

THE FARMERS TALK.

The All-Day Meeting at the Court House last Friday—What was Said and Done.

At about 9 1/2 o'clock, Friday, a. m., or a little after, the Farmer's Institute held at the court house in this city, was called to order by President Wm. E. Stocking. Rev. J. W. Bradshaw offered prayer.

President Stocking then delivered a short opening address. He thought that a speech from him was not looked for. He stated that he had never attended school but four months in his life, and so could not be expected to make an address. He thought to make a farmer's institute a success some conditions were necessary.

1st—The meeting must be demanded by the farmers.

2d—It must be managed by the farmers.

3d—It should be paid for by the farmers.

There is one fact that he had always noted, that if we have anything good in this world we must pay for it, it costs something. We cannot expect to get anything of value for nothing. In Ohio and New York the state took hold of these institutes and they were managed by men selected by the farmers. What is wanted is information bearing on the different phases of farm labor and farm life. We like to listen to the talk of neighbors and friends, as it gives a home-like feeling. Mr. Stocking said if he had been supplied with a set-speech for the occasion, the ride over the roads which he had taken that morning would have jarred it all out of him.

The first paper of the meeting was one by Prof. Emil Baur on Small Fruits for the farmer, of which the following is a synopsis:

FRUIT ON THE FARM.

From whatever standpoint we look at our state, we have reason to thank our heavenly Father that our lines have fallen into us in pleasant places; yea, we have a goodly heritage. Geographically we are the brains of Uncle Sam; financially we are told that our state is out of debt; the public's prayer and confession always commends itself more than that of the Pharisee.

Michigan is an Eden of fruits, and among the different countries Washtenaw is gradually coming to the front in respect to varieties and their intelligent culture, but this Eden has its enemies, its serpent, and we must get rid of them.

If we would have comfortable farm homes and fruitful orchards, we should build walls around them of evergreen trees; do away with the ugly looking thorn hedges; and the evergreens can be found in Michigan in great variety: Norway and white pine, cedar, fur, hemlock, balsam, etc. A hedge of cedar trees the writer planted fifteen years ago, is now 25 to 30 feet high, and were only from five to ten inches high when planted. How warm and comfortable we feel when entering a home guarded by such sentinels, especially after a ride on our unprotected highways. Under the protection of such a shelter we may safely plant fruit trees, and fruit means health and wealth to the farmer. A list of Apples includes: Red Astrachan, Yellow Harvest, Primate, Mellon, Ladies Blush, Grimes' Golden, Gravenstein, Ohio Nonpareil, perhaps two of each; Commercial, Baldwin, Jonathan, Northern Spy, Red Canada, Greening, Golden Russett and some varieties of sweet apples such as Fallman to mix in with the above if you want jelly without sugar from the fruit factory.

In pears: Gifford, Tyson, Sickle, Bartlett, Flemish Beauty, D'Anjou, Bose, Wint or Nelis.

In peaches: If land is high and dry, Alexander, Early Rivers, Early and Late Crawford, Old Mixon.

Plums: Bradshaw, Lombard, Quackenbush, Damsen, Bavay. Not many are needed. Plant near the house or in the chicken yard.

Cherries: May Duke, Early Richmond. Physicians in Germany have observed that children's diseases are few in seasons when cherries are plenty.

He thought berries and grapes could be bought cheaper than they could be raised. The small fenced-in garden should be abandoned, and small fruits and berries planted in long rows in the field so that they can be cultivated with a horse, the same as vegetables. It is of great importance whether a farmer can take time to fight the insect enemies of fruit. If there are children on the farm and surely they belong to the farm, it is desirable to plant fruit trees elsewhere, and it is part of their education to know all about raising fruit. He closed by advising everybody to unite with the county pomological society.

Discussion upon the paper was opened by Andrew Campbell, of Pittsfield, who approved of most of the suggestions in

the paper. In reference to the garden he thought a small one was no good; it took too much time, and was never properly attended to. In small fruits the speaker had not been successful. For three years he had lost his crops from the drought and his soil was evidently not right therefor. These small fruits are a grand thing to have, especially the strawberries. His best success had been with currants, cherries, pears; but with plums, peaches, apples, etc., he had not been particularly fortunate. He thought it paid any farmer to raise a certain amount of fruits, and especially if he had the right sort of soil on his farm he could raise them for the market. His experience with grafting an old orchard was not good, and his advice to others was not to do it.

The venerable J. Austin Scott, being called upon, said that he was brought up on a farm and had commenced tree setting, budding and grafting when he was nine years old, and being now 84 years of age his experience had extended over many years. He commenced raising apple trees by planting seeds, budding one side when they got old enough and leaving the other side natural fruit, thus getting many new and excellent varieties. At one time he had over 300 varieties, of which 170 varieties were of his own propagation. He had 30 acres of orchard, and the year he sold the farm crop brought in \$4,000. He also had 15 acres of peaches. Later he cleared up 150 acres of timber land, getting \$1.00 per cord for good body hickory. This land he used for farming, having 100 acres of grass, much of which brought in \$15 per acre. He always kept a strict account of everything, and knew exactly where he stood. In respect to pruning Mr. Scott said if you want to grow wood, prune in the winter; if you want to grow fruit prune in May or June. Changing the subject the speaker believed in equal taxation; that everybody, high or low, should have at least \$1,000 to be free from taxes, and that all incomes should be taxed according to the amount. For instance, an income of \$5,000, 1/2 per cent., and so on up. He spoke of the difference of living now and in our early days. In early days everything was made at home. Now there is too much for show; we live too expensively; the farmers have been a little hard up, but they are perhaps a little to blame themselves for not economizing more and living within their incomes. Wherever you see a failure, it can generally be placed to the fault of the man himself.

Wm. Campbell, of Pittsfield recited his experience with fruit, which was not very encouraging. He paid \$1,000 extra for the orchard on his place, but it had proven a poor investment. One-half of his orchard were greenings, and until last year had not been at all successful. Don't expect in this fruit business to go back to the garden of Eden. He believed that if fruits are the best thing for us then the fruits must be raised. We are here to-day to see where the mistakes are, and which way the future points, and are willing to follow in the paths which seem the best for us.

Mr. Merrill, of Webster believed that the farmer can produce even small fruits cheaper than he can buy them. He had had success with strawberries, blackberries, and other small fruits, and by planting them in long rows it was no trouble to care for them. He believed that every farmer should raise all the fruits he needs, and did not know but it would pay to raise for market.

Mr. Scott remarked that the great mistake was in not attending to fruit trees properly. If you want success you must cultivate the trees the same as you would corn, but keep off the manure—many people kill the trees by kindness. The best place to plant fruit trees is on high clay knolls, where there is air drainage.

The next paper was by J. K. Campbell, of Augusta, upon the "Farm Problem."

THE FARM PROBLEM.

J. K. Campbell discussed this question in a very able paper, which we regret there is not space to publish in full. In the last decade the Farmer's Institute has become a leading factor in the solution of farm problems, and is now a regular winter program in several states of the union, and at these institutes a large variety of subjects are treated by those deemed competent by their own achievements in special or universal husbandry. He thought if farmers were contented with their lots there would be little to justify these meetings, and it is evident that the present is one of wide-

spread discontent, and that all farmer organizations had a work to do. The farm problem had two main factors at the present time:

1st—What can be done by legislation, state and national, to permanently benefit the farming interests of our nation?
2nd—What farm products, in the aggregate, will yield the maximum of profit, per acre, when compared with other sections of country, and what system of management will best conduce to this end; meanwhile keeping up the productive capacity of the soil?

The legislation side of the question is agitated so widely there is danger of losing sight of the second question which is very important in the farm problem. Profitable farming has become a matter of latitude and longitude, combined with a study of soil and climatic conditions, and we hear of the cotton section, winter wheat belt, spring wheat region, corn belt, fruit belt, etc., and so we must find out what crops we can profitably produce, climate and soil considered. We cannot escape competition, but must consider how a given number of farm products compare in value with same products in other states? If we can prove that our products aggregate per acre as much as those grown elsewhere, then we cannot be at a disadvantage in producing. The agricultural reports show that in wheat, corn, oats, barley, rye, buckwheat, potatoes, in Michigan, aggregate for six years a "greater cash value per acre than in nine other western states, including Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. In this state those crops have aggregated \$97.42 per acre, while those states only reach \$61.87. In 1879 Michigan had the largest yield per acre of wheat of fourteen wheat growing states, it being 19 1/2 bushels per acre. The state ranks high in clover seed, and the southern part in producing beans. In fruit, especially apples, Michigan is the great state of the northwest, and apple orchards properly cared for will be good investments. About 20 years ago Michigan ranked fourth in producing wool, and in 1881 Washtenaw county was the banner county in sheep, and in stock raising the state stands well, so that in comparison with other states, Michigan affords equal if not greater advantages for the farmer, and so that part of the problem is solved, and if an energetic, progressive farmer cannot make a success in this state, and especially in this county, he could not succeed anywhere.

As to what system of farm management carried out for a series of years will give the best results, includes several points. A rotation of crops, maintaining fertility of soil, more or less farm stock, etc., then what crops to plant and how; what stock to keep and how best to care for them; can commercial fertilizers be used to advantage, or can we with proper rotation of crops keep up the fertility of the soil by using clover and the manure that accrues on the farm. Then the farm fence, how to construct it and of what material; he thought it was best to have as little fence as possible. Then comes the use of machinery, which is an important adjunct of farm work, and the best results cannot be obtained without it.

The problem involves no small amount of intelligent planning and oversight, and any man who expects to succeed as a farmer without putting brains into his work, cannot secure the best results, and will need a great deal of U. S. loan. There is keen competition in our business now, and we are brought into contact with a wide extent of territory, causing a decline in prices and lands, and tending to cause a feeling of dissatisfaction and discontent, which is not helpful in obtaining good results from the farm. So that it resolves itself largely into this: the man and the management makes the farm. To be successful the farmer must be satisfied with his calling and not be continually seeing something just a little better elsewhere. He must have enthusiasm and delight in his work.

He hoped that the organization of the farmers would result in some sensible legislation, but not in the hands of the farmers, and that no one would be carried away with chimerical schemes that would result disastrously. It appears as though the worst had been reached in agricultural depression and that the rush of population to the cities would soon cause over production to cease, and prices to improve. But let us remember that we are something more than machines to make money, that money should be our servant but never our master, and an important factor in the farm problem for us to solve is, that aside from our success as farmers, we should seek to be manly men among men.

Discussion was opened by H. D. Platt, of Pittsfield, who attributed to demagogues the discontent among farmers more than any real cause. The farmers of this country should not look to legislation for a betterment of their condition. The theory of this government is that no class legislation should be adopted, and that theory is correct. In the way of small fruit-culture, that is a subject, and the only subject upon which his wife and himself ever disagreed. It may be cheaper to buy them than to raise them, but no woman will have it that way. There was no money in small fruits for the farmer, and it was best for him to raise only a sufficient quantity to supply home demands. In the matter of grain every farmer should think out that problem for himself, taking into consideration soil, climate, etc. Stock is also a problem which every farmer must work out for himself. He knew farmers who could tell the pedigree of an animal by looking at it, and such

men can make a success of stock raising, while the majority would fail.

The 2 per cent government loan is a question that should be looked into by the farmers; he believed in farmers looking into questions clear down to the bottom, deep enough at any rate to knock off the rough corners and round them up. He had looked into that proposition enough to know that it never could prove a success. Wherever governments had gone into the loaning business, it had proven a flat failure. It was so in France and in the Argentine Republic and everywhere else.

John MacDougall, of Superior, differed with Mr. Platt on the last statement and referred to a time when the government of England had lent money at 6 per cent for land drainage, and at each payment of interest so much was applied on the principal, and it was all paid back, and was a great help to the farmers. He believed that in solving the farm problem much depended upon the man. He must use good judgment. If he goes about his work so that he can say: "I have done all for that field I can do," he will nearly every time be successful. If he looks to legislation for relief he will never have crops that will pay. In regard to small fruits, he said that after his father became too old to labor on the farm he attended to the garden, and then they had splendid vegetables and fruit because they were cared for. If a man is driven with work on his farm, he should not undertake to raise a garden. There is no use of attributing failures to the stars, or the weather or the soil when it comes from a person's own neglect.

E. A. Nordman, of Lima, was glad that small fruits were being considered as part of the farm problem. Conditions were changed. The time was when the people used the wild fruits—plums, grapes, crabapples, etc., but to-day a perfect wild plum could not be found in the state. The enemies of fruits must be fought. He thought it better to raise fruit for the children, than to have the boys steal them. In his boyhood he would go miles to get apples he had such a desire for them. Enemies of fruits are easier handled than enemies of grain, and these were points in favor of fruits. Wheat had been raised at a loss for the past two years. Doubtful if there was a man who had raised a pound of beef at 4 cents a per pound at a profit. In wool there was such a large portion of this country which could raise it so cheap that we could not compete profitably. He believed that hen fruit was the most profitable of anything a farmer could raise to-day.

Prof. Baur said this age was tending to specialties and people, like parasites, would set on one leaf until the vitality was gone. Those who make specialties are generally successful.

S. R. Crittenden, of Pittsfield, believed that, without exception, every farmer could make a success of small fruits if he only would. Raising fruits, grains or stock was a matter of education. He thought that while every farmer should make some one thing a specialty, he ought not to do so to the exclusion of other branches, for in our varied husbandry was our success. He believed that every farmer should raise what was necessary to use in the house.

At this point, Miss Minnie Davis favored the audience with a fine piece of music.

Andrew Campbell also discussed the question, taking up the problems one after another, and came to the conclusion that the farmer who had bulldog tenacity and did his work intelligently, was the one who would succeed. It takes more brains to be a farmer now than it did in early days.

AFTERNOON.

Prof. Hinsdale opened proceedings with his paper upon "Territorial Development of the United States." There has been no country in the world in which the social, intellectual and industrial condition of the population has been so high, as in this country. There may be some present who do not appreciate the fact that this country is four and one-half times greater than at the beginning. Originally this continent was divided among England, France and Spain, England owning by far the smallest part in 1755. From that date Prof. Hinsdale, by aid of the maps, showed the audience the many changes of the ownership of this continent by foreign powers. He then traced the enlargement of the territory of the United States, from the close of the Revolutionary war to the last acquisition of Alaska, and some of these maps looked very curious to the eyes of to-day. At the beginning of the revolution the total population of the country was east of the Appalachian mountain. When they went into the vast forests west of those mountains, they cut themselves off from the seaboard and its markets, and their only outlet was the great Mississippi, and that waterway was used to ship their products to the Atlantic ports, and the fact that Spain then owned the mouth led to much trouble, until 1801, when Spain ceded Louisiana to France. The United States then bought the territory for \$15,000,000, in 1803, it being our first extension, doubled its area. The original disunion proposition came from the western states to divide on a line running south-west and northeast. In 1819 Florida was purchased from Spain for \$5,000,000. From 1809 to 1815 no man then living could have given the boundary of the United States on the southwest. In

1838 bold men from the western states established colonies in Texas, and very soon that state became an independent republic, and in 1845 it was annexed to the United States by a joint resolution of the House and Senate of the United States. The Mexican war of 1846-47 secured another acquisition, though by some unaccountable reason, the Mexican government received \$15,000,000 for the addition, the Gadsden purchase, then Alaska, the last, thus making our territory consist of eight pieces of territory, containing 3,003,884 square miles.

On motion of Andrew Campbell, Prof. Hinsdale was given a vote of thanks for his excellent paper.

NO NAME PAPER BY WM. BALL.

The question of paramount interest among the farmers to-day is, not so much how to grow good crops of grain, or how to breed and raise good cattle, horses, sheep, swine, etc., as to devise some means by which they may receive a fair equivalent for them in the markets of the country in the form of money. Theories are being promulgated by doctors of political economy, which are as greatly at variance with each other as new farm theories are apt to be. The successful physician will always diagnose his case and prescribe accordingly. A large number of patients are those who fancy they are ill, but some are really sick, and the skilled physician readily discovers which one needs medical assistance. The one who fancies himself ill he will dismiss with good advice about obeying the laws of nature, being temperate, vigilant and taking proper exercise; the one who is really sick will receive his best skill and judgment. The political economy doctors should proceed in the same manner to discover the real from the fancied troubles in this agricultural depression, and care should be taken lest the remedies be worse than the disease. In attempting to evolve any theory to accomplish what is desired in the way of better prices for farm produce, there are many things to be considered.

Have we, as farmers, carefully considered and formed any satisfactory opinion as to the kinds and quantities of agricultural products needed in the markets of the world? Are we cognizant of the fact that agriculture is undergoing a revolution in nearly all of its departments? That the rapid settlement of the vast tracts of cheap fertile lands of the west has transferred a large amount of the growing of grains and stock to those localities, and that the more eastern portions of the country no longer have a monopoly on these products?

Such are the facts, and the farmers of Michigan and other central states must understand them and be guided by the logic of passing events.

Among other reasons given for the low prices of farm products is that there is a lack of circulating medium, and, as a remedy, inflation is presented in the form of greenbacks, free coinage of silver, silver certificates, or other forms of government notes, even to the amount of \$50 per capita. Good business judgment would halt before adopting so visionary a scheme, at least long enough to calculate the indebtedness it would entail upon the government. In individual transactions we inquire if the maker of a note has the ability to pay; government securities in the markets of the world are largely influenced as to value according to the financial condition of the government offering them for sale. The more a man or government owes the less their promises to pay are worth.

I am not entirely satisfied that there is a great lack of circulating medium in the country. Speculators may cause a shortage at times by their illegitimate methods; but I hardly think there is a farmer present who has any trouble in getting cash for any products he may have to sell. So we must seek some other cause for the prevailing depression.

The paper then takes up the Detroit board of trade and its dealings, and handles that august body without gloves. To remedy the dishonesty of its dealings, a state inspection of grain is suggested, and farmers need to press upon their members of the legislature the necessity of such a law, in order to repress the speculators and gamblers. The Louisiana lottery has been suppressed by government interposition, and I fail to see any great difference between that and the board of trade methods. Here is where legislation could help the farmer. Inflating the currency would only help those speculators to further oppress the producer.

Another syndicate or trust known as the "Big 4," has had much to do in injuring one of the greatest departments of diversified agriculture, cattle production. It controls the prices of the steer you grow, and also of a pound of steak or roast to the consumer; its power for evil is unlimited from the vast amount of capital it controls. Like the devil fish it is fastening itself upon all departments of industry, and unless checked in its rapacious career it will only be a question of time as to the practical abandonment of that branch by the farmers of the middle and eastern states. In placing it under national control another hindrance to agricultural prosperity would be removed.

Another proposition of the doctors is the two per cent loan scheme of Senator Standford's. Aside from grave doubts as to the government becoming a loan association, there are other peculiarities. The demand for this scheme comes from a class of farmers who have always and at all times severely condemned class legislation of which there has been too much in the past. Another peculiar

feature is that its champion should be one of the wealthiest millionaires in the nation. When was a plan ever so ridiculous? A man who gained wealth by the existing depression, the president of one of the greatest railroads in the country, a beneficiary of the government in the form of many millions of acres of agricultural and mining and grazing lands—he the champion of the men whom his methods have placed in an unfortunate condition! The scheme is untenable, for many whom it should benefit would not have a sufficient amount of security to enable them to borrow money. It would be class legislation with a vengeance, and I am happy to say that for the present, at least, it will not become a law.

Unequal taxation as a burden upon the farmers was then taken up. In too many instances farms are mortgaged and the farmer pays on both, and some plan should be devised by which this inequality in taxes should cease.

Outside of all legislation the farmer, as a business man and an intelligent being, has some duties to perform, and, if well performed, he will do much to relieve himself and the community of the fancied and real depression existing. The farmer is no worse off than the mechanic, merchant or common laborer. Failures are occurring all over the globe, but there are fewer among farmers than any other class, and consequently no need of despair. Farming must hereafter be conducted on business principles:

1. A competent knowledge of the business engaged in.

2. A careful conduct of affairs every day in the year.

The successful merchant has no winter or summer, but a full business year. He cannot sit idly by through the winter and see wasted, by neglect or indifference, what he has gathered in the summer. The successful manufacturer of ores never sees the fires of his furnace go down. The successful railroad enterprise is kept running night and day, through times of depression as well as prosperity. The success of the "Big 4" depends on strict business methods, and close attention to all details; nothing goes to waste; the hair, hoofs, blood, offal, everything goes in its proper place, and, by means of thought and skill, is converted into some useful ingredient of commercial value. The sharp competition in other lines of business is already at the door of the farmer, and he is wise who gives heed to that fact and prepares to meet it. Some wise plan should be made by every farmer and faithfully followed. The wastes in the barnyard, in keeping poor scrub stock must cease. Less numbers but more pounds and better quality must be bred and fed. Better wool and more to the carcass must be grown; better judgment in breeding must be used. Less number of acres must be planted and better tilled; leaks in waste time stopped; leaks in the purse in the shape of beer and tobacco cease; less time spent in town and more in thinking and planning, reading and studying. There must be more devotion to farming the entire year through. Tools must be cared for and housed; little details not neglected; habits of economy encouraged; children taught habits of industry and self dependence; no healthy drones should be allowed in any farm home; plenty of good reading matter should abound; live as we are able to and not imitate some one else; keep out of debt; by attention to these things, prosperity will again dawn upon the farmer.

Robert Campbell commenced the discussion by quoting the assertion that it was once considered that "the best farmers were those who made two blades of grass grow where only one grew before," but it appears that plan had been pushed too far, as there is an over production in the country. He thought that the cattle business had been overdone also. He had no doubt but that boards of trade had considerable to do with the discontent of farmers. Now that the last census tells us that fully one-third of the population live in cities, there ought to be a better outlook for the farmers. The trouble with the 2 per cent loan it looked to him like too good a thing; getting it for too little. He believed it was harder for the young farmer who commenced now than it was for the one who started forty years ago; land is higher and it takes more to do with, and the one who has to mortgage his place and pay 7 or 8 per cent interest, and only receive back from his farm 4 or 5 per cent, has a hard struggle. The millions of dollars lying idle in the U. S. treasury could do a great deal of good, if there was only some way to secure the government in lending it to the people needing it at a low rate, and a government that can manage a postoffice system carrying a letter for 2 cents, and make it pay expenses, ought to be able to devise some scheme that would be practical. The present bill he thought in many ways wild, however.

E. A. Nordman was glad that Mr. Campbell had the courage to say that there might be something good in the 2 per cent loan. He favored the bill. He then explained how the farmers were fleeced by the boards of trade and believed in legislation to regulate them. He also opposed the repeal of the present mortgage law; there were some defects in it that should be perfected, but the law is on the right track.

Mrs. Mary Dancer then entertained the audience with a poetical production, giving a sharp and ludicrous view of (Continued on sixth page.)

BEATRIX RANDOLPH

BY JULIAN HAWTHORNE.



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CHAPTER VI.

SOCIETY ENTERTAINS THE NEW DIVA.

The Cadwalader Dinsmores are people such as can exist (as a social fact) nowhere but in America, and, indeed, in New York. Mr. Dinsmore (called Wallie Dinsmore by every one who knows him) is a man of paramount though unobtrusive usefulness. He is—or for the sake of the unities let us say he was—a gentleman of medium size, plain exterior and remarkable quietness of speech and demeanor. He was like the heart of peace in the midst of the fashionable social whirlwind, the undemonstrative center of all demonstrations, the reposeful culmination of all activities. To say that he knew everybody and everything, not only that everybody else knew, but that everybody else would like to know, but imperfectly expressed his accomplishments. He lived in New York, but he was at home in all countries and in all societies, and occasionally was met with in all.

He was about forty-two years of age, but looked younger, having light hair and a subdued reddish complexion, and he seemed, when you considered his experience and serenity, indefinitely or in fact infinitely older. He had unexceptionable manners, was genial, kindly, gently humorous and insensibly entertaining. He never was detected making an effort, and he never forbore an effort to be obliging. He was as accurate as a pendulum, and as versatile as a content. He could neither play, sing, act, make a speech, write a book, nor paint a picture; but no one knew better than he how all these things ought to be done, or was more sympathetically appreciative of others' attempts to do them. He smiled easily, but always as if he



Gave her hand first to Mrs. Cadwalader, could not help it. His laugh was a low, contagious chuckle, and seemed to suggest an unexpected charm and drollery in life. There was a manly, masculine look and quality about his plain face and ordinary figure, and in the tone and utterance of his voice. You felt that there was substance in him when required—that he was by no means a phantom of conventions and escapes—that, when everything else had been eliminated from him, a gentleman would remain.

He was a great favorite with women and with children, and his relations with the former were just as cordial and simple as with the latter. If you dropped in to see him during a morning you were sure to find a number of men whom it was particularly worth while to meet, sitting about in the easy chairs and smoking Wallie's famous cigars and cigarettes. He had a fine old-fashioned house down in West Twenty-third street and plenty of money, which he knew how to spend; that is, he was both generous and economical.

But the most remarkable thing about Wallie Dinsmore was that, instead of being in fact the bachelor uncle of society that he was in spirit, he was actually and conspicuously married. Mrs. Cadwalader Dinsmore (they never called her Mrs. Wallie) was a few years older than her husband and weighed about fifty pounds more than he. She was mighty and imposing, convincing and memorable. Upon her massive countenance, which had the texture and hue of the finest pink-and-white enamel, was fixed immutably a gracious smile, which served to condense, as it were, into manageable dimensions the else too ponderous acreage of her cheeks and to refine the contour of her scarlet lips. Her hair, of a dense yellow hue, without a thread of gray, was arranged in an inscrutable manner, upon what might be termed the cylindrical principle; it resembled a carving in varnished maple; it looked brittle.

As for her figure, Mrs. Cadwalader might have stood for the capstan of a three-decker, round which the jovial seamen trip as they heave the mighty anchor. Her voice, meanwhile, was small, soft and caressing, and she regarded her interlocutor with a glance of indulgent coquetry, as if to mitigate the terror of her proportions, though it really rendered them only more alarming. Nor was her usual talk, as might have been expected, about devouring quarter beaves, or causing earthquakes, or obliterating populations, but about embroidered handkerchiefs, and summer zephyrs blowing on wild roses and the holiness of infants' slumber. Was she, then, a sardonic humorist, or a fool buried alive in flesh? No; she was a hard-hearted, practical, shrewd woman, with sharp eyes, a politic disposition and unrelenting determination.

The fact that she was not of aristocratic or indeed discoverable lineage may have sharpened her claws, so to speak, and steeled her heart; she had

had to fight her own way, and was a little too much alive to the value of the worldly objects she had striven for. The most telling success she had ever scored was, of course, her marriage with Wallie Dinsmore. How she contrived it is not known; but it must have been, in every sense, easier to embrace her fifteen years ago than now. Wallie was the most humane of mankind, generously appreciative of everything except his own value. At any rate the thing took place, and Mrs. Cadwalader proved to be an admirable and substantial wife.

She made war upon none of his hobbies; she broke up none of his habits; she sacrificed none of his bachelor friends; she kept out of his way except when she could be of use to him, and then she was always ready. She made him pay, as the vernacular hath it, but she let it cost him nothing. In short, though she and her husband had almost no tastes or traditions in common, they were completely in harmony, had no children, and were a model of New York domestic virtue, happiness and prosperity. It is no small thing for a husband to be able to affirm that his wife has not lashed even an oblique criticism at his African lemur.

Such as they were the Cadwalader Dinsmores made up their minds to extend the right hand of hospitality to Mlle. Marana. Mrs. Cadwalader called on her in person, and Wallie, as a matter of course, in the shape of his name written on a piece of pasteboard. The diva's acceptance having been secured the other invitations were issued, and the day arrived.

"You will have to put in an appearance," said Wallie to Geoffrey Bellingham during the previous week. "You built the opera house, and decency demands it."

"The more reason why not," the architect replied. "I should have to be introduced, and I don't care for it."

"You will have to come," the other repeated calmly. "Do you want the woman to be disrespectful?"

"It's none of my business."

"It is. A woman is what her associates are. If respectable people don't receive her they are to blame if she cuts up."

"If she were a novice—but she's notorious!"

"You affect Phariseism in imitation of your Puritan ancestors. But this poor girl is neither a witch nor a Quaker. Her notoriety comes from her genius; the rest is mere hearsay, which it's none of your business to attend to. I intend that she shall leave New York without a spot on her reputation, and you must bear a hand. Otherwise you're not the fellow I took you for." Wallie knew Bellingham better and had more influence over him than any one else, and the end of it was that Bellingham consented to come.

There were less than twenty persons at the dinner. The dining room walls were of a soft Indian red hue, the wood work being mahogany and maple. The flowers on the table were yellow and blue. The room was lighted by tinted wax candles, each provided with a little colored shade. Everything looked cool, fresh and sweet. The host and hostess received their guests in the adjoining drawing room. By previous arrangement Mlle. Marana and Mrs. Bemax were the first to arrive. The diva was dressed in something white, of a lithe and feathery effect, giving the impression of a beautiful great bird. Her heart was up, for this was her first irrevocable step in her assumed personality. She was a high spirited girl, and having entered upon her course she had laid aside fear and irresolution.

Whatever she did she would do with her might. Such a vision of purity and loveliness as she was did not often enter a New York drawing room. She gave her hand first to Mrs. Cadwalader and then to Wallie. The latter grasped it cordially, and seemed about to say something, but suddenly checked himself, and looked at her with an odd, perplexed expression, like a man who is taken by surprise. Doubtless so much beauty would be a surprise to any one. After a moment's hesitation he said, "I'm glad to welcome you to this country, mademoiselle. I hope you will learn to feel like an American as much as you already look like one."

"Thank you; if it is American to feel happy then I am one," she answered, and it was observable as she spoke that this foreign lady's pronunciation was remarkably accurate. Wallie forbore to make the observation, however; he only took his chin between his thumb and forefinger with a quietly smiling look.

Mrs. Cadwalader said: "What delicious lace, Mademoiselle Marana! It is like frost work on ivory. Will you take a cup of tea?"

Mlle. Marana declined, and presently the other guests began to arrive. There was Mr. Barcliff, a wool merchant, but for social purposes an amateur composer. He was a small, slender, lively man, with gray hair and an immense gray mustache, like a great bar across the lower part of his face; he had the air of always standing on tiptoe to peep across this bar with a sportive, twinkling expression. There was Mr. Bidgood, a rosy, roistering, spherical personage, bald headed and short of breath; he smiled at you with a penetrating look, as if there were a private joke between you and himself which it would not do to mention.

There was Mr. Grasmere, tall, courtly and romantic, with a resonant voice and an occasional gleam from beneath his upper eyelids, as if his soul were kindling within him. He had been a lawyer by

profession, but had married well, and was now the proprietor of an artistic weekly. There was Mr. Knight, a distinguished politician with fresh complexion, clear cut features, powerful black eyes and snow white hair; his bearing was covertly condescending, as though he were reluctant to have you realize how greatly he was your superior. There was Mr. Damon, also white haired and white bearded, a somewhat unsuccessful publisher, but gifted with a warm heart, a keen wit and a bitter tongue. There was a certain unconventional wrath and heat about him, mixed with laughter and mockery, and nothing seemed to delight him so much as to shock a fastidious person or to bully a humbug.

There was Mr. Plainter, a gentleman all profile and eyeglasses, with a grating voice, a retentive memory and an insatiable earnestness. He was president of the American branch of the Society for the Scientific Investigation of Supernatural Phenomena, and his normal condition was one of high argument and exposition. He spoke of himself as "we," and of the rest of the world as "you"—imparting to that pronoun an intonation significant of bigotry and prejudice. His neck projected forward, and his figure was thin and curved like the new moon. There was Mr. Beaufort, once a clergyman, now an actor, a large headed, small bodied man, with a big nose and deep set eyes, extremely graceful and deliberate in his attitudes and gestures, wearing in repose an expression of thoughtful melancholy, as if reflecting that he had been a clergyman, but brightening, when addressed, with a smile of almost excessive sweetness, as if remembering that he was an actor.

Such of these gentlemen as possessed wives were accompanied by them, but the latter were for the most part like the engravings of ladies in fashion papers—though their faces might be pretty, it was the dresses you looked at and recollected. When an American lady is distinguished at all she is apt to appear almost too much so. Not to mention the hostess of the evening, there were, for example, Mrs. March, of the Woman's Political Association, slim, erect, holding her elbows close to her sides, with a tight business mouth and yearning, melancholy eyes; possessing an insufferable command of language, enhanced by a faculty of seeming to repress more than she uttered; Miss Korner, of German extraction, with short, sandy hair, pale, prominent eyes, a snub nose and protruding jaw; her volubility was as great as that of Mrs. March, and her rapidity greater; but whereas the former lady's conversation was mainly explanatory and argumentative, Miss Korner's was interrogatory and anecdotal; Mrs. Bright, a beauty, the wife of a wealthy brewer, holding herself as if she were on horseback, rufing at a topic or an enterprise as if it were a five barred gate, and forgetting it the next moment, headstrong, enthusiastic, blase; she had embraced Herbert Spencer during the last season, and reproduced him in jets and sparkles; Mrs. Musgrave, the dramatic reader. But why continue? The peculiarity of New York society is that no two people are alike; you have to focus yourself anew for every person you meet; whereas abroad the difficulty is to distinguish Mr. Smith from Mr. Brown and Mrs. Jones from Mrs. Robinson. People there seem to be born, bred and molded in platoon; the various social grades each has the same traditions, the same prospects, the same resources, the same topics of conversation, the same tailors, and the same faces.

But in New York we have not settled down yet; our people have what may be called a New York look, but there is no New York type—the former being a trick of facial expression merely; the latter a matter of feature and structure. But we are preparing to people a hemisphere, while the European nations have to pack themselves together like sardines in a box, or pickles in a jar, mathematically, economically and irrevocably, and by natural selection have long since lost their elbows and idiosyncrasies. We are all elbows on this side of the water, especially since we have ceased any longer to be all fists and shoulders.

In addition to the guests above mentioned there were several of our older acquaintances—Gen. Inigo, Hamilton Jocelyn and Bellingham. When dinner was announced Wallie Dinsmore took in Mlle. Marana and seated her at his right hand, and it turned out that Bellingham sat next below her, much to his displeasure. He told himself that he owed Wallie one. On the other side of him sat Mrs. Bright, whom, indeed, he had taken into the table. The other gentlemen thought that Bellingham had nothing to complain of. Mrs. Bright, who could interest herself about almost anything, provided it did not last more than an hour or so, noticed that her companion was good looking, and determined to exploit him on the subject of architecture. She had read Ruskin's "Stones of Venice," and had seen classic and medieval antiquities abroad.

Accordingly she roared at him with great dash and courage, and at first he answered her graciously enough. Before long, however, he perceived that she did not know the meaning of her own information, and then he became laconic. Young Mrs. Bright, on the other hand, was not accustomed to rebuffs, and Bellingham's reticence only stimulated her enterprise. She sparkled on like cataract in a rainbow, determined that he should fall in love with her at any rate. Meanwhile his other ear was being visited occasionally by the low and varied music of a voice the freshest and most melodious, he thought, he had ever listened to.

At times, too, as the dishes were passed, the lovely speaker would lean toward him, so that her soft white plume brushed his shoulder. The Marana and Wallie were having a most entertaining conversation. It was not about architecture, and yet Bellingham felt attracted by it. Wallie was smiling and chuckling, and ever and anon making some pithy or arch remark. The diva seemed to be attempting to describe the mental visions which certain kinds of music called up for her. At last she said, "The end is like the awful rose of

dawn, and it seems to keep unfolding more and more, but the twilight darkens between, and you can only feel that the great flower blooms at last in the morning of the other world."

At the same moment Mrs. Bright was saying to Bellingham: "In that way, don't you see, the second and third boxes would have just as good a view of the stage as the first, and yet the parquetry wouldn't lose anything. Now, isn't that a nice plan?"

Either Bellingham had not heard her or else he didn't think it worth while to answer. He turned to the young diva and said, "That must be Beethoven."

Wallie's eyebrows went up. He had been quietly watching Bellingham, and had been much amused by his evident distraction and final surrender. He asked Mr. Knight, in the second seat on his left, whether it were true that Grant intended to found a college of politics in Mexico, and left the young people to arrange themselves as they liked.

Mrs. Bright turned pale, took up a silver pepper box, and overwhelmed her croquette de volaille with red pepper. Blinded by her indignation, she was on the point of putting a piece of the highly conditioned viand in her mouth, when Gen. Inigo, who was on her left, and who had been assimilating his nourishment with knife, fork and forefinger, and vast enjoyment of champing and deglutition, hurriedly set down the glass of sherry he was raising to his lips, and with great good nature arrested the young lady's hand by laying his own fat paw upon it. "My dear madam," he exclaimed with his unctuous Hebraic drawl, "would you commit suicide at a table like this?"

"Oh, I'm awfully obliged," returned Mrs. Bright, really feeling so on more accounts than one, though she had never before been able to endure that horrid free and easy impresario. She overcame her repugnance, and recouped herself for Bellingham's scant courtesy by extracting whole hogheads of it from the ample reservoirs of her other neighbor. After all it amounted to the same thing. So a woman receives attention, it is small odds whence it comes.

Bellingham and the diva meantime had taken a short cut to a mutual understanding, and would have been astonished, had they stopped to think about it, at the vistas of sympathetic feeling that were opening up before them. Sunshine arose on their way, and they rambled onward at their will. To talk with the prima donna on a subject that attracted her was like drawing harmonies from some exquisite instrument. She responded to the lightest touch, and you could see the promise and invitation of music in her face before you spoke. Bellingham forgot that this was the woman whose adventures and audacities everybody had been discussing for weeks past; she was to him a delicious outlet for a part of his nature which he had heretofore repressed even when by himself; so the seed first discovers itself in the earth, and the flower in the sunlight.

When, half an hour ago, he had been presented to Mlle. Marana in the drawing room he had felt that she was beautiful, but remembered that she must be repellent, and had passed on without a second look. She, on the other hand, had been sensitive to his hostility, told herself that he looked cross and frigid, and thought it fortunate that he was an architect instead of a singer, liable to appear with her on the stage. But now, under the mingled persuasion of happy accident and the genial stimulus of lights, company and the table, their averted regards had unawares turned to accord—an accord which might prove temporary, but was certainly delightful. It was strange to both of them, but with the sort of strangeness that seems like a sweet familiarity till now forgotten. Now they would let air and warmth into the secret chambers of their minds; now they could read the answer to their spiritual riddles in each other's face.

At the other end of the table Mrs. Cadwalader was prospering blithesomely with Mr. Grasmere on one hand and Mr. Barcliff on the other. The conversation was of an esthetic cast—would he Wagnerian method of musical composition prevail, and if so, would not music ultimately be chargeable with infringing on the preserves of the other arts? Mr. Barcliff, propping up his mustache occasionally with his napkin, was of opinion that music was the soul and reconciliation of all the arts, and that a knowledge of music would henceforth be indispensable to enable the painter, the sculptor and the poet to do their work intelligently. "As to architecture," added he, "we all know that in its higher manifestations it has been termed frozen music." "Some of Wagner's music that I have heard," retorted Mr. Grasmere, "was dry enough to be called harmonized hay lofts."

This epigram was overheard by Mr. Damon at the center of the table, and he immediately called out, "There's a portrait of Grasmere down at the club that is said to have been painted to the tune the old cow died of." Hereupon Mr. Bidgood burst into a hearty laugh, and observed that the old cow probably died from feeding on the harmonious hay loft. Mr. Grasmere, who was probably of Scotch extraction, drew himself up to his full height and said to Mrs. Cadwalader with a gleam from beneath his eyelids, that such men as the last two speakers did more than vice or ignorance delayed civilization. Mrs. Cadwalader smiled with scarlet lips, and said in her small, caressing voice, "The proprietor of the 'Professional Amateur' cannot believe that civilization is delayed."

If there was any further danger of a breach of the peace it was averted by the action of Wallie, who now arose in his place and proposed the health of the guest of the evening. "Through our guest to-night," he said, "she is a host in herself; and if she was born in a foreign land, we all know that some of the truest Americans have never set foot in the United States." The toast having been drunk with much cordiality, Wallie added, "I didn't learn that speech by heart, ladies and gentlemen, but that is where it came from."

When the applause had subsided there was a pause, and the prima donna perceived with a beating heart that everybody's eyes were fixed upon her, as if ex-

pecting a reply. She cast a dismayed look at Bellingham, but his eyes were cast down, and an expression of coldness had suddenly overspread his face. She drew a long breath, and rose, with a soft rustle of her white dress, and glanced down the table. She heard the clapping of hands, and saw Jocelyn smiling and nodding encouragingly, and Inigo hampering the table and beaming unctuously. The thought passed through her mind, "I am not myself; they are applauding some one else." Instead of disconcerting her, this thought gave her self possession.

"Ladies and gentlemen," she began, "I did not learn a speech; where I came from we did not make them. Some time I shall sing you my thanks. But I feel now how kind you are. A little while ago I knew nothing of you, and now we are friends! Your belief in me will help me to deserve it. All this seems hardly real to me—as if it were not possible. It is not I who speak to you, but the music, that is the reason of my being here. And yet I should like to have you like me for myself—else I should feel very lonely. I have only my music to take the place of my mother and my father. It is a great deal, I know, but not quite everything. And I cannot help feeling almost as if it stood between me and you. It is a disguise that I must wear, and I know that the disguise is better than what it beareth it."

Here her eye happened to encounter Jocelyn's. He was gazing at her apparently in much anxiety, and his lips seemed to be forming some voiceless words. The prima donna did not know what he meant, but she stopped and reflected that she was thinking aloud instead of making a speech, and that what she was thinking had more reference to the blue eyed man with the brown beard who sat on her right than to any one else in the room; whereupon a blush rose to her face, she murmured something hardly articulate, and sat down. Everybody smiled and applauded and seemed to be much pleased.

"My God, what an actress!" muttered Mr. Beaufort to his neighbor, Mrs. March. "The delicious audacity of that last sentence was inimitable!"

"She must be very clever," returned the lady, veiling her business mouth with the bouquet she carried; "but how very noticeable her foreign accent is!"

"Ach! well, my dear, it has been a long time before I could come to talk so as one would not know I was German," put in Miss Korner charitably. "Mademoiselle speak very well for a beginner."

"They say the Russians are a very superstitious people," remarked Mr. Plainter, putting up his eye glasses; "I must remember to ask Miss Marana whether she has ever investigated any of the phenomena. She looks like a medium herself; I should like to investigate, under rigorously scientific tests, the range and quality of her abnormal capacities."

"Since meeting Mlle. Marana," said Mr. Knight, addressing Wallie, but graciously pitching his voice so as to be overheard by the diva, "I no longer marvel at Russian despotism. I should be a slave myself were I her countryman—nay, my slavery has begun even as it is!"

"By George! old fellow," whispered Jocelyn aside to the general, "hanged if I didn't think for a moment the girl was going to give us away!"

"Don't you believe it," the general mumbled in reply. "She ain't going to give us away, nor give herself away, neither—not to you, anyhow, and don't you forget it!"

The dinner came to an end, the ladies withdrew, and the gentlemen presently followed them to the drawing room. People were already arriving for the reception, and the room was getting crowded. A number of immaculate young gentlemen, in tight fitting evening dress, were reaching over their shirt collars to get a glimpse of the notorious Marana. There was an unintermittent buzz of talk that made it difficult to hear anything that was said. The ladies were numerous and brilliantly dressed, but many of them looked a little uneasy, as if they suspected they were assisting at a somewhat hazardous enterprise. The prima donna wore on her breast a locket set with diamonds that had belonged to her mother.

"Say, Witman," said one of the young gentlemen above mentioned to another, "did you notice the locket?"

"Haven't been able to get up to her yet, confound it! Does she speak English?"

"Pretty well, I believe; I spoke French with her. Fall of the devil!"

"What about the locket?"

"Given to her by the czar of Russia, before he came into the business."

"By Jove! Say, does a fellow have to be introduced, or can you go right up and talk to her?"

"Oh, sail in! She won't mind. These women always like to be taken by storm!" So Mr. Witman struggled forward to try his luck as a stormer.

Bellingham, after wandering about restlessly in the crowd trying to keep his back turned toward the diva, and finding himself, nevertheless, constantly brought up within a few feet of her, at length made up his mind to go home. But just as he was on the point of bidding adieu to Mrs. Cadwalader some one struck a chord on the piano, a hush fell upon the assembly, and it became evident that the Marana was going to sing. And there she stood at the piano, the pure loveliness of her countenance looking across the crowd, and looking at him. He folded his arms and stood still, and no one but he knew that she sang to him.

When the song was over there was a great stir of admiration and surprise and comment; for though everybody had expected something very good nobody seemed to have anticipated that it would be good precisely in the way it was; and they all tried to express what they thought in suitable language, with indifferent results. It takes the world some time to formulate its opinion accurately about a new thing. As for Bellingham, whatever he may have thought, he expressed nothing. He simply pushed his way through the throng that surrounded the singer, took her hand, looked in her eyes and said, "Good night!" Strange to say this unceremonious behavior

seemed to satisfy her; a glow or pressure mounted to her face, and thereafter she appeared light hearted and content. Bellingham went away immediately afterwards, and without saying good night to any one else.

At the end of the evening Jocelyn sauntered up to Wallie, and putting both hands on his host's shoulders said, "Well, old man, what do you think of her?"



Took her hand, looked in her eyes and said, "Good night!"

"I think a great deal," Wallie replied.

"You saw her abroad, didn't you?"

"No, the general did. Why?"

"Nothing," said Wallie, quietly fixing his gray eyes upon the other's dismayed visage, "except that I saw Mlle. Marana last year in Vienna, and I think her greatly improved."

OUR Advice to Everybody

Who has a diseased Liver is to at once take prompt means to cure it. The function the Liver is designed to perform, and on the regular execution of which depends not only the general health of the body, but the powers of the Stomach, Bowels, Brain, and the whole nervous system, shows its vast and vital importance to human health.

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should run the risk for a single day of neglecting this important organ, but should promptly get a box of Dr. C. McLean's Celebrated Liver Pills, made by FLEMING BROS., Pittsburgh, Pa., and use according to directions they will cure you promptly and permanently. Around each box is a wrapper giving full description of the symptoms of a diseased Liver. They can be had of Druggists.

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ANCIENT PUNISHMENTS.

The Treatment of Criminals in the Distant Past.

We have less definite information about the punishment of criminals in ancient times than about any other portion of their public and private economy. The prevalence of slavery left much of what is now public jurisdiction in private hands, and few records have consequently been preserved. In an early stage of civilization, moreover, the retribution which overtook the wrongdoer—when it did overtake him—generally took the form of private and bloody vengeance on the part of the relatives or tribe of the person injured; to use a legal phrase, the law of tort had a much more extended application than at present. Such particulars as have come down to us relate chiefly to the treatment of prisoners of war. These were employed by the Chaldeans, Babylonians, Assyrians, Egyptians and the Persians on great public works, such as pyramids, temples and roads; the Pyramids, Nineveh and Persepolis were thus constructed.

One of the Kings of Assyria returned from a single campaign with more than two hundred thousand prisoners, and they were immediately set to work in this way. Diodorus Siculus tells us that in Egypt offenders against the law, as well as prisoners taken in battle, were employed in mining for stone and were treated with the utmost rigor and barbarity. They were bound in fetters and obliged to work so hard that the greater portion speedily succumbed under the strain. No rest or indulgence was granted to the sick, the feeble or the aged, and all were compelled by blows and ill-treatment to labor to the extreme limit of human endurance. No attention was paid to their persons, and they were driven to their work with the lash, until death intervened to put an end to their sufferings.

In the history of Greece and Rome it is difficult to find any distinction between the treatment of slaves and that of criminals; both were set to heavy outdoor labor and treated with brutal harshness; but any distinct system for the punishment of crime can hardly be said to have existed until a late period of the Roman Empire. Even then incarceration in noisome dungeons and labor in mines seem to have been the chief methods of dealing with offenders. The prisons were without light and ventilation and abounded in filth and pestilential odors. But prisons formed a costly and troublesome means of punishment, and torture, mutilations and whippings were preferred for many offenses. The earliest account of prisons in China is found in the Shuking, or Book of History, compiled by Confucius, a work which covers the period from 2356 to 723 B. C. The prisons seem to have been arranged somewhat on the plan of a large stable, having an open central court, occupying nearly a fourth of the area, and small cribs or stalls covered by a roof, in which the prisoners were lodged. They were secured by manacles and gags, and chains joining the hand to the neck, and desperate criminals were even more heavily ironed. Whipping and branding were also employed as punishments.

Coming down to more modern times, the most common form of dealing with criminals in France for many centuries was condemning them to the galleys, or galeres. Philip the Fair (1285-1314) appears to have been the introducer of this system, and from his day until well into the present century it continued in vogue. The galleys were huge rowing vessels, often containing several banks of oars, which were largely used for the transport of soldiers and military stores. The labor of rowing was very heavy; and as scant consideration was shown to the prisoners, they frequently died from the excessive exertions to which they were compelled. To prevent the possibility of escape, each man was fastened by chains to the oar at which he labored, a practice which gave rise to the familiar expression, "chained to the oar."—N. Y. Ledger.

CHINESE MONEY.

The Difficulties of a Traveler in the Chinese Empire.

One of the most troublesome questions to contend with in traveling in China is that of money. As is well known, the Chinese have no other currency than the copper cash, about 15,000 of which are worth at Peking a Chinese ounce of pure silver, called by foreigners a "tael of sycee." Silver is naturally used in commercial transactions, but as bullion only, and by weight, so every one has to have a set of small scales. The inconvenience that this weighing entails would be comparatively small were all the scales throughout the Empire uniform, but such is not the case. They differ considerably from one town to another, and even in the same locality. Thus at Peking there is a Government standard, a maritime customs standard, and a commercial standard.

The same diversity is found over all the Empire, and the consequent complications and even serious loss in exchange are a continual vexation. Nor is it possible to escape this loss by carrying copper cash with one; for, putting aside their excessive weight, there is not even a standard cash in China. Those used at Tientsin are not used at Peking; those at Peking are not current, except at a discount, at Taiyuan. Here I bought a very debased kind of cash, giving one "large cash" for four of these 100 miles further south these small cash were at par, and even, in a few cases, at a slight premium over the intrinsically more valuable large ones.

The Mongols, Tibetans and Turkes-tanese have never consented to use the Chinese copper cash, although it is the standard money of the realm. The first named people use silver ingots or brick tea, the others have a silver currency of their own.—Century.

How She Was Cured.

Mamie—Oh, George, I feel so faint! What is good for fainting spells, George? George (excitedly)—Now you've got me!

Mamie—Oh, I am so glad to hear you say so, dear George! I feel better already.—Puc.

The traveling compositors—Tours.

DINGY LONDON THEATERS.

They Are Mostly Underground and Lack Color and Tone.

The theaters in London lack color and spirit either by day or night. They are dreary places, to look at and difficult to get into, for you either have to go underground or upstairs to see a play. As a rule they are not attractive until you get into them, but there is an air of comfort about all the surroundings that makes you contented when you get there. The bar-room privileges are abundant, and you can have a drink brought to your seat or an ice for your girl without going out. In fact, they do not permit you to leave a play-house in London without charging for return.

They provide every thing on the inside and expect you to patronize them. Yet no one abuses these privileges, and neither men nor women get funny because they are allowed to have what they want without leaving the theater. These English women and men are very much in love with their stomachs, and food and liquor play a very eminent part in the economy of this nation. As already stated, the theaters are mostly underground; some of them entirely so, and they bear no comparison whatever to the American play-houses for beauty, but in comfort they can give us points. The seats are roomy, the aisles wide and the attendance as perfect as it can be. That is probably because pretty girls are the ushers instead of boys. The long passages and singular byways by which you get in and out set the average American wild with apprehension, lest he be burned up or murdered in case of a panic.

The new theaters now being constructed change this condition of affairs and give you more of American play-houses than they have ever known in the British capital. No matter how big the kick among the actors and actresses about American theaters, the London houses are no comparison to them so far as comfort for the players is concerned. The audience, however, fares better and the people who pay the cheap prices are just as well off as those who buy the most expensive seats known as the stalls.—N. Y. Journal.

IN THE QUEEN'S HOUSEHOLD.

Victoria Stands the Exactions of Her Position Wonderfully Well.

"Life in Queen Victoria's household is very pleasant," said a well known Duchess, "and very useful to those who are in or near the court. They meet the very highest class of people of all nations, and it is a dull person indeed, who does not learn to be interesting and diplomatic before she has been there any length of time. The Queen herself is delightfully pleasant to every one about her, and exceedingly mindful of their comfort. She is very fond of society, and gives many dinners and receptions, where the ladies about her have a chance to display themselves at their best. Indeed, she encourages them in all their efforts to make the social life of the Crown as perfect as possible. She stands the exactions of her life wonderfully. In all sorts of weather she rides out once a day, and when it is pleasant twice, besides attending public occasions almost every week. Indeed, many young women would hesitate to stand the work which the Queen takes upon herself at the ripe age of 72. Both in temper and action she is a remarkable woman at her age, and there is not one about her who does not have for her the highest respect."

To keep up the royal household pertaining to the Queen herself costs \$1,000,000 per annum. Out of this vast sum she receives for herself for pocket money \$300,000. The rest goes to tradesmen and to the men who bask in the sunshine of her favor. The women whom she calls about her as associates cost only about \$30,000 a year, while the salaries paid to the male ornaments about the throne run into the hundreds of thousands, and they are many of them comparatively useless while the women earn their salaries.—Boston Herald.

Terrible Effect of a Bad Habit.

He was sitting in the corner and had just scratched a match on the sole of his shoe, when a clerical-looking person approached him and said:

"My friend, you greatly alarmed me then."

"How?" asked the other in surprise.

"Well, I just buried a relative yesterday who was a victim of that habit. He scratched matches on the sole of his shoe for twenty-five years, and the leather became so impregnated with sulphur that he took fire while running for a street car and was burned to death."

"But—" ejaculated the other.

"Never mind, now, I've given you warning," solemnly interrupted the reminiscent speaker.

"How in thunder could he wear a pair of shoes for twenty-five years?" exclaimed the passenger in the corner; but the clerical-looking man was just then on his way to the street.—Brooklyn Eagle.

What Makes a Nation.

Fifty millions of people on three millions of square miles of territory do not constitute the United States of America. A million or so of people occupying twenty-one thousand square miles did not constitute Greece. It was the Greeks who constituted Greece; it is Americans who constitute America. So many people thrown together on one territory no more make a nation than so many blocks of stone thrown together in a pile make a temple, or so many types in a book, or so many threads in a tangle a fabric. Every nation has its own distinguishing features, its own type of character, its own consciousness, its own life. To constitute a nation there must be not only people and land and laws, but laws that are self-evolved, literature that is the expression of national life, language fitted to express that life, and therefore a life to be expressed.—Century.

—Wickwire—"You're just too late, Yabsley. Mudge has just finished singing 'Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep.' You missed a treat." Yabsley—"O, he had to treat before you would let him sing, eh?"—Indianapolis Journal.

Usually take the cake.

SAILORS' SLANG.

Queer Phrases Used by the Men Who Sail the Deep.

A "yard" on shore means the empty space at the rear or front of a dwelling; at sea it means the spar that crosses the mast, carrying a sail. A "whip" is a thing well known to small boys and coachmen, but at sea it is the tackle formed by a single rope drove through a block. "Lizards" are not reptiles, but pieces of rope, with a ring spliced in; while the "cathead" has no connection with pussy, but refers to a projecting piece of timber that is seen on the forward part of a ship. "Bees" are heavy pieces of planking, and "knees" and "knightheads" are timbers forming part of a ship's frame. A "fiferail" is the rail on the poop, and has nothing whatever to do with a musical instrument. "Beating" does not mean striking, but sailing a ship by tacks; a "bonnet" is a piece of canvas laced to the mast, and not an article of ladies' headwear. An "enrigger" is not an ornament, but a ring sewed into a sail.

So, too, with expressions denoting the force of wind. "A snorter" is a heavy gale, a "catspaw" being a little breeze, and by no means indicating a feline's tail. "Fiddles" are racks put on a table to keep plates from falling, and are destitute of music, while the "glory hole" is not reached by Jacob's ladder, but is in the stern portion of steamers, where the under stewards and waiters sleep.

These terms, however, are not confined by "Jack" to parts of a ship or her sails; the food, the captain and petty officers of a ship all have their peculiar nomenclature. The captain is dignified by the title of "old man," the cook is called "doctor," the doctor is "pills," while the stewards rejoice in being classed as "funkeys." Strange names are given to the various articles of sea dietary. "Dandy funk," "hish hash," "sea pie" and "lobscousers" are combinations of flour biscuit, salt pork and beef. "Hard tack" is the general name for sea biscuit, while "soft tack" and "tommy" is the article known to landlubbers as bread. "Salt horse" is the name for salt beef, and a refrain about the origin of salt beef, should it be unusually tough, is well known to sailors:

"Salt horse, salt horse, what do you hear? You've carried turf for many a year From Bantry bay to Ballyrack, Where you fell down and broke your back. With kicks and thumps and foul abuse, Now you're salted for sailors' use. They eat your flesh and pick your bones, Then they throw you over to Davy Jones." Whether a sailor is a native of Holland, Scandinavia or Germany he is a "Dutchman," a Frenchman is known as a "Frenchy," and an Englishman as a "Limejuice." Individuals on board of a vessel that is not in the regular passenger trade are said to be in "everybody's mess, and nobody's watch." When the order to "lay aloft" or "tumble up" is given the sailor is expected to climb up the rigging as fast as he can, or to come from his sleeping quarters at a rapid pace.

"Shantys," or sailors' songs, are seldom heard in these modern days, when steam performs nearly all the work of hauling or raising the anchor; but in the olden times, when the stately clipper had no donkey engine to heave the anchor, sailors walked around the capstan to the tune of a rattling song, heaving and hauling until "madhook" came to the bow. "Shenandoah, I Love Your Daughter," "Give Me Some Time to Knock a Man Down," "Rio Grande" and "Homeward Bound" were the favorite "shantys" of the old-time tar.

A man's chest or cabin kept in a state of disorder is said to be like a "bosun's locker," and when a ship is homeward bound and a fair, strong breeze propels along, "The girls have hold of the tow rope," is a favorite saying. When a dead calm prevails it is said to be like "Paddy's hurricane—up and down the mast," and "cracking on" means the state of the ship when, with a fresh breeze, every sail is set and driving the ship to its utmost. Should some loquacious and imaginative sailor start a tale or "yarn" some disbeliever is sure to venture the remark: "Go tell that to the marines," thereby expressing doubt as to the veracity of the narrative. Many similar phrases and terms are in constant use by the seamen of every nation. To enumerate them would fill quite a large volume.—San Francisco Chronicle.

Something Worth the Eating.

Select large, full-grown crawfish; they will seldom cost in market more than three dollars a hundred. Treat them exactly like lobsters, throwing them in boiling water and cooking them ten minutes. Those sold in market are usually already boiled. To make a soup for a small family buy twenty crawfish, remove the meat from the tails as you do from lobsters and pound the claws and shells, rejecting the same dark parts of meat rejected in lobsters, lay the tails at one side and put the remainder of the crawfish in a quart of rich, white broth. A good broth for any such purpose is made by boiling a knuckle of veal for six hours in cold water enough to cover it. When the stock has cooked four hours, add a small carrot, an onion, two leeks, three stalks of celery and one bunch of parsley with the root; continue cooking the stock slowly for two hours longer. It should be skimmed well when it first boils, and when done must be strained through a wet soup strainer or any clean, damp towel into a stone pot and set away for use.—Boston Globe.

Strategy.

Primus—Dawson complains that the daily papers copy every thing from his new comic weekly and don't give credit. Secundus—Well, what's he going to do about it? Primus—He's going to change the name of his paper to Exchange.—Judge.

—Woman—"Officer, where is the car that goes past the Central Station?" Officer—"It will be along in a minute, ma'am, and I'll show it to you. [A minute elapses.] There's your car, lady! Hurry and you may catch it." Woman—"Oh, I don't want to take the car till to-morrow, officer. I just thought I'd come down to-day and see what it looked like."—Buffalo Express.

Bound to get toasted—The turkey.

PERSONAL AND IMPERSONAL.

—An old wooden statue of George Washington, fully ten feet high, has come to light in New York. It is discovered that it used to stand in Battery park.

—Israel L. Landis, of Lancaster, Pa., an inventor of some note, has been honored with a corresponding honorary membership in the Inventors' Academy of Paris.

—Some men have done really hard mental work while asleep. Condorcet finished a train of calculations in his sleep which had much puzzled him during the day.

—The coffin in which the late King of Holland is buried is twice the size required owing to the undertaker confusing the new Dutch metre and the old in his measurement, which mistake was discovered too late to be remedied.

—Brigham Young did not possess the fabulous wealth that was credited to him. He left just \$1,300,000 when he died, and this sum was divided according to the strictest laws of equity among eighteen wives and their children.

—A New York letter says: "Certain New York firms have been trying good-looking women as bill collectors. So far the scheme has been unsuccessful. Three of the women married inside a week, and four more are engaged, while the balance sympathize with the poor fellows who have run into debt and have not collected a cent."

—"It is calculated," says one of the New York Telegram exchanges, "that a man walking day and night could make a journey round the earth in 428 days." This is the sort of information the people pine for, although it may be months before we can find a man capable of walking continually for 428 days and nights. A somnambulist might succeed if he could only be hypnotized into going in the right direction while asleep.

—The original "Annie Laurie" was one of the four daughters of Sir Robert Laurie, first baronet of Maxwelton, by his second wife, who was a daughter of Riddell, of Minto. The song was written by a Mr. Douglas, of Finland, about the end of the seventeenth or the beginning of the eighteenth century; but it is a sad fact that the poetical lover did not obtain the bonnie Annie for his wife. She was married to a Mr. Ferguson, of Craigdarroch.—N. Y. Ledger.

—Frank Moore, compiler of "The Rebellion Record," and also an enthusiastic collector of antiquities and curiosities of the revolutionary period, has secured what he is confident is a genuine portrait of General George Washington, engaged in smoking a pipe. It is by a Southern artist and was found among the property of an old Virginia family. He will shortly reproduce it for public printing. He says it will detract in the least from the generally prevailing idea of the great personal dignity of Washington.

—There used to be a piece of advice given by old-time lecturers on health that in cold weather, and especially in a dusty atmosphere, people should keep their mouths shut when out of doors and breathe through the nose. The air is better warmed in its passage to the lungs if taken thus than if taken otherwise. The particles of dust, also, are less likely to get into the lower air passages by way of the nose than by way of the mouth. There was good sense in the advice of the old-time lecturers on this subject.—N. Y. Sun.

"A LITTLE NONSENSE."

—She—"Please hold my wrap." He—"Certainly. Shall I put it around you first?"—Life.

—There are men who claim to have religion, who let their wives carry in all the coal.—Ram's Horn.

—Quizz (fishing for sympathy)—"Do you suffer with neuralgia?" Fizz (emphatically)—"Always, when I have it."—Lowell Citizen.

—Disappointment first comes in life to the baby who has a horn given to him for a Christmas present and then finds he hasn't wind enough to blow it.—Somerville Journal.

—Presently, when we think that we have caught cold or the measles, or something, we shall be exclaiming: "Dear me! I must have taken a microbe."—Washington Post.

—Customer—"The milk is a little bit blue, don't you think?" Milkman—"If you had as many one-horse jokes made about you as city milk has, you would feel a little blue yourself."—Indianapolis Journal.

—The Stamp of a Gentleman.—Father—"There is a gentleman in the parlor for you." Daughter—"Who is he?" Father—"I don't know, but he is gentleman, for he offered me an imported cigar."—N. Y. Sun.

—Tommy, my dear, what are you crying for?" said a lady to her little boy, who had just returned from church. "Because the clergyman says we must all be born again, and I'm afraid I shall be born a girl next time."—Christian Register.

—Miss Nancy—"I can not marry you, Mr. Winkle." Mr. Winkle—"If you can be so cruel as to refuse the suit of one who loves you as much as I do, then you are not worthy of a love so great as mine and I do not love you. Eternal farewell."—Bostonian.

—Distressing Indeed.—About the most distressing thing that can happen a man is to meet the girl who rejected him a year before, when he is out ridding the perambulator containing the howling pledge of the affection of the girl whom he married "just for spite."—Brooklyn Eagle.

—Tale of Two Cities.—She was intense. He was intense. He hailed from Chicago, she came from the Hub.

He tendered affection. She gave him rejection. He couldn't get baked beans, and that was the rub.

—New York Herald.

—Had Been There.—Deacon Batty—"Don't be afraid of persecution, young man. Many of the early Christian martyrs were broke on the wheel." Daggett (speaking from experience)—"Serve 'em right, Deacon; serve 'em right. They had no business gambling."—N. Y. Herald.

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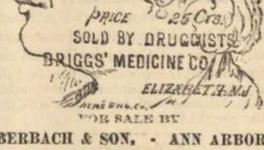
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MASONIC DIRECTORY.

ANN ARBOR COMMANDERY, No. 13, meets first Tuesday of each month, R. F. Waite, E. C.; John E. Miner, Recorder.
WASHTENAW CHAPTER, No. 6, E. A. M.—Meets first Monday each month. L. C. Goodrich, H. P.; N. D. Gates, Secretary.

Republican State Ticket.

For Justice of the Supreme Court, ROBERT M. MONTGOMERY, of Grand Rapids.
For Regents of the State University, HENRY HOWARD, of Port Huron.
MAJ. PETER N. COOK, of Shiawassee.

Now that we understand the object of the Detroit Tribune in making the republican press of the state "kick," we have nothing more to say until its scheme either hatches or bursts.

The authorities at Heidelberg University, Germany, have "set-down" on foot-ball, and consequently the students there can now do nothing worse than fight duels for past-time and amusement.

Philadelphia had an election a few days since and chose Edwin K. Stuart mayor by nearly 40,000 majority. Is this a straw showing the returning of political reason to the masses? Will not a reaction from the disaster of last fall come in Michigan next April?

The Southern papers, in but few instances, have not forgiven Gen. Sherman for whipping the confederates in the late war, and in their comments upon his death show the gall and venom that still rankles in their anatomy. They have not accepted the lost cause as lost.

And now the ukase has gone forth to the poor little messenger boys in the legislature that they must contribute \$10 a piece to the democratic campaign fund! And this from the party of reform! But what more could you expect from a party that would deliberately steal two seats in the senate? Oh! Reform! thy name is not democracy.

The democrats will make their steal of the two senatorial seats occupied by republicans hold; but the people of Michigan, regardless of party, will not sit idly by and allow such a political atrocity without protest. When the voters of this state come to pass judgment upon that sort of dishonesty the democratic party will probably wish its leaders had been honest men.

The spirit of advancement so long ago adopted by the University of Michigan has at last struck Europe, and now it is announced that the University of Leipzig has opened its doors to women. There are 3,300 students there this year and six of them are women, four of the six being American girls. Eastward the advancement and civilization of the great west takes its course. Michigan congratulates Leipzig.

The democrats in Congress have almost unanimously voted for free silver coinage. The democrats composing a majority of the Wisconsin legislature have just as unanimously voted in favor of a sound currency and against free coinage. Mr. Cleveland also favors the republican principle of a sound currency, and so does Senator-elect Vilas, while ex-Secretary Don M. Dickinson is said to favor free coinage of silver. Oh, yes! all is harmony in the democratic ranks.

The contemptible manner in which the democratic senate treated the protest of the Patrons of Industry and Farmers' Alliance, against the dishonesty and fraud perpetrated by that body in stealing two seats, shows how much the democracy care for them. As long as the democrats can use them as catspaws the Patrons are nice fellows, but when a protest comes from them against dishonesty, fraud and corruption, then the democrats slap their former allies directly in the face and tell them to go to.

Rhode Island elected a democrat to congress last Saturday by 5,600 majority.—Argus.

Now will the Argus have the fairness to tell the rest of the story? Tell the people please that no one run against this democrat, and that the democratic legislature in that state called the election on Saturday for the purpose of disfranchising over one-third of the voters in the district who were adventurists and republicans, and who would not go to the polls on that day, and so the republican candidate withdrew. It was the same spirit that actuated the theft at Lansing, and seems to actuate that party wherever it gets even a little help of power. The Argus did not note either, that the republicans elected their mayor in Philadelphia recently by upwards of 40,000 majority.

PERSONAL.

Dr. D. E. Osborne sailed last week for China.

Dr. Chadbourne now has two daughters instead of one.

Miss Anna Ladd went to Detroit, Saturday, to remain some time.

Thos. Birkett, we regret to state, is quite ill, at his home at Birkett P. O.

Mrs. Emma Smith, of Flint, is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Earl Ware, of the 5th ward.

Mrs. J. H. Cutting has been quite ill for several days with the prevailing epidemic.

The condition of S. S. Blitz is reported more favorable this morning, but is still a very sick man.

James A. Robison, of the Detroit Free Press, was a pleasant caller at the COURIER office yesterday.

B. Frank Bower, the business manager of the Cleveland World was in the city Monday visiting his mother and sisters.

Walter Mack, who went to Denver, Colorado, a few weeks ago, has extended his trip to California, where he now is.

Edgar Burnett, of Jackson, an old Ann Arbor boy, is spending a few days in the city, visiting friends and relatives.

Paul Perry, of Detroit, spent Saturday and Sunday with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Prof. Perry, in this city. Sunday was his 24th birthday.

Harry W. Hawley, proprietor of the Denver Times, was in the city Monday. Mr. Hawley has fully recovered his old-time health, much to the joy of friends.

Judge Cooley left the city Saturday for Washington, D. C., to meet with the Inter-state Commerce Commission. He was accompanied by his son, Eugene F. Cooley, of Lansing.

Hon. Chas. R. Whitman left Sunday for Washington, D. C., to attend a meeting of the railroad commissioners of the United States, with the Inter-State Commerce Commission.

Harry Seymour, of Silver Creek, N. Y., who has been pursuing special studies in the University for the past few weeks, and stopping with his cousin, C. B. Davison, on W. Huron st., left Monday for Iowa, to visit relatives and friends for a time.

Miss Kate Jacobs arrived home Sunday afternoon after a rough voyage across the Atlantic on the steamer Spree. They had a collision at sea which was a narrow escape from being serious. Hon. J. T. met her in New York, Friday, on the steamer's arrival.

Gen. Frank Askew, of Kansas City, Mo., lit class of '58, writes to the editor of this paper enclosing a handsome check for the Beta Theta Pi chapter house. The general is a prosperous merchant of that city, engaged in the wholesale leather business.

Mrs. R. D. Giles, of Detroit, visited Misses Lou and Sate Giles last Thursday and Friday. She was on her way home from Chicago, where she had been to attend the wedding of her brother Harry Bentley, formerly of this city, to Miss Alice Chute, on Feb. 21.

The council met Monday evening and went through its customary routine. A petition signed by 16 teamsters, was received asking that a license system for teamsters be adopted; a petition was also signed by 21 citizens asking the Street Railway to extend its line from Washtenaw ave. east on Geddes ave., thence south on Elm street to S. University ave., thence west on S. University ave. to State street. An ordinance relative to disorderly houses—(an ordinance badly needed)—was passed. A resolution requesting the Street Railway Co. to use some other street than Packard was introduced. Warmly discussed and laid on the table.

Congress has acquitted itself nobly in voting a postal subsidy to American steamers sailing to foreign parts. England, France, Italy and Germany have by this means built up large commercial navies to enlarge their foreign trade and in case of war to be available at once as cruisers in the navy. It is a broad, far-sighted policy which if carried out will again put the stars and stripes upon every sea.

The reference of the manly but indignant protest of the Patrons and Farmers against the political thievery effected by the democratic senators, to the committee on Fisheries was very significant, although it was dastardly and contemptible. It was a notice to the Patrons and Farmers that there was no use of fishing with the democracy if honorable action, fairness and patriotism was the thing sought for.

In Memoriam.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Wesleyan Guild Corporation held Feb. 27th, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

The death of Dr. Alexander Winchell on Feb. 19, 1891, removes from this board at once its President and one of its most valued advisers. We desire to enter upon our official records, an expression of our high regard for Dr. Winchell as a scholar and scientific worker, and our affectionate appreciation of him as a man and a Christian brother.

His professional work is well known to the world. The extensive sale of his books indicate popular estimate of their value. The honors conferred upon him by his co-laborers in the field of Geology attest their appreciation of his scientific researches. It has been our privilege to know him as a fellow townsman and in the capacity of personal friend. We can therefore bear testimony if any were needed, to his noble personal qualities and to his humble devoted christian character. In his removal from our midst to the higher life we feel a sense of personal bereavement, and recognize that this Board has suffered an almost irreparable loss. We desire to convey to his bereaved family an expression of our profound sympathy in their saddest hour of sorrow. Resolved that a copy of this minute be given to the family of the deceased and to the city and denominational church papers.

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The success of this Great Cough Cure is without a parallel in the history of medicine. All druggists are authorized to sell it on a positive guarantee, a test that no other cure can successfully stand. That it may become known, the Proprietors, at an enormous expense, are placing a Sample Bottle Free into every home in the United States and Canada. If you have a Cough, Sore Throat, or Bronchitis, use it, for it will cure you. If your child has the Croup, or Whooping Cough, use it promptly, and relief is sure. If you dread that insidious disease Consumption, use it. Ask your Druggist for SHILOH'S CURE, Price 10 cts., 50 cts. and \$1.00. If your Lungs are sore or Back lame, use Shiloh's Porous Plaster, Price 25 cts.

The Old Cemetery.

There has been considerable comment upon the expense of removing the bodies from the old cemetery, so we have secured a complete list of bills incurred therefor, and give it to our readers. There have been 637 bodies removed, and 25 or 30 yet remain, aside from those belonging to the Nowland family. It is understood that the Nowland heirs will commence suit for the recovery of the land vacated, on the ground that the land reverts to them when it ceases to be used as a cemetery. But the warranty deed given to Ann Arbor town shows that the land was bought and paid for:

O. M. Martin to boxes.....	\$ 7 75
Seabold & Allmendinger to laying and sharpening picks	13 25
Morgan O'Brien to removing two monuments	2 00
John Baumgartner to two men to help O'Brien	2 50
Christian Eberbach to three pecks and four handles	2 75
Schub & Muehlig to haul	00
Allaby & Son to 300 boxes to ten cents each	30 00
A. D. Seyler to 70 boxes at ten cents each	7 00
Doty & Feiner to 54 boxes at ten cents each	5 40
Samuel Krause to 15 boxes at ten cents each	1 50
To 198 1/2 days labor.....	253 13
Total.....	\$367 88

Hibbard's Rheumatic and Liver Pills. These Pills are scientifically compounded, and uniform in action. No gripping pain so commonly following the use of Pills. They are adapted to both adults and children with perfect safety. We guarantee they have no equal in the cure of Sick headache, Constipation, Dyspepsia, and Biliaryness; and, as an appetizer, they excel any other preparation.

The Store SPRING :: :: HOSIERY :: ::

Hosiery and Socks, MARCH 9 TO 14, '91 Good full sizes Ladies' Hose and Gents' Socks 4c per pair.

The bulk of Spring Hosiery offered is black and the

Onyx Stainless Black

Leads in popularity the world over. Every pair will be sold with the following guarantee: Onyx Hosiery is absolutely stainless, will not fade in washing, nor crack, nor turn green. We have full lines of infants', Misses', Ladies' and Gents' and confidently recommend the Onyx as the best for purity of dye and wearing quality ever offered to the public. Over 5 million pairs of this brand have been sold.

Our Dress Goods Dept. is cramed with New Spring Goods.

Our prices are always the lowest.

MACK & SCHMID

FOR SALE CHEAP.

The Baldwin twelve acre black-berry and raspberry farm in the north-west part of the city, by Mrs. E. F. Baldwin, 51 S. Ingalls St., Ann Arbor, Mich. Price \$3,000. Terms Cash. Second full crop picked in 1890.

GRAND INVENTORY SALE

We have just finished our inventory and find we have a lot of

MENS' SUITS

"Broken Sizes" that we will sell at

1-3 Former Price.

A Large Line of

Mens', Youths' and Boys' Single Pants at 1-3 Former Price!

A lot of Childrens' Suits at 1-2 Price. A line of Underwear at 1-2 price.

Also a great cut on other goods too numerous to mention.

Any one in want of clothing will do well to purchase now as this sale will positively close on March 14, 1891. Do not forget the place.

J. T. JACOBS & CO.,

27 and 29 Main St.

W. F. LODHOLZ

IS OFFERING

BARGAINS

Groceries and Provisions

FIRST-CLASS GOODS A SPECIALTY.

New Teas at 25c, 30c, 40c and 70c a pound. Kettles, Porcelain lined, FREE with 1 lb. Baking Powder at 50c. China Ware FREE with 1 lb. Coffee at 25c per lb. The best goods at the Lowest prices. Always full weight and measure. All Goods fresh and warranted. Delivered to any part of the city. You will save money by trading with

W. F. LODHOLZ

4 & 6 BROADWAY.

\$3000 A YEAR! I undertake to briefly teach any fairly intelligent person of either sex, who can read and write, and who, after instruction, will work industriously, how to earn Three Thousand Dollars a Year in their own locality, wherever they live. I will also furnish the situation or employment at which you can earn that amount. No money for me unless successful as above. Easily and quickly learned. I desire but one worker from each district or county. I have already taught and provided with employment a huge number, who are making over \$3000 a year each. I CAN TEACH and SOULS ARE BEING SAVED. Address at once, E. C. ALLEN, Box 400, Augusta, Maine.

TO KEEP THINGS

MOVING

MARKED DOWN TO

Rock Bottom Prices!

J. J. GOODYEAR'S

PURE DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

Prescriptions a Specialty!

We desire your patronage and will give you satisfaction.

M

FIRST AS USUAL.

During the past week we have received several thousand yards of

Foreign and Domestic

DRESS GOODS!

Comprising the Latest Novelties, and Newest Shadings for Spring and Summer wear.

Not only are we the first to show a complete line of desirable Spring Goods but by personally selecting them in New York we are able to offer many novelties and numerous Drives and Bargains not to be obtained elsewhere.

Never were Dress Goods so beautiful, never so reasonable in price.

42-inch All Wool Homespun Chevoits for 42c.
38-inch Wool Plaids and Stripes for 50c.
48-inch Fine All Wool Henriettas for 75c.
Double Fold Plaids and Stripes for 17c.
Stylish Plaids and Stripes for 25c.

Plain Goods in all the new weaves as well as all the well known effects from 25c to \$1 per yard. Novelties from \$1 up, including many effects not usually shown outside the Great Cities.

You are cordially invited to call and look over the bargains offered.

E. F. MILLS & CO.

"THE WHITE FRONT."

20 S. Main St., - - - Ann Arbor.

Elys Cream Balm for

CATARRH

THE POSITIVE CURE.

ELY BROTHERS, 66 Warren St., New York. Price 60 cts.

The Ann Arbor Courier.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 4, 1891.

FRIENDS OF THE COURIER WHO HAVE BUSINESS AT THE PROBATE COURT, WILL PLEASE REQUEST JUDGE HARRITT TO SEND THEIR PRINTING TO THIS OFFICE.

OPENING AND CLOSING OF THE MAILS OFFICE HOURS.

Table with columns for GOING EAST, MAILS CLOSE, and MAILS DISTRIBUTED. Lists routes to Chicago, Toledo, and other locations with corresponding times.

Table with columns for GOING EAST, MAILS CLOSE, and MAILS DISTRIBUTED. Lists routes to Toledo, Detroit, and other locations with corresponding times.

EUGENE E. BEAL, Ann Arbor, Mich., January 1891. Postmaster.

LOCAL.

Motor Line Time.

In effect February 4th, 1891. Leave Ypsilanti at 7:30, 9:30, 10:30, a. m., and 12:30, 2:30, 4:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30, p. m. Leave Ann Arbor from Court House, at 7:55, 9:55, 10:55, a. m., and 1:10, 3:50, 4:30, 6:10, 7:50, 9:35, 10:55, p. m.

The fruit men are quite confident that the coming year will be a prosperous one.

The Ladies' Charitable Union meets at Harris Hall next Thursday p. m., at 3 o'clock.

George W. Cropsey made an assignment yesterday with Caspar Rinsey as assignee. Liabilities and assets not known.

Herman Hutzel has planted 20,000 speckled trout in Honey Creek. He received the young beauties from the state hatchery.

The board of directors of the Ladies' Library Association requests all persons holding books to return them on or before March 14, 1891.

Rev. J. W. Bashford, D. D., president of the Ohio Wesleyan University, will deliver an address before the Wesleyan Guild, at the M. E. church, on Sunday evening next.

George Miller & Sons have moved their pump factory, on N. Fifth ave., to the south side of their lot and will erect a dwelling house upon the other side, the coming season.

Rev. M. P. Dowling, of Detroit, will lecture on Sunday evening, March 8th, at University hall, at 8 o'clock p. m. Subject, "Faith and Morals." Everybody invited. Free.

Ann Arbor town people protest against the taking in of any of their territory in the corporation, and have appointed a committee to see to it that the charter amendments do not pass.

On Friday evening last a large number of the members of Union, Council, No. 11, of Ypsilanti, held a meeting at the Masonic Temple in this city, and initiated twenty-five candidates.

The thermometers, Sunday a. m., registered all the way from 4° below zero to 6° above, according to location. March has played the lion business to a shivering audience so far.

The largest poster ever printed in this city was got out for "The Soldier of the Union" entertainment, by the COURIER office. It is a 20-sheet poster and covers an immense bill board, 112 x 250 inches.

The new trail car for the electric street railway to be attached to the Ypsilanti car, arrived Saturday, but some way the wheels were not properly constructed for this track and are being fixed over.

Ernest Strassburger was arrested Monday evening by Officer Peterson, upon a charge of stealing articles from Jacob Volland, in whose employ he had been. Property was found in his possession, that Mr. Volland identified, to the value of \$50.

On Friday afternoon August Kajuski took a dose of paris green, and died from the effects thereof between four and five o'clock the next morning. Corner Martin Clark held an inquest Saturday, the jury rendering a verdict that "he came to his death by his own hands." He was a member of the Arbeiter Verein, and his family will receive \$500 therefrom. He had been a hard-working man and was 46 years old. He had family troubles about five years ago, and his wife procured a divorce, since which time he has been very despondent and at times flighty.

Reuben Tolbert, of the 3rd ward, died Feb. 23d, 1891, aged about 62 years, of consumption.

Miss Libbie C. Mogk has accepted the position of cashier and bookkeeper for the J. T. Jacobs Co.

City Attorney Kearney will open a law office for himself next week, in rooms in the Duffy block.

Christian Martin has been appointed special administrator of the estate of August Kajuska, the suicide.

The ladies of the W. C. T. U. are requested to meet in Harris Hall, at 3 o'clock, Thursday p. m., March 12.

Friday evening the motor line carried a party of young folks to the residence of Charles Rose, of Pittsfield, where they had a good time.

The members of the Wolverine Cycle Club entertained several of their friends at their club rooms on N. Main st., last Thursday evening.

The 82d birthday of Orman Clark, of Lyndon, occurred Monday, and Mr. and Mrs. Walter Lathrop, of this city, were present to help celebrate the event.

Chas. M. Alber, of Saline, and Robert E. Christman, formerly in the postoffice in this city, are both now with J. T. Jacobs & Co.

The High School Christian Association enjoyed an entertainment at the Congregational church last Saturday evening, on invitation of the Congregational society.

Chas. R. Henry, of Au Sauble, an old Ann Arbor boy, and a son-in-law of J. J. Parshall, of this city, came near being nominated for regent on the democratic ticket at Lansing last Thursday.

The ladies Aid Society of the M. E. church will give a social on Thursday evening of this week in the parlors of the church. A cordial invitation is extended. Tea to be served at half past six.

President Braun will solicit subscriptions for the premium book for the county fair, and as it has been resolved to place this book in every man's house in the county, it will be a valuable advertising medium.

The Wesleyan Guild will give Rev. Dr. Bashford, of the Ohio Wesleyan University, a reception in the parlors of the church, from 8 to 10 o'clock, Saturday evening. On Sunday forenoon Dr. Bashford will fill the M. E. pulpit.

On February 27, a pleasant surprise party was given to Miss Jessie F. Allmand of W. Huron street, by 30 of her friends. The occasion was the eighteenth anniversary of her birth. The evening was pleasantly spent with games and music, interspersed with an abundance of ice cream and cake.

Dexter held her charter election Monday. A Citizen's and People's ticket were in the field, but little excitement prevailed. The citizens' ticket was elected.

President—Henry Phelps. Recorder—Jay Keith. Treasurer—David Walte. Trustees—D. Litchfield, John Tuffs, Charles Stannard.

Mrs. Eliza Robinson, aged 88 years and six months, died Feb. 28, 1891, of old age, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. P. B. Rose. She was born in Ballston, state of New York, in 1802, and was married to George Robinson, in 1825. She came to Ann Arbor, Mich., in 1833. She leaves four children to mourn her loss, Mr. O. A. Robinson, of Lowell, Mich.; Mrs. L. O. Abbey, of Ness City, Kansas; Mrs. D. W. Russ, of South Bend, Ind.; Mrs. P. B. Rose, of Ann Arbor, Mich.

The decision of Judge Kinne in the injunction suit, attempting to restrain the Ann Arbor Electric St. Railway Co. from laying its track on Packard st., is generally looked upon by the citizens of this city as being a just one, and warmly commended. Could such improvements (and no one but claims they are improvements when located upon their neighbor's streets) be stopped because they may not add to the beauty of the street, it would be a sad day for all communities. Rapid transit is the one thing that all cities are striving for just now, and surely Ann Arbor does not desire to clog or stop the wheels of progress.

Along the line of the present system people are greatly pleased, and would not have the cars removed if they could, they are such a great convenience. People who are fighting this company are fighting their own best interests and endeavoring to prevent a commendable enterprise.

The lecture of Stepniak at University Hall last Saturday evening, was one that should have been patronized. To be sure a person was obliged to pay close attention to understand all he said, but he was so enthusiastic in his theme, so filled with the wrongs of the Russian people that must be righted, that it could not but impress those who listened to him. He dispelled the popular impression that nihilists were anarchists or socialists. They were nothing of the kind, but a political party in Russia composed largely of the very best people of the empire, who were working, not even for a republic, but for a constitutional monarchy, similar to what England and Italy have, and for freedom of speech and of the press, which is now a thing unknown. He said the criticism of the American people and press had more influence than those of any other nation, and although no Russian journal dare copy or print any of them, yet they found their way to the masses of the Russian people by other means.

Truman H. Wadhams, formerly of Dexter, has taken a position with the J. T. Jacobs Co.

The calendar sent out by the Detroit Journal is one of the neatest and prettiest that has found its way to our table in many a day.

Mrs. Margaret Elster died at her home, on Fuller st., last Thursday of heart trouble, aged 68 years. Funeral services were held Saturday morning from St. Thomas' church.

Donald J. Campbell, who had been working for George Scott, died at the residence of Mr. Scott, on Spring st., Monday a. m., of pneumonia, aged 21 years. His home was at Walton, Ont.

Wallace, Noyes & Co. received their third car load of horses yesterday. The animals are not mustangs but good sturdy horses for farmers and others use. It will pay you to step in and look them over.

Ypsilanti proposes to amend her city charter so that she can give \$10,000 to encourage manufacturers in that city if she wants to. Let's see, Ann Arbor once voted \$5,000 for that purpose, didn't she?

George Olp has a copy of a paper printed at Vicksburg, Mississippi, July 4, 1863. The type was set for it by the rebels, but the Union soldiers printed it with the announcement that Gen. Grant had arrived in town.

Much space is devoted this week to the proceedings of the Farmers' Institute held last Friday. The papers were all good ones, and we give a full synopsis of each one, except the poem. We trust our readers will find the report of interest.

Mrs. Collins B. Cook died at Sault Ste Marie, last Saturday, and her remains were brought here yesterday for interment in the Dixboro cemetery. Mrs. Cook will be remembered by many Ann Arbor people who respected her highly for her many virtues.

Ann Arbor Commandery, No. 13, K. T., held its annual election Tuesday evening and chose the following officers:

- E. C.—John E. Miner. Generalissimo—L. C. Goodrich. Captain General—Mortimer E. Cooley. Prelate—Levi D. Wines. S. W.—George W. Millen. J. W.—A. C. Nichols. Treasurer—D. C. Fall. Recorder—J. W. Bennett. Standard Bearer—R. H. Cuthbert. Sword Bearer—A. W. Gasser. Warden—W. H. Dorrance. Sentinel—Thomas Taylor.

James J. Parshall: "I should like to see something done to improve our roads before I have to stop using them, and I believe that they never will accomplish anything in the country until they change the law, and have a money tax the same as they do in the cities. The present law may be all right enough for the northern part of the state, but for the southern counties it is of little or no benefit."

Rev. J. T. Sunderland will begin next Sunday morning a short series of sermons on "Prophecy," covering the ground gone over by the recent Bible Institute in the University, and somewhat more.

March 3.—Messianic Prophecy. Does the Old Testament contain Miraculous Predictions of Jesus Christ? The Real Character of Israel's Great Hope.

March 10.—Does the Old Testament contain any other kind of Miraculous Predictions? The folly of continuing to build Religion upon such falling foundations.

March 17.—Alleged Predictions in the New Testament. Quotations in the New Testament from the Old. Relation of the New to the Old. Some important matters overlooked by the Institute. A Basis of Religion that cannot be shaken.

All persons attending the Bible Institute at the University are especially invited.

Mayor Manly and President Howlett were in Lansing the greater part of last week looking after our city charter amendments. Hearing will not be had upon these important documents until the 11th inst., next week Wednesday, when it is expected that both Ann Arbor town and Ann Arbor city will have a delegation there opposing the amendments. Ann Arbor town people because they object to losing some of their territory and considerable assessable property; and Ann Arbor city people because they do not believe in paying the mayor and city councilmen for their labor. And yet there is not a business man in the city who would think of having his business attended to even in an indifferent manner without paying for the same. The argument used, however, is that the sum of \$100 would not tend to better the class of men seeking to be councilmen, but lower the standard, for men totally unfitted to fill the positions would then seek them for the \$100 there was in it, and would not have the pride of a good record that now spurs them on for the glory there is in it.

It is quite probable that you may need the services of a physician some day; but you can postpone the time indefinitely by keeping your blood pure and your system invigorated through the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Prevention is better than cure.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve. THE BEST SALVE in the world or Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains Corns, and all Skin Eruptions and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25cents per box. For sale by Eberbach & Sons.

THE USUAL treatment of catarrh is very unsatisfactory as thousands of despairing patients can testify. A trustworthy medical writer says: "Proper local treatment is positively necessary to success, but most of the remedies in general use by physicians afford but temporary benefit. A cure cannot be expected from snuffs, powders, douches and washes." Ely's Cream Balm is a remedy which combines the important requisites of quick action, specific curative power with perfect safety and pleasantness to the patient.

Dyspepsia

Makes the lives of many people miserable, and often leads to self-destruction. Distress after eating, sour stomach, sick headache, heartburn, loss of appetite, a faint, "all gone" feeling, bad taste, coated tongue, and irregularity of the bowels, are some of the more common symptoms. Dyspepsia does not get well of itself. It requires careful, persistent attention, and a remedy like Hood's Sarsaparilla, which acts gently, yet surely and efficiently. It tones the stomach and other organs, regulates the digestion, creates a good appetite, and by thus overcoming the local symptoms removes the sympathetic effects of the disease, banishes the headache, and refreshes the tired mind.

"I have been troubled with dyspepsia. I had but little appetite, and what I did eat distressed me, or did me little good. In an hour after eating I would experience a faintness, or tired, all-gone feeling, as though I had not eaten anything. My trouble, I think, was aggravated by my business, which is that of a painter, and from being more or less shut up in a room with fresh paint. Last spring I took Hood's Sarsaparilla—took three bottles. It did me an immense amount of good. It gave me an appetite, and my food relished and satisfied the craving I had previously experienced."

GEORGE A. PAGE, Watertown, Mass.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass. 100 Doses One Dollar

Will Gerstner got into trouble with his bread wagon yesterday a. m. Another horse became scared at the street cars and was indulging in a ghost dance near Mann's drug store at a Sitting Bull. This so occupied a teamster's attention that he did not notice where he was driving and ran into Gerstner's bread wagon, tipping it over and scaring Will's staid, sedate pony so that it actually ran away (a little way) and spilled the bread, pretzels, rolls, etc., all over the street. A good runner however, took after the pony and overtook it near Bert Schumacher's hardware store. Quite a lot of damage was done however.

The First Step.

Perhaps you are run down, can't eat, can't sleep, can't think, can't do anything to your satisfaction, and you wonder what ails you. You should heed the warning, you are taking the first step into Nervous Prostration. You need a nerve tonic and Electric Bitters you will find the exact remedy for restoring your nervous system to its normal, healthy condition. Surprising results follow the use of this great Nerve Tonic and Alternative. Your appetite returns, good digestion is restored, and the Liver and Kidneys resume a healthy action. Try a bottle Price 50c, at Eberbach's Drug Store.

Grand Inaugural Sale

New Spring Dress Goods

And New Wash Goods.

The greatest number of pieces. The latest and most exclusive styles. The most superb line of Shades ever offered by any House in this City. New, Neat and Pretty Styles.

Black Dress Goods.

A close Fine Serge at 50c, worth 75c. A fine 46-inch Serge at 75c worth \$1.00. Fancy Stripes in Blacks at 50c, worth 75c. Black Silk Warp Henrietta at \$1.00, worth \$1.25. Black Silk Warp 46-in. Henrietta at \$1.25 worth \$1.50. 40 inch Black Mohair Brilliantines at 40c. 46-inch Pure Black Mohairs at 50c, worth 75c. Extra Fine 40-in. All Wool Henriettas at 50c. Beautiful Quality 46-in. Black Henriettas at 75c. Then Comes about 200 Pieces Fine Imported Dress Goods.

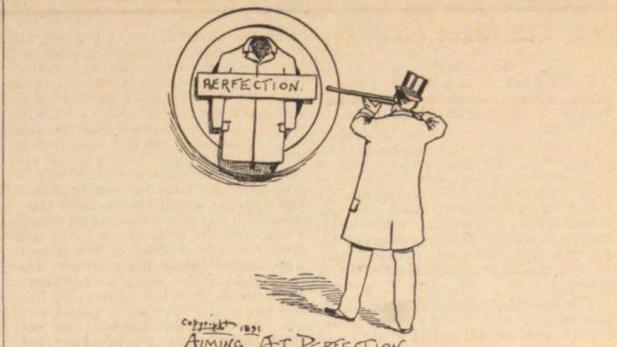
Choice of the lot 50c a yard, consisting of Spring Serges, Henriettas, Silk and Wool Plaids. Homespun, Boucle Plaids, Scotch Plaids, Black and White Plaids and Checks. American Wool Novelties and many styles, worth 75c, all 50c a yard.

Spring Wash Goods.

This will be the greatest Gingham Season ever known. The styles are very pretty and the prices are so low, starting at 8c and 10c. Then comes the Fine Zephyrs at 12 1/2 and the Scotch Gingham. Wonders of beauty at 25c. With this lot of Wash Goods we place on sale 50 pieces of the celebrated DRAGON FAST BLACK PLAIN and PLAID LAWNS at 10c, 12 1/2c, 15c to 25c a yard. The only make of Fast Black Lawns worth buying. 25 pieces Plaid and Check White Muslins at 6c a yard. 2 cases petty, new Challies for 5c a yard. 50 pieces new Indigo Blue Prints, 5c a yard.

Always the Cheapest.

Schailer & Millen.



We all have targets of our own, that is we are all aiming at something. These targets may not have a visible bull's eye with rings around it, but every object that we have in life is a sort of mark at which we are constantly aiming. The illustration shows what our particular target is, and we have been firing at it for some time. We are not always aiming at the same thing in kind, but always the same in quality. At present, our target is PERFECTION SPRING OVERCOATS, perfection in fit, perfection in style, perfection in tailoring, perfection in material. Sometimes in life we aim, but fall far short of the mark. We, however, have struck the bull's eye. You will miss the target entirely if you fail to see the Spring Overcoats at The Star Clothing House shown by

A. L. NOBLE, LEADING CLOTHIER AND HATTER.

ORANGE BLOSSOM A POSITIVE CURE FOR ALL FEMALE DISEASES. SOME OF THE SYMPTOMS: A tired, languid feeling, low spirited and despondent, with no apparent cause. Headache, pain in the back, pain across the lower part of the bowels. Great soreness in region of ovaries. Bladder difficulty. Frequent urinations. Leucorrhoea. Constipation of bowels, and with all these symptoms a terrible nervous feeling is experienced by the patient. THE ORANGE BLOSSOM TREATMENT removes all these by a thorough process of absorption. Internal remedies will never remove female weakness. There must be remedies applied right to the parts, and then there is permanent relief obtained. EVERY LADY CAN TREAT HERSELF. O. B. Pile Remedy. \$1.00 for one month's treatment. O. B. Stomach Powders. O. B. Catarrh Cure. PREPARED BY J. A. McCILL, M.D., & CO., 4 PANORAMA PLACE, CHICAGO, ILL. FOR SALE BY J. J. Goodyear, John Moore, Eberbach & Sons, H. J. Brown, Ann Arbor.

SPRING OF '91

IS ALMOST HERE AND

B. F. SCHUMACHER, No. 6 S. Main St.,

Is ready to supply the people with

GASOLINE STOVES

And all suitable supplies therefor.

People building new residences will find it to their interest to buy

Schumacher's Royal Furnace!

Hot Air or Combination Heater. The best in the world. Thirty-three of these were put in in Ann Arbor last season, and every one giving the best of satisfaction, and every one an advertisement for its virtues.

BUSINESS CARDS.

MISS H. E. BUELL, MODISTE, Makes fine Costumes, Tailor Suits, also Misses' and Children's suits. Cloaks Made and Repaired. 11 1/2 NORTH FIFTH STREET, ANN ARBOR.

Chas. W. Vogel, Dealer in all kinds of Fresh and Salt Meats. Poultry, Lard, etc. EVERYTHING NEAT AND CLEAN No. 9 E. ANN ST., ANN ARBOR.

W. W. NICHOLS, DENTIST. Rooms over Ann Arbor Savings Bank, Opp Court House Square. VITALIZED AIR. Administered. It is agreeable and easy to take, and no prostrating effects follow, while teeth are extracted without pain.

WILLIAM HERZ, House, Sign, Ornamental and FRESKO PAINTER! Papering, Glazing, Gilding, and Calcimining, and work of every description done in the best style, and warranted to give satisfaction.

Shop, No. 4 W. Washington St., Ann Arbor.

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

We keep constantly on hand BREAD, CRACKERS, CAKES, etc., for wholesale and retail trade. We shall also keep a supply of SWIFT & DEUBEL'S BEST White Wheat Flour! OSBORN'S GOLD DUST FLOUR, BUCK-WHEAT FLOUR, CORN MEAL, FEED, etc., at wholesale and retail. A general stock of GROCERIES and PROVISIONS

Constantly on hand, which will be sold on as reasonable terms as at any other house in the city. Cash paid for BUTTER, EGGS, and COUNTRY PRODUCE generally. Goods delivered to any part of the city without extra charge.

RINSEY & SEABOLT.

THIS PAPER may be found on file at GEO. P. ROWELL & CO'S Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce Street), where advertising contracts may be made for it in NEW YORK.

The Farmers Talk.

(Continued from first page.)
Blooded Stock from a Woman's Standpoint. It was about the liveliest and best received paper of the meeting.

The Silver Question was the subject of a paper read by George McDougall, of Superior. He traced the currency and silver currency, especially, questions back in England, 300 years after the Norman conquest, down through Edward III, Charles II., William III, and so on down. The arguments of his paper were all confined to the last page or two, and we give them as taken therefrom:

The assertion of Mr. Wenden in his last speech, that "this sudden retirement of \$600,000,000 in gold would cause a contraction and commercial disaster unparalleled in human experience," was classed as an unscientific and illogical assertion. The believers in a double standard can neither appeal to reason nor experience. "It is true that a cheaper money will always drive out a dearer, when they have the same legal sanction, but there is no historical example of its ever causing a panic. This very thing happened in France during the fifteenth century without causing a ripple in her finances. The one little oversight made is that all forget to say that every gold dollar would be replaced by its equivalent of silver, consequently there could be no contraction."

He said further that the silver mine owners only asked for what rightfully belonged to them, and accused the government of paying a bounty to copper, coal and nickel mine owners and so silver miners ought to be allowed same. "Prejudice is raised against the debtor, he is stigmatized as wishing to pay 100 cents with an 82 cent dollar; he is reminded that creditors are sometimes widows or orphans, and cautioned to remember that there are others in the world besides himself. We answer, it will not do to rule every plaintiff out of court because there are others in the world even if the defendants are sometimes orphans.

Civil law is organized justice, or ought to be. The western debtor has brought his case to the court of public opinion, his complaint is that the government by forbidding the use of one of the precious metals [which has not been done] his obligations being payable in the other, have been very seriously increased. He knows that in his contention he is simply stating an action in public economy, variations in supply and demand effect values. It is too much for him to hope that in spite of the clamor of his eastern creditors and their attorneys the eastern press; that the court to which he has appealed will give him a fair hearing and render a just judgment.

Mr. Dancer of Lima, said that our currency is the best any nation ever had. That the proposition of free coinage of silver was not a scheme to depreciate its value but to increase it. The farmer's alliance proposes that the government shall be paid 2 per cent. instead of lending its money to national banks and receiving nothing. To increase the national debt is to reduce taxation. The tariff is a tax. Every dollar stored away in the U. S. vaults is money thrown away. The government should cease buying silver.

Andrew Campbell had a few more words to say, but did not see his way clear to either the 2 per cent. loan or free coinage.

J. Q. A. Sessions thought free silver coinage simply a scheme to give the mine owners the difference between 82 and 100 cents on every dollar coined, which the government now makes.

Robert Campbell said that the U. S. and Mexico produced three-fourths of all the silver produced in the world, but the price was fixed in Europe. He did not think it right to allow the speculators and schemers to make money out of the currency of the country.

J. K. Campbell here interposed some very pertinent and sensible remarks about the currency of the country.

H. D. Platt referred to the increase in price of many things the farmer raises and attributed the same to supply and demand. The price of money or interest depends more on the value of security offered than anything else. He said that the much abused Standard Oil Co., was not the oppressive monopoly that many supposed but a legitimate and admirably managed business.

President Wm. Stocking then gave his views. He thought the money loaners of the county had got everything down fine now, just as they wanted it. He believed the 2 per cent. loan one of the best things ever advanced, and believed that every one would say God speed the day when that bill shall pass.

H. D. Platt differed radically, and believed that if this government went into the banking and money loaning business it would never be extricated. The scheme is wild, I cannot help but think so. No man who has security to give but can get all the money he wants now at a low rate of interest. Pass that bill gentlemen, and this government would own both the Dakotas and half of Kansas and Nebraska in less than three months.

er toward his family was taken up; was it one of tyranny or one of gentleness? Was the work of the wife and mother in the house incessant, with no time for rest from morning until night, week in and week out? Incessant work with poor methods would soon ruin the best brain and destroy the best constitution. She pictured the poor farmer as one who belonged to no farmer organization, subscribed for no farm or county paper, and with the dismal surroundings above described, expects his sons and daughters to remain at home and like farm life. She told a story of two farmers who started out in life together. One remained in the east, worked hard, economized, grew rich by denying himself any of the luxuries or pleasures of life, and finally lost his wife and only child, and when he came to old age could not enjoy the riches he had. The other came west, grew up in its broad spirit, enjoyed life as his means would permit, raised a bright family, and old age found him not rich, but happy and contented.

The lady here put aside her manuscript which hampered her and gave the remainder of her paper extempore. The power the mother exerted in the family was very great in surrounding the children with good influences. Farm not only your farms but yourselves and children as well. The crown of citizenship is bestowed upon the son at 21, how have you prepared him for it? The great need of the country is men, great, strong, pure men, whom the spoils of office will not buy. The question arises how are we to get such men? Let's rear them. The best, the purest the wisest statesmen and Christians have come from the farms. It takes more courage to stand up against the evils of society than it took for our ancestors to face the cannon's mouth. We must take it upon ourselves to teach what mankind is. Not by the amount of wealth or the cut of the coat is the manhood of a man judged. Manhood is not what it should be or we should not have so many offenses against good morals. If womanhood were held sacred her highest ideals would not be to be the best dressed woman in the place, but rather to be a devoted mother and wife. There is too much indifference about these important matters. She was surprised that no young people had been upon the program for the day. People say the children can not do it, but they can with your help, so let us clasp hands with the boys and girls, not only in our own family but in the entire neighborhood as well.

There was a short discussion of what the speaker said, followed by a most excellent piece of music by the Business Men's Quartette.

HABITS OF ANIMALS.

Prof. J. B. Steere's paper was upon the habits of animals. He said that he was speaking to people who, from the fact that they spent most of this time in the country, had excellent opportunity to observe what he was to speak of, and "it is to show you what a mine of instruction and pleasure lies within your easy reach that I appear before you." Like many people the most of country people become so engrossed in their work and its returns in the shape of money, or in gratification of tastes and appetites that can be appeased by money, that they lose sight of pleasures of a much higher and purer type which Deity has offered to us all without price. Every beast and bird that crawls, or walks, or creeps, or flies, that chirps, or screams, or sings, seems saying, "look at me, listen to me."

As children we were captivated by these things, the whole world was full of interest and charm. All children seem to be born naturalists, but the plodding lessons of the schools, and the weary round of labor, spurred on by the growing desire to get, soon blight or blunt these native powers in most of us. Gradually one's ears grow dull and one's eyes refuse to see. Why should we study nature? First for the pleasure, for who shall say that the person who enjoys the study of the life about him: the singing of the birds, the beauties of the flowers, does not get as much happiness out of this existence as the one who is so eminently practical, and only measures his enjoyment by the money he pays for it? Agassiz could as well afford to laugh as the workman who called him "a crazy old bug hunting Dutchman." The study of animal habits is notoriously a genuine and absorbing pleasure, and supplants many less innocent ones. If I can so interest your sons in the study of nature when you send them to the University that their spare time shall be given to roaming fields and woods, and their spare thoughts to finding out nature's secrets, you may be reasonably sure that they will return to you as clean and sound as they came, the unnatural and artificial pleasures of the saloons and other dens of vice will have no charms for them. I have noticed that those who have a taste for natural history have a wonderfully simple and beautiful character, and although not attaining eminence in the profession, have had their spare hours occupied, and have kept free from the vices so common and destructive to man. The close study of nature takes the place of a higher education. Who has not noticed the kindly and thoughtful ways of most gardeners as compared with men in many other trades?

Animal habits like those of men spring from two sources, inherited and acquired habits. The two differ greatly in their importance in the two cases. In man the acquired habits have great influence, while in animals the inherited instincts are the strongest. This being the case the habits of a whole species seem almost identical, especially of wild animals, and it is only upon intimate acquaintance that we find that animals have something we may call individual characters. So a farmer finds that one sheep is wild, another tame; one cow tricky and dangerous, another kind and safe; one horse nervous and easily frightened, another phlegmatic and slow to take fright; one intelligent and reasoning, serving his master for the love of him, careful of his child playmates knowing they must be treated gently, another ignorant and vicious ready to do injury when not restrained by fear.

The study of the habits of domestic animals is an easy one. I notice my horses lie down and roll to clean their coats of sweat and dirt, while the cows and sheep and swine never do this. My horses, when they find a water trough, will break their feet, while my other stock would die if I thrust before they would think of it. I notice my horses and sheep prefer to drink of the running water of the spout, while my cows drink from the still water of the trough; the inference is that horses must have existed in a wild state far to the north where the water was frequently frozen, and that they and the

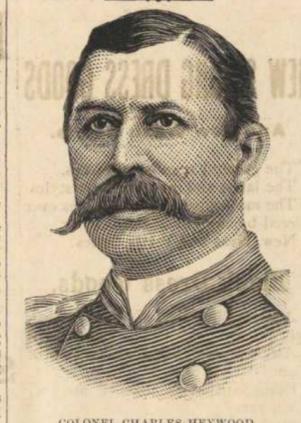
sheep came from the mountains with their swift flowing streams, while the cattle and swine existed in the marshes and plains and drank from the pools. When I turn my cattle and sheep into the same lot the cattle seek the low ground and the sheep the high knolls, and if there are bushes will leave good pasture to browse upon them. Lambs will gather upon a stone or log which lies above the surface; cows always make an attempt to hide their calves for a few days after birth; colts follow their mothers immediately. The thin hair and habit of wallowing in the mire prove the semi-tropical origin of the swine. When one hog is seized by the pen all the others will run to its aid with mouths open and furious grunting, their method of defense in a wild state. The hog loves luxury and will labor to carry large quantities of leaves and grass together to make a comfortable bed; and in feeding will catch up a piece of food and run off with it to enjoy it alone.

Domestic fowls retain most of their wild habits. The cocks crow from their perch until it begins to lighten so that there would be no danger from enemies, then they fly to the ground and crow from there; the jungle fowl, the progenitor of our domestic fowl, roosts in low trees and nests upon the ground; the wild turkey does the same, though roosting higher. Several good food birds are of no value because of their wild habits. The tree turkeys of South America are very good food but they will nest in trees, and lay but two eggs even there. Other species like our quails and partridges have never yet been domesticated although they would be a pleasing and profitable feature in our poultry yards.

The greatest development in natural history in the future will be the studying of the habits of animals. Already naturalists have cut animals up into the thinnest slices and subjected all their parts to the scrutiny of the microscope. How animals differ from each other is comparatively well known, but the more difficult labor of finding why they differ is still in great part to be performed. There is no need of costly books or microscopes for this study, any sharp-eyed farmer or farmer's son can master it. Books in this line are very meagre, but the time is coming when we shall not claim to know how to describe a species of animals until we can tell how it lives as well as how it looks.

This closed the papers and discussions and after another song by the B. M. Q., the meeting adjourned, and everyone present appeared to feel that it had been a pleasant and profitable meeting. Mrs. Mayo was a pleasant and agreeable speaker, and what she had to say was pleasantly said.

Another feature we feel inclined to speak of. This is the only farmers' institute in the state that we have ever noticed a University professor upon the program for a paper. Some peculiar or subtle influence has completely shut them out, though we know of one or more who tendered their services. As these professors all have specialties, many of them of great interest to farmers, who ought to be men well-versed upon most all subjects, their papers can be made of wonderful interest. In this instance those present felt so grateful for the information obtained through Prof. Hinsdale's talk, that they gave him a vote of thanks. Would it not be well for those conducting farmers' institutes to hereafter bear this in mind?



COLONEL CHARLES HEYWOOD. Colonel Charles Heywood the new commander of the marine corps, was born in Waterville, Maine, October 3, 1839 and entered the marine corps in 1858. He at once saw active service during the States Island quarantine riots. He then did duty in African waters; at the outbreak of the civil war he was in the "Cumberland." He took part in many naval battles and was mentioned several times for his conspicuous bravery and was during that period promoted to be a lieutenant-colonel. He afterwards distinguished himself in the railway riots in Baltimore and Reading and in 1885 he was sent to South America, where he occupied the city of Panama, where American interests were threatened. There can be little doubt but that Colonel Heywood will, in his new position, add new laurels to his fame.

"The women tell me every day that all my bloom has passed away," But they could no longer chide you with loss of bloom and beauty if you made use of the great restorative, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. All female weakness and derangements vanish before this excellent remedy. Thin, pale and emaciated women, who find excessive burdensome, on account of their ailments, should at once have recourse to this unrivalled specific. Druggists.

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I have been a great sufferer from rheumatism for seven years, and hearing of the success of Hibbard's Rheumatic Syrup, concluded to give it a trial. I have tested the curative properties of the mineral springs without finding relief from that or any other source until I tried Hibbard's Rheumatic Syrup, which has done wonders for me. I can now walk with entire freedom from pain and my general health is much improved. It is a splendid remedy for the blood and the debilitated system.

FRED HERMAN, Engineer Water Works, Big Rapids, Mich. Sold by all druggists. Prepared only by the Charles Wright Medicine Company, Detroit, Mich.

Book Notices.

THE IDLE THOUGHTS OF AN IDLE FELLOW, by Jerome K. Jerome. Philadelphia, Henry Altemus, 567-513 Cherry st., publishers. For sale in Ann Arbor by Sheehan & Co.

This handsome little volume is just what it purports to be, a volume to occupy one's idle moments with. It is beautifully printed and illustrated, and its contents are not only readable but attractive. The dedication is a strange one, "To the companion of my idle hours, the soother of my sorrows, the confidant of my joys and hopes—my oldest and strongest pipe." The introduction by the author is also unique in its way. "One or two friends to whom I showed these papers in MS. having observed that they were not half bad; and some of my relations having promised to buy the book if it ever came out, I feel I have no right to longer delay its issue. But for this, as one may say, public demand, I, perhaps, should not have ventured to offer these 'idle thoughts' of mine as mental food for the English speaking peoples of the earth. What readers ask now-a-days in a book is that it should improve, instruct, and elevate. This book wouldn't elevate a cow. I cannot conscientiously recommend it for any useful purpose whatever. All I can suggest is, that when you get tired of reading 'the best hundred books,' you may take this up for half an hour. It will be a 'change.'"

TOLD AFTER SUPPER, by Jerome K. Jerome, with 96 or 97 illustrations. Philadelphia, published by Henry Altemus. For sale in Ann Arbor by Sheehan & Co.

This book is printed entirely in blue illustrations and all. It is a story of stories, in other words it is a pluribus unum, many united in one. It is of the "Idle Hour" series, and suitable to the Christmas and holiday season. Some queer fancies are placed before the reader on its pages. It is properly given to the public, in blue.

Literary Notes.

Mr. Oscar Fay Adams is editing for D. Lothrop Company a collection of the lost poems of the late Horatio Nelson Powers, whose "Ten Years of Song," gave him high rank among American poets.

"Brotherhood," by Mary Cruzer, just issued by D. Lothrop Company, is a labor vs. capital novel of the practical and helpful type. It is the only romance in this line of any importance since the startling anonymous story "The Bread-winners," published some years since, and is said to be fully as unique and interesting.

The March Wide Awake opens three prize competitions to the young people—one in connection with Mrs. Rimmer's "Figure Drawing for Children," another of cash prizes for the best translation of the famous Winchester College song, "Dulce Domum" into English verse; and a third of cash prizes for a solution of a problem in Horology, by Mr. E. H. Hawley of the Smithsonian.

With the March number The Forum begins its sixth year and its eleventh volume. The demand for bound volumes is so large as to warrant a republication of all the back numbers to date. The Forum, therefore, has given its subscribers an opportunity to secure complete files of bound volumes (four half-volumes, or two volumes, to the year) without increase of price for the numbers that were out of print. It is possible, therefore, now, for a complete file of The Forum to be secured—a particularly fortunate circumstance for subscribers, because The Forum is probably the only high grade periodical that has been long established of which complete sets of back numbers can be procured, if at all, at less than a prohibitory price.

A wide variety of interesting topics is discussed in The Popular Science Monthly for March. First, one of the great questions of the day is treated in an article on "Supposed Tendencies to Socialism," by Wm. Graham, of Belfast. This writer gives reasons for expecting a progressive improvement in the condition of society, but no sudden social transformation. There is an account of "Iron-Working with Machine Tools," by Wm. F. Durfee, in the Monthly's illustrated series on American Industries since Columbus. An audacious paradox is put forth by John McElroy, who writes of "Hypocrisy as a Social Elevator." Dr. John L. Northrop tells how one of the important fiber plants is raised and what it looks like, in a fully illustrated article on "Cultivation of Sisal in the Bahamas." There is an account of "Dr. Koch's Method of Treating Consumption," by Dr. G. A. Heron, a London physician. Attention is forcibly called to the subject of governmental wrong-doing, in Samuel W. Cooper's paper on the "Tyranny of the State." Dr. Samuel L. Mitchell, one of the most conspicuous figures in the scientific and public life of the United States during the first quarter of this century, is the usual sketch and portrait. New York: D. Appleton & Company. Fifty cents a number, \$5 a year.

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Table listing various tariff-related topics and their page numbers, including 'Wages, Living and Tariff', 'The Tariff as a Public Policy', 'Home Production Indispensable to a Support for Low Prices of the Manufactured Commodities', etc.

The Farmers' & Mechanics' Bank

CAPITAL \$50,000. SURPLUS \$10,000. Additional Liabilities of Stockholders \$50,000. Report of the condition of the FARMERS & MECHANICS' BANK at Ann Arbor, Michigan, at the close of business, Dec. 19, 1890. RESOURCES. Loans and discounts, \$230,401 80. Stocks, bonds, mortgages, etc., 74,421 86. Real estate, 4,159 89. Due from banks in reserve cities, 8,695 77. Due from other banks and bankers, 5,509 04. Due from Wash. Tenn. County, 28,225 80. Furniture and fixtures, 2,500 00. Current expenses and taxes paid, 1,807 59. Interest paid, 3,110 45. Checks and cash on hand, 993 19. Nickels and pennies, 253 93. Gold, 6,702 50. Silver, 1,730 15. U. S. and National Bank Notes, 6,000 00. Total, \$375,517 70.

LIABILITIES. Capital stock paid in, \$50,000 00. Surplus in hands of stockholders, 10,000 00. Undivided profits, 9,917 31. Commercial deposits, 255,306 14. Savings deposits, 49,285 71. Due to banks and bankers, 469 54. Total, \$375,517 70. STATE OF MICHIGAN, ss. COUNTY OF WASHTENAW, ss. I, F. H. BELSER, Cashier, of the above named Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. F. H. BELSER, Cashier. Subscribed and sworn to before me this 20th day of December, 1890. W. M. W. WHELDON, Notary Public. Correct—Attest: Chas. E. Greene, Reuben Kempf, J. F. Schaefer, Directors.

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having filed their certificate with the State Banking Department are now authorized to do business as a Savings Bank, and in pursuance thereof have opened a Savings Department!

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Epitome of the Week.

INTERESTING NEWS COMPILATION.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Second Session.
The conference report on the bill for the allotment of lands in severalty to Indians was agreed to in the senate on the 23d, and the bill for the establishment of a bureau in the agricultural department for the promotion of the silk culture industry was favorably reported. The sundry civil appropriation bill was discussed. In the house the post office appropriation bill was passed. The deficiency appropriation bill was considered. Mr. Wilke (Ill.) introduced resolutions asking for the impeachment of Speaker Reed.

The sundry civil appropriation bill was discussed in the senate on the 24th, and the nomination of Charles Foster, of Ohio, as secretary of the treasury, was confirmed. In the house the senate bill to refund the direct tax levied twenty-eight years ago to carry the war for the union was passed. It supports an appropriation of \$15,227,032.

In the senate on the 25th Senator Gorman, of Maryland, announced the death of his colleague, E. K. Wilson, and after adopting resolutions of respect to his memory the senate adjourned. In the house the immigration bill and the agricultural appropriation bill were passed and the general delivery bill was discussed.

The sundry civil appropriation and the military academy appropriation bills were passed in the senate on the 26th and the Indian and legislative appropriation bills were reported. A bill was also passed appropriating \$2,000,000 for a new mint building at Philadelphia. In the house the deficiency bill and a bill transferring the county of Logan from the northern to the southern judicial district of Ohio were passed.

The president sent the senate on the 27th ult. the nomination of Henry W. Blair, of New Hampshire, as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to China, and the nomination was confirmed. The legislative appropriation bill was passed. House bills were passed to amend the various acts relative to immigration and the importation of aliens under contract or agreement to perform labor, and for the relief of certain volunteers and regular soldiers of the late war and the war with Mexico. In the house a substitute for the senate shipping bill was passed after a long debate.

DOMESTIC.

FLOODS at Yuma, A. T., had done \$150,000 damage and threatened to sweep the town away. Gus Lee was drowned in bed.

NEAR Winchester, Ky., a C. Barrow and Thomas Barrow were availed out of \$4,800 by the gold brick scheme.

The charge against Banker Cowles, of Clark, Neb., of killing his wife on February 4, was withdrawn by the county attorney.

FRANK GAVLEY, a tax collector near Honesdale, Pa., disappeared, taking \$22,000 belonging to the county.

In the case brought by Marshall Field & Co., of Chicago, to test the legality of the United States revenue law, Judge Blodgett decided in favor of the government.

A FIRE in Armourdale, Kan., destroyed an elevator, owned by J. P. Campbell & Co., forty freight cars and about 100,000 bushels of grain, entailing a loss of about \$150,000.

The Windsor national bank of Windsor, Vt., assigned. Depositors would be paid in full.

MAY WRIGHT SEWELL, of Indiana, was elected president of the National council of women of the United States at the session in Washington.

HYDROPHOBIA was raging in Brandywine township, Indiana, and many hogs, cattle and horses had been killed to prevent its spreading.

HUNDREDS of acres of bottom lands were under water at Covington, Ind., caused by the overflow of the Wabash river.

THOMAS HALL, the inventor of the turbine water wheel, was killed by an Erie train at Railway, N. J.

JOSEPH HOLLASE, a Polish miner at Iron River, Mich., angered by some boys who had been throwing snowballs at him, shot Peter Hroctor, a bartender, and Ed Scott, chief of police, wounding both mortally.

ROBERT GRAYSON and Charles McComb discovered a heavy vein of silver in Grayson's farm on Silver creek, in Clark county, Ind.

The business portion of Edina, Mo., was swept by fire, causing a loss of upwards of \$100,000.

A LARGE meteor burst with a loud report near Madison, Me. It was seen in all parts of the State.

In a wreck on the Reading road near Gordon, Pa., five oil tanks, four freight cars and four engines were demolished, causing a loss of \$150,000.

In a tornado at Sunbury, N. C., two children were killed and much property destroyed. A number of persons near Sunbury were said to have lost their lives in the storm.

The New York board of aldermen passed a resolution naming the triangular space at Seventy-third street and the boulevard "Sherman place," in memory of the late general.

FLAMES at Burlington, Vt., destroyed the cotton mills and a lumber yard, causing a loss of \$180,000.

The issue of standard silver dollars from the mints during the week ended on the 21st was \$928,800. The issue during the corresponding period of last year was \$905,650.

It was reported that gold had been found along the streams of Brown county, Ind., since the recent freshets.

A DESTRUCTIVE tornado visited the region near Jeffersonville, Ind. The greatest damage was done at Utica, where many dwellings and business buildings were demolished.

Mrs. COFFEY, of Omaha, a poor mechanic's wife, is heir to \$75,000,000 left by her father at Bradford, Eng. The woman was the only daughter and was disinherited years ago as a result of an undesirable marriage.

JOHN L. SULLIVAN, the pugilist, was soundly thrashed by a train hand in the cars near Athens, Ga., for using insulting language.

JOHN D. MILLER, of Greensburg, was appointed by Gov. Hovey to fill the vacancy on the Indiana supreme bench caused by the death of Judge Berkshire.

The Lumber exchange, the Edison building and adjoining buildings at Minneapolis were burned, causing a loss estimated at \$500,000.

COUNSELLMAN'S grain elevator in Chicago was almost entirely destroyed by fire, involving a loss of \$100,000.

Eighty soldiers were in the hospital and four deaths had occurred at Fort Logan, Col., from the grip.

Four persons were killed in a wreck on the Richmond division of the Panhandle road at Hagerstown, Ind., and a large number of passengers were wounded.

Four of a party of five laborers in search of work were frozen to death in the Two Medicine mountains in Montana.

The bill recently passed by the Arkansas legislature providing for separate coaches on railroad trains for negroes has been signed by Gov. Eagle.

WALTER DIEB, aged 17 years, of Vandalia, Mo., was killed by lightning while standing in his father's yard.

The town of Fennville, Mich., was almost entirely destroyed by fire.

WILLIAM WEST was hanged at Washington, Pa., for the murder of the Crouch family May 14, 1890, and Henry Marsh was executed at Ebensburg, Pa., for the murder of Clara Jones at Gallitzin July 6, 1890.

The twenty-third annual convention of the National American woman suffrage association convened at Washington.

In a landslide at Berry, Va., hundreds of tons of earth were hurled down and many dwelling houses were wrecked or damaged.

Dr. BLANC, chief sanitary inspector of the state board of health, announced that there were in New Orleans twenty-five fully-developed cases of leprosy.

ABOUT 1,000 Wichita, Caldo, Delaware and Keech's Indians, near Andarko, A. T., were reported as continuing the dances which commenced during the Sioux troubles.

Mrs. ED. CLARKE and child, Superintendent Koppel and Engineer B. F. Smily were buried beneath a snowslide at Irwin, Col.

WARRANTS to the amount of \$13,000, on account of pensions were signed at Washington by Assistant Secretary Nettleton.

The Kansas house by a vote of 72 to 27 defeated the proposition to resubmit the prohibition amendment.

SECRETARY NOBLE issued a notice that all persons found on the Cherokee strip or other Indian lands to be removed by force and their rights to acquire public lands forfeited.

At the national conference in Philadelphia of school superintendents resolutions were adopted indorsing the compulsory education law, commending the teachers of civil service as applied to the principles of public schools, and recommending the retirement and pensioning of teachers after a service of thirty years.

DURING the year 1890 over 76,000 immigrants arrived at New York, Italy sending the largest number.

THREE men were run over and killed by a railway hand car at Santa Cruz, Cal.

The steamship France from Liverpool reached New York four days overdue and badly battered. A succession of gales was encountered throughout the passage. The second officer was swept overboard.

At Fort Edward, N. Y., Dr. Randall's house was rocked by \$2,600 in gold.

MAJ. J. B. HICKS, an old settler and one of the Mexican war veterans, was found dead in his bed at his home near Monticello, Ill.

In the stomach of a cow killed at Seymour, Ind., were found a silver half dollar, a lot of needles and pins, several large bones and over one-fourth of a pound of horseshoe and other nails. The cow was apparently healthy.

ABRAHAM GRUBB, of Fort Wayne, Ind., who wagered with Col. Geary that he could fast thirty days, gave up after fasting twenty-five days and losing twenty-four pounds.

In the United States the business failures during the seven days ended on the 27th ult. numbered 290, against 295 the preceding week and 301 the corresponding week last year.

At Tacoma, Wash., J. C. Arnold, a guard, and two prisoners, Charles Olson and Charles Barrett, were drowned by the capsizing of a sailboat while attempting to reach the mainland.

A GANG of burglars blew open the safe in the Mulvane (Kan.) post office and carried off all the cash and stamps.

At Booneville, Mo., W. H. Lawrence, who confessed to wrecking a passenger train last November, was sentenced to five years in the penitentiary.

The coldest weather of the winter was sweeping down over the northwest, the thermometer ranging from 4 to 49 degrees below zero.

AFTER a strike lasting two years the striking glass blowers at Tassboro, N. J., were returning to work.

An explosion of gas in iron works at Pottstown, Pa., caused several tons of hot metal to flow over several men, and fifteen were terribly burned.

At Pine Bluff, Ark., a daughter of Frank Rufus (colored) picked up an ax and killed her father during a quarrel.

EX-JUDGE BOHO, of Decatur, Ind., while under the influence of liquor shot his son Roland, aged 23 years, inflicting a fatal wound.

EVERY building except two in the village of Yuma, A. T., was swept away by floods. In Tia Juana, Cal., not a building was left standing on its foundation and several persons were drowned.

The census bureau announced the population of Kentucky by races as follows: Whites, 1,585,526; colored, 272,981; Indians, 98; Chinese, 29; Japanese 1; total, 1,858,635.

E. L. WOOD, of Haverhill, Mass., was fined \$50 for allowing women and children to work more than ten hours a day.

The two children of Henry Goings, of Silver Lake, Kan., were burned to death during the absence of their parents.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

Mrs. MARGARET TIMMONDS was buried at Hartford City, Ind. She was born in Ireland in 1789 and was 102 years old at the time of her death.

At the republican convention at Jackson, Mich., Judge R. M. Montgomery, of Grand Rapids, was nominated for supreme judge.

SENATOR E. K. WILSON, of Maryland, died at Washington on the 24th at his apartments in the Hamilton house of heart disease, in his 70th year.

CHARLES FOSTER, the newly appointed secretary of the treasury, took the oath of office at Washington on the 25th.

Among the nominations sent to the senate by President Harrison were the following: John A. Anderson, of Kansas, consul general at Cairo, Egypt; Truxton Beale, of California, minister

to Persia, and James V. Long, of Pennsylvania, United States consul at Florence.

JOHN W. CHAMPLIN was renominated for supreme judge of Michigan by the democratic convention at Lansing, and Charles S. Williams and Arthur A. Clark were nominated for regents of the state university.

GEORGE C. INGRAM, one of the foremost criminal lawyers in Chicago, died suddenly of heart disease, aged 40 years.

ANNA DICKINSON, the once noted lecturer, was placed in the insane asylum at Danville, Pa. It was said that fear of poverty unbalanced her mind.

The Republican league of the United States will meet in fourth annual convention at Cincinnati April 21 next.

At the session in Washington of the National Woman's Suffrage association Elizabeth Cady Stanton was elected president and Susan B. Anthony vice president at large.

JUDGES C. C. FITCH, of Garnettsville, Ky., died at the age of 99 years. He was the oldest mason in the state.

FOREIGN.

The work of recovering the bodies of the victims of the mine explosion at Spring Hill, N. S., shows the number of dead to be 119. Of these 54 were married men, 40 single men and 25 boys.

TWO CLERGYMEN while sleighing at Temesvar, Austria, were attacked and devoured by wolves. Two night watchmen were also devoured.

ITALIAN friendlies in revenge for a raid on the Italian frontier surprised and attacked 600 Soudanese near Buri, Africa, killing 200, including the leading chiefs.

In a fight with bandits and officers in the state of Jalisco, Mex., twenty-two of the former and four of the latter were killed.

Owing to a revolt upon the part of the natives the governor of Nossi-Bé, an island and French colony off the northwest coast of Madagascar, caused the execution of over 100 rebels and killed their wives and children.

GENERAL DA FONSECA, who was chosen provincial president of Brazil at the time of the overthrow of the empire, has been formally elected president of the republic.

Mrs. ROSE WALKER, 105 years old, was buried to death at St. Johns, N. B., by her bed-clothes catching fire while she was smoking.

It was learned that during the bombardment of Iquique, Chili, the insurgents sacked and burned six of the principal squares and 200 women and children perished in the ruins.

The British forces captured the stockades of the Tsawbwa of Wuntho in the upper Burma, killing twenty-seven of the defenders. The British loss was thirteen killed or wounded.

At Durham, Eng., 359 strikers were fined \$2.50 each for quitting without notice.

A LARGE body of Jewish refugees from Russia, consisting of men, women and children, arrived in London.

FLOODS at San Felipe, Mex., destroyed eighteen houses and many families were made homeless. A number of lives were lost and many cattle were drowned.

LATER NEWS.

In the United States senate on the 28th ult. bills were passed to repeal the timber culture laws; granting a pension of \$2,500 a year to the widow of Admiral Porter; to provide for the reorganization of the artillery force of the army; to define and regulate the jurisdiction of courts of the United States and to establish a United States land court; to provide for the safe transportation and humane treatment of export cattle from the United States to foreign countries; the direct tax bill and the Indian appropriation bill. The death of Senator Hearst, of California, was announced. In the House bills were passed to prevent book-making and pool-selling in the district of Columbia; providing that no existing law shall be construed as affecting the treaty existing between the United States and the Hawaiian islands; to repeal the timber culture law; the right of all existing settlers to be saved.

THOMAS BAKER, accused of having killed six men in Kentucky, was arrested at Lexington, Wis.

SENATOR GEORGE HEARST, of California, died at his residence in Washington on the evening of the 28th ult. He was 70 years of age, and leaves a wife and one son and an estate valued at \$200,000.

SIX PHANTOMS were beheaded at Macoo, China, for looting a steamer.

WILLIAM BROOKS, who escaped in 1898 after being convicted of the murder of Theodore Brodhead, at Delaware Water Gap, was captured in Washington, Pa.

A SEVERE blizzard swept over the Cherokee strip, and several children were reported as frozen to death.

The sum of \$30,000 had been raised in New York for the window of ex-Secretary of the Treasury Windom, and \$20,000 more would be secured.

The boiler in a sawmill at Colleston, Mo., exploded, killing Jeff Cobb, Charles Cobb and John Dawdy.

TWENTY business houses at Hermon, N. Y., were burned by an incendiary fire. Loss \$100,000.

The schooner Robert McCarroll, of Charleston, S. C. was reported lost with a crew of five men.

At Yuma, A. T., 261 houses were ruined by a flood, 1,400 persons were penniless and homeless and not a business house was left standing. It was feared that hundreds of lives had been lost up the Gila valley, and it was known that thousands of cattle, horses and mules had been drowned.

A Good Investment.

Is that which yields large returns from a small outlay. Reader, the way is clear! No speculation, no chance, big returns! If you are like most of mankind you have somewhere a weakness—don't feel at all times just as you'd like to—head-achy to-day, back-ache to-morrow, down sick next week—all because your blood is out of order. A small outlay and what large returns! You invest in Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and soon pure, fresh blood courses through your veins, and you are another being!

POOR TALKERS.

Great Men Who Were Deficient in Conversational Power.

Many of our greatest men seem to have been singularly deficient in the power of conversation. Even those noted for their great wit and for the sparkling gems of thought thrown out to an admiring world on paper, have been so dull and stupid in conversation that those who knew them personally could never understand their right to be called clever; but wit on paper is a very different thing from wit on the tongue's end, ready to drop off at the owner's will, without time for preparation or remodeling, charming all listeners as much by its spontaneity as by its sparkle.

We can scarcely believe when reading "Hudibras," overflowing, as it does, with wit and humor, that its author, Butler, was the dullest and most stupid companion imaginable; but such was the case. That Addison, whose "classical intelligence" charms you, and after whom you have endeavored to model your own style, was shy and absent in society. That La Fontaine is really the author of those witty fables that you have read and laughed over—La Fontaine who was almost totally deficient in conversational powers, as though he sold all his thoughts to his publishers. Corneille, the great French dramatist, was so completely lost and embarrassed in society, that he wrote a witty couplet on himself, that the effect that he was intelligent only through the mouth of another. One of our greatest novelists was so tiresome in society, that a friend said of him: "I must go and read his tales in recompense to myself for the weariness of hearing him converse." Fortunate is he who can so recompense his friends. After roaming with Milton through "Paradise Lost" and "Paradise Regained," we are astonished to find that he was unsocial and sarcastic. That Dante was tactful and satirical we attribute to the fact that Beatrice jilted him, which had the usual and very natural effect of souring his disposition; hence, we regard his fault with leniency.

We are told that Gail seldom talked or smiled. Perhaps talking so little accounts for the deep thoughts embodied in his "Elegy in a Country Churchyard;" and, as for his not smiling, we forgive him for that mistake when we remember that a man may smile and smile and be a villain.

Melancthon, the contemporary of Luther, was so shy and so easily embarrassed that once when attempting to preach to a large house he could get no further than the text, and kept repeating that—"Feed my sheep." Luther, who, fortunately was at his side, told him to sit down and he would perform his duty for him. He obeyed, and right gladly too, no doubt.

We might mention many more great men who have been wall flowers in the parlor, but who shone as "bright, particular stars" in the library, and the latter being the more endurable, and consequently the more to be envied position, we reserve our pity for those who have greater capacity for it—those of the present day who may not hope to shine either in parlor or library.—N. Y. Spirit.

SHETLAND PONIES.

Our Little Park Pets Are Not the Real Thing.

The conventional Shetland pony—the animal represented in picture-books—namely, about forty to forty-four inches high, very tight-jointed, and with an impossible growth of hair all over him, is just about as bad a type of this famous race as can well be imagined. From his build he is generally short-winded and thoroughly impracticable in his paces. A South Mainland specimen, on the other hand, long and rakish in build—hard-grown, and the saying is—and clean-limbed, will far surpass his companion in staying power. One of this hardy breed—in our opinion the ideal Shetland pony—has been known to travel from Sunbury to Lerwick and back the same day, with a tolerably heavy riding weight, say fifty-six miles altogether of extremely hilly road. But minor differences apart, there are certain characteristics—unfailing tests in their way with the experienced judge—which go to the "make-up" of a Shetland, as distinguished from an Iceland or Faro, pony—e. g., a certain unmistakable breadth of build, set of pasterns, and, more particularly, an apathetic air which no other breed possesses. Your "Sheltie" is not a quick animal, is inclined to be sleepy rather than otherwise in his paces, and is, as a rule, disposed to do no more than he can help in the way of exertion, though if put to it, he evinces great power of endurance, and will go through an immense amount of work for his size. The Iceland variety is altogether inferior, short-lived, narrower in build, and generally fallacious, but with all this, he is quicker, livelier, and lacks that air of pensive melancholy which haunts every Shetland pony. Our advice is to avoid the inferior animal, however highly recommended. Their price is, roughly speaking, about half that of the Shetlander, but the money is ill-saved. The average life of an Iceland is about twelve or thirteen years, while the other will live to twenty-five or even more.—Popular Science Monthly.

French Economy.

The ability of the French people to utilize in domestic life what other races waste is well known, and the result of this vital thrift is seen in the financial condition of the French nation at the present day. They live well, but live on a sane economical way, and they are the best farmers, the most skillful artisans and the most successful manufacturers, as an entire nation, the world has ever known. They have been but a few years out of a disastrous war, and yet they are nearer out of debt and have more wealth than the same number of people in any other section of the earth. This will be clearly understood when it is stated that the wealth of that people now aggregates \$45,500,000,000, while that of the United Kingdom is only \$45,000,000,000, and that of the United States only \$68,000,000,000.—Age of Steel.

After-noon—One o'clock p. m.



A woman may sew, and a woman may spin, And a woman may work all day, But! when SANTA CLAUS SOAP comes into her house Then vanish all troubles away.

SANTA CLAUS SOAP IS MADE ONLY BY N. K. FAIRBANK & CO. CHICAGO.

W. L. DOUGLAS \$3.00 SHOE

Best in the World.

Awarded the medal for superior quality of material and proficiency in workmanship over all other shoe exhibits by the Mechanics' International Association, Boston, 1890.

For GENTLEMEN.	For LADIES.
\$5.00 Genuine Hand-Sewed.	\$3.00 Hand-Sewed.
\$4.00 Hand-Sewed Police and Farmer.	\$2.50 Best Dongola.
\$3.50 Extra Value Calf Shoes.	\$2.00 Extra Value.
\$2.50 Working-man's Shoes.	\$1.75 For MISSES.
\$2.00 Goodwear Shoes.	For BOYS & YOUTH'S SCHOOL SHOES.

W. L. Douglas Shoes for Gentlemen are made in Congress, Button and Lace, sized 5 to 11, including half sizes and widths, and all styles of toe. Boy's sizes 1 to 7 1/2, and youth's 7 1/2 to 12, also half sizes in each.

W. L. Douglas \$3.00, \$2.50 and \$2.00 Shoes for Ladies are made in "Opera" and "American Common Sense." Sizes 1 to 7, and half sizes. G (except in \$2.50 shoe) D, E, EE widths.

CAUTION! Beware of Fraud. Do you want to wear the genuine W. L. Douglas shoes? Look at the bottom of all his advertised shoes before leaving the factory, which protects the name and the price stamped on the bottom, and claims they are his make, do not be deceived thereby, although the dealer may be your personal friend, put him down as a fraud if he says that it is a duty you owe to yourself and your family during these hard times, to get the most value for your money. You can economize in your foot-wear if you purchase W. L. Douglas shoes, which, without question, represent a greater value for the money than any other make in the world, as thousands who have worn them will testify.

Wanted—A local agent in every city and town in the U. S. not already occupied. If local advertised agent cannot supply you, take no others, but send direct to factory, enclosing advertised prices. To Order by Mail, Gentlemen and boys will state size usually worn, and style and width desired. Ladies will please state size desired, size and width usually worn, and if a snug or loose fit is preferred. Times size and kind of heel. W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

For Sale by REINHARDT & CO., Ann Arbor.

FARM for SALE

A PRODUCTIVE FARM OF 150 ACRES ADJOINING THE VILLAGE OF WALLED LAKE, MICH. Within 1/2 mile of P. O., School, Churches and in sight of Depot. 2 1/2 miles of Wixom and cheese factory there. On this farm there are 22 acres timber, 28 acres wheat, and the balance of improvement mostly in grass, also two orchards. The building consists of a nice cottage of 8 rooms besides closets, pantry and woodhouse, a barn 36x46 full stone basement under whole, ice and milk house, hog pen 24x28, windmill and water tanks, all built within the last ten years, also a house, barn and shed, these old. Said farm is in a good state of cultivation, well fenced into small sized fields, a large proportion of fence built within three years. A reliable home. Terms made easy, apply to

M. D. LADD, Milford, Oakland Co., Mich. Feb. 3 1891.

HANGSTERFER'S

French Hand-Made BON BONS 25 Cents a Box.

Put up in one-pound Fancy Boxes. Sold elsewhere at 40 and 50. Candies made every day.

27 SOUTH MAIN ST.

LUMBER!

LUMBER! If you contemplate building, call at FERDON'S LUMBER YARD!

Corner Fourth and Depot Sts., and get our figures for all kinds of LUMBER! We manufacture our own Lumber and guarantee VERY LOW PRICES.

Give us a call and we will make it to your interest, as our large and well graded stock fully sustains our assertion. Telephone connections with office.

T. J. KEECH, Supt. JAMES TOLBERT, Prop.

USE DR. C. B. R. A.'S ORIGINAL

KIDNEY AND LIVER CURE

Crown Plasters and Pills.

They are only Safe Remedies to use for those afflicted with Bright's Disease, Liver Complaint and Urinary Affections. Only those prepared in the dry form are the original and the only Kidney and Liver Cure that will restore you to perfect health.

ALL LADIES USE C. B. R. A. GOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

THE CHINA MEDICAL CO., PASSAIC, N. J.

150 DOSES ONE DOLLAR.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

"The Niagara Falls Route." Time table taking effect Nov. 10, 1890.

CHICAGO TO DETROIT.

STATION.	Mail.	Day.	Ex.	N.Y.	Ex.	N.Y.	Ex.	N.Y.	Ex.	N.Y.	Ex.
Chicago, Lv.	7:05	9:00	12:20	3:10	9:25	10:10	11:00	11:45	12:30	1:15	2:00
Kala'oo, Ar.	11:45	2:17	3:58	7:00	3:30	4:15	5:00	5:45	6:30	7:15	8:00</

The Ann Arbor Courier

Published Every Wednesday.

Has a Large Circulation among Merchants, Mechanics, Manufacturers, Farmers, and Families Generally.

A Very Desirable Medium for Advertisers

JUNIUS E. BEAL,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS:
\$1.00 per Year in Advance. To Subscribers out of the County, 15 cents extra, to pay postage.

Entered at the Ann Arbor Postoffice as Second-Class Mail Matter.

ONLY ALL METAL CUTS INSERTED.

JOB PRINTING
We have the most complete job office in the state or in the Northwest, which enables us to print Books, Pamphlets, Posters, Programs, Bill-Heads, Note-Heads, Cards, Etc., in superior style, upon the shortest notice.

BOOK-BINDING.
Connected with THE COURIER office is an extensive Book-Binding, employing competent and experienced hands. All kinds of Records, Ledgers, Journals, Magazines, Ladies' Books, Rurals and Harper's Weeklies, Etc., bound on the shortest notice and in the most substantial manner, at reasonable prices. Music especially bound more tastefully than at any other bindery in Michigan.

UNIVERSITY.

The Beta Theta's have moved into their new house on S. State st.

Last year there were 33 Japanese students, this year only 15 we understand.

Prof. H. C. Adams has gone to Washington, D. C., again to resume work on census statistics.

Dr. McCabe, formerly an instructor in French and Italian in this University, died at Bryn Maur, Pa., last week.

Prof. Harper, who held the Bible Institute here recently, has accepted the presidency of the new Chicago Baptist University.

"The Rose Tinted Envelope," is the name of the play to be brought out by the Dramatic Club to-morrow evening. All for the Gym fund.

The brain of Prof. Winchell weighed 54 ounces. Prof. Onley's weighed 61 ounces, it will be remembered. Daniel Webster's brain weighed 56 ounces.

The gymnasium fund has now reached over \$15,000, so the friends of the enterprise feel some hope that the \$20,000 will surely be raised within the specified time.

When the committee came to pay Mr. Finnerty for coming here to address them on the 22d, he accepted only \$25 of the amount, and gave \$50 to the gym fund. A generous deed.

"Baby Anson," as he was once known in base ball circles, the famous captain of the Chicago league club, advises the U. of M. base ball club to engage the services of Sunday, an old Chicago team player, to coach the team this season.

At the oratorical contest to be held March 20th, the judges will be Hon. Don M. Dickinson, of Detroit, Hon. S. F. Fitch, of Lansing, and Regent W. J. Cocker, of Jackson, on delivery; and Prof. W. A. Gleason, of Grand Rapids, C. A. Towne, of Lansing, and Rev. Howard Duffield, of Detroit, on thought and composition.

The work in Geology and Paleontology the present semester will be under the charge of W. H. Sherzer, M. S. Mr. Sherzer is a graduate of the University, and received his Master's degree here last year. At that time Dr. Winchell stated that the work done by Mr. Sherzer had been really sufficient to entitle him to a Doctor's degree. Since then he has been teaching in the state school of mines at Houghton, Mich., where he went in order to pursue his geological studies in so favorable a location. Mr. Sherzer's home is in Ohio. He is a very hard worker and an exceptionally intelligent and promising young man, one who will, no doubt, conduct the work with ability and meet with success.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Joel Marble to G. A. and S. J. Bissell, York.....	1,500
Spencer Coe to Joel Marble, York and Augusta.....	5,500
William Bacon to G. Hellemens, Chelsea.....	100
Gustav Sundberg to Jacob B. Fuller, Augusta.....	800
Elijah Rose to Addison Osborn, Augusta.....	1,800
Levi E. Drake to M. Burkhardt, Saline, Jacob F. Burkhardt to John Burkhardt, Saline.....	1,800
James N. Wallace to F. E. Bradley, Ypsilanti.....	1,500
Stephen Perrin to McGord & Starks, Freedom.....	200
E. E. Thorne to Thos. J. Thorne, Manchester.....	500
Angeline VanDyne to B. Sweeting Superior.....	4,750
August Ludwig to Gottlieb Ludwig, Northfield.....	1,500
Eunice J. M. Ford to E. C. Walker, Ann Arbor.....	1
E. C. Walker to Eunice J. M. Ford, Ann Arbor.....	1
R. Kempf to Wm. R. Mount, Sharon.....	250
F. W. Cleveland to A. M. Van Tassel, Ypsilanti.....	1
A. M. Cleveland to Chas. H. Kane, Ypsilanti.....	500
Henry Garlach to J. C. and G. Garlach, Northfield.....	1,200
C. Schiplack to August Schiplack, Ann Arbor.....	1
R. A. Ferguson to J. E. Smith, Ypsilanti.....	800
Simon Strauss to F. J. Lewis, et al, Ann Arbor.....	1,300
John Howard to S. B. Lappens, Ypsilanti.....	2,800
Daniel Williams to Rosanna Timlin, Ypsilanti.....	500
A. J. and F. L. Mayhew to T. Ninde Ypsilanti.....	1
Thos. Ninde to A. J. and F. L. Mayhew, Ypsilanti.....	1

A Word to Pioneers.

In front of the secretary's desk, neatly mounted on a pedestal and handsomely bronzed and inscribed, was the bell which for years did duty on the old court house. This bell was presented to Livingston county by O. Hawkins, one of the pioneer lawyers of Michigan, in 1857, and it has now been turned over to the kind care of the pioneer society. After short talks by several members and the re-election of the old officers, the meeting was dismissed subject to the call of the president.

The above is the closing paragraph of an account of the meeting of the Livingston County Pioneer Society in the last issue of the Howell Republican. The item has some local interest from the fact that Mr. Hawkins was for years the leader of the Washtenaw county bar, and a resident of this city.

While reading it we could not but think of the many old relics of pioneer days that are now stored away in one of the rooms in the basement of the court house. There are some very valuable ones, too. The volumes of Ann Arbor papers of the early days of this city are of very great value, and ought to be taken care of.

The Argus dating back over fifty years, and the COURIER since its foundation in 1863, have nearly complete files, thus making a wonderfully complete and accurate history of the city and county. Other papers are also there with nearly complete files which are beyond any money value, for no money could replace them if they should be destroyed.

Then there are other things that tend to show what our people did in the early days and the implements they had to work with, both in the fields and in the home.

The specimens of wild cat money should be kept from destruction, for as the years go by they are of more and more value as curiosities. These specimens may possibly be of value, also, as a warning to the people of the views held by certain fanatics who believe that the only way to make money is to print it. Cannot something be done to preserve these articles and to put them in some secure place.

At one time it was understood that the University authorities were desirous of taking this collection and assigning it a place in the museum. Perhaps that would be a wise disposition of it now.

Elder Davis, whose death but recently occurred, made this collection a great specialty. He was anxious to make a collection that the people of the future could look upon and be instructed by as to pioneer days, and he succeeded well. He was troubled with the fear that after his death this collection, so dear to every pioneer in the county, and himself in particular, would be scattered or lost. The pioneer society owes it to itself and the memory of this man, who devoted several years of his life to the prosperity of that organization, that this collection should be cared for properly.

AMUSEMENTS.

On Friday evening, March 13, the Chorus will make its first appearance this season, rendering "Christoforus," by Joseph Rheinberger, being assisted by Miss Goodman and an orchestra. The Union has been practicing all this year on the chorus, and expect to give the public something very fine.

On Thursday evening, March 5, the University Dramatic Club, University Glee Club and the University Banjo Club, assisted by the Guitar and Mandolin Quartettes, Mr. S. P. Clark, Ventriquist, and the Chequamegon orchestra, will give one grand entertainment at University hall, the proceeds to go to the gym. fund. With such an aggregation of talent and stars, the audience ought to be well entertained, certainly.

Of Henry C. Dane, the traveler, who is to speak in University Hall on Friday evening, March 6th, the Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette says:

The Unity Club has been most happy in securing for its initial Sunday lecture a man of Major Henry C. Dane's rare ability. Mingling the qualities of wit, oratory and learning with that experience only gained by a life of travel, he is one of the most entertaining talkers ever listened to by a Cincinnati audience. While his delivery is rapid, his voice has been so well-trained, and he is so carefully modulated that it gains by its rapidity a wonderful charm and fascination. Major Dane also possesses rare dramatic talents, in his lecture yesterday afternoon. The lecture was full of absorbing interest and gave ample scope to Major Dane's ability as a lecturer.

On Thursday and Friday evenings, March 5th and 6th, there is to be an entertainment given at the Grand Opera House, that will appeal to the public for their quarters and the play known as "The Soldier of the Union," under the auspices of J. T. Jacobs' Camp, Sons of Veterans. The following is the cast of characters:

George Waterman..... F. E. Daisley
Philip Bradley..... E. McAllister
Fred Ansley..... Jefferson Paul
Major Gen. Banks..... Edwin E. Hallett
Colonel Willard..... Chas. P. Stone
Officer Mulgany..... David D. Porter
Clay..... George L. Cox
Society Schneidbecker..... George Fischer
Mrs. Waterman..... Miss Kittie Caspary
Maud Bradley..... Miss Ola Stewart
Goddess of Liberty..... Miss Alice Howard

Mr. George W. Leitch will give an address in the Congregational church next Sunday evening, March 8th, at 7:30, upon life and mission work in India. Stereoscopic views of the various localities, temples, prisons, etc., referred to, will be given. This address is highly recommended by those who have listened to it. As no admission fee will be charged, there should be a large audience.

Remember that Ayer's Cherry Pectoral has no equal as a specific for coughs, and all affections of the throat and lungs. For nearly half a century it has been in greater demand than any other remedy for pulmonary complaints. All druggists have it for sale.

The free silver coinage project means an 80 cent (or less) silver dollar for the laborer and mechanic, and a 100 cent gold dollar for the rich. A distinction that ought never to be made, and a distinction that cannot but bring trouble to the country.

PUBLIC SAFETY DEMANDS

That only honest and reliable medicines should be placed upon the market. It cannot, therefore, be stated too emphatically, nor repeated too often, that all who are in need of a genuine Blood-purifier should be sure and ask for

Ayer's

Sarsaparilla. Your life, or that of some one near and dear to you, may depend on the use of this well-approved remedy in preference to any other preparation of similar name. It is emponed of Honduras sarsaparilla (the variety most rich in curative properties), sillingia, mandrake, yellow dock, and the process of its manufacture is original, skillful, scrupulously clean, and such as to secure the very best medicinal qualities of each ingredient. This medicine is not boiled nor heated, and is, therefore, not a dejection; but it is a compound extract, obtained by a method extensively used by the best and most powerful alternatives, tonics, and diuretics known to pharmacy. For the last forty years, Ayer's

Sarsaparilla

has been the standard blood-purifier of the world—no other approaching it in popular confidence or universal demand. Its formula is approved by the leading physicians and druggists. Being pure and highly concentrated, it is the most economical of any possible blood medicine. Every purchaser of Sarsaparilla should insist upon having this preparation and see that each bottle bears the well-known name of

J. C. Ayer & Co.,
Lowell, Mass.

In every quarter of the globe Ayer's Sarsaparilla is proved to be the best remedy for all diseases of the blood. Lowell druggists unite in testifying to the superior excellence of this medicine and to its great popularity in the city of its manufacture.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

PREPARED BY
DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by Druggists. 25c, six 50c. Worth \$5 a bottle.

Circuit Court Proceedings.

In the matter of the appeal of Henry Paul. Order granted extending time for setting bill of exceptions sixty days.

Wm. E. Moore vs. Emma Moore. Divorce. Decree granted.

The People vs. Wm. Butler. Larceny. Plead guilty to a portion of the counts, but not all. T. D. Kearney appointed to defend. Afterward plea of not guilty withdrawn and one of guilty entered. Sentenced to Jackson for two years.

James Tolbert vs. Wm. Burke. Time extended for filing bill of exceptions.

The People vs. John Bell and George W. Parker. Larceny. Plead not guilty. John F. Kirk and John W. Bennett appointed to defend. Defendants tried separately. Bell plead guilty and was sentenced to lonia for 14 months. In Park H. Hall, Sharon, N. Y., on the 11th night and returned a verdict of guilty with a recommendation of mercy. Sentenced to lonia for six months.

The People vs. Alonzo C. Sprague. Larceny. Nol pros.

Kate L. Moore vs. Wilfred B. Thompson. Slender. Order for additional security, by next Monday ordered.

Irving S. Schorr vs. Wm. Lee. Motion on part of defendant to strike amended declaration from the files. Agreed and granted without costs.

The People vs. Millard F. Clements. Assault with intent to do great bodily harm. Nol pros. entered.

The People vs. Edward Morrison, Ellsworth Throok, Fred Morrison, Hall, Sharon, N. Y. Not guilty. Recognizance in the sum of \$500 for appearance on first day of next term.

In Park H. Hall, Sharon, N. Y., on the 11th night and returned a verdict of guilty with a recommendation of mercy. Sentenced to lonia for six months.

Walter B. Francis vs. Alfred T. Van Atta.

Marriage Licenses.

No.	Name	Age
1127.	Rufus C. Phelps, Seio.....	21
	Annie W. Page, Lima.....	21
1128.	Elmer S. Prudden, Chelsea.....	24
	Mabel Parks, Webster.....	23
1128.	Frank H. Hall, Sharon, N. Y.....	28
	Minnie Klemschmidt, Freedom.....	20
1130.	Abe V. Van Akin, Salem.....	24
	Hattie Withee, Salem.....	23
1131.	Edwin W. Hathaway, York.....	26
	Lena Baisch, Sharon, N. Y.....	25
1132.	Adam Stoll, Ann Arbor.....	25
	Clara Miller, Ann Arbor.....	19

"Listed," as the brokers say, at "100 Doses One Dollar," Hood's Sarsaparilla is always a fair equivalent for the price.

"Things Are Seldom What They Seem."

While the above is in the main, true, still there are an exception to the general rule, as is the case in many instances. We refer to Dr. Pierce's Pellets, which are not only all they seem, but more. In torpid liver, indigestion, sluggishness of the bowels, biliousness, and headache, the relief afforded by their use is wonderful.

Michigan is credited with being the third state in the Union in the breeding and development of trotting horses and is rapidly springing up all over the state, and Livingston county can show up some as fine stock as the best of them.—Howell Republican.

The New Discovery.

You have heard your friends and neighbors talking about it. You may yourself be one of the many who know from personal experience just how good a thing it is. If you have ever tried it, you are one of its staunch friends, because the wonderful thing about it is, that when once given a trial, Dr. King's New Discovery ever after holds a place in the house. If you have never used it and should be afflicted with a cough, cold or any Throat, Lung or Chest trouble, secure a bottle at once and give it a fair trial. It is guaranteed every time, or money refunded. Trial Bottles Free at Eberbach's Drugstore.

\$8000.00 a year is being made by John R. Goodwin, Troy, N. Y. at work for us. Reader, if you are in need of a good business, we can teach you quickly how to earn from \$5 to \$10 a day at the start, and in a few weeks you can have \$1000.00 in your pocket. Both sexes, all ages. In any part of America, you can commence at home, give all your spare time moments only to the work. All is new. Great pay \$URE for every word. We start you, furnish everything. EASILY, SPEEDILY learned. PARTICULARS FREE. Address at once STINSON & CO., PORTLAND, MAINE.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw, ss. Notice is hereby given, that by an order of the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, made on the ninth day of February, A. D. 1891, six months from that date were allowed for creditors to present their claims against the estate of Betsy F. Giles, late of this State, deceased, and that all creditors of said deceased are required to present their claims to said Probate Court, at the Probate Office in the City of Ann Arbor, for examination and allowance, on or before the 10th day of August next, and that such claims will be heard before said court, on Saturday, the ninth day of May, and on Monday the 10th day of August next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of each of said days.
Dated, Ann Arbor, 9th. A. D. 1891.
J. WILLARD BABBITT,
Judge of Probate.

NEW HATS! NEW HATS

SPRING SHAPES.

A pleasing subject to most men, as a New Hat will brighten up the clothes you have worn for the past season. We have the New Spring Blocks in

YOU MANS, KNOX and SILVER MANS

The leading shapes and makes, and they are beauties. Call and see them.

SOFT HATS.

This season there will be more Soft Hats worn than ever, and we have made extra preparation by buying all the new shades and in all qualities. You will need a new Hat.

Call and See what We Have.

THE TWO SAMs. L. BLITZ.

GET THE BEST
FIRE INSURANCE
\$29,000,000.

Security held for the protection of the policy holders.

CHRISTIAN MACK

Represents the following first-class companies, of which one, the Etna, has alone paid \$65,000,000 fire losses in sixty-five years:

Etna, of Hartford.....	\$3,192,644
Franklin of Philadelphia.....	3,118,713
Germania, N. Y.....	2,700,729
German American, N. Y.....	4,065,968
London Assurance, London.....	1,416,788
Michigan F. & M., Detroit.....	287,608
N. Y. Underwriters, N. Y.....	2,596,676
National, Hartford.....	1,774,505
Phoenix, Brooklyn.....	3,759,636

Losses liberally adjusted and promptly paid. Policies issued at the lowest rates of premium.

1911

ESTATE OF FLORA A. VANDAWAKER.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw, ss.

At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, holden at the Probate Office in the City of Ann Arbor, on Friday, the twenty-seventh day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one. Present, J. Willard Babbitt, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of Flora A. Vandawaker, minor. On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Herman Kraus, guardian, praying that he may be licensed to sell certain real estate belonging to said minor.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Tuesday, the thirty-first day of March next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the next of kin of said minor, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said court, then to be held at the Probate Office, in the City of Ann Arbor, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted. And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Ann Arbor Courier, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

(A true copy.) J. WILLARD BABBITT,
Judge of Probate.

WM. G. DOTY, Probate Register.

ESTATE OF ALEXANDER WINCHELL.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw, ss.

At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, holden at the Probate Office in the City of Ann Arbor, on Thursday, the twenty-sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one. Present, J. Willard Babbitt, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Alexander Winchell, deceased. On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Julia F. L. Winchell praying that administration of said estate may be granted to herself or some other suitable person.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Monday, the thirtieth day of March next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said court, then to be held at the Probate Office, in the City of Ann Arbor, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted. And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Ann Arbor Courier, a newspaper printed and circulating in said County, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

(A true copy.) J. WILLARD BABBITT,
Judge of Probate.

WM. G. DOTY, Probate Register.

CHANCERY NOTICE.

In the Circuit Court for the County of Washtenaw, in Chancery.

Josef Bartlett, complainant, vs. James A. Bartlett, defendant.

It is satisfactorily appearing to me that the defendant James A. Bartlett is a non-resident of this State, that he resides in the State of Colorado. On motion of E. B. Norris of counsel for complainant, ordered that said defendant do cause his appearance in this cause to be entered on or before the 9th day of June next, in default thereof that the bill of complaint herein be taken as confessed, that said complainant do cause this order to be duly published or personally served pursuant to law.

Dated February 7th, 1891.
E. B. NORRIS,
Solicitor for Complainant.

E. D. KINNE,
Circuit Judge.

The Ann Arbor Savings Bank!

Organized 1869, under the General Banking Law of this state.

CAPITAL \$50,000. TOTAL ASSETS \$673,660.12. SURPLUS \$100,000

Business Men, Guardians, Trustees, Ladies and other persons will find this Bank a

SAFE AND CONVENIENT PLACE

At which to make Deposits and do business. Interest is allowed on all Savings Deposits of \$1.00 and upward, according to the rules of the bank, and interest compounded semi-annually.

Money to Loan in Sums of \$25, to \$5,000.

Secured by unincumbered Real Estate and other good securities.

DIRECTORS—Christian Mack, W. D. Harriman, William Deubel, David Binsey, Daniel Hiscock, W. E. Smith and L. Gruner.

OFFICERS—Christian Mack, President; W. D. Harriman, Vice-President; C. E. Hiscock, Cashier.

JACOB HALLER

WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER

46 S. MAIN STREET

CHANCERY SALE.

In pursuance and by virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court for the County of Washtenaw in Chancery.

Made and entered on the seventeenth day of November, A. D. 1890, in a certain cause therein pending, wherein Johanna Moloney is complainant and John W. Schneider and Caroline Schneider are defendants.

Notice is hereby given that I shall sell at public auction or vendue, to the highest bidder, at the east main entrance to the Court House, in the City of Ann Arbor, County of Washtenaw, and State of Michigan (that being the place of holding the Circuit Court of said county), on Saturday, the 21st day of March, A. D. 1891, at 12 o'clock noon of said day, all those pieces or parcels of land situate in the township of Freedom, Washtenaw county, Michigan, described as follows, to-wit: The east half of the east half of the northwest quarter, containing about thirty acres. Also the west half of the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter, containing about twenty acres, on section twenty-four. Also the south ten acres of the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section number thirteen, all in township three south of range four east in said state.

Dated at Ann Arbor this third day of February, A. D. 1891.

PATRICK MCKERNAN,
Circuit Court Commissioner,
Washtenaw County, Michigan.

JOHN F. LAWRENCE,
Solicitor for Complainant.

Hutzel's Water Back!

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 producing a simple and perfect WATER BACK.

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 becoming 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 Back.

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

Everybody call and examine this useful invention.

HUTZEL & CO.,
Plumbers and Steamfitters.

West Huron St., Ann Arbor, ANN ARBOR, MICH.

ANN ARBOR FRUIT FARM!

Pears and Grapes a Specialty

All kinds of Fruit, Ornamental Trees and Flowers, from Ellwanger and Barry. Order early by mail. Syrups, Medicinal Wines, Raspberry Syrup, Bonset, Dandelion and other Domestic Grape Wines, prepared especially for invalids. Pure Plymouth Rock Eggs.

EMIL BAUR,
West Huron St., Ann Arbor, ANN ARBOR, MICH.