ilstory of our state, no addition to its ure is 60 much needed as the organizalon of such schools; and, of course, they can in no way be created and sustained without the establishment of art galleries as the first essential condition. Obviously too, Detroit, the metropolitan city of the Btate, will be their most fitting ocation. Many of the youth of both sexes, from Detroit and from he state at large now annually resort to he art schools of New York and Boston Why should this be necessary? should not Detroit afford to the youth Industries. And so the people of Munich, and to some extent the kingdom of Bavaria all its branches and grades; drawing, ainting and modeling; pure or high art, art and by no means less inidecorative art and, by no means less ini jortant, industrial art. For this art enter-prise has its economical aspect. No argument indeed should be needed at the present day to prove that artistic culture, at least to some extent, some degree of development In artistic taste and skill, is necessary to the progress and per-fection even of our industrial arts. No only the builder and the engineer, but the mechanic, the furniture maker, the calico irinter, molders, designers, workmen o almost every kind, are better prepared to make their products more valuable and narketable through some acquaintance with the principles and the works of art

It is only a few years since even Eng-land found herself falling behind France and Germany In some of her manufactures on account of the lack of proper attention to this very kind of education The application of art studies to practical industries had for a time given precedence in the world markets to certain French products over those of land, on account of the superiority of the former in more elegant patterns and designs, and In the more tasteful employnent of colors. But England hastened t correct the error by opening to her youth everywhere in the country opportunities the study of art in connection with her collections of sculpture and painting and works of decorative art.

For the honor of Detroit, for the benefit of her citizens and those of the THOUGHTS ON ART.

any of its kind that has gone before, and furthermore, that the best art of England can hold its own against the world. It Is manifestly impossible to make just com-parisons between the widely divergent styles of the ancient and modern masters, or to attempt to strike a balance between, say, Rubens and Hogarth; but to say that the old alone Is good betrays great lack of judgment and Is an Ingratitude to the living. Ability and talent are more abundant than ever; but in forming an opinion of them the critic falls into two great errors—the first, In forgetting that the form and demands of art have changed and expanded with the advance of time and tho second, in failing—unconsciously of course—to judge of the great works of the past, with which he compares those of the present, In a fair and proper manner. He makes no allowances for the charm of mutilation or the fascination of

The only way to judge of the treasures the old masters of whatever age have left us-whether in architecture, ture, or painting-with any hope of 6ound deduction, is to look at the work and ask oneself—" What was that like when it was new?" The Elgin marbles are allowed by common consent to be the perfection of art. But how much of our feeling of reverence is inspired by time? Imagine the Parthenon as it must have looked with the frieze of the mighty Phidias fresh from the chisel. Could one behold it iu all its pristine beauty and splendor we should see a white marble building, blinding in the dazzling brightness of southern eun, the figures of the exquisite frieze In all probability painted—there is more than a suspicion of that-and the whole standing out against the intense blue sky; and many of us, I venture to think, would cry at once, "How ex cessively crude!' No: time and varnish are two of the

greatest of old masters, and their merits and virtues are too often attributed by critics—I do not of course allude to the professional art critics—to the painters of the pictures they have toned and mellowed. The great artists all painted in bright colors, such as it is the fashion nowadays for men to decry as crude and vulgar, never suspecting that what they applaud in those works is merely the result of what they condemn in their con-temporaries. Take a case in point—the "Bacchus and Agjadnc," in the National gallery, with its splendid red robe and its rich brown grass. You may rest assured that the painter of that bright red robe You may rest assured never painted the grass browu. He saw the color as it was, and painted it as it was -distinctly green; only it has faded with time to its present beautiful mellow color. Yet many men, nowadays, will not have a picture with green in it; there are even buyers who when giving a commission to an artist will stipulate that the canvas shall contain none of it. But God

interest of our trades and manufactures, this work, initiate,i and thus far paid fot by a comparatively small number tributors, should be recognized and cordially supported by every citizen, rich or poor, now and hereafter, to the extent of his ability.

If this enterprise of private citizens should sometime in the future be adopted by the municipal government as one of the institutions to which, as we have suggested above, the public funds can be legitimately applied, then will Detroit honor of being one of the foremost cities of the West In carrying into effect an idea long ago pressed by the most em American philosophers. It was Balph Waldo Emerson who wrote the following words on the relation of municipal governments to Museum* of Art: "I do not undervalue the fine instruction which statues and pictures give; but I think the public museum in each town will one day relievo the private house of the charge of owning and exhibiting them. 1 go Home and see on the walls the transfiguration Vatican painted by Raphael, reckoned the tint picture in the world, or in the Sistine (•Impel, I tee the grand Sibyls and Prophets, painted iu fresco by Michael Augelo, which have every day now for 800 years inflamed the Imagination and exalted piety of what vast multitudes of men of national I wish to bring home to children and my friends copmy of these admirable forms, I can find iu the shops of the engravers, but I do not wish the vexation of owning them. I wish to find in my own town a library and museum which is the property of the town, where I can deposit this precious treasure, where I and my children can see it from time to time, and where it has its proper place among hundreds of such tions from other citizens who have brought thither whatever articles have judged to be in their nature rather a public thau a private property." A collection of this kind, the property of each town, would dignify the town, und we should love and respect our neighbors more. Obviously, it would be easy for every town to discharge this truly municipal duty. Every oue of us would gladly contribute his share; and the more gladly, the more considerable the institution had become."

Hi:M:V S. FRIEZE.

"No man was ever groat by imitation. An artist must exhibit such prominent and striking features M recall the original to every mind; and must neglect the minuter discriminations, which one may have remarked and another neglected, for those characteristics which are alike obvious to vigilance aud carelessness."—[Imlac in

Often blame is too largely awarded, when a study of causes would suggest much that is encouraging;; while on the other hand indiscriminate praise maybe lavished where there la essential poverty or declension.—JS. (;. W. Benjamin

Ruskin says: "Had art offers ill work for good, tumult for peace, tho 1: ash of man for his spirit, and the curse of God for his blessing.

SIB JOHN EVERETT MILI.AII IN THE MAGA-ZINE OF AKT FOR AUGTST.

I am emphatically of opinion that the best art of modern times Is as good as

Almighty has given us green, aud you may depend upon it It's a fine color.

There is among us a band of young

men who, though English, persist in painting with a broken French accent, all of them much alike, and seoiuini;ly content to lose their Identity in their imitation of French masters, whom tin y are constitutionally, absolutely, and in the nature, of things unable to copy with justice either to themselves or to their models. Imitation, however, is pardonable in young men—and <>>hr in >«mn / i_{th}n
—and sooner or later their ability will Inevitably lead them to assert their indi-

viduality—if they have any. The commonest error into which a critic can fall is the remark we so often hear that such and such an artist's work is "careless" and "would be better had more labor been spent upon it." As often as not this is wholly untrue. As soon as the spectator can see that "more labor has been spent upon it" he may be sure thai the picture is to that extent incomplete aud unfinished, while the look of fresh ness that is inseparable from a really successful picture would of necessity be absent. If the high finish of a picture is so apparent as to immediately upon the spectator he may know that it is that the artist feels his work is becoming a labor he may depend upon it it will In without freshness, and to that extent without the merit of a true work of art Work should always look as though it has been done with ease, however elaborate what we see should appear to have been done without effort, whatever may be the agonies beneath the surface. M. Mois agonies beneath the surface. sonier surpasses all his predecessors, as well as all his contemporaries, in the quality of high finish; but what you see is evidently done easily and wilhont labor. 1 remember Thackeray saying to me, concerning a certain chapter in one of his books that the critics agreed In accusing of carelessness, "Careless? If I've written that chapter once I've written it u dozen times—and each time worse than the last!"—a proof that labor did not assist in his case. When an artist fails it Is not so much from carelessness; to do his best is not only profitable to him but a joy. But it is not given to every mannot, indeed, to any-to succeed whenever ami however he tries. The best painter that ever lived never entirely su. than four or live times; that is to hve- artist ever painted more than four

masterpieces, however high his general average may have been, for 6uch a depends on the coincidence, not only of genius and inspiration but of only of genius and inspiration, but of health and mood and a hundred other

rious contingencies.
"It will be remembered that Rembrandt "It will be remembered that Rembrandt in his first period was careful and minute In detail, and there is evidence of stlpplipg in his flesh painting: but when lie grew older and in the fullness of his power, all appearance of such manipulation anil minuteness vanished in the breadth and facility of bis brush, though the advantage of his early manner remained. Tin'latter manner is of course, much the finer and really the more finished of the two. I have closely examined his pictures at the National Gallery, and havo actually seen, beneath thai and havo actually seen, beneath that weil of breadth, the early work that his art conceals from untrained eyes—the whole oriti to \elooquez, who, with all his mighty power and magnificent execution, never rose to the perfection which, above all with painters, consists In Art celure Artem

MI DETROIT ARTISTS.

CARI MEIXIIKR'S PICTURE IN THE PARIS SALON.

WHAT mi CHITTC Of FIGARO SATS-BOMHOVES, THE IVES, EATON, HOP-KINS, AND OTHERS.

With the present rejoicing over Mr. Melchers' success at the last Paris and our readers may be glad to have the followlng extracts which relate to his pic-

The first Is from a letter written by Mis? Ellen K. Baker, who herself lias a picture among the thousands admitted to this exhibition, and who judges from an artist's standpoint, without any personal acquaintance with the artist. She says Iu this letter: "Your Detroit boy, Gari Melchers, has without doubt the best American picture In the salon. It Is called The Pilots.' Four or five stolid old chaps are sitting around a table near a wlndow; one Is amusing himself with the model of a ship and some smoke. can see they are not garrulous men, but cool, intrepid and used to danger. The types are excellently chosen and full of haracter. It Is uot u picture to tickle the fancy, but thoroughly good. Detroit ought to buy It for its new gallery."

The next is from the pen of the able critic of the Paris Figaro, who says, after mentioning the great influence of the French school on all foreign artists, and acknowledging reactionary Influence from only |one-Josef Israels: "The best picture by a foreigner, 'The Pilots' of M. Melchers, tings the praise of the modern French school. It Is at Paris, in our salons, that he has caught the simplicity of the mise en scene and the sober execution. He could not have been thus devel-

111X1S TO VISITORS. Doubtless there are many people »t

vill Tisit Detroit durins the cxlr.u'tioQ

whom any hint as to how to reach th! muGeum building will bo of more or] value. To such we wili say that if y come in over the Michigan Central History & Pere Marquette, or Detroit & L^.10 railroads you will arrive at the Michi" Central station, from which the Jeffer avenue cars run directly p_Mj mu6cum, which Is on Jefferson ivj. at the corner of Hastings urj! The distance from the station to the n eum is about three-quarters of a mile "» you come over the Grand Trunk or DetroL dram] Haven it Milwaukee railroads j will arrive at the Brush street 6tatioa Af minutes' walk directly up Biush ttr« will bring you to Jefferson avenue IM only three blocks distant from rom 1st museum. The Wayne hotel and Grig! house are directly opposite the Mlchin! Central station. To reach the ott* Central station. To reach the ott* hotels take the Jefferson avenue ttJ! car line, changing at Woodward tv_{em}
The Congress 6treet line will *nfo* * visitors past the Griswold house i»i the Cass avenue line runs from the Mei gan Central station past this hotel tk, Brunswick, and within one block of tk!

Arrangements are made forcarine; packages In the basement of the null building at a merely nominal chargi.

Ruesell house and the Hotel CadilUc

NEW YORK'S MUSEUM.

WHAT THE METROPOLITAN UVSEOM gu RECEIVED IN MOSEY AXD GIFTS Although the Metropolitan Museum, Art in New York city is strictly a prW institution, organized and administered(0) the voluntary system, it had the joodfo.

tune to have an ediilce provided for it j,



oped in America, or in Holland, where he gifts, and it has thus been left free too. sought his subject, for that has no peud its funds in the purchase of workid art. Its valuable gifts have won fife understood, I render full justice to the arrangement of this distinguished page (in art), to its great sentiment of nature, and the profound impression Una* produced." There are many other Detroit artists whose works are perhaps better known iu the city and state than those of Mr. Melchers. Certainly there need be no special mention of Mr. Lewis T. Ives whose portraits of our leading men speak forthcm-elves, liotht!iose in the capitol at Lanaing and the one* that are iu the

private houses In the state. His son, Mr. Percy IMS, who was admitted to the 6;'.lon of '&", has entered seriously into the profession and shows deep appreciation of nature and line pereeption of color.

Miss Helen K. Roby Is now studying in Paris, and many friends are anticipating a successful future for her in her own field of labor, flower painting.

Mr. Jules BoUboTea h;is had many fine pictures on exhibition in Detroit for some years. Those in the old Art Loan and the exhibition of '86 received high encomiums from all sides. He is DOW in Florence continuing his work, and a lender in on: of the art academies of that beauiiful Italian art center.

Mr. Robert, Hopkins' praises are always on the lips of those who are most familiar with the various aspects of water in storm or calm, and who besides are able to toll whether the drawing of any sort of sea craft is correct.

Mortimer L. Smith Is a man of many tastes—and, fortunately for us, painting s one, for no one succeeds better than lie in portraying that exquisite suuset glow on snow and lir trees which make our winter landscapes 60 attractive.

Mr. Cbarlet Harry Eaton has obtained high honors in New York art circles much admiration in hi3 native town, and many of his pictures adorn our Michigan homes Like most artists he is forced to live where art is appreciated, and since he n ust live by his brush Detroit has had o viel i a good citizen to another stato.

Mrs. E. G. Holden is a noted enthusiast in all art matters, belongs to the Museum association, has for many years given instructions in art and in every way sought to foster it in her own town. Her Influence has been very great in the developing of artistic tastes among the young people. Mr. Hekkingls a foreigner by birth and a

great wanderer by nature, for no place holds him Ions;, lie is wholly absorbed iu his work, ami the number of his pictures n private galleries attest his popularity. There are many others who are doing good work, among them Wcuzel, Conely John Owen and William Mylne, and

who find ready sale for their works To very many of these artists a good art school will be a great boon in awakening intelligent interest In their work, and stimulating them to more earnest efforts.

Upon the basis of religion all temples stand, and from their 6entiment of a God all worship arises. From the sentiment of the beautiful in the soul spring five great fine arts (architecture, ture, painting, poetry, music). From the perception of justice comes law; aud then from a soil as rich called benevolence rise up a hundred blessed shapes of human welfare. There is not a ragged school or a mission school or free school of design or a public library in town or city that does not spring up out of this principle of benevolence.—[David Swing.

even a European reputation, 6ince ity has done for New York what vearedidnol do for any old country gallery.

A im'iig the many gifts to the mem are the following: Thirty thousand dl-lars from Henry C. Marquand, oneot in rustees, for an art school fund; 80W from Gideon F. T. Reed for the same p» pose; \$100,000, a gift by bequest of W.I Vnnderbilt, for an endowment fund; om \$7000 for a library fund, from two graft. men; over 170,000, the bequest of LeviH. Willard, for the purelia.se of arclitecttml illustrations; "The Horse Fair," bj Ræ Bonheur, purchased by Cornelius Vimle hilt for \$53,000 anil presented to ih museum; the noted "Fricdland," b; Meisson ler, purchase.1 at the Stewart uli by Judge Hilton for f66,000 and present*! to the museum; a noted lieynokls, n. nted by Junius S. Morgan, cost abm \$50,000; -Miss Catherine Lorillard WS rave her entire collection of oil paintin nd also her water-color drawings, silk the preservation of these and future George Seney lias given 20 valua/Ues3 paintings; and .Mr. William Sehaui a various members of his family hm Briched the gallery with gifts in sculpln

rks of art free are Austria, Belgin, Denmark, Figure, Germany, ireece.tls Netherlands, Italy, Sweden, Great SHH India, New South Wales and Victor* Russia Imposes a tax of 30 cents perl pounds ou certain Matuary, but include pictures, curiosities and articlismot ing the usual qualifications of merchtt lisc' on tho free list. China has a taii perceut on works of art, ifforsale;is Turkey charges 40 cents a pound onpo ures, and allows the importation pounds of statuary for fc is a splendid idea—Unj sculpture and paintings by the pout How could our solons i: let their rivals of the Celestial kingdoms get ahead of them? Portugal collectti per cent on paintings and 1 per cent « statues, and Spain gets a specific doty t 19 ct-iits oft every picture, and sets cents oil every 10 pounds of statuary a ported. Hawaii and Corcaci cent ad valorem. New Zealand, 15 c Canada, following a bad example, Mexico, however, only exacls Mex per kilogram of paintings and fight can per kilogram of statuary. Hontlurulii a tax of Sl.'JO a pound on all 'art.' H agua 41 cents a pound (on pain ti

Thenntions and colonies whirbadu

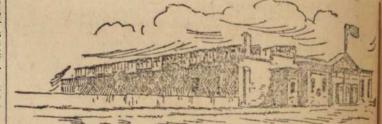
The youth, when he begins to fee! til attraction of nature and art, I by an earnest effort he shall soon be to pierce to the inmost sanctuary; man finds, after long wanderii down, that he is still upon the three -Goethe.

Salvador, 5 per cent ad valorem Ecuador four cents a pound.—Tk ill

Amaitin-

Everyone knows that the different of an artist are as closely related daughters of the same father, Bay that between them are market

In this world's affairs there is not so great or good but it will take two wise men to help it foi ward a and a single fool cau stop it.--[/«*»



The above cut represents the oil art built with the result re:

oan building erected in 1883 expressly for I! the exhibition of that year. It is in striking contrast to the beautiful structure portrayed on the first page, but in itself represented an Immense amount of en-thusiasm and well directed energy, for without it there could have been no exhibition, one ot the largest exhibitor, positively refuting to allow bit collection to be shown in any building not lire proof. There was then no such building in Detroit available for the purpose of 1 hibitiou, and consequently out; had to be

was built on to the Bagley street, was completed in 76 mirahl) served its purpose hib,tion an.I r.'xmt the craze MVC->: over thecounts put on and the Ulterior wall Since I hen it has been u rink, seed warehouse m> now available for pub] certs and similar gatherings in tb«

of a hall which v