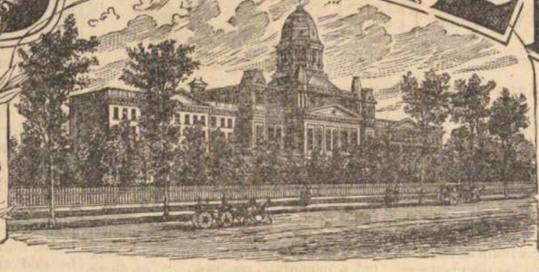
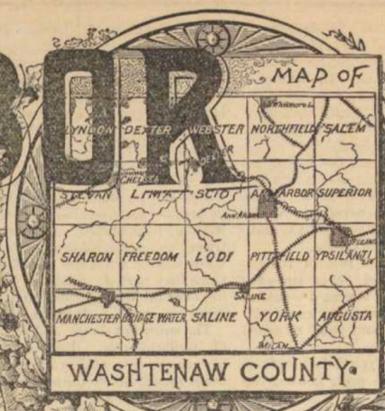


ANN ARBOR COURIER



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ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 25, 1891.

WHOLE NUMBER, 1552.

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.

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JOB PRINTING
We have the most complete job office in the State or in the Northwest, which enables us to print Books, Pamphlets, Posters, Programmes, 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, Kural 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.

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

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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
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W. W. NICHOLS,
DENTIST.
Rooms over Ann Arbor Savings Banks, 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
FRESCO 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.

Jerome Freeman!
Are of the latest and most fashionable designs and are equal in every way to custom work. Look at our nobby styles in

POSTOFFICE

Barber Shop and Bath

ROOMS.

GOOD SHAVING and HOT BATHS!

The Store

MARCH 30th TO APRIL 4th, '91

100 pieces

FLEUR DE LIS!

AT 7c.

Great Bargains.

WOOL DRESS GOODS

An elegant assortment of plain, plaid and stripes.

WASHABLE STUFFS,

Nearly 500 styles to select from. We have arranged them so they can be easily seen and compared. Come and look. Turn which way you may there are piles and stacks of things cheaper than you ever saw them before. Join the crowds Monday, the great bargain week.—Some one has asked: What is a bargain? Come and see next week. There will be hundreds of answers all over the store. They speak for themselves.

MAEK & SCHMID

SUCCESS - ASSURED!

An entirely New Stock and prices that are right does the business. Fair dealing and honest goods will never fail to build a substantial trade. Our stock of

SUITS AND SPRING OVERCOATS

Are of the latest and most fashionable designs and are equal in every way to custom work. Look at our nobby styles in

HATS

Before you buy and you will be sure to get the latest thing out. In our

Mens' Furnishing Department

We can please the most fastidious. We are headquarters for

TRUNKS AND SACHELS.

Remember, nothing but new goods in all our departments. Give us a call and be convinced that we can do you good.

WADHAMS, KENNEDY & REULE.

HANGSTERFER BLOCK.

W. W. WADHAMS. W. H. KENNEDY. ANDREW REULE.

EASTER.
When first approached sweet Easter tide
In vale and hollow, and deep hillside,
So long the earth had held from sight
Its precious blossoms, gay and bright;
So it seemed all might have said
"They are not sleeping, they all are dead."

Then earth gave forth its treasures sweet,
And far and wide beneath the feet,
In vale and hollow and steep hillside,
Up sprang the signs of gay spring tide,
To say as oft they since have said,
"We were but sleeping, we were not dead."

At that same time when far and wide,
All nature thus had glorified
The Easter day which first had come,
There stood at rising of the sun
The Christ, who to his people said
"I was but sleeping, I was not dead."

Some time, though when we cannot say,
Shall dawn another Easter day,
An Easter tide, indeed 'twill be
When all shall rise from land and sea
To say, as He who first rose said,
"We were but sleeping, we were not dead."
—ALICE VONSCHOEFF.

Circuit Court Proceedings.

James Culver, et al. vs. Albert Kimmel. Discontinued.

Elizabeth Jones vs. James Osborn. Judgment by default in favor of plaintiff. Damages assessed by the court \$1,614.15.

In re appeal of the treasurer of the township of Grass Lake, from the decision on claims for taxes against the estate of Anna Osborne, deceased. Judgment entered in favor of the appellee and against the appellant, with costs to be taxed.

Lillie M. Pirie vs. John A. Pirie. Divorce. Decree granted.

David Ehnis vs. Abraham Deuble. Defendant's costs taxed at the sum of \$54.20.

The People vs. John Andres. Nolle pro. entered.

D. M. Doyle vs. Thos. Mathias. Order that plaintiff file security for costs in the sum of \$100 within thirty days or show cause.

Kate Barthel vs. Mathew Barthel. Divorce. Decree granted.

Carlos Spencer vs. Matthew Kusterer, et al. Settled.

Wm. H. Davenport vs. Byron W. Forbes, et al. Bill dismissed with costs.

Stoddard W. Twitchell vs. Letitia E. Walker. Judgment for plaintiff by default, \$612.87.

Stoddard W. Twitchell vs. Patrick R. Cleary. Judgment assessed at \$342.13.

It is not the extremes of heat and cold so much as the sudden changes in temperature that causes certain climates to be unhealthy. When, however, the system is invigorated by Ayer's Sarsaparilla, these changes are rarely attended with injurious results.

CHARTER AMENDMENTS.

Why Ann Arbor Town Kicks, and Why Ann Arbor City Presses Them.

The following communication to the COURIER gives the view taken by the Ann Arbor town residents, against the passage by the legislature of the proposed charter amendments now pending:

EDITOR COURIER:—I wish to say a few words through your paper on the proposed annexation of Ann Arbor town territory to the city of Ann Arbor.

To commence with, Ann Arbor township at present covers but a small territory, the city already taking out three entire sections of land.

Aside from two bridges across Mallet Creek and several small bridges and culverts at other points, Ann Arbor township is obliged to maintain four bridges over the Huron river. Now these same bridges are used principally to bring trade to Ann Arbor city. Then in some sections of the town the highways lead over hills that make the maintaining of them such a burden upon the people of the road district that the township is obliged to assume the expense. On what is known as the Dixboro hills \$200 was spent by the township in grading, grading and repairing. In 1870 these same hills cost the township \$300. On another hill on the town line \$500 has been expended.

Since 1871 we have expended upon cross roads and bridges from \$700 to \$3,000 per year *aside from the district road tax.* The attention of the fair minded people of the city is especially called to this fact.

Now it is proposed by these charter amendments to take away about one-sixth of our assessable property, so it will not be a difficult task to figure out the injury to us. We have always endeavored to live neighborly, and have exerted ourselves to keep up good roads, which naturally helps the city in the way of trade.

Nearly all of this territory which it is proposed to take from us is and has been for many years in the city school district, and has paid many thousands of dollars into the city treasury for the support of its schools.

Another thing, the land it is proposed to take from us is all farming land, and used for farming purposes only, excepting a short distance on W. Huron st. On that street there are nine houses which stand on lots 4x8 rods. In traveling a distance of 80 rods six houses will be found on this street which have been built within the past ten years, and which the city now proposes to take in.

On the south side of the city are eight acres laid out and used for park purposes. On Baldwin's addition on the east city line there are eleven houses all told on land that ranges in size from a city lot to six acres. Along Miller ave. there are three houses only and they have farms connected with them, ranging from five to thirty acres each, and the houses have been built over 25 years to the best of my knowledge. Going farther north we have one house on two acres, one on 20 acres, and one on 40 acres. On W. Liberty st. there are eight houses on the street, and one is a tenant house on a farm of over 100 acres, which it is proposed to take from us.

On the south the proposed annexation takes in farming lands entirely, with the exception of the eight acre park referred to above. A 40 acre tract, however, has been purchased recently and platted, and one new house built thereon. On the east but one new house has been erected within the past five years, and one house was burned down five years ago and has never been rebuilt. Nearly all of the platted land in this proposed extension has been platted 20 years or more, and is still used for farming purposes.

Let us look into the city corporation and see what has been done for the improvement of land already in. But right here I wish to say in all candor and earnestness that I do not find fault with the city, for I honestly believe that all has been done for street improvement that it has been possible to do, but the city cannot take care of all the streets it already has. On the west side of the city, from the north end of Spring st. along Chubb st. to the city line there is one solitary house upon the south side of the street, and on the north side two houses, notwithstanding the land is well adapted for building purpose, high and

dry. At little distance south of this we find the Gott addition, which is to be sold at auction, 126 lots, and there is still more unoccupied land in this same addition. We will now go on Wines st. from Huron to Liberty st., a street which was laid out five years ago, and on which you cannot drive a horse, but on which there are many nice building lots with signs up reading: "For Sale." None sold.

On the west the city will gain the water works reservoir and its appurtenances which are assessed \$35,000. The city already has an assessment of \$50,000 on the water works, the township generously conceding a division of this property upon the assessment roll, which was a neighborly act toward the city, as under the law we had a perfect right to assess the entire plant. About three-fourths of a mile west and north of the city line there were found some beautiful springs of water coming out of the surrounding hills. Here a receiving basin and a pumping house was built to pump this water into the reservoir mentioned above. These works the township has assessed at \$15,000.

Upon the south within the city limits, there can be found plenty of farm and wood lots ranging from ten to 20 acres tracts.

I have been told by citizens of Ann Arbor that they were opposed to the annexation scheme, for it would cost the corporation \$3 for every dollar's worth of property secured from the township.

There is to-day within the city limits, not including the fair grounds or campus, over 1,800 acres of land for a population of 9,505. "There is to-day south of the Huron river \$300,000 worth of unoccupied land," said an alderman of the city. Does not that look as though there was sufficient vacant land for the city to spread out in for a time yet? In the course of ten or fifteen years Ann Arbor city may need this extension, but at present it is unnecessary and a great injustice and hardship for the people of the township. FRED. B. BRAUN.

And now for some of the city arguments as Mayor Manly, President Howlett and City Attorney Kearney presents them.

The property which it is proposed to take is nearly all platted and is needed for the city's gradual growth.

The boundary limits of the city have never been extended since its incorporation, although the city has grown constantly, and now that rapid transit has been introduced the growth will be more than ever upon the outskirts.

The people upon west Huron street and upon the south and east of the city limits already have the benefit of the city's improvements, electric lights, water works, and even the fire department, without sharing the burden of these modern necessities. They should come into the corporation and help bear the burdens.

The water works reservoir, receiving basin and pumping works ought to be in the corporation and under the jurisdiction of the city authorities so that any misdemeanors may be punishable under the city laws, and not amenable to the dilatory and oft-times defective laws governing transgressions in the township.

The assessment of \$50,000 levied upon the water works by the township is unjust, because these works are entirely a city enterprise and their entire income comes out of the pockets of the city people. Under the present status every citizen of this city who takes city water has to help pay the taxes of Ann Arbor town.

The property proposed to be annexed is already in the school district, so that the additional burden would not be very great in taxation for the new comers.

Ann Arbor already sustains three bridges across the Huron river for the benefit of the people who desire to come to town to dispose of their products and transact business, and by this extension will add one other bridge thus relieving Ann Arbor town of that much. The equalized valuation of Ann Arbor town will be reduced by as much and undoubtedly more than is taken from her. The new amendments provide for the paying of salaries to city officials who do the work. As no private individual can hire people to work for nothing so no corporation ought to expect to accomplish that act.

There are other arguments also used but these will probably suffice.

Stoll was Shot this Time.

Another serious affray took place in this city last Saturday night. Among a large number of students who went to Ypsilanti that evening was Mr. H. W. Booth, of Erie, Pa., a junior literary student. He returned on the last car, and when it reached the State street crossing the altercation occurred. George Stoll, the motor man who was shot, says that when the car reached that crossing it stopped with the rear platform upon the crosswalk, as the city ordinance compels them to do; that young Booth was on the front platform and asked to have the car backed up so that he could get off. Stoll replied that he could not back the car, but that Booth could pass through and get off the rear platform with the other passengers. At this Booth applied to Stoll some very offensive language, upon hearing which Stoll put him off the car. As he did so Booth drew a revolver, and had he not grappled with him would have undoubtedly been severely if not fatally wounded. As it was the ball passed through several thicknesses of clothing and made a slight wound upon the abdomen. Booth was then seized and taken directly to jail.

Booth's version of the affair is considerably different. Booth says that when the car reached University ave. and State st. he attempted to get off, but on account of the crowd was unable to do so before it started up. He then rang the bell for the car to stop, but as it did not do so he stepped upon the front platform and asked the motor man the reason, to which he got a very curt reply. At about this time he was pushed by someone in the crowd upon the motor man, but made excuse therefor, asserting that it was not his fault but that he had been pushed. At this Stoll, who was running the motor, became greatly enraged, and told him to get off the car. To this Booth replied he would do so when they reached Division st., but Stoll didn't propose to wait and threw him off there in the mud. Booth then says he got up and putting his hand to his hip pocket as if to draw his revolver, attempted to get on the car. Stoll jumped for him again, and in the melee that ensued the revolver went off by accident, going through his own clothes before hitting Stoll.

Monday Booth was brought before Justice Pond and was held to bail in the sum of \$1,500 to appear for examination Thursday, to-morrow.

Booth is a fraternity man, and president of the Pennsylvania Club in the university.

Stoll is the man who was married when Co. A came out, and the trouble ensued that resulted in young Dennison's death.

Whichever version is correct, the fact remains that Booth was breaking the law in carrying concealed weapons. It is not only a dangerous, but foolish practice that should be set down on. Booth's admission that he attempted to draw his revolver is also damning to his case.

Easter Services at St. Andrew's.

A communion service will be held on Thursday evening in commemoration of the founding of the Lord's Supper, at half-past seven o'clock.

Bishop Davies will preach in St. Andrew's church next Sunday morning. Services will be held at 8 a. m., 10:30 a. m., and 4 p. m.

The four o'clock services, on Easter day, will be a full choral service, the first probably ever held in this city.

The Sunday school children of St. Andrew's church are to bring their Lenten boxes at the children's choral services, next Sunday afternoon.

Confirmation services will be held on Easter evening, Saturday, March 28th, at half-past seven. There is a large confirmation class. The closing confirmation lecture will be delivered in the chapel next Friday evening at half-past seven.

Marriage Licenses.

No.	Name	Age.
1141.	William J. Parsons, Webster	32
	Agnes Clark, Webster	30
1142.	Charles Cole, Ann Arbor	24
	Julia Neebel, Ann Arbor	25
1143.	Daniel W. Duffield, Detroit	31
	Rosella Childs, Augusta	30

No other preparation combines the positive economy, the peculiar merit and the medicinal power of Hood's Sarsaparilla.

BEATRIX RANDOLPH

BY JULIAN HAWTHORNE.



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CHAPTER IX.

HOW SHE WAS BETRAYED AND SLANDERED.

One forenoon, as Wallie Dinsmore was seated in his study, with his slippers feet pointed toward the fireplace, the newspaper across his knees and the African lemur munching a lump of sugar on his shoulder, he heard the door bell ring. He rubbed his forehead between his eyes and uncrossed and recrossed his extended legs by way of arousing himself, for his serenity during the last half hour had been gradually verging toward the soporific stage. A few moments afterward there was a knock at the study door, and Wallie, resting his chin on the apex of a triangle made by his elbows and joined hands, said, "Come in!"

The visitor entered, and coming up to Wallie's chair took the paw of the lemur in his hand and shook it. The lemur chattered and Wallie looked up. "Hallo, Geoffrey," he said, "I was just thinking about a cottage at Newport. Sit down and let me tell you my idea. Have a cigarette—or a cigar?"

She turned again and threw her arms about Randolph's neck. "Have you any smoking tobacco?" returned Geoffrey, taking a pipe from his pocket. "I guess you'll find some Cavendish in the jar. You know where the matches are."

"I am more puzzled than ever," said Wallie, when Randolph was gone. "What now?" "In the first place he couldn't quite make up his mind whether he'd met her or not; then he got flurried because I suggested there had been stories about her; and, finally, he took to flight rather than discuss her any more. Now if he doesn't know her, why should he flare up so about her? and if he does know her, why does he pretend he doesn't?"

"That's gammon," interrupted Wallie, "and you know it! The fall of man is an older fashion than Mr. Randolph. Did any sane man, young or old, ever get into a state of mind because the correctness of an opera singer he didn't know was called in question? I can't make it out—unless he means to marry her!"

This speculation was received by Geoffrey in dead silence, and for a considerable time neither of the men said anything. At last the question of the cottage at Newport was brought up once more and canvassed until they parted. Bellingham walked slowly toward Madison square, with Mr. Randolph, among other things, on his mind. Still meditating he turned up Fifth avenue, and before long found himself opposite Mlle. Marana's hotel. It occurred to him that he had never yet called on her in her own apartments, and he resolved to repair that neglect. Accordingly he went to the office and inquired if she were in. The clerk glanced at the key-board and said "Yes" abstractedly. Bellingham got into the elevator and went up.

The passageway, after the bright sunlight of the street, seemed rather dark. Not knowing which way the numbers ran, he remained for a moment where the elevator left him. Just then a door was opened on the right, a gentleman came out, and advanced along the passage toward him. When about ten paces distant, he stopped, turned back, and departed hastily in the opposite direction. But Bellingham had recognized him; it was Mr. Randolph.

"I thank you—never before luncheon. To come to the point at once—I am of a committee of gentlemen to extend a complimentary breakfast to Gen. Inigo on the 14th of this month. Can we count upon your attendance?"

"The 14th? Let me see," said Wallie, opening a drawer in his desk and taking out a memorandum book. "Yes, there seems to be nothing on that day. Much obliged to you and the committee, Mr. Randolph."

"The hour is 1 o'clock," said Randolph. "Gen. Inigo deserves a breakfast," Wallie remarked. "He deserves three meals a day. He has catered very well for us."

"That seems to be the general impression," said Randolph, giving a twist to his eyebrow. "We were just discussing the prima donna," Wallie continued. "You know her, of course, Mr. Randolph?"

"I—ah—I have—that is, slightly. I have heard her sing; I may have met her socially; one meets so many people it is difficult to say."

He colored while he spoke and seemed a good deal confused. "She's a very pretty woman, and seems to be as virtuous as she is pretty, strange to say," the other went on. "There's a discrepancy between her conduct and her history."

Mr. Randolph colored still more. "I—I'm an old fashioned man, sir," he said, whisking a silk handkerchief out of his coat pocket and passing it over his forehead. "In my day we—well, we took the virtue of a lady for granted; and I must say I—of course, I have no right to be the champion of this lady, sir, but—"

He stopped, and Bellingham said: "Any man has a right to respect a woman he believes honest, and to make others do so in his presence. If that's old-fashioned, Mr. Randolph, count me in."

"Thank you, sir," returned the other. He rose and put back his handkerchief in his pocket. "I must take leave of you, Mr. Dinsmore," he added. "A man like myself has a great many affairs on hand. We shall look for you on the 14th, then. Good morning; good morning, Mr.—ah—Bellingham."

"I am more puzzled than ever," said Wallie, when Randolph was gone. "What now?" "In the first place he couldn't quite make up his mind whether he'd met her or not; then he got flurried because I suggested there had been stories about her; and, finally, he took to flight rather than discuss her any more. Now if he doesn't know her, why should he flare up so about her? and if he does know her, why does he pretend he doesn't?"

She dropped her eyes. "I—believe—I have heard his name," she said. Bellingham said no more; he felt dismayed and bewildered. Undoubtedly there was some unpleasant mystery about this fellow Randolph. "Heard his name," indeed! Had not the man been in her company five minutes ago?

"I saw you at the opera last night," remarked the prima donna, recovering herself. Bellingham merely nodded. "Were you disappointed?" she asked falteringly. "No, I was like the rest of the audience," he replied in a dry tone. "You are not like the rest of the audience to me," she said, "ever since the first night I have sung to you. I wouldn't tell you, only—I thought you knew it!"

"I know nothing about you," returned Bellingham roughly. "You speak as if you didn't care to know anything," she said, holding up her head. Bellingham controlled his rising temper. A weaker man would have protected himself by irony or sarcasm, but he said exactly what he thought. "I care more about what concerns you," he said, "than about anything else. But I will not look away when I am being deceived. You and this Randolph are both pretending to be strangers to each other. I saw him come out of this room just before I came into it. Do you deny that he was here?"

"He was here," answered she, turning pale. "There is only one other question. Are you going to marry him?" This was so unexpected that she laughed. It was a nervous, almost hysterical laugh, it is true, but Bellingham naturally did not understand it. "I am not going to marry Mr. Randolph," said the prima donna, with a heartbroken sense of humor.

"And you will not tell me what your relations are with him?" "No; they are very peculiar relations," she replied lightly, for she was getting desperate. "You must think what you please—think the worst you can, it makes no difference. I will tell you nothing!"

Bellingham gazed at her fixedly. "I cannot believe that you are a wicked woman," he exclaimed at length. "I don't know how to believe it! Why did you deceive me? I was ready to take it for granted that you were—like other women on the stage. But you made me believe you were pure and innocent. No woman ever acted innocence before as you have done it. You look like innocence incarnate at this moment—at the actual moment you are admitting. What is it you want? I would have asked you to marry me—as soon as I had persuaded myself you loved me. I loved you with all my heart and soul. Did you merely intend to lead me on, and then refuse me, like a common flirt? Or would you have married me and still kept up your relations with—well, I can't talk about it! There is always some motive even in the lightest wickedness, but I can see none in yours—and yours is not light!"

Mlle. Marana was standing erect twisting her lace handkerchief between her hands, her face pale, her eyes wide open, tearless, full of restless light. She never looked at him. It seemed physically impossible for her to do so. "I have never been spoken to like this," she said, in a faint, panting voice. "Will you leave me, please? Will you leave me?"

Bellingham moved to depart, but he stopped and turned back. "I have always meant never to be unjust to any human being," said he. "It is possible that the very love I felt for you may have made me unjust to you. If you can tell me that there is nothing disgraceful in this secret of yours—tell me, for God's sake! Are you what you seem or something else?"

"I am not what I seem!" she cried out passionately; and now she looked at him with a blaze of fierceness in her eyes. "You have doubted me, and that is enough. I will never explain—I will never forgive you! If you are a man do not stand there; go out!"

Bellingham was shaken to the bottom of his soul. The voice and manner with which her every word was uttered seemed to contradict the purport of the words themselves. Even yet he could not but believe her innocent. But there was nothing further for him to do or say. He went out.

He descended the stairs slowly and emerged into the street. It was the middle of the day; the avenue was comparatively deserted. A few carriages were taking their occupants home to luncheon. Bellingham stood on the curbstone, looking up and down, and vaguely wondering what he should do next. By and by it struck him that it would not make much difference which way he went. In no place in the world could he find what he had lost. It was nowhere; it had been annihilated. All that had made life delightful was gone from him, and he was left ironically behind. He had never really possessed it, even; it was a mirage—a phantom, which he had tried to grasp, and it had vanished. But the strangest part of the business—almost ludicrous—was that he remained behind, standing here, alive and well, in the sunshine on Fifth avenue!

He sauntered leisurely northward toward the park. Two or three times he passed some one he knew, and returned their greeting with a nod. But all the while he saw that little, erect figure, with her pale, lovely face, her eyes bright with pain or anger, her white hands twisting her handkerchief. Could it be that she was depraved, false, heartless? Every stern word he had spoken had been echoed, as it were, by the exquisite sensitiveness of her beauty. If she were false would she not have been true at that last moment, when nothing more was to be gained by deception, when to be sincere was essential to the enjoyment of the triumph her falsehood had gained her.

He reached the park; there was still a vivid greenness in the grass, though the trees were rich with the splendor of autumn. He wandered along the curving paths, feeling no pleasure, but pain, in the quiet beauty that surrounded him. Keeping to the left, where there seemed to be fewer saunterers like himself, he found himself at last near the extreme northern limit. He ascended a little hill, and on its summit, beneath the golden

shade of a group of firs, there was a space of leaf-strewn turf on which he flung himself down. The rumble of the horse cars on the avenue came faintly to his ears, and now and then the voices of laughter of people passing at a distance; the shadow of passing clouds drifted over him, and ever and anon a golden leaf detached itself from a bough above his head and floated wavering earthward. But no one disturbed him, though he lay there all the afternoon, sometimes with his face buried in his arms, sometimes supporting his head upon his hand. He wondered what she had been doing since they parted. Had she been laughing over his discomfiture and planning fresh enterprises? It was not possible!

The sun went down and the shadows of twilight rose. Bellingham looked toward the east, and saw the disk of the moon mount above the horizon, until the whole round sphere swung aloft, orange against the violet background. The evening was mild and still, but the lethargy which had fallen upon Bellingham began to be dispelled; he became restless and anxious. He could no longer stay where he was; he descended the little hill, crossed over to the avenue, and still going northward came to the bank of the Hudson. The bank was high and steep; he clambered down it, and found the remains of a decayed wooden pier jutting out into the water. Upon the end of this he sat down, and the silent current swept and eddied past his feet. The sound of a clock striking somewhere caught his ear. This was the hour for her to arrive at the theatre. A little while longer and she would be upon the stage. Would she look toward his seat, expecting to see him there? No, she would never expect him again! Would she miss him?

More than another hour passed away, and Bellingham sat so still that one might have fancied he was asleep. But he was not asleep—he was thinking, and now his thoughts were becoming clearer and more consecutive than they had heretofore been. The moon had now soared high aloft, and stood silvery bright above the sliding reaches of the river. All at once Bellingham sprang to his feet. He pulled out his watch; there was yet time. He began hurriedly to climb the bank.

It had been borne in upon him, he knew not how, with a sudden, overwhelming conviction, that she was not guilty, but pure and true; that the mystery was an innocent one, that all would be well, if he could but see her and speak to her. It was possible for him to reach the theatre before she left it, but he must use diligence. He was somewhat faint from lack of nourishment during the day, but he ran on until he came to a station of the elevated railway. He entered a train and was off. His heart was light and hopeful.

The train halted at a station near the rear of the theatre. As he got out he saw that the performance was over, and the audience had dispersed. But she would not have left yet. No; there was her carriage waiting for her at the stage door.

He ran down the iron staircase, but as he reached the bottom he stopped. Mlle. Marana came out of the stage door, leaning upon the arm of a man—of Mr. Randolph. Mrs. Bemax followed, but entered the carriage first. Randolph appeared to exchange a few words with the prima donna; then she turned and put her foot on the carriage step.

But, as if swayed by a sudden and uncontrollable impulse, she turned again and threw her arms about Randolph's neck and kissed him again and again. Bellingham saw this, and then he faced about and mounted the iron stairs once more, while a mocking voice in his heart seemed to ask, "Are you satisfied now?"

"What is Home without a House-keeper?" is the degraded view taken by a gruff old bachelor, of the holy office of wife and mother. And yet how many wives and mothers there are who are simply "housekeepers," household drudges, whose life is worked out while disease is let in during the ceaseless round of washing and scrubbing and dusting and baking and cooking. The same clothes and floors and furniture and dishes are gone over and over until the heart is sick and the body is broken with worry and disease. Amid this toil nervousness begins, bad digestion, irregularities of the reproductive organs, prolapsus or other displacements, properly known as "female weakness," sick headache and a host of female complaints follow on. For all such take Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, the only remedy sold by druggists, under a positive guarantee from the manufacturers, that it will give satisfaction or money will be refunded.

Is eighty, but looks like sixty—The Pope. Forty-five Years Bondage. GENTS: For forty-five years I have been afflicted with blood poison, liver and rheumatic difficulties. Part of the time confined to my bed. My blood was badly diseased. Six bottles of Hibbard's Rheumatic Syrup did me more good than all the other medicines I have taken. My friends have used it and in every case it has proven a wonderful remedy. I have known of some wonderful cures of dyspepsia and neuralgia. MRS. MARY BIDDLE, Mitchellville, Iowa. Hibbard's Rheumatic Syrup and Plasters are remedies of great merit. I believe they have no equal in the cure of rheumatism and all blood diseases. DR. H. REICHERD, Druggist, Mitchellville, Iowa. The spring is the time to take Hibbard's Rheumatic Syrup for the blood. For sale by all druggists. Prepared only by the Charles Wright Medicine Co., Detroit, Mich. Usually crazy during Lent—March hares. FOR THE CURE of the inflammation and congestion called "red head" there is no more potent in Ely's Cream Balm than in anything else it is possible to prescribe. This preparation has for years past been making a brilliant success as a remedy for cold in the head, catarrh and hay fever. Used in the initial stages of these complaints, Cream Balm prevents any serious development of the symptoms, while almost numberless cases are on record of radical cures of Chronic Catarrh, after all other modes of treatment have failed.

THE THERMOMETER HABIT.

New-Englanders Watch the Mercury Carefully.

If you really want to witness a beautiful and artistic duel of words on the subject of cold weather, you must get a man from Northern Vermont and a man from Northern New Hampshire to "swap" weather experiments. Some objector will at once say, of course, that neither of these men knows as much about cold weather as their more northern neighbor, the Canadian. But the implied inference that the Canadian could talk more eloquently about low temperatures than the citizens we have designated is not founded on fact. For your Canadian is either so constituted that cold weather is not cold weather to him, or else he is so chilled through by it that he won't talk about it. But who ever yet knew a Yankee who was not intimately acquainted with all the possibilities of low temperature in his part of the state and was not willing to back the record of his thermometer against that of any other man?

And talking about thermometers suggests the question, what do you know about the thermometer's antecedents? Very little, probably. The thermometer, like the weather, is taken as a fact to be grumbled at, perhaps even to be denounced, but to be accepted, nevertheless. Boston has always claimed to turn out the best thermometers, though that claim is vigorously disputed by New York and Baltimore. About seventy years ago an old Scotchman named Pollock began the manufacture of fine thermometers in Boston. Thomas Pool, an Englishman, was a rival to him in the business. Pool had two brothers who came to this city and began to manufacture thermometers. The Pools were all skillful workmen, and they are entitled to the credit of making the first high grade thermometers in this country.

Before thermometers were made in this country they were imported from France, Germany and England, and even now great numbers are imported, generally cheap grades which can be sold below the price of the domestic article. The higher grades of European thermometers are no cheaper or better than the same grades in this country, and so they are not imported.

That the New Englanders are weather sharps is proved by the fact that more thermometers are sold in New England than in any other part of the country. In many parts of the west and south a thermometer is rarely seen, the people having little or no interest in the state of the temperature. But the Yankee, especially in Vermont, New Hampshire and Maine, always wants to look at the thermometer as soon as he gets up, and maybe half a dozen times during the day. The thermometer habit, indeed, is one of the marked characteristics of the Yankee, and it has upon him much the same stimulating effect that a cocktail has on the average citizen. After his glance at the thermometer, he goes in to breakfast in a state of suppressed though joyous excitement, feeling that there is at least one topic of conversation that is absolutely fresh; for though the weather itself is as old as the world, the record of the thermometer is always new.

The aperture in the tube of a thermometer is smaller than the finest hair. And though it appears to be round it is not; for if it were, the mercury could not be easily seen. It is, therefore, made flat, and then the glass magnifies it so that it seems to be quite large. To bring it out still more distinctly, a maker of Boston recently conceived the idea of backing the tube with a thin film of white sizing. This device is now generally adopted by the foreign makers.

Mercury is generally used in thermometers because it is more regular in its contraction and expansion. It is indeed impossible to make a spirit thermometer that will be as trustworthy as one in which mercury is used. In a mercurial thermometer the degree marks are all the same distance apart, because the expansion under all conditions is uniform. But in a spirit thermometer the degrees are wider apart at the top, because the expansion increases at a greater ratio after a certain temperature is reached. Though not so trustworthy, spirit thermometers are necessary, as mercury freezes at 40 degrees below zero. Spirits of wine is generally used, and is colored red so that it will be more visible to the eye.

In a correct thermometer the scale is graduated to the requirements of the tube to which it is fitted, so that every correct thermometer must have a special scale of its own. That is to say, it wouldn't do to put the tube of one thermometer in the frame of another. Of course, in the very cheap grades of thermometers such accurate adjustments are not made, and therefore their records are only approximately correct. The best thermometer tube made will cost about five dollars; but a thermometer may be made to cost almost any price, according to the way in which it is mounted.

As every one knows, the Fahrenheit scale is that most commonly used in this country. Fahrenheit arbitrarily assumed a limit of cold which he termed zero. This makes the freezing point 32 degrees above zero, and the boiling point 212 degrees above zero. As a matter of fact, however, in northern latitudes, the temperature in winter frequently falls below the zero point, so that there is no scientific reason why the zero point in the Fahrenheit scale should be where it is. A much more scientific scale is that known as the Centigrade, which marks the point at which water freezes as zero, and divides the space between that and the point at which water boils into one hundred degrees. In the Reaumur scale zero marks the freezing point, and eighty above zero the boiling point. Many self-registering thermometers are now used. These instruments mark the highest or lowest temperature reached as the case may be, so that the weather sharp may return at night feeling assured that the weather can play no pranks without his learning of them.—N. Y. Tribune.

—A Western editor was recently requested to send his paper to a distant patron, provided he would take his pay in "trade." At the end of the year he found that his new subscriber was a coffin maker. Gets the shake—The right hand.

WHY! YOUR LIVER

IS OUT OF ORDER

You will have SICK HEADACHES, PAINS IN THE SIDE, DYSPEPSIA, POOR APETITE, feel listless and unable to get through your daily work or social enjoyment. Life will be a burden to you.

DR. C. McLANE'S

CELEBRATED

LIVER PILLS

Will cure you, drive the POISON out of your system, and make you strong and well. They cost only 25 cents a box and may save your life. Can be had at any Drug Store.

Beware of COUNTERFEITS made in St. Louis, Mo.

IVORY POLISH

For the TEETH, PERFUMES THE BREATH. ASK FOR IT.

FLEMING BROS., - Pittsburgh, Pa.



CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who enjoy them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

Is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills makes a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not grip or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for \$1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York. SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.

WHAT

SCOTT'S EMULSION CONSUMPTION SCROFULA BRONCHITIS COUGHS COLDS Wasting Diseases

Wonderful Flesh Producer.

Many have gained one pound per day by its use. Scott's Emulsion is not a secret remedy. It contains the stimulating properties of the Hypophosphites and pure Norwegian Cod Liver Oil, the potency of both being largely increased. It is used by Physicians all over the world.

PALATABLE AS MILK.

Sold by all Druggists. SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, N. Y.



To cure Biliousness, Sick Headache, Constipation, Malaria, Liver Complaints, take the safe and certain remedy,

SMITH'S BILE BEANS

Use the SMALL Size (40 little Beans to the bottle). THEY ARE THE MOST CONVENIENT. Suitable for all Ages. Price of either size, 25c. per Bottle. KISSING "7-17-70" PHOTOGRAPHY PANEL SIZE. Mailed for 4 cts. (postage or stamps). J. F. SMITH & CO., Makers of "BILE BEANS," ST. LOUIS, MO.

No more of this!



THE "COLCHESTER" RUBBER CO. make their shoes with inside of heel lined with rubber. This clings to the shoe and prevents the rubber from slipping off.

Call for the "Colchester" "ADHESIVE COUNTERS."

FOR SALE BY: WM. ALLABY, L. GRUNER, JOHN BURG, W. REINHART & CO., DOTY & FEINER, A. D. SEYLER & SON, ANN ARBOR.

A VOODOO DANCE.

The Weird and Repulsive Scene That Was Witnessed in a Tennessee Swamp.

The famous "voodoo" dance of the old-time Southern negroes took place about four miles south of Lane's Ferry in Wayne county, Tenn. For two days preceding the dance they began to arrive, and the colored people of five States were represented, there being worshippers from Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Georgia, and the priest, or leader, was a native-born Louisianian. Very few knew of the ceremony, and no white persons were present as spectators except the "Globe-Democrat" reporter and a lawyer of Waynesboro.

The phenomenon of latent heat was first inquired into by Dr. Black, of Scotland, nearly 130 years ago. His attention was directed to the subject by observing that a mixture of ice and water though absorbing a measurable amount of heat did not rise in temperature until all the ice had disappeared.

William was tender. A stranger at Fort Scott, Kan., got into a dispute with William Davis about the weather and pulled his nose. Five minutes later William was dead of heart failure. The doctors said that if his wife had picked up the rolling-pin and threatened him at any time for years back the result would have been the same.—Detroit Free Press.

Justified by the circumstances.—"Shay, p'leecem'n," mumbled Mr. Rambo, "give y' dollar 'f you'll show me th' way t' my offish. Doan' wan' 'sturb Mrs. Rambo thish time o' night." The officer complied, and as he piloted him along the street Mr. Rambo observed apologetically, "W'en th' offish won't sheek man, y' know, p'leecem'n, man got t' sheek th' offish. Shee?"

The latest invention in haberdashery is the buttonless shirt. It is the idea of a Canadian. It is not designed to take the place of the full-dress shirt, but is likely to be a strong every-day favorite with the short-around fat man, who feels life's emptiness when he tries to reach the button at the back of his neck. It is said that it fits well and is the easiest garment to get in and out of that was ever invented.

The anxious mother.—"It is one's hard now to know what to do with one's children. I think we will send little Emile to the Polytechnic and let him go into the railroad business." "Well, I should be very careful before deciding on that. You see, he might get to be station-master and have to live in the station, and then suppose that his wife could not bear the sound of the engine whistle! That would be very bad."—Fliegende Blatter.

A great traffic is being carried on this season over the road between the Caucasus and Odessa. From the Caucasian districts large quantities of cotton, rice, kishmish (vitis apyrena, seedless raisins), and almonds are shipped from Odessa, sugar, iron, flour and fine groceries. During the summer and the autumn large stores of Persian kishmish of a superior quality were accumulated in Batoom, and the article is now in demand in the foreign market.

Charterhouse, Thackeray's old school, and the scene of the immortal Colonel Newcome's death, has for a long time been the possessor of the original MS. of the Newcomes, the gift of Thackeray's daughter. There is also preserved there the bedstead on which the novelist slept during the last years of his life. Most of the school sketches and MSS. by him, which were recently sold in London, have also found their way back to Charterhouse.

MISCELLANEOUS.

All Must Pay.—If a Turk should sell off everything in order to escape taxation he would yet be taxed on what he expected to hold in the future. Nothing but death or leaving the country can stop taxes in Turkey.

Can you give me the address of Dr. R.—"?" was asked of Robinet. "Certainly," Wagram Avenue. "What number?" "Well, that I can not give you," answered Robinet, "but you'll find it over the door without the least difficulty."

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At the beginning of King Phillip's War, in Colonial times, King Phillip had a coat or cape made of bits of shells or wampum. This was considered of great value among the Indians all over New England, because each little shell-bead in it was in their eyes a piece of money. Indeed, if a man of our day should have a coat made entirely of gold dollars or strung upon threads and woven together, it would have the same value to us that Phillip's shell coat did to the Indians. But when the war began he bravely cut his precious garment in pieces and used the wampum to hire warriors of other tribes to fight for him.

The Hamburg Board of Trade, in its report for 1890, takes sides with the American pig tusk. "We have always regarded as unwholesome the testimony as to the unwholesomeness of American pork. We have been confirmed in this opinion recently by the results of the investigation of experts to the effect that the English laborer, with his diet of cheaper American pork, has numerous economic advantages over the German laborer, with his diet of more expensive Continental pork. We have therefore willingly done as requested and have affixed our names to a petition for the abolishing of the prohibition of American pork."

The chrysanthemum has a long history, dating back in Europe, to the year 1640, when it was brought into Holland from China, under the supposition, afterward disproved, that it had valuable medical properties. The plant is native to China, Japan and Northern India, and the flower is the seal of Japan. Hence it is often called "The Mikado Flower." The Japanese annually observe November 15 as "The Feast of Chrysanthemums," and in America nearly every city has a day for a chrysanthemum display. The high favor in which the flower is held is due not only to its beauty of form and variety of color, but to its cheery readiness to prolong the summer and make brilliant the later days of autumn.

A Large Gum Tree. What is probably one of the largest specimens of the tupelo or sour gum in the United States was found recently growing in the Ocmulgee river swamp, near Abbeville, Ga. It towers above the surrounding forests of immense trees, and is more than twelve feet in diameter. There is a large hollow at the base, which extends upward for a distance of fifteen feet, with an aperture large enough to admit a tall man. The tupelo gum, which is botanically known as nyssa aquatica, delights in swampy places, where it is frequently found growing among deciduous cypresses, and endeavoring, apparently, to invade by sending from among its roots rudimentary "knees," similar to that great southern monarch.—Detroit Free Press.

BEAUTY OF FORM.

The Charm of Proportions in Both Man and Woman.

Beauty of the human form is to-day exactly what it was in ancient Greece; it is the same through all the centuries, however blind we are to its characteristics through ignorance. The census of ages is a true verdict, and classic forms become safe models. Greek sculpture was wrought when the body received its highest cultivation, and was so beautiful as to be called divine, writes E. S. L. Adams in Harper's Bazar.

This sculpture should be carefully and continuously studied, as well as pictures of good nude figures. They are to be made familiar, that one may learn why they are good, why they deserve admiration. Most people fancy they admire these classic models, but it must be in imagination only, else why should they allow themselves to exemplify false standards of form, and positively distort their own God-given bodies?

Searching for the highest standards of human form, we discover that manly beauty and womanly beauty differ essentially. It is agreed that the type of manly proportion includes a comparatively large head, wide shoulders, rather square, a torso tapering to a contracted pelvis; while the whole may be seven and one-half heads in height, or an additional half-head added to the length of the legs, giving a particularly elegant figure.

On the other hand, fine proportions for a woman are a small head, shoulders rather sloping and narrow, the torso full and widest at the hips; while the front line from the sternum over the abdomen should show first a gentle, and then a full outward curve.

The conventional figure of the day is at variance with this type. Every effort is made to imitate masculine characteristics. The shoulders are thrust up high and square, or made to appear so, the torso is made to taper in, and everything under heaven is done to make the waist look small. The front line is forced to take an inward curve below the bust, and the side lines to form an awkward angle, in the hollow of which voluminous skirts are hung.

One should study sculpture with the new knowledge of these proportions most thoughtfully, till the rhythm of the lines has fastened itself upon the memory. Studying the pictures of the best artists of every age, we shall find these principles everywhere demonstrated.

The charm of womanly proportion is in the long curve from armpit to ankle, which is so different from the beauty of a manly figure. The depression at the so-called waist line—only the meeting of two large muscles which in a beautiful woman should be slight—would be ignored in the clothing, for the sake of the greater beauty of the whole sweep.

It is to be understood that the long curves are made up of shorter contours, one gently melting into another. A form made up of graceful sweeps alone would be a weak, nerveless, insipid thing.

These proportions should be so understood, and so thoroughly appreciated, as to be always in mind, else a beautiful human form will not be recognized. Use physical exercises to attain the perfection of these curves. Hang pictures showing them where they may grow into your thoughts.

LIVED BY HER WITS.

How a Shrewd Shoplifter Utilized a Tame Rat.

There have been many extraordinary stories told of the ingenuity of thieves in the pursuit of their nefarious calling, but a case which occurred while I was at Chatham recently beats anything I ever heard, remarked a newly-arrived Englishman to a Philadelphia Inquirer man. "A girl was brought before the police court on the charge of robbing milliners' shops. She was only fourteen years of age and of very innocent appearance. What puzzled the magistrate was that none of the witnesses ever saw her take anything, or at least they would not swear to it, although after she had left a shop where she had been making a purchase articles of value were missed. When arrested nothing was found upon her. The magistrate said he could not convict the girl upon mere suspicion, and then began to cross-examine her himself in a kind, fatherly way which touched her heart and she broke down and confessed that she was guilty and explained her methods of the astonishment and amusement of the court and spectators. It seems that she had a tame white rat which she carried about with her in a muff. She would enter a shop full of girls and women and ask the price of some article, and while looking at it contrive to drop the rodent on the floor. Any one can imagine the result. Those near the door dashed into the street, while the employees jumped on the counters and chairs, wrapping their petticoats tight round their ankles and screamed like mad," as the prisoner expressed it, amid the laughter of the court, in spite of the assurances that the rat was quite tame. In the scrimmage she would quietly help herself to what she wanted, catch the rat, put it in her muff, apologize and walk off. The magistrate said that on account of her youth, and as she had voluntarily confessed to the thefts, he would give her one more chance, and bound her over in the sum of fifty pounds sterling—two hundred and fifty dollars of your money—to come up for judgment when called upon. Of course her friends soon entered the required bonds, and Mary Barton will have to find some other place to practice on the weakness of her sex. The tame-rat dodge won't work in Chatham any more."

Last of a Famous Team.

A celebrity recently died after a kind, useful life of thirty-eight years. His name was Jesse, and the one act which entitled him to mention was participation in the funeral cortege of the martyred Lincoln. He was the last of the six white horses which drew the hearse containing the honored body along the streets of Indianapolis. His mate in the proud but sorrowful lead of the team died eight years ago.

The Term "Bank."

The term "bank" is derived from the Italian "banco," a seat or bench, because the early dealers in money were accustomed to sit on benches in the market places of the principal towns. The earliest public bank established in modern Europe was that of Venice, which was founded in 1517.

A real out-rage—Hydrophobia.

Looking at the map one may see that the northwest corner of the state of Washington is torn off, and the space that is left is filled with water, dotted with an archipelago. The island of Vancouver fits partially into the gaping corner as if it had been torn out by some gigantic convulsion. The tatters and debris of the rent form the archipelago. Our national interest centered in that corner long ago when that portion of the boundary was in dispute, and the tension of a war feeling was only relieved when a foreign arbitrator settled the boundary, and gave us the island of San Juan, the most important in the group. The city of Victoria, writes Julian Ralph in Harper's Magazine, confines nearly all the population on that corner of Vancouver the island; the city of Vancouver is the main settlement on the British Columbia shore, and on our borders are such little places as Whatcom, New Dungeness, and Port Angeles, in the state of Washington. Port Townsend, on Puget sound, is the principal American town near by, and the headquarters of the scanty force of customs officers who are supposed to guard against the smuggling, and who are entitled to the presumption that they are doing their best in this direction. Victoria has only twenty thousand population, Vancouver fewer still, and the islands only here and there a house. Deer abound upon these islands, which are heavily timbered, and the waterways between them feel the keels of but few vessels—of none at all, except the smallest craft, outside the main channels. It would be hard to imagine a more difficult region to police, or a fairer field for smugglers. Old London itself has scarcely a greater range of crooked and confusing thoroughfares than this archipelago possesses, and these waterways are so narrow and sheltered that mere oarsmen can safely and easily travel many of them. It is a smuggler's paradise.

A SMUGGLER'S PARADISE.

How Chinamen Gain Access to the United States.

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Those who transport the Chinamen are all white men. The resident Chinese act as their confederates and as the agents of the smuggled men, but do no part of the actual smuggling, that is to say, the boating. The great smuggling is of opium. The introduction of the Chinese themselves is of small account, so far as the defiance of our laws is concerned, as compared with the introduction of opium. Yet that extensive business also is carried on by white men. The Chinese can not pass to and fro as white men can, therefore they leave the traffic to the whites.

These white men are of the class one would expect to find in such business. A government employe in Victoria told me that I would "be surprised to know what important and respectable persons were connected with the smuggling," but as he gave me no further enlightenment, and as I failed to obtain any proof that any number of so-called respectable men profited directly by the business, I did not and do not believe that there are many such. Those who do the smuggling of the Chinese are unprincipled and reckless characters. They make their bargains with those Chinese whose business it is to arrange for the carriage of their countrymen into our country. The boats employed are small sail-boats, and quite as small steam-launches. When the owner of one of these boats has secured a sufficient number of Chinese to make the venture profitable if it succeeds, the journey is made at night, without compliance with the law which requires vessels sailing after dark to display lights at their sides. At times the contrabands are landed near Whatcom, at times near Port Angeles or New Dungeness. San Juan island, within our border, is only twelve miles from Victoria, and has a few Chinese resident upon it. At times Chinamen are carried there. Once there they can cross to the mainland with more freedom, and with a possibility of obtaining testimony to the effect that they are and have long been domiciled on American soil. The smugglers charge twenty dollars to twenty-five dollars for landing each Chinaman on our coast; twenty dollars is the ordinary and usual charge. Wherever the Chinamen are landed they find either men of their own nationality to secrete them, or white men awaiting their arrival, and ready to take them to some Chinese quarters. Once on land the danger of arrest is greatly lessened, and after a newly-smuggled Chinaman has made his way to one of the larger towns or cities near the coast, his fear of detention by our government vanishes entirely.

Decendants of Great Men.

It is a noticeable fact that great men seldom leave direct descendants. Napoleon, Wellington, Washington, all prove the rule. Shakespeare left only two daughters, whose children died without issue. Probably the nearest relative to the great poet now living is one Thomas Hart, a resident of Australia, who is said to be the eighth in descent from Shakespeare's sister Joan. Walter Scott's line ended with the second or third generation. It is also a notable fact that great men rarely leave great descendants, as witness Bismarck and Gladstone. Among other celebrities who left no direct heir was Beaconsfield.

The Original "Sucker."

"The word 'sucker' originated at the Galena mines in Illinois in the fall of 1822, at a time when there was a great exodus, a large returning party, while boarding a steamer at the Galena wharf, was asked: 'Wher' ye goin'?' 'To hum,' was the reply. 'Well,' was the rejoinder of an old miner, 'ye put me in mind of suckers, they do go up the river in the spring, spawn, and all return down ag'in in the fall.'"

The Term "Bank."

The term "bank" is derived from the Italian "banco," a seat or bench, because the early dealers in money were accustomed to sit on benches in the market places of the principal towns. The earliest public bank established in modern Europe was that of Venice, which was founded in 1517.

A real out-rage—Hydrophobia.

Looking at the map one may see that the northwest corner of the state of Washington is torn off, and the space that is left is filled with water, dotted with an archipelago. The island of Vancouver fits partially into the gaping corner as if it had been torn out by some gigantic convulsion. The tatters and debris of the rent form the archipelago. Our national interest centered in that corner long ago when that portion of the boundary was in dispute, and the tension of a war feeling was only relieved when a foreign arbitrator settled the boundary, and gave us the island of San Juan, the most important in the group. The city of Victoria, writes Julian Ralph in Harper's Magazine, confines nearly all the population on that corner of Vancouver the island; the city of Vancouver is the main settlement on the British Columbia shore, and on our borders are such little places as Whatcom, New Dungeness, and Port Angeles, in the state of Washington. Port Townsend, on Puget sound, is the principal American town near by, and the headquarters of the scanty force of customs officers who are supposed to guard against the smuggling, and who are entitled to the presumption that they are doing their best in this direction. Victoria has only twenty thousand population, Vancouver fewer still, and the islands only here and there a house. Deer abound upon these islands, which are heavily timbered, and the waterways between them feel the keels of but few vessels—of none at all, except the smallest craft, outside the main channels. It would be hard to imagine a more difficult region to police, or a fairer field for smugglers. Old London itself has scarcely a greater range of crooked and confusing thoroughfares than this archipelago possesses, and these waterways are so narrow and sheltered that mere oarsmen can safely and easily travel many of them. It is a smuggler's paradise.

VIGOROUS PERSUASION

Is generally required to sell life insurance; and yet it can hardly be out of season to urge a man to take such precautions as the best business custom of the day approves, viz: to protect his family and his estate. The defenseless wife and children need protection; necessities should go before luxuries. Too many men treat life insurance as the Arkansas fiddler did the roof of his house—when it rained he couldn't fix it, and when the weather was fair there was no need of fixing it.

If your health is good take an insurance policy while you can. Combine Protection and Investment; you can do this if you secure an Accumulative Bond, issued only by THE MICHIGAN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., of Detroit, Mich. Organized, 1867. Assets, \$3,007,553.13. Surplus, \$439,556.95. This bond affords the strongest possible combination of advantages. For example:

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes 20-Year Bond, Dividend Period 20 Years, Annual Premium, Total Premium paid in 20 years, Estimated Cash Value at end of 20 years, and Estimated Profit.

MICHIGAN MUTUAL LIFE INS. CO., J. S. FARRAND, President, O. R. LOOKER, Secretary, W. M. O. BUTLER, Vice-Prest. H. F. FREDE, Asst. Sec.

Agents wanted. Liberal contracts offered to men who can secure business. J. H. ROBINSON, General Agent for Michigan, Office over First National Bank, DETROIT, MICH.

B. J. CONRAD, Representative, Ann Arbor, Mich.

Advertisement for W. Baker & Co.'s Breakfast Cocoa, featuring an illustration of a woman and text describing the product's quality and health benefits.

Advertisement for Compound Cream of Prunes, highlighting its use as a laxative and its benefits for infants and children.

Advertisement for Fargo's Shoes for the Family, featuring illustrations of various shoe styles and promotional text.

Advertisement for Fargo's Family Shoe products, including 'Box Tip' School Shoes for Boys and Girls, \$2.50 Calf Shoes for Gentlemen, and \$2.50 Ladies' Boots.

Advertisement for The Weekly Mail and Express, describing it as a model home newspaper with various subscription rates.

Advertisement for The Weekly Mail and Express, emphasizing its role as a source of news and information, with a list of subscription rates.

Advertisement for The Weekly Mail and Express, located at 23 Park Row, New York, with contact information for Eberbach & Sons.

Advertisement for Cook's Cotton Root Compound, a medicinal product for various ailments.

Advertisement for Saw Mills and Engines, highlighting improved variable friction feed and contact information for A. B. Farquhar Co.

Advertisement for Wood's Phosphodine, a health supplement for various conditions.

Advertisement for Ladies' Try Dr. LeDuc's Pills, a medicinal product for women's health.

Advertisement for Doty & Feiner, agents for various products, located in Ann Arbor.

Talk back—Telephone girls.

Never buds—The whiffle tree.

Gives lock jaw—Bolting food.

A real out-rage—Hydrophobia.

Short advertisements not to exceed three lines, or Lost or Found. Houses for Sale or Rent, Wants, etc., inserted three weeks for 25 cents. Situations wanted, free.

TO RENT—A furnished house, consisting of parlor, parlor bed-room, sitting-room, dining-room, kitchen, kitchen bed-room and bathroom on first floor, with four suits of rooms on second floor. All modern improvements, with three acres of ground mostly in fruit, including barn room, supplied with spring water and also city water, situated on Broadway in the 5th ward. Apply to Chas. H. Manly court house.

TO RENT—House, barn and eleven acres of ground situated in and adjoining the corporation on the north, on which there is a peach, apple and pear trees, also one acre of grapes and three acres of small fruit. Apply at the office of Chas. H. Manly, court house.

HERE is your chance. Having broken my leg will sell, exchange, rent or take a partner in my school seat and wind mill factory. C. H. St. Clair, 33 N. Fourth ave.

FARM TO RENT—For cash or on shares, 2 1/2 miles from Saline, 200 acres plow land. Good barns and plenty of water. In Saline, yards, and elsewhere. Fences good. Inquire of A. M. Clark, Ann Arbor or A. F. Clark, Saline.

FOR SALE—A small farm two and one-half miles from Ann Arbor. Address, Farm, this office.

WANTED—Dressmaking at 9 Maynard st. Will go out by day if desired. Kellogg System used.

FOR SALE—A Jersey Cow. New milk. Also grape vines, strawberry plants, other nursery stock and spraying pumps. W. F. Bird, West Huron St.

HOUSE TO RENT—No. 64 State st. Good house, excellent location. Inquire at the Courier Office.

FOR SALE—House in second ward. Two houses on Whitmore Lake road, and two brick stores and frame building on North Main street occupied respectively by grocers, saloon and barber shop. Inquire of Executors of James Kitson Estate, 21 Geddes ave.

HOUSE TO RENT on Maynard Street. Fine large house. Apply at the Courier Office.

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. MALCOLM N. COOK, of Shiawassee.

Republican Ward Caucuses.

The Republican Ward Caucuses of the City of Ann Arbor, will be held on Tuesday evening, March 31st, at 7:30 o'clock, local time for the purpose of electing delegates to the City Convention to be held on Thursday, April 24th, at the following places: First ward—J. W. Robinson's Livery Office. Second ward—John Heinemann's Store. Third ward—Court House Basement. Fourth ward—Fireman's Hall. Fifth ward—Engine House. Sixth ward—Engle House. By order of the WARD COMMITTEE.

Republican City Convention.

The Republicans of the city of Ann Arbor will meet in city convention at the Court House, on Thursday, April 24th, at 7:30 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of nominating candidates for city offices, and transacting such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

According to a resolution adopted at a former Republican city convention, each ward will be entitled to one delegate for every 25 votes cast for governor at the last preceding election. On this basis the various wards of the city will be entitled to representation as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Ward, Delegates. 1st ward 461, 2d ward 298, 3d ward 276, 4th ward 321, 5th ward 183, 6th ward 223.

G. F. ALLEMDINGER, Ch'm. JOHN W. BENNETT, Sec'y.

Now the democratic senators at Lansing are up to another disreputable game. They have not secured a clear majority yet, but are bound to do so at any hazard, so as to carry through their infamous gerrymander. Their latest is to charge that Senator Wilcox, the P. of I. whom they cannot use as a tool, was approached by republicans with bribes. The next step is to accuse Joe Weiss of Detroit as one of the would be corrupters, thinking to make an excuse to unseat him, thereby getting a majority. Any one knowing Mr. Weiss will acknowledge that there is not a straighter man in politics, and this bare-faced outrage only shows to what straits the apologists for Fridlender and the robbers of Morse's seat are reduced. How long will the people stand such chicanery? Only when they get a chance at them at the polls.

The Detroit Tribune is greatly improving of late. As the COURIER was the first paper in the state to rebuke the initial break it made against the party we desire to be among the first to recognize that it has changed its course and now proposes to edit a straight-out republican paper, without dallying with the back-boneless element of voters who are afraid to stand up for right, justice and stalwart republican principles. The Tribune, under Mr. Scripps' able management, should not only regain the lost ground but go on to a far greater leadership than it has ever had. The state press will greatly appreciate its restoration and will bid it god speed in its advocacy of the great undying principles of the party of patriots.

Final returns of the population of Louisiana, by race, show that the whites have not yet quite overtaken the negroes in number, although they have gained rapidly since 1880. There were 454,954 white persons in the State and 483,655 colored. Last June the figures 554,712 to 562,893. The negro majority of 28,701 ten years ago is cut down to 8,181, and the increase is shown to have been 79,238 for the colored element of the population and 99,758 for the whites. The rate of increase has been more heavily in favor of the latter, being 29.1 per cent. against only 16.3 per cent. for the colored majority. This difference is less than that which exists in many other southern states, but it is sufficient to show how baseless is the talk of impending negro rule anywhere.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE MCKINLEY BILL. They said the bill would use us up And laughed at us. They little knew 'Twould be the thing the votes to bring Around to us for '92.

It is asserted that Senator (?) Fridlender refuses to eat johnycake any more, 'cause there's no Johny meal in it.

How long will it be before the democrats in the house will adopt Speaker Reed's rulings? After a little they will be so proud of them that they will claim them as original. See if this does not come true.

The Adrian Press man will probably refuse to eat sugar hereafter, unless he can pay seven or eight cents per pound for it. It will not do for him to sport cheap McKinley bill sugar and spout such outrageously sour stuff as he does.

No man can be a patron, and a republican and be honest.—Adrian Press.

That's nice talk for an organ of the party that referred the honest but indignant protest of the patrons against the thievery and dishonesty of the democratic senators to the fisheries committee.

Charles N. Felton, formerly a member of Congress from California, has been elected United States Senator to succeed Senator Hearst, deceased. He is a native of New York State, having been born there in 1832. He is a man of considerable ability and will be an honor to the Golden State.

The State Senate has passed a resolution to adjourn April 30th. What a bug-a-boo to cast before the people just before election! At the present rate of legislation it will be impossible to adjourn before August or September. Not one bill of any importance has been passed yet. The squabblers are not hushers at anything but pedro.

It is possible that the liberty-loving Irish citizens of the United States will contribute money for Mr. Parnell to support Mrs. O'Shea in luxury as his mistress, but we doubt it. Parnell is not even man enough to marry the woman he has disgraced, but lives with her in open violation of all laws moral or legal. He ought to hide his head in shame.

The democratic platform given to the public by the Lansing convention, on which Judge Champlin is running contains the "horse thief plank." It approves of theft. It approves of putting a law breaker in a seat as a law maker, and that by fraud. If Judge Champlin is re-elected, he must stand squarely there and his official decisions be ganged on that plan.

The democratic party will not defend Senator Fridlender in any moral or legal wrong.—Adrian Press.

Senator Fridlender! How and by whom was he made a senator? Not in an honorable way. Not by the people. But by a great legal and moral wrong upheld by the democratic party. And the people will deal with that outrageous conduct.

At the coming spring election the voters will have an opportunity to pass judgment upon the proposition to raise the salary of the Attorney-General of the state from \$800 to \$2,500. It will be economy for the people to make this change, as it will then cause the man who holds this office to do the works, instead of hiring it done at a cost of \$20,000 or \$30,000.

The legislature of Missouri has enacted a law making it a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of \$100 a day for each day that a company or corporation is a member of a trust which has in view the raising of prices. What has our legislature done? Why, don't you know? They stole two seats belonging to republican senators! Noble legislature! Thy name is economy and reform!!

The Patrons of Industry in supreme council assembled at Lansing last week, threw overboard all the old officers and made a complete selection of new ones. This made "Bad Axe John," the present magnificent (?) sergeant-at-arms of the state senate mad clear through. He wanted to be supreme president and then be a candidate for governor on the democratic ticket. But John's political ax was a Bad Axe.

When the University appropriation bill came up before the house at Lansing a few days since the member from this district was not present. His absence was very conspicuous, and Mr. Lowden, of Ypsilanti, with the statement that this bill was not sectional but one in which the entire state was deeply interested, championed its cause, and it was passed after being pruned \$25,000. The people of this district are indebted to Mr. Lowden for his prompt action.

The New York Times is a free trade paper and keeps standing in its columns this erroneous statement: "THE TARIFF IS A TAX." In the columns of this same Times a few days since appeared this item:

"It is easy to prove from the speeches of Sir John Macdonald and other Conservative leaders that the duties imposed by the Americans upon Canadian products exported to the United States come out of the pockets of the Canadian farmers. Hence we find that during the fiscal year 1890 no less than \$2,343,800—that is, 20 per cent of \$11,219,043—went into the Washington Treasury, which would have gone into the pockets of Canadian farmers if the Dominion enjoyed unrestricted reciprocity.

If the Times can reconcile the two to its satisfaction of an American citizen it better be about the job quick.

SHILOH'S CONSUMPTION CURE.

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

Death of Herbert M. Frost.

The death of Herbert M. Frost, at Saginaw, on Thursday last, was an announcement that caused a pang of sorrow in many a heart here where he was known and his many manly and excellent qualities appreciated. That death loves a shining mark has proven strikingly true in this instance, for he was one of the genuinely noble spirits of the earth.

Mr. Frost had been engaged in teaching at Saginaw, E. S., and was giving most excellent satisfaction, and very enthusiastic in his work. Several days since he caught a severe cold which developed into acute pneumonia, resulting in death on Thursday a. m. His remains were brought here Saturday, and taken to the residence of his mother, No. 6 N. Ingalls street.

Funeral services were held from the residence Sunday, p. m., at 3 o'clock, Rev. Dr. Rust conducting them.

The deceased graduated from the literary department of the University with the class of '90. While in college he was an active member of the Student's Christian Association, and had always been a warm supporter of the M. E. church and society.

Deceased was born at Lighthouse, Ill., December 27, 1863. He came to this city in the fall of 1884, graduated in the high school in 1886, and immediately entered the University, graduating in 1890.

Mrs. J. D. Frost desires to return thanks, for herself and family, to neighbors and friends who so kindly assisted them in their recent bereavement, caused by the death of her son Herbert.

Gen. Joseph E. Johnstone, the ex-confederate general, died at his home in Washington, D. C., on Sunday evening, of affection of the heart. He was the last, but one, of the men who held the rank of General in the late confederacy, and was a man of considerable ability.

Ask any democrat if he ever saw or read a copy of the McKinley bill! Look over the files of any democrat paper and see if that paper ever printed it or ever allowed its readers to see it!! Instead, every democrat paper in the country misrepresented it and deceived its readers. That democracy's main road to success lies through the dense forest of ignorance is the only reasonable explanation.—Hillsdale Leader.

AMUSEMENTS.

A lecture illustrated by stereopticon views is to be given on Friday evening, April 3rd by the Young People's Society of the Baptist church. The subject is "Among the Monuments," by Mrs. Prof. A. B. Stevens.

Pittsfield Republican Caucus.

The republicans of Pittsfield will hold a caucus at the Town Hall, Thursday, April 24th, at 8 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of nominating a township ticket.

MORTON F. CASE, Chairman of Committee.

Ann Arbor Town Caucus.

The republicans of Ann Arbor township will hold a caucus in the basement of the Court house, on Saturday, March 28th, at 3 o'clock p. m., to nominate township officers. By order of COMMITTEE.



The importance of purifying the blood cannot be overestimated, for without pure blood you cannot enjoy good health. At this season nearly every one needs a good medicine to purify, vitalize, and enrich the blood, and we ask you to try Hood's Peculiar Sarsaparilla. It strengthens and builds up the system, creates an appetite, and tones the digestion, while it eradicates disease. The peculiar combination, proportion, and preparation of the vegetable remedies used give to Hood's Sarsaparilla peculiar curative powers. No other medicine has such a record of wonderful cures. If you have made up your mind to take any other instead, it is a Peculiar Medicine, and is worthy your confidence. Hood's Sarsaparilla is sold by all druggists. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. 100 Doses One Dollar

Spring Announcement.

TO THE PUBLIC:--

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

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

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

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

Respectfully,

THE J. T. JACOBS CO.

27 AND 29 S. MAIN ST., ANN ARBOR.

SPECIALTIES!

- Spring Prints, Latest Styles, 5c
Wide Heavy Prints, 8c
Spring Styles Dress Gingham, 8c
12 1-2c Check Nainsooks, 8 1-2c
Good 46-inch Black Henriettas, 50c

E. F. MILLS & CO.,

20 S. MAIN ST., ANN ARBOR.

THE WHITE FRONT.

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.

ADVERTISERS or others who wish to examine this paper, or obtain estimates on advertising space when in Chicago, will find it on file at 45 to 49 Randolph St., the Advertising Agency of LORD & THOMAS.

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

A NEW SUPPLY OF THE

G A M E

Tiddledy Winks

JUST RECEIVED AT

Wahr's BOOK STORE

OPPOSITE COURT HOUSE.

Main Street, Ann Arbor.

Advertisement for Ely's Cream Balm for CATARRH, THE POSITIVE CURE. ELY BROTHERS, 66 Warren St., New York. Price 50 cts.

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.

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.

Table with 2 columns: Description, Amount. Includes Stocks, bonds, mortgages, etc. Total \$475,517 70.

Capital stock paid in \$50,000 00 Surplus fund 10,000 00 Undivided profits 9,917 21 Commercial deposits 355,265 14 Savings deposits 49,825 71 Due to banks and bankers 469 64 Total \$475,517 70

LIABILITIES.

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. WM. W. WHEDON, Notary Public.

CORRECT—Attest: Chas. E. Greene, Reuben Kempf, D. F. Schairer, Directors.

The Farmers' & Mechanics' Bank having died 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!

Interest allowed in the savings department on all deposits of \$1 and upwards, interest paid June 1st and Dec. 1st, of each year. The savings department is open Saturday nights from 7 until 8 o'clock. Money to loan in sums of \$25 to \$5,000 secured by unencumbered real estate or approved securities.

DIRECTORS—Reuben Kempf, Chas. E. Greene, E. Duff, Ambrose Kearney, Wm. C. Stevens, W. F. Breaker, J. E. Beal, John Burg, D. F. Schairer. R. KEMPF, Pres. E. DUFF, Vice-Pres. F. H. BELSER, Cashier.

The Ann Arbor Courier.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 25, 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.

LOCAL TIME. General... 7:30 A. M. to 6:00 P. M. Money-Order and Registry Departments... 8:00 A. M. to 6:00 P. M. Sunday-General Delivery, Stamp and Carrier Windows... 9:00 A. M. to 10:00 A. M.

Table with columns: GOING EAST, MAILS CLOSE, MAILS DISTRIBUTED. Rows include Detroit & Chicago R. P. O., Express Pouch to Detroit, Detroit & Grand Rapids R. P. O., etc.

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

LOCAL.

Motor Line Time.

In effect February 14th, 1891. Leave Ypsilanti at 7:30, 9:00, 10:30, a. m., and 12:45, 2:30, 4:00, 5:40, 7:20, 9:00, 10:30, p. m. Leave Ann Arbor, from Court House, at 7:55, 9:25, 10:55, a. m., and 1:10, 2:30, 4:30, 6:10, 7:50, 9:25, 10:55, p. m.

This evening at the M. E. church a thank offering service will be held.

Will Carroll, driver of hose cart No. 1, had two severe hemorrhages Saturday.

The Ann Arbor Electric Company is wiring the court house, and will hereafter light that building.

The choir of Bethlehem church serenaded their pastor, Rev. John Neumann, Saturday evening.

The K. O. T. M.'s turned out about seventy-five strong, Sunday afternoon, to attend the funeral of Herbert M. Frost.

Mrs. H. S. Carhart entertains the young ladies' bible class of the M. E. church at her home on Terrace Hill, on Friday evening.

It is now thought that the city railway will build down N. State St. to the M. C. depot, thus making a very desirable circuit around the city.

Easter next Sunday. Ladies attending church are all supposed to have new spring bonnets that day, spring weather or no spring weather.

The father of Lawrence Barrett once resided in this city with his family for a brief period only, removing from here to Cincinnati. That was in the fifties.

Wanted—Motor men with eyes on all sides of them to see passengers who want to ride, but who cannot whistle, and who have not voices like unto callopes.

Henry Richards will build four new houses on the old fair grounds this summer, and Philbert Roth will build a fine new residence on Packard St., near State St.

Rev. R. J. Service, of Trumbull ave. church, Detroit, will lecture next Sabbath evening in the Tappan Training Course at the Presbyterian church. Subject—Calvin's Institutes.

The Third ward polls will be held in the store building of the Farmer's sheds, opposite this office, this spring. The renting of the office room in the court house basement formerly used for this purpose, causes this to be necessary.

The Ann Arbor Driving Club has elected the following officers for the ensuing year:

President—John F. Lawrence. Vice President—Wm. E. Boyden. Secretary—Dr. J. A. Dell. Treasurer—A. H. Pastengill. Supt.—Carlos Hill.

The postoffice force engaged in a general cleaning up and cleaning out of the interior of the postoffice, last Friday night, and the room looked quite neat and tidy and shiny after they had completed the work. The boys are a host in themselves when they start in on anything.

A movement is on foot among our business men to organize what will be known as the Young Men's Association of Ann Arbor. Its object is to improve the mental, moral and social condition of its members. The ultimate object is to erect an association building, in which will be located a hall for entertainments, library, reading rooms, billiard rooms, etc. The promoters of this are our very best business men, who are in earnest, and will not let the project either lag or fail. This will be a society building for the benefit of young men who are residents of the city.

A choral service is to be held at St. Andrew's church Sunday p. m.

Walter Seabolt has taken the place of Harry Donnelly, in the Ann Arbor Savings Bank.

Some improvements are being made in the interior of Schuh and Muehlig's hardware store.

James H. Thompson is serving fifteen days in jail, having been sent up by Justice Crane, of Dexter.

There are 21,000 members of the G. A. R. in this state instead of 2,100, as stated in the COURIER last week.

A class of twenty-six, fourteen boys and twelve girls, were confirmed at Bethlehem Lutheran church Sunday.

At the M. E. church next Sunday evening at the usual church service time, an Easter service will be given by the Sunday school.

Dr. Gatchell, in the April Forum, explains the tricks of so-called mind readers. His paper is entitled: "The Methods of Mind Readers."

Harry Donnelly, who has been with the Ann Arbor Savings Bank for some months, has secured a lucrative position in Chicago, and left Saturday to assume his new duties.

The Swift mill dam is being repaired as rapidly as the weather will permit. Work has been pushed, the spiles have all been driven and filling in will be completed in a few days.

The city is being flooded with Henry George's free trade literature. Henry George has been so successful (?) in business lines that his prettily worded theories ought to have influence.

During the Wesley memorial service, held in the M. E. church, in Ann Arbor, an original letter by John Wesley was read. It was written by him to his sister, from Bristol, just before sailing for Holland in 1786.

Detroit capitalists propose to build a street railroad to Dearborn, and the farmers along the line appreciate the benefits they will receive to such a degree, that they offer to give fifty feet of land along the roadside.

On the centennial commemoration of the death of John Wesley, held at the Chicago auditorium, Henry Wade Rogers, of the Northwestern University, delivered an oration, of which the Chicago papers gave verbatim reports.

On Saturday last, Mrs. Paul Minnis was eighty-four years old. She took dinner, that day, with her niece, Mrs. W. W. Bliss, and had as companions Mrs. C. Bliss and Mrs. Wm. A. Hatch, the combined ages of the three aggregating 238 years. They are among the first people who settled in Ann Arbor.

The Sunday night address by Dr. Kelley, of Brooklyn, before the Wesleyan Guild, was a masterpiece of pulpit oratory. His discourse was "The Spiritual Heavens," and the immense audience was delighted by his eloquence in illustration, quotation and argument. The class of agnostic scientists was dealt many telling blows.

Under the auspices of the Ladies' Society of the Presbyterian church, T. Tamosian of the U. of M., a native of Syria, will give a lecture next Friday evening on Syrian life and customs, and with the help of a few others will illustrate the marriage ceremony of the East. The proceeds will go to assist the lecturer in the pursuit of his studies.

The annual meeting and fair of the L. S. C. society, composed of about a dozen or so little Misses of Ann Arbor, was held last Saturday afternoon at the residence of Mrs. Victoria Morris, on S. State St., and was very successful, netting \$40. This makes \$86 raised altogether by this society. The money is used among the needy poor of the city.

An inter-denominational Sunday school convention for Washtenaw county will be held in Ypsilanti, April 6th and 7th. An excellent program has been prepared, and it is desired that Ann Arbor be well represented at that time. There is great need of light on Sunday school work, and all Sunday school workers should avail themselves of this opportunity to hear from the leaders on practical themes.

The Board of Managers of the Soldier's Home will meet at Grand Rapids to-day, and it is altogether probable that Mayor Manly of this city will be selected for the office of Commandant, as Gov. Winans has expressed himself favorable to him. Should Capt. Manly be chosen for this important position thorough discipline would be introduced into the institution. It is also whispered that in the event of his selection the adjutant of the home will be taken from this city. The new board at their first meeting passed a resolution requiring every officer holding an important position to furnish bonds.

Here is an item that will be of interest to the masonic fraternity. There are 367 blue lodges in Michigan with an active membership of 31,864. During 1890, 1,764 candidates were initiated and 1,764 raised. The four lodges doing the most work in the state were: Flushing, with a membership of 142, raised 32, holding 78 meetings. Fraternity, of this city, with a membership of 141, raised 26, holding 57 meetings. Grand River, of Grand Rapids, with a membership of 530, raised 27, holding 62 meetings. Valley City, of Grand Rapids, with a membership of 319, raised 29, holding 68 meetings. Old Fraternity comes to the front in nice shape.

PERSONAL.

Dr. H. C. Adams and wife left for Washington Monday.

Supt. of schools, Wm. E. Robinson, of Detroit, was in the city Monday.

Mrs. M. E. Clark has gone to Saginaw to engage in the millinery business.

C. G. Cook, a well-known business man of Tecumseh, was in the city, on Tuesday.

O. M. Martin has been quite ill at his home on S. Fifth ave., since his return from the east.

Judge Grant and wife were visiting Mrs. Grant's father, Gov. Felch, the first of the week.

Mrs. Baldwin, of White Cloud, has been the guest of Mrs. Jacob Seabolt during the week.

Miss Cal. Whittaker spent Sunday with her sister, Mrs. W. W. Williams, at 58 South Thayer st.

Miss Martha Bowdish, who has been visiting friends in the city has returned to her home in Stockbridge.

Mrs. Ida Belle Winchell, who has been at the home of her mother in this city for some weeks, has returned to Minneapolis, Minn.

City Attorney Kearney, Mayor Manly and President Howlett are in Lansing to-day attending to the city charter. F. B. Braun, Supervisor Burlingame, et al. are opposing it.

The parish meeting of St. Andrew's church will be held on Tuesday, March 31st, at 9:30 a. m., in the chapel.

The committee for the citizens movement took no action last evening, but adjourned until next Thursday evening.

A smash-up occurred on the T. A. A. & N. M. R. K. at this place yesterday a. m., demolishing a half dozen empty cars.

In a couple of weeks building operations will commence on John F. Lawrence's new block, corner of E. Ann st. and Fourth ave.

It is understood in political circles that ex-Mayor Robison favors Hon. Densmore Cramer for the office of mayor this spring.

The Knights Templar are making extensive preparations for their Denver Social next Monday evening. It will be a delightful affair.

John Ross has sold out his flour and feed store to Rathfon & Damon who have opened a store in the Goodrich block No. 4 N. Fourth ave.

The L. O. O. F. have in contemplation the purchase of two lots on N. Fourth ave. next south of John Ross' feed store, and the erection of a handsome block thereon.

Wallace, Noyes & Co. will have their fourth car load of horses here to-morrow, Thursday. Look out for some more good horses. Every animal is guaranteed as represented.

At the Unitarian church there will be a special Easter service next Sunday, with extra music, flower decorations, recitations by the young, and a short sermon by the pastor. Students' bible class at 12 m. No evening service.

Mr. and Mrs. George W. Cropsey were called upon to part with their twin daughter, Katie, aged seven years, last Sunday evening, after a brief illness, with diphtheria. The parents have the heartfelt sympathy of many friends in their affliction.

Theodore Josenhans, of York, is to be married next week Tuesday to Miss Della Warner, daughter of Jesse Warner, of Lodi. Mr. Josenhans is a brother of Gerhard Josenhans, of this city and the couple have many warm friends and well wishers here.

Next Sunday evening Rev. J. T. Sunderland of this city will begin a series of six discourses on "Unitarian Doctrines and Principles" in the Hall of Cleary's Business College, Ypsilanti. To enable him to do this he will omit his evening service in Ann Arbor, during the next six weeks.

The choicest of seed barley for sale at the Central Mills. 54 ALLMENDINGER & SCHNEIDER.

For the cure of coughs, colds, and all derangements of the respiratory organs, no other medicine is so reliable as Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. It relieves the asthmatic and consumptive, even in advanced stages of disease, and has saved innumerable lives.

There will be a special meeting of the board of managers of the Washtenaw County Agricultural and Horticultural Society, next Saturday, March 28th, at 10 o'clock a. m., in the supervisors' room, for the purpose of making arrangements to lease the race track, when the society does not need it, to the Ann Arbor Driving Club and transact such other business as may properly come before it. A good attendance expected. FRED E. BRAUN, Pres.

I Wished I Was Dead!

After suffering several years with the Leucorrhoea, and no doubt I would have been, only a lady induced me to try Sulphur Bitters. Now I am well. Three bottles cured me.—Mrs. Copps, Newport, R. I.

Backache is almost immediately relieved by wearing one of Carter's Smart Weed and Belladonna Backache Plasters. Try one and be free from pain. Price 25 cents.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The BEST Salve in the world for 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 25 cents per box. For sale by Eberbach & Sons.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure. A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leaving strength.—Latest U. S. Government Food Report.

SCHAIRER & MILLEN! CLOAK DEPARTMENT. NEW Spring Jackets LATEST STYLES. NOW OPEN. Reefers and Blazers in Cheviots, Diagonals, Corkscrews and Stockinets.

NEW SPRING JACKETS. Hip Seam Jackets. Jersey Jackets with Vests. Top Coat Jackets. Vest Jackets. Blazers with Vests. In Tan Black and Blue. New Spring Wraps in Silk and Corkscrews.

SCHAIRER & MILLEN! Leaders of Low Prices. WALL PAPER WALL PAPER Of all the Latest Designs. PRICES the LOWEST. AT OSCAR O. SORG, The Decorator. 70 S. MAIN ST., ANN ARBOR.

BEAL & POND, INSURANCE AGENTS. Courier Office, 41 and 43 North Main St., (Successors to C. H. Millen.) The oldest agency in the city. Established over a quarter of a century ago. Representing the following first-class companies, with over \$60,000,000 Capital and Assets.

MUNN & CO. SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN AGENCY FOR PATENTS. A pamphlet of information and abstract of the laws, showing how to obtain Patents, Caveats, Trade Marks, Copyrights, sent free. Address MUNN & CO., 361 Broadway, New York.

Copy right 1890 TAKING A SEAT! GREAT CUT IN PANTALOONS! All Wool, strongly made, latest in fashion, ONLY \$2.50. Such bargains are only found at A. L. NOBLE'S Sign of the Red Star. See the display in show window.

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, pains in the back, pains across the lower part of 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 O. B. Kidney Cures. J. A. MCGILL, M.D., & CO., 4 PANORAMA PLACE, CHICAGO, ILL. FOR SALE BY J. J. Goodyear, John Moore, Eberbach & Sons, J. 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!

RINSEY & SEABOLT'S BAKERY, GROCERY, FLOUR AND FEED STORE. We keep constantly on hand BREAD, CRACKERS, CAKES, etc., for wholesale and retail trade. We shall also keep a supply of SWIFT & DEUBEL'S BEST White Wheat Flour! OSBORN'S GOLD DUST FLOUR, BUCK-WHEAT FLOUR, COIN 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.

HAMILTON'S INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE and LOAN AGENCY. No. 2 Hamilton Block. Life, Fire and Accident Policies written in First Class Companies. Rates Low. Losses liberally adjusted and promptly paid. One hundred Lots in Hamilton Park Addition for sale on easy terms. OFFICE HOURS: From 8 a. m. to 12 m., and 2 to 5 p. m. A. W. HAMILTON.

MONEY can be earned at our NEW line of work, rapidly and honorably, by those of either sex, young or old, and in their own localities, wherever they live. Any one can do the work. Easy to learn. We furnish everything. We start you. No risk. You can devote your spare moments, or all your time to the work. This is an entirely new line, and brings wonderful success to every worker. Beginners are earning from \$25 to \$50 per week and upward, and more after a little experience. We can furnish you the employment and teach you FREE. No space to explain here. Full information FREE. T. T. U. & CO., AUSTIN, TEXAS.

COUNTY AND VICINITY.

There will be at least a few more new residences built in Saline this year.

Wm. Crane, an old resident of Stony Creek died very suddenly last week.

George Schumacher, of Bridgewater, has bought Arthur Wheelock's farm near Saline.

The residence of J. F. Nestell of Manchester came near being destroyed by fire last week.

It is quite generally thought that the proposition to build a new jail in Monroe county will carry this spring.

Rev. Deatry, of the Saline Baptist church, has accepted a call elsewhere, and that church is now without a pastor.

J. F. Slatyer will build two stores, and G. J. Shafter and D. G. Wilson each one store the coming season at Dundee.

Last week Sunday 38 buildings were burned at Fowlerville, causing a loss of \$250,000, with only \$25,000 insurance. It nearly wiped out the town.

Dr. F. M. Oakley, one of the old residents of Ypsilanti, and a physician known throughout the country, died on March 17th, aged 61 years.

S. M. Dewey, of Munnith, who disappeared Feb. 14, has been found by his son in one of the northern counties. He does not offer any explanation and says he went away to attend to business.

The Munnith people do not bluff worth a cent and say there is a mystery in the case somewhere.—Chelsea Herald.

One of the school boys who is a little slack in orthography, wrote this sentence: "Talk not of waisted affection, affection is never waisted." When the girls laughed the school marm said "Anybody would know he was Green, he don't know anything about such things." We would like to know how she knows.—Enterprise.

If a man dies, gets married or does some great thing in his or somebody else's imagination, it is expected that his local paper will give him a send-off, commensurate with the importance of the deed; but if he gets drunk, commits an unprovoked assault, or is caught in some cowardly mean trick, he expects that the same paper will be as silent as the tomb.—Ex.

A business man remarked yesterday, "I have taken considerable pains to investigate, and from what I have seen and heard, business will take a decided boom this spring. It is all nonsense people crying dull times. If they would all put their shoulders to the wheel, times would always be good and money would be plenty. What we need is untiring energy and push.—Adrian Times.

The next meeting of the S. W. farmers' club will be at the residence of J. P. Lapham, Friday, April 3d. The program will include a select reading by Mrs. G. M. Sutton, an essay by Mrs. J. F. Spafard, a debate on the subject, Resolved, that farmers are as competent to be legislators as people of other business.

Affirmative, Amariah Hitchcock; negative, Albert D. English.—Manchester Enterprise.

Always something new under the sun. This time it is nothing more nor less than a "louse trap." A. H. Howard has invented a cup attachment for perches in poultry houses, which he says will prevent poultry from being infested with lice, he having demonstrated the fact after a two years' trial in his poultry house. Such an appliance would be a boon to poultrymen and doubtless meet with ready sale.—Saline Observer.

Every groceryman can appreciate the following from an exchange: Custom now demands a delivery wagon system to every grocer, and while it is convenient to the customer it is a great expense to the grocers. Often the system is abused. A lady came leisurely in a store with a bottle, saying: "Have you any real fresh yeast? Mamma wants a penny's worth. Please put a new cork in the bottle and deliver it right away—and please charge it."

Why is it that the rich man after he has amassed a certain sum always likes to pretend that he is so poor and is eternally harping about his poverty? Approach him with any business proposition and, no matter how favorably he may be impressed, he invariably has some fairy story to tell regarding his financial condition. "I like your scheme first rate," he may say, "Strikes me as being a good one, but I never was so hard up in my life as I am just now."—Manchester Enterprise.

A black fox is seldom found in this latitude, but George Reinhart of Superior brought into our office what he claimed was the skin of that beast. It was difficult to tell whether it was a veritable chap of that order, as the distinguishing features had been removed in skinning. A perfect specimen would bring at least \$100, so our young hunters should remember to bring in their curious game bodily, and allow the taxidermist to do the disrobing.—Ypsilanti.

Mart Ottmar moved to Bridgewater Saturday.

Tobias Southerland intends setting a peach orchard.

Bert Hausner is entertaining a cousin, E. L. Hausner, of New York.

Myron Beedle has sold his milk route at Ypsilanti to Frank Stephens.

Paul Carr has purchased an Ann Arbor milk route of Austin Smith.

The P. U. S. S. will organize for the season the last Sabbath in March.

The winter term of school in the Critenden district closed last week.

Harrison Harwood, of Adrian, is the guest of his brothers Sidney and John.

The winter term of district No. 3 taught by Miss Shewman of Wayne closed last Friday evening with an exhibition.

Jacob Bideler has engaged to work for Prof. Steere the coming season, and will occupy the house vacated by Mrs. McAllister.

Have you got salt-rheum or tetter, Scrotula or fever-sores? You will never be the better. For your faith in quackish balm. Seek from nature's store the treasure That will save you from the grave. And give blessings without measure—Not to fool, or quack, or knave.

but to Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, the world-famed cure for the above diseases. It is guaranteed to cure the disease for which it is recommended or money paid for it will be refunded.

"There's a place for you, Bill," said a tramp, laying down his newspaper. "What is it?" "An actress advertises for a walking gentleman. You've had a pile of experience."—Ex.

The Farmer's Markets.

All things seem to be working together for the good of the American farmer, and we take pleasure in reminding him that they have been set at work by Republican policy. The latest beneficial movement is the removal of the embargo on American cattle; this is the work of Ambassador Phelps, acting under instructions from the Republican Secretary of State. Moreover, Mr. Phelps has been able to create an extensive demand for American beef in the capital of the German empire, and to induce German capitalists to invest \$800,000 in slaughter houses at Hamburg, mainly for the preparing of American beef for the German market. The prohibitory orders against the introduction of the American hog also are likely to be repealed as a result of Republican diplomacy.

Let us review what has been done for the American farmer since the passage of "the infamous McKinley bill," and either directly or indirectly because of it.

The Brazilian market has been made free to United States grain and meat. Millions of dollars' worth of Canadian produce has been excluded from competition with United States produce.

A bounty has been provided for every pound of beef, maple or sorghum sugar produced.

An impetus has been given to the industry of wool growing.

The German market has been reopened to American beef.

Millions have been or are being spent in the erection of tin-plate works, the operatives of which will be consumers of farm produce.

One American tin-plate factory already producing roofing plates at "a little lower cost than that of foreign goods of like weight and quality." This being a purchaser's testimony.

The duty on cheap sugar has been repealed on high grades reduced to a merely nominal figure, with the all but certain result of reducing prices by 2 cents a pound after the 1st of April.

The wholesale prices of flannels and some other woollen goods are a shade lower than at this time last year.

Freights are lower than in any other country of the world.

So is the price of nearly all farming implements.

Farm produce is bringing better prices than at this time last year.

These things being thus it is difficult to suppose that the American farmer will be anxious to change them for those to which he or his father was accustomed in "the good old times of free trade," when hogs were 2 cents and sugar worth 15 cents a pound.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Table listing real estate transfers with names and amounts. Includes entries for Thomas Goodwills to Standard Oil Co., John J. Easterly to Eliza Smith, Saline, 650, Charles E. King to M. E. Harding, Ypsilanti, 1, Charles E. King to F. L. Shafter, Ypsilanti, 1, Harding and Shafter to C. E. King, Ypsilanti, 1, Frank G. Murray to W. W. Murray, Superior, 1,400, E. C. Glover to John Wahr, Lodi, 1,100, E. C. Glover to Philip Stierle, Lodi, 1,200, Margaret Lyon to S. and J. Newkirk, Dexter, 2,000, Anna Belding to D. F. Schaefer, Ann Arbor, 1,600, Charles Denmore to H. Denmore, Ann Arbor, 525, John W. Emmert to John J. Rafferty, Saline, 1,200, Wm. J. Just to J. E. Just, Ann Arbor, 700, William J. Just to J. E. Just, Ann Arbor, 300, A. W. Hamilton, et al. to William J. Just, Ann Arbor, 300, L. Gruner to Wm. J. Just, Ann Arbor, 100, George Avery to Thomas Russell, York, 1,800, John Owen to Thos. Russell, York, 1,200, J. W. Schneider to J. W. Maloney, Freedom, 2,500, A. B. Camp to H. H. Camp, Ann Arbor, 2,300, H. H. Curtis to E. E. Rose, Sharon, 5,130, E. E. Rose to M. C. Pierce, Sharon, 5,130, David R. Dell to M. C. Groshans, York, 250, Herman Sott to Henry Esch, Sharon, 250, Wm. Look to Maria Denton, Ypsilanti, 1,500, Brehm & Kearns to Daniel E. Hoy, Selo, Jas. H. Woodworth to G. M. Waters, Salem, 5,230, L. H. Uphouse to Henry Esch, Manchester, 380, C. E. Uphouse, by guardian, to Henry Esch, Freedom, 965, Alex. Mamock to Jas. Gibney, Lyndon, 5,000, John Young, by adm., to M. Kalmbach, Sylvan, 3,200, H. L. Kelsey to George Coe, York, 2,000, E. W. Bowling to C. L. & A. Yost, Ypsilanti, 2,600, Jas. A. Bartlett to Mary C. Whiting, Ann Arbor, 221, E. Newton by adm., to Chas. J. Depew, Chelsea, 653, Mary C. Whiting to A. & C. Frenhauf, Ann Arbor, 200, Hamilton Rose & Shahan to M. B. Vogel, Ann Arbor, 300, Patrick Fitzsimmons to J. W. and F. Hallen, Northfield and Webster, 1,400.

Ask Your Friends

Who have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla what they think of it, and the replies will be positive in its favor. One has been cured of indigestion and dyspepsia, another finds it indispensable for sick headache, others report remarkable cures of scrofula, salt rheum, etc. Truly, the best advertising which Hood's Sarsaparilla receives is the hearty endorsement of its army of friends.

Mt. Clemens Press: "The Press does not believe in capital punishment and until it can be clearly proven that there is less murder in states that have such a law, it never will. Take the case of the killing of Nellie Griffin by old man Canfield, who is there that believes for an instant that the old brute would have hesitated for an instant from the commission of the crime, if hanging had been the penalty for murder? He was the son of a murderer, and the same low brutal impulses which, in the parent, led him to kick his frail wife out into the snow on a cold winter night, and leave her to her fate, reasserted themselves years later in the son, and irresistibly bore him onward to the commission of a vile deed. The subtle force is beyond the reach of the hangman's rope."

For any case of nervousness, sleeplessness, weak stomach, indigestion, dyspepsia, try Carter's Little Nerve Pills. Relief is sure. The only nerve medicine for the price on the market.

Political Catechism.

Question—Are all P. of I. men democrats?

Answer—No, all P. of I. men are not democrats. There is Wilcox who was, but he is not any longer.

Q—Why is Wilcox not a democrat?

A—Because he says that the democrats are dishonest; they ride on free passes and were parties to the mileage steal for private gain and for party gain stole two seats in the senate.

Q—What is a free pass?

A—A free pass is a card which the railroads give to legislators saying they can travel without paying fare.

Q—Why do the railroads give free passes?

A—Because they are generous and expect legislators to be generous. You know the golden rule says "do unto others as you would have others do unto you."

Q—What is the mileage steal?

A—It is traveling over the State visiting institutions, and while railroad fare does not cost anything to legislators, it does cost the state.

Q—Do the railroads send in bills to state?

A—No, the legislators vote themselves that which belongs to the railroads. They collect the money.

Q—Are the legislators conductors?

A—Not exactly, they conduct schemes however.

Q—Does Senator Wilcox have a pass and visit state institutions?

A—No, Senator Wilcox was not informed by the democratic members of the committee when they were to visit, and he has no pass.

Q—Why did they not tell Wilcox when they were to visit?

A—Wilcox does not drink or play pedro and they thought his company would not be agreeable to them.

Q—Who are these P. of I. men?

A—The P. of I. men are the men who furnished the pass for the democrats to ride into office and now they have no use for the P. of I.

Q—What will the P. of I. do now?

A—They will probably leave the democrats as they don't relish their treatment.

Q—Can the P. of I. hope for anything from the democrats?

A—No. He who enters a partnership with that party leaves hope behind, and all questions of Patron interest will be referred to the committee on fisheries. This is the proper committee to deal with questions relating to "suckers," as the democrats explain.

The Cost of Universities.

Our larger universities have incomes varying from \$300,000 to \$900,000 a year. No one will claim that the legitimate work of a university that is organized in various departments can be done for less. Much more is greatly needed. It is worse than useless then for an institution with not more than a fourth, or perhaps not more than a tenth of that income, to assume the responsibility of trying to do essentially the same grade of work.—President C. K. Adams in the February Forum.

Book Notices.

OUTLINES OF A CRITICAL THEORY OF ETHICS. By John Dewey, Professor of Philosophy in the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich. Published by the Register Publishing Co. Price \$1.50.

This work of Prof. Dewey is one containing 250 pages or more, and we know of no better way of informing our readers of its contents than to quote the author's own words from the preface: "While the book is an analysis, in outline, of the main elements of the theory of ethics rather than a discussion of all possible detailed questions, it will not be found the less fitted, I hope, to give a student an idea of the main methods and problems of contemporary ethics. Other teachers, indeed, may agree that a general outline is better than a blanket mortgage spread over and forestalling all the activity of the student mind. I have not been unmindful of the advisability of avoiding in presentation both undue polemic and undue dogmatism without sufficient reference to the statements of others. I hope the method hit upon, of comparing opposite one-sided views with the aim of discovering a theory apparently more adequate, will keep the balance. I have quoted freely from the chief modern authorities, hoping that the tastes here given will tempt the reader to the banquet waiting in the authors themselves. The occasional references introduced are not bibliographical, nor intended as exhaustive statements of authorities consulted; they are meant as aids to an intelligent reading on the part of the general student. For this reason they are confined mainly to modern English writings.

Literary Notes.

A biography of James Freeman Clarke will soon be published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., comprising an autobiography and extracts from his diary and correspondence, also a chapter on Dr. Clarke's anti-slavery work by Rev. Samuel May, a brief contribution by Colonel Higginson, the whole edited and supplemented by Edward Everett Hale. It will contain a fine portrait of Dr. Clarke.

Houghton, Mifflin & Co. will shortly bring out a new edition, at a reduced price, of Prof. Langley's remarkable book on "The New Astronomy," which, both in the text and illustrations, is peculiarly attractive.

It has been conjectured that the secret of antediluvian longevity was some method of keeping the blood pure, warm, and vigorous. Moderns accomplish the same purpose by using Ayer's Sarsaparilla—the best blood medicine ever brought to light.

A family eruption—The measles.

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 Billiousness; and, as an appetizer, they excel any other preparation.

"Not for a Moment, Sah!"

A short time ago Gen. Russell A. Alger, of Detroit, while on a trip through the South ran across an old acquaintance of his boyhood, said the Chicago Mail Club man. Fortune had not smiled very propitiously upon the latter, while, as is well known, the Detroitier is one of the richest men in the country.

"Say, General, you've been pretty lucky in a financial way since you and I were boys together, haven't you?" said the Southerner. "How did you manage to do it, eh?"

"Oh, yes; I've been fairly successful, I think. I have been in the lumber business, you know."

"Buying and selling lumber?"

"Well, not exactly—buying and selling pine timber land."

"Still at it?"

"I'm doing a little work yet—yes."

"Can't you take me into some of your pine land deals?"

"I presume I could—yes, and I'll do it to. I'll take you into the very next deal I make. I have a piece of land now in view, and if I buy it you shall come in with me, and I think we can make a little out of it."

A few days later the two gentlemen again met.

"Well, I've bought that piece of timber land I spoke to you about the other day, remarked Gen. Alger. "And I've got a purchaser for it, too. I'm going to sell it to him, and I'll have the deed made out from the original owner direct to the new purchaser, so we will not need to appear in the deal at all."

The next day Gen. Alger met his old time friend and handed him his check for \$1,000.

"That's your share of our profits," he said. "I turned \$4,000 in the deal and counted you in, you see, as a one-fourth partner in the transaction."

The old gentleman drew himself up with true southern dignity and said very icily:

"Well, General, do you think this is treating me fair and square? If I had known that you did not intend to make me an equal partner with you in this matter I certainly would not have considered the project for a moment—not for a moment, sah!"



WILLIAM S. PARKERSON.

William S. Parkerson, the man who issued the call for the lynchings in New Orleans, is only 34 years old, is exactly six feet tall, heavily built, his head is large and round, his forehead broad, his hair brown and parted on one side, his eyes are intensely black quiet enough in repose, but snapping fire in moments of excitement. The most striking thing about him is his deep voice. Mr. Parkerson is a lawyer and a great favorite with those who know him well. He lives with a sick wife and three children in a modern house on the outskirts of New Orleans. His popularity was attested in 1883 when he was made the leader of a body of young men who upset the ring, democracy, which ruled the city. He holds no office himself having refused city attorney when elected by the reformers.

"If We Don't Buy, We Cannot Sell."

Nothing seems more certain than that. But as a matter of fact the English Board of Trade returns show that we sold merchandise to England valued at \$26 millions and she sold to us goods valued at \$44 millions; slightly over 31.8 per cent. of the total commerce of the two countries consisted of sales by England. On the other hand, England sold Russia \$2 1/2 millions worth of goods and took \$27 millions worth, or the sales of England were slightly less than 24 per cent. of the total trade. But Russia has a more prohibitive tariff than we, and the higher her tariff the greater her sales to England and the less her purchases. But there is nothing in this to shake a free trader's belief in what his common sense tells him.

Happy Hoosiers.

Wm. Timmons, Postmaster of Idaville, Ind., writes: "Electric Bitters has done more for me than all other medicines combined, for that bad feeling arising from Kidney and Liver trouble." John Leslie, farmer and stockman of the same place, says: "Find Electric Bitters to be the best Kidney and Liver medicine, made me feel like a new man." J. W. Gardner, hardware merchant, same town, says: "Electric Bitters is just the thing for a man who is all run down and don't care whether he lives or dies; he found new strength, good appetite and felt just like he had a new lease on life. Only 50c. a bottle, at Eberbach's Drug Store.

Irate Advertiser—I won't pay that bill; my ad. is not in the position which the contract calls for. It isn't, hey? Position was to be top of column, next to pure reading matter. Isn't it there? Irate advertiser—Yes, it's top of column sure enough, but along particulars of a divorce case. That isn't pure reading matter by a long shot, and I won't pay you.—Agents' Guide.

Palpitation of the heart, nervousness, tremblings, nervous headache, cold hands and feet, pain in the back, and other forms of weakness are relieved by Carter's Iron Pills, made specially for the blood, nerves and complexion.

GEMS IN VERSE.

Best. "Love is better than house or lands; So, Sir Stephen, I'll ride with thee!" Quick she steps where the courser stands, Light she springs to the saddle tree. Love is better than kith or kin; So close she cling and so close she clasp he, They heard no sob of the bitter wind, Nor the snow that shuddered along the lea. Love is better than life or breath! The drifts are over the horse's knee; Softly they sink to the soft, cold death, And the snow shroud folds them silently. Homes and lands are gone for aye, Kith and kin like the wild wind flee; Life and breath have fluttered away, But love hath blossomed eternally. —Rose Terry.

Caldwell of Springfield, N. J. (1780). Here's the spot. Look around you. Above on the height Lay the Hessians encamped. By that church on the right Stood the gaunt Jersey farmers. And here ran a wall— You may dig anywhere and you'll turn up a ball. Nothing more. Grasses spring, waters run, flowers blow Pretty much as they did ninety-three years ago. Nothing more, did I say? Stay one moment; Of Caldwell, the parson, who once preached the word Down at Springfield? What do? Come—that's bad; why, he had All the Jerseys aflame! And they gave him the name Of the "rebel high priest." He stuck in their gorge. For he loved the Lord God and he hated King George. He had cause, you might say! When the Hessians that day Marched up with Knyphausen they stopped on their way At the "Farms," where his wife, with a child in her arms, Sat alone in the house. How it happened none knew. But God—and that one of the hiring crew Who fired the shot. Enough! there she lay, And Caldwell, the chaplain, her husband away! Did he preach? did he pray? Think of him as you stand By the old church today; think of him and that band Of militant plowboys! See the smoke and the heat Of that reckless advance—of that straggling retreat! Keep the ghost of that wife, foully slain, in your view, And what could you—what should you, what would you do? Just what he did! They were left in the church For the want of more wadding. He ran to the church, Broke the door, stripped the pews and dashed out in the road With his arms full of hymn books, and threw down his load At their feet! Then above all the shouting and shots Rang his voice—"Put Watts into 'em—boys, give 'em Watts!" And they did. That is all. Grasses spring, flowers blow Pretty much as they did ninety-three years ago. You may dig anywhere and you'll turn up a ball. But not always a hero like this—and that's all. —Bret Harte.

No More Kings. The word of the Lord by night To the watching Pilgrims came, As they sat by the seaside, And filled their hearts with flame. God said, I am tired of kings, I suffer them no more. Up to my ear the morning brings The outrage of the poor. Lo! I uncover the land Which I hid of old time in the west, As the sculptor uncovers the statue When he has wrought his best. I will have never a noble, No lineage counted great; Fishers and choppers and plowmen Shall constitute a state. My will fulfilled shall be, For in daylight or in dark My thunderbolt has eyes to see His way home to the mark. —Ralph Waldo Emerson.

A Woman's Sigh for Freedom. Oh, to be alone To escape from the work, the play, The talking every day; To escape from all I have done, And all that remains to do. To escape—yes, even from you, My only love, and be Alone and free. Could I only stand Between gray moor and gray sky Where the winds and the plovers cry, And no man is at hand; And feel the free wind blow On my rain wet face, and know I am free—not yours, but my own— Free, and alone!

For the self freight And the home of your heart, my dear, They hurt, being always here. I want to stand upright, And to cool my eyes in the air, And to see how my back can bear Burdens—to try, to know, To learn, to grow! I am only you! I am yours, part of you, your wife! And I have no other life, I cannot think, cannot do, I cannot breathe, cannot see; There is "us," but there is not "me," And worse, at your kiss I grow Contented so.

The Old Days. Oh, these old days! those near yet far off days! So near, so far, so full of tender lays! When spending hearts all want a-gyping; Carol naught for form, or statute laws, or king; But lived in melodies! Oh, these old days! those near yet far off days! Pagod with dear legends, winsome with sweet ways! Whose pages, filled with tender'st murmurings, The poem of life idyllic backward brings Bewitched with memories!

Oh, these old days! those truest, purest days! Though life is sweeter for their loveliest graces, Whose heart but lingers near their boundaries, Conning them o'er with misty, yearning eyes, And for the future prays! —E. L. Wakeman.

Aim High. Aim at the highest prize; if there then fall Thou'lt haply reach to one not far below. Strive first the goal to compass; if too slow Thy speed, the attempt may ne'er the less The next best post to conquer? —Bishop Mant.

Silent Heroism. To fight alone is very brave, But gallanter, I know, Who charge within the bosom The cavalry of woe. Who win, and nations do not see, Who fall, and none observe, Whose dying eyes no country Regards with patriot love. We trust, in plumed procession, For such the angels go, Raak after rank, with even feet, And uniforms of snow. —Emily Dickinson.

In the soup—Hot water.



ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and \$1 bottles by all leading druggists. A reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

SULPHUR BITTERS

THE GREAT German Remedy.

TRUTHS FOR THE SICK.

For those deathly Bilious Spells depend on SULPHUR BITTERS it will cure you. Do you suffer with that tired and all-gone feeling; if so, use SULPHUR BITTERS it will cure you. Operatives who are closely confined in the mills and work shops; clerks who do not procure sufficient exercise, and all who are confined in doors, should use SULPHUR BITTERS. They will not then be weak and sickly. If you do not wish to suffer from Rheumatism, use a bottle of SULPHUR BITTERS it never fails to cure. Don't be without a pure, rich and strong, you will not regret it. Ladies in delicate health, who are all run down, should use SULPHUR BITTERS, and feel better for it. Do you want the best Medical Work published? Send 2 cent stamps to A. P. ORDWAY & Co., Boston, Mass., and receive a copy, free.

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Do you want to know all about the policy of Protection and have an answer to every false statement of the Free-Traders? Yes?

Then subscribe for your home paper and the AMERICAN ECONOMIST, published weekly by the American Protective Tariff League, New York. (Sample copy free). The ECONOMIST is an acknowledged authority on Protection and should be widely read. The yearly subscription of

Epitome of the Week.

INTERESTING NEWS COMPILATION.

DOMESTIC.

A FIRE among business buildings in New York caused a loss of \$2,000,000. The flames started on Bleeker street in the building occupied by Alfred Benjamin & Co., the largest manufacturing house in this country in men's fine ready made clothing.

THE accounts of William A. Wisong, treasurer of the Baltimore (Md.) Poor association, were said to be short to the extent of over \$10,000.

IN a wreck near Greencastle, Mo., Mrs. Sarah G. Campbell was fatally and eleven others were seriously injured.

A MOTION for a new trial for Patrick O'Sullivan, now serving a life sentence in the Joliet penitentiary for the murder of Dr. Cronin, was submitted in the Illinois supreme court.

THREE cottages were crushed and a man fatally hurt by a landslide at Kansas City, Mo.

AT Cleveland, O., Edward Stein was attacked by three big mastiffs, the dogs chewing the flesh from the upper portion of the body and arms. If he recovered he would be crippled for life.

THE Variety iron works at Cleveland, O., made an assignment, with liabilities of about \$200,000.

COMMANDER IN CHIEF VEAZEY of the Grand Army of the Republic requests the various posts of the country to celebrate the silver anniversary of the order April 6.

THE village of North Washington, Ia., was nearly wiped out by fire.

A BREAK in the levee near New Orleans caused a loss of over \$500,000.

TWO MEN were blown to atoms and one was fatally and others seriously hurt by a mine explosion near Ashland, Pa.

ELIAS YOUNG was arrested at Wilkesbarre, Pa., for the murder of Lieut. Stewart Robinson in 1864.

WILLIAM PALMER, who killed his brother at Saginaw, Mich., has been sentenced to thirty years at hard labor at Jackson prison.

AT Lanark, Ill., Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Hawk were killed in a railway crossing accident.

HENRY W. VOLKROTH, a wealthy business man of Booneville, Mo., shot and killed himself accidentally while hunting.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY BUSSEY has decided that there is no provision in the dependent pension act of June 27, 1890, nor in any other act, whereby a minor's pension that has lapsed for years by reason of age may be revived and started afresh, even though the claimant be a dependent.

RALPH STINSON, a young farmer living near West Plains, Mo., killed James Boyle and Peter Herbert, members of a white cap gang, while defending his home from attack.

IT was reported that three consumptives had been completely cured by Prof. Koch's remedy at San Antonio, Tex.

MRS. JAMES KIDD ROBOCH, of Toronto, Ont., after a lapse of eight years found her husband in Chicago married without the formality of a divorce.

AN unknown man aged about 24 years and well dressed jumped over Niagara falls at Prospect point. He came from the west and had a ticket for New York.

A PARTY of sixteen young people were hurried down a mountain side near Georgetown, Col., by an unmanageable team, and fifteen were injured, some fatally.

GEORGE E. HARRIS, the colored butler at a Chicago boarding house charged with poisoning the family by putting arsenic in their tea Nov. 30 last, was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment.

IN a quarrel over the massacre of Italians in New Orleans Frank Waters, a newspaper man, was shot dead by Arthur Dunn, and the latter was fatally wounded by Waters before he died.

AT Birmingham, Ala., Andy Moore, aged 21, and Miss Allie Cox, aged 16, were drowned. Moore could have saved his own life by swimming out alone.

AT Jennie's Creek, Ky., B. Cunningham and Sam Rice were killed by Jack Wraugh because they were too attentive to the latter's wife.

MRS. CHARLES DIMMICK, wife of a Shamokin (Pa.) miner, has fallen heir to a fortune of \$400,000.

SAVANNAH'S cotton receipts for this season have reached 1,000,000 bales, the largest receipts for one season in the history of Savannah as a cotton port.

AT Doyleston, Pa., Judge Yerkes rendered an important decision in which it is held and laid down as law that the word "issue" in a will includes illegitimate children.

THREE colored children were burned to death in a fire at Baltimore, Md.

EIGHT passengers were injured in a wreck near Ozark, Ark., caused by spreading rails.

THE steam coracle works at Elizabeth, N. J., were destroyed by fire, the loss being \$700,000.

THE application of Mary E. Dewey, of Goshen, Ind., for pension brings to light the fact that she served through the war in the Twenty-sixth Ohio volunteers as a man, passing as Charles Dewey.

AN explosion at the Crescent steel works in Pittsburgh, Pa., killed Frederick Bonnhunt, Hans Wittman and John Gustavison.

J. A. SIMPKINSON, boot and shoe manufacturer at Cincinnati, have failed for \$400,000.

THE United States savings bank of Topeka, Kan., has closed its doors with liabilities of \$350,000.

A MAN was under arrest in Aberdeen, S. D., on suspicion of being Tascott, the murderer of A. J. Snell, of Chicago. NEAR Reno, O. T., Will Schwab and William Flecher quarreled over a debt of twenty-five cents, and the latter killed the former with a knife.

CHARLES N. FELTON (Rep.) was elected United States senator from California to succeed the late Senator Hearst.

CHARLES P. KIMBALL, of Chicago, head of the large carriage-building house of C. P. Kimball & Co., died at the Brewster house in New York, aged 63 years.

HORACE A. PALMER, known throughout the union as the inventor of the Palmer sewer trap, died at Erie, Pa.

ment in Washington, but so far the supply had been equal to the demand. WORK on the white house crevasse near New Orleans had been abandoned and all the country about that city was under water.

THE supreme association of Patrons of Industry, in session at Lansing, Mich., elected N. H. Lake, of Rose, Mich., as president. The report of the secretary showed a total of 113,000 members in the country.

MRS. WILLIAM WATTERSON, aged 75, was burned to death in a smoke house near Easton, O.

SEVEN men were found frozen to death in the recent heavy storm in Montana, and it was said that many perished of whom no traces had been found, and whose bodies had made food for wolves and coyotes.

A HIGHWAYMAN robbed a California stage near Redding and compelled the driver to hand over the treasure box.

THE colored editors closed their national convention at Cincinnati and will meet next year in Philadelphia. Mr. John Mitchell was elected president.

PETER CRYAN, aged 50, and his sister Mary, aged 55, were burned to death by a fire in a New York tenement house.

THE famous Laguna de Tache ranch in Tulare county, Cal., was sold to an English syndicate for \$1,000,000.

BECAUSE his bride threatened to leave him when he was drunk January Writeman, of Napoleon, O., hanged himself.

THEODORE SCHWARTZ & Co., private bankers at Louisville, Ky., failed for about \$500,000, the crash carrying down the Union tobacco works.

IT was reported that gold had been found near Boston, Mo.

THE resignation of A. W. Thurman as chairman of the national baseball board has been accepted and N. E. Young selected to fill the vacancy.

D. J. SPAULDING, wagon manufacturer at Black River Falls, Wis., made an assignment with liabilities of \$210,000 and assets of \$700,000.

JAMES M. NOLAN, a wealthy resident of Pittsburgh, Pa., died after eating prepared meat obtained at a grocery. His wife was taken violently ill, but would probably recover.

IN the United States the business failures during the seven days ended on the 20th numbered 275, against 273 the preceding week.

CHAUNCEY MARBLE, a wealthy farmer of Marion county, Pa., was arrested for counterfeiting, and dies and other tools were found in his possession.

IN the following thirteen states and territories world's fair appropriation bills have been passed and are in force: California, \$300,000; Idaho, \$25,000; Indiana, \$75,000; Iowa, \$50,000; Montana, \$100,000; New Mexico, \$25,000; North Carolina, \$25,000; Oklahoma, \$7,000; Oregon, \$100,000; Pennsylvania, \$150,000; Vermont, \$5,000; Washington, \$100,000; West Virginia, \$50,000; total, \$1,007,000.

KE ALLEN cut John Weatherford's throat at a dance in Mosquito, Tex., and Weatherford's brother Bud shot and killed Allen. All were prominent young men.

OWEN MILLER, of St. Louis, was elected president of the National League of Musicians in session at Milwaukee.

A FIRE at St. Joseph, Mo., destroyed the stock and the building of the Kennard Grocery Company, causing a total loss of \$110,000.

IT is proposed to establish a naval war college on Coaster's Island near Newport, R. I., under control of the navy department.

TWENTY car loads of cattle were killed or maimed in a wreck near Ada, O., on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago railway.

AT St. Albans, Vt., F. T. Harding, aged 23, husband of a dissolute woman, shot her dead, and then killed himself with the same weapon.

FIRE destroyed St. George's Episcopal church in St. Louis. It was built in 1873 at a cost of \$115,000.

A DE REISTHAL & Co., china and glassware importers at New York, failed for \$150,000, due principally to European houses.

BY the closing of many Montana mines 1,700 men have been thrown out employment.

NINETEEN young women renounced the world and took the veil at the St. Joseph and St. Mary convent in St. Louis.

AFTER serving fourteen years for a crime of which he was guiltless Warren Crandall was released from jail at Stewart, Neb.

THE three children of John Doan died at Springfield, Ia., while under the treatment of Christian scientists.

FOUR car loads of valuable merchandise were destroyed by a fire in the Baltimore & Ohio transfer house in Chicago, the loss being \$100,000.

THE comptroller of the currency caused the Keystone national bank of Philadelphia to be closed. It was said that the bank's deposits amounted to \$1,400,000.

W. L. BARTLETT and G. W. Freese, respectively city editor and managing editor of the Monmouth (Ill.) Atlas, together with two daughters of a man named Kines, of Huron, S. D., were reported to have been drowned in Puget sound.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

MRS. HARRIET LETURNO died at Mexico, Mo., aged 100 years. She was a half-breed Indian, a granddaughter of Blackhawk.

CELESTINE KALTENBACH, the oldest postmaster in the United States, died at Potosi, Wis., aged 78 years.

WILLIAM H. HERNDON, the former law partner of Abraham Lincoln, died of the grip at his home near Springfield, Ill., aged 73 years.

BENJAMIN FARABEE, of Old Concord, Pa., and Miss Mary E. Imlay eloped to Pittsburgh and were married. The groom is a wealthy farmer 76 years of age and the bride is only 20.

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HORACE A. PALMER, known throughout the union as the inventor of the Palmer sewer trap, died at Erie, Pa.

LAWRENCE BARRETT, the great tragedian, died in New York city of pneumonia after an illness of three days, aged 53 years.

REV. FREDERIC UPTON, said to be the oldest Methodist clergyman in America, died at Fairhaven, Mass., aged 91 years.

FOREIGN.

ACCORDING to a blue book issued by the English government 153 peers own places where liquor is sold.

TELEPHONE communication has been established between London and Paris.

LATER reports say the number of lives lost by the sinking of the Anchor line steamer Utopia in the Gibraltar bay was 569. Among the missing was C. G. Davis, of Boston.

THE Norwegian bark Imperator, bound from Cardiff to Santa Rosalia, was wrecked east of Bonavista, Cape Verde islands, and twelve of the crew were drowned.

THE United States minister to Germany, Mr. Phelps, has induced the German government to remove the embargo on American cattle, and they are now allowed to land at Hamburg.

By the collapse of a bridge at Cagliari, Italy, five members of the committee inspecting the site for the annual cattle show were killed.

THE Canadian parliament will meet at Ottawa April 29.

IN Paris a man named Herbelot, crazed by the belief that his wife was unfaithful, cut her throat, strangled the child sleeping by her side and stabbed his wife's mother to death.

MESSRS. WILKES' linen works at Kiriemuir, Scotland, valued at \$250,000, were destroyed by fire.

THE British ship Malaysia, wheat laden, from San Francisco for Queenswood, was said to have foundered with all hands, numbering twenty-eight.

SARAH J. FLANAGAN and her daughter Anna were hanged in New Zealand for the murder of a child.

MRS. QUIGLEY, sister of Arthur Day, who was executed at Welland, Ont., December 18, 1890, for pushing his wife into Niagara, confessed on her deathbed that she incited Arthur to the murder and helped him push his wife over the precipice.

IN the interior of New Zealand eighteen shocks of earthquake occurred within an hour. But slight damage was done.

THE steamer Kakamis was lost off the coast of New Zealand and nineteen persons perished.

HEAVY rains in the southeast of France had inundated large districts.

ADVICES from Australia say that the brush fires had caused enormous damage, many thousand sheep had been killed and many acres of grass land and crops burned over.

AT Sligo, Ireland, Messrs. Harrington and Clancy, who attempted to hold a Parnell meeting, were roughly handled by the nationalists.

IN reply to a communication from the United States, Michael Basso, an Italian interpreter at Toronto, Ont., says that Canada can be depended on to supply 4,000 armed Italians to avenge the men killed in the New Orleans jail in the event of the Italian government failing to secure redress from the United States government.

LATER NEWS.

THE feud between the Hatfield and McCoy factions in West Virginia and Kentucky which had been in existence eighty years and caused the loss of over 100 lives has been declared at an end.

A WELL yielding 150 barrels of oil a day was struck in the Montpelier (Ind.) field.

HUGHES won the six days' walking match in New York, making 558 miles. Bennett made 540 miles, Moore, 530; Hegelman, 520; Herty, 525; Norémac, 525, and Peach, 300.

THE sixteenth legislature of Arizona was adjourned sine die.

AT Caldwell, O., George Harris in a fit of jealousy cut his wife's head almost off with a razor and then cut his own throat.

THE forty-seventh annual boat race between the crews of Oxford and Cambridge universities was won by the former.

OVER 200 houses were destroyed by fire in Yokohama, Japan, and four or five persons were burned to death.

MOONSHINERS killed officers R. J. Barnwell and T. L. Brine near Greensboro, N. C., while they were attempting to make some arrests.

ELEVEN greenhouses belonging to William K. Vanderbilt at Islip, L. I., were burned, causing a loss of \$100,000.

JUDGE RICHARD H. STANTON, aged 78 years, died at Maysville, Ky. For six years he was a member of congress.

PETER RICHMOND, living near Wheeling, W. Va., chopped his wife's head off because she did not obey one of his commands with sufficient celerity.

ELMER COLLINS, of Allegheny City, Pa., finished his thirty days of fasting.

THE Swedish ship Senator Weber, Capt. Winck, which sailed from Cardiff March 9, for Rio Janeiro, was wrecked off the English coast, and fourteen of the crew were drowned.

GEN. JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON died on the 21st at his residence in Washington, aged 84 years.

NEARLY all of the traffic upon the railways of Chili had been suspended because of a coal famine in that country. The price of coal was \$55 a ton, and the supply almost exhausted.

MANY Louisiana cotton fields were flooded by a break in the East Carroll parish.

AT the leading clearing-houses in the United States the exchanges during the week ended on the 21st aggregated \$1,033,428,660, against \$995,851,944 the previous week. As compared with the corresponding week of 1890 the decrease amounted to 2.5.

"Yes; I shall break the engagement," she said, folding her arms, and looking defiant; "it is really too much trouble to converse with him; he's as deaf as a post, and talks like he had a mouthful of mush. Besides, the way he hawks and spits is disgusting." "Don't break the engagement for that; let him take Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. It will cure him completely." "Well, I'll tell him. I to hate to break it off, for in all other respects he's quite too charming." Of course it cured his catarrh.

TRICKS OF TRADES.

Natural Explanation of an Unusual Way of Treating a Ladylike Shopper.

"Here, you get out of this! Don't let me catch you in this store again!" A little feminine shriek followed this rough salutation. I turned, relates a New York Herald personal pronoun, and beheld a beautiful and fashionably dressed young lady in the clutches of a tailor made man. He had torn open a little bundle which he had just received from the package desk, and forced back her money into her hand, and with considerable roughness was hurrying her to the door. The face of the young woman was a picture. She looked like an angry queen. Her eyes were half aflame and half drowned in tears. Her magnificent teeth showed through the reddest kind of lips, and her clear complexion was like marble touched with the fine scarlet of flowers.

I was tempted to interfere, but having heard tales of kleptomaniacs and other strange things in these great bazaars, and knowing the man besides to be a gentlemanly floor walker—for this drama was taking place in one of the most fashionable stores in the city—I withheld my hand.

"Do I know that lady?" said the floor walker, with a laugh. "I should say I do! She is a very grand lady, indeed. My dear sir, she is one of the tricks of the trade. That bewitching lady in Paris made gown and imported bonnet is a salesgirl in the store of our enterprising neighbor on the next block. She gets eleven dollars a week. She came down here disguised as a customer, bought a dozen handkerchiefs as a blind, and proceeded to price a number of our goods in which our enterprising neighbor suspects we are underselling him. This is so as to give him a tip how to mark his goods. In short, she is a spy, and as we are not permitted to hang spies in this warfare of trade all we can do is to escort them to the picket lines and let them go. Now that this young lady has been discovered her occupation in this particular line of usefulness is gone; but our neighbor will have another rigged up in less than no time. Eternal vigilance is the price of underselling."

"But do all the big stores keep these spies, as you call them?" I asked.

"Well," said the ungalant floor walker, with a sly wink and smile, "they all of them do and ourselves."

WELL-KNOWN SAYINGS.

The Origin of Some Phrases That Have Become Proverbial.

It will be found on examination that most sayings may be traced back to a literary origin, says the New York Sun. What more common, popular maxim is there than that "Procrastination is the thief of time?" Yet it is the first line of that most deadly dull of books, Young's "Night Thoughts." Crowds of people have been befuddled in imagining that "The Lord tempers the wind to the shorn lamb" is a biblical saying, yet it is only as old as Sterne's "Sentimental Journey." Everybody knows about the man who read "Hamlet" at an advanced age, and said he would have liked it if it had not been so full of "chestnuts." The fact is that a great part of it has become proverbial, and so common property. We no longer have to read the play to imbibe a lot of its philosophy, for it is floating in the air about us.

On the other hand, some sayings undoubtedly have a popular origin. A splendid example of the evolution of one occurs in the old testament in the history of Saul. When the future first king of Israel appeared among the prophets the people were astonished. He had been of a rather frivolous disposition. Some man in the crowd exclaimed: "Is Saul also among the prophets?" The expression caught on, and it has become a familiar saying ever since.

We have among ourselves a very good example of the same sort in the expression: "A good enough Morgan till after election."

A difficulty here meets us. How is it that among eastern illiterate nations proverbs of the most perfect form and literary finish are found? The same state of affairs occurs in Spain.

The explanation lies in the fact that in both cases the people are able to get at literature vicariously. In Persia and the east generally the professional story-teller comes to a village. In the evening the inhabitants sit around the tent and he tells them tales, many of them thousands of years old and full of the condensed wisdom of ages. In Spain the muleteer who wanders about the country fills exactly the same position and to the literature popularized by him must be largely attributed the richness of Spanish in proverbs.

Tony Weller was the proverb-spinner of the Pickwick crowd. He got his faculty in the very same way that the Spanish muleteer and the Persian story-teller got theirs. He met a great many people in his trips on the coach and his sayings got sharpness and clearness of outline with every fresh repetition. No doubt many of them were retailed by countless appreciative hearers.

In the same way, the Jarvey in the south of Ireland is by nature a manufacturer of proverbs. He is a part of all that he has met, and as action and reaction are equal and opposite, all that he has met become a part of him.

When a proverb has gained a sure place in one language, and strikes some observer of a different race and civilization, there is a difficulty about transporting it bodily. If it be eastern it will have a reference that will not, for instance, appeal to westerns. What then happens is that it is localized. It is treated in the very way that names are altered in a good story to give it local color. In this way an eastern proverb about a camel becomes a western one about a horse, and so on.

A Chance for Thought.

Europe has eleven million soldiers, hundreds of forts and warships, and the people are taxed hundreds of millions of dollars for armament. And yet no question of right or justice has arisen in Europe during the last fifty years which a Michigan justice of the peace could not have settled in ten minutes at a cost of three dollars.

Social lines—Invitation to dinner.

I Am Pretty

well satisfied that

SANTA CLAUS SOAP

Is the BEST LAUNDRY SOAP in the World and I use it in all my washing and cleaning—Any sensible Woman.

MADE ONLY BY N.K. FAIRBANK & Co. Chicago

ALL GROCERS KEEP IT.

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 Massachusetts Charitable Mechanics' Association, Boston, 1890.

For GENTLEMEN.

- \$5.00 Genuine Hand-Sewed.
- \$4.00 Hand-Sewed Welt Shoe.
- \$3.50 Police and Farmer.
- \$2.50 Extra Value Calf Shoe.
- \$2.25 Working-man's Shoe.
- \$2.00 Goodwear Shoe.

For LADIES.

- \$3.00 Hand-Sewed.
- \$2.50 Best Dongola.
- \$2.00 Extra Value.
- \$1.75 For MISSES.
- For BOYS & YOUTH'S. \$2 & \$1.75 SCHOOL SHOES.

W. L. Douglas Shoes for Gentlemen are made in Congress, Burton and Lace, sized 5 to 11, including half sizes and widths, and all styles of toe. Boys' sizes 1 to 5-12, and youths' 11 to 13-2, 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 11, and half sizes; G (except in \$2.50 shoe), D, E, K, H widths.

W. L. Douglas \$1.75 Shoe for Misses, 11 to 12 and half sizes, regular and spring heels.

CAUTION! BEWARE OF FRAUD! Do you want to wear the genuine W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES? If so, read this caution carefully. W. L. Douglas name and the price are stamped plainly on the bottom of all his advertised shoes before leaving the factory, which protects the wearer against high prices and inferior goods. If a shoe dealer attempts to sell you shoes without W. L. Douglas 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.

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. Correspondence invited.

If local advertised agent cannot supply you, take no others, but send direct to factory, enclosing advertised price. To Order by Mail, Gentlemen and Boys will state size used, style and width desired. Ladies will please state size and width usually worn, and if a snug or loose fit is preferred. Misses size and kind of heel.

W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

For Sale by REINHARDT & Co., Ann Arbor.

USE DR. CRAIG'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 DR. CRAIG are the original and the only Kidney and Liver Cure that will restore you to perfect health.

ALL LADIES USE

C. B. R. A.

SOLE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

THE CRAIG MEDICINE CO., PASSAIC, N. J.

150 DOSES ONE DOLLAR.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

"The Niagara Falls Route."

Time table taking effect Nov. 30, 1890.

CHICAGO TO DETROIT.

STAT'S.	Mail	Day Ex.	N. Y.	N. B.	N. W.	N. E.	N. S.	N. O.	N. M.	N. L.	N. K.
Chicago, Lv.	7:05	9:00	12:30	3:15	9:25	10:10					
Kalamazoo	11:45	2:15	5:55	7:00							
Jacks'n	3:00	4:25	5:35	8:47	4:40	6:15	9:40				
Chelsea	3:50	5:00	6:10	9:20	5:30	7:15	10:32				
Dexter	4:34	5:44	6:54	10:04	6:14	8:00	11:16				
Ann Ar.	4:42	5:52	7:02	10:12	6:22	8:08	11:24				
Ypsilanti	5:05	6:15	7:25	10:35	6:45	8:31	11:47				
W'e Jc.	5:27	6:37	7:47	10:57	7:07	8:53	12:09				

UNIVERSITY.

Prof. Carhart visited old friends at vanston, Ill., last week. Remember the Amherst Glee Club April 7th at University hall.

The Freshman social last Saturday night was a very enjoyable affair. Drs. J. N. Martin and G. C. Huber will visit Europe the coming summer.

The Students' Lecture Association want all accounts settled before April 1.

An oratorical contest is to be held soon by the University prohibition club. Cornell Glee and Banjo Club at the Grand Opera House on Thursday, April 2d.

Prof. A. H. Pattengill has been confined to his house with the grippe, for a few days.

Ex. U. S. Senator McConnell, visited his son, who is in the law department, last Sunday.

No junior law need apply to the circuit court examinations for admission, on Saturday next.

A new history of the U. S., covering the period from 1829 to 1891, is being written by Prof. Wilson, of Princeton.

The little eight year old boy of Prof. Trueblood had two fingers of his left hand cut off yesterday, while playing with companions.

A number of the Choral Union of this city will take part in the next concert of the Detroit Musical Society, in that city April 10th.

Rev. H. A. Cleveland, who lectured before the Wesleyan Guild last year, has been chosen Judge for the Northern Oratorical Contest to be held in this city May 1st, in place of Franklin Head of Chicago.

Charles W. Hollis, a junior medic, aged 24 years, died of pneumonia at Manchester yesterday (Tuesday), after a very short illness. He was the only son of J. H. Hollis, an old resident of Manchester.

It cost the late Alexander H. Stevens an average of \$208 each year to attend college. It is fair to presume that there are boys here who do not spend much in excess of that figure, and earn it all themselves, too.

It is announced that Rev. H. A. Todd, of Ann Arbor, will personally conduct a party through the principal European countries. The date of sailing has not yet been decided on; the total expense is to be about \$400.—Chronicle-Argonaut.

The result of the preliminary contest which occurred Saturday, for the purpose of selecting seven who would compete for the class oratorship of the senior law class, was in some respects a surprise to many.

The seven successful aspirants were: Spots, Gilbert, Sargent, Park, Hally, McMaster and Baldwin. The contest which will decide who will be the class orator of the senior law class will occur next Saturday.—Times.

S. C. A. BUILDING.

It is almost too good news to be true that work is to be resumed upon the Students' Christian Association building, known as Newberry Hall, and not stopped again until it is completed. To complete and furnish this handsome structure the sum of \$12,000 is needed, and solicitors have started out to secure that amount. It is to be hoped that they will be successful. The sum of \$2,000 has already been secured, and Mr. Brearley of the Detroit Journal promises that his paper will take up the matter and lay it before the Christian people of the state. That gentleman is expected to chapel meeting to-morrow to help formulate plans.

It is ardently hoped that the building may be completed so that the dedicatory services can be held commencement week.

It is proposed to finish and furnish the large auditorium in memory of the students who left their studies and rushed to the defense of their country in 1861, and two tablets will be placed in the building, one bearing the names of the students who fell in battle, and the other all the names of those who went to war.

THE ORATORICAL CONTEST.

A fine audience gathered in University hall, Friday evening, to listen to the contest for oratorical supremacy between the literary and law students selected for the purpose, the winner to represent this University in the great inter-collegiate oratorical contest to take place in this city in May.

The occasion was enlivened by three selections by Miss Alice May Harrah, of Detroit, two at the opening and one at the closing, which were fully appreciated by the audience.

W. B. Kelley, lit. '91, portrayed the great character of "Emilio Castelar," the Spanish statesman. W. F. Wanless, lit. '91, treated upon "Prison Reform."

A. C. Gormley, law '91, had for his subject "Quo Warranto," by what warrant. A. E. Ewing, law '92, choose the patriotic, never antiquated, and always to be honored subject "Our Ship of State."

W. H. Nichols, lit. '91, spoke of "Two Lives," contrasting John B. Gough and John Fitch, and viewing things from a prohibition standpoint. W. H. Dellenbach, lit. '92, had for his subject "Purchase and Power," with excellent thoughts. A. J. Ladd, lit. '93, had "Louis Kossouth," for his subject, and did well, but the audience had become weary by the length of the orations.

The judges were Regent William R. Cocker, of Adrian, ex-Postmaster-General Don M. Dickinson, of Detroit, Hon. Ferris S. Fitch, of Lansing, on delivery; and Prof. Chas. A. Towne, of

Duluth, Rev. Howard Duffield, of Detroit, Prof. W. A. Gleason, of Grand Rapids, on thought and composition.

The victory was awarded Mr. Gormley, with Mr. Kelley second. The following is the score card as made by the judges:

Table with columns: Name, Gleason, Towne, Duffield, Dickinson, Fitch, Cocker, Total.

Why the British System of Free Trade is Taught in American Colleges.

Protection of their industries is the law of all civilized nations, with the single exception of Great Britain. And she built up her industries and made them powerful by protection, as she now makes powerful her commercial marine in the same way.

Free trade, then, is exclusively the British system, as protection is the American system.

There are some considerations that may partially explain the dishonorable fact that so many colleges advocate and teach the British system, and attack, with a singular animus, their own national system, which has made our country strong and great.

In the first place, all our older colleges are of direct English origin. Our first first college presidents and professors were Englishmen and of English education.

All colleges are conservative. Nothing preserves its character from age to age like an endowed institution of learning. Besides, all our text books were English to the middle of this century.

The apparent exceptions were English works worked over. Adam Smith's great work, "The Wealth of Nations," was published in 1776, and that gave the tone to the teaching of political economy.

Our statesmen adopted various protective tariffs as a matter of necessity, without the slightest regard to the teaching of the colleges. Until 1846, the British government held to protection with no small regard to Adam Smith.

Then it veered round to free trade. From that time onward, English literature, the English universities, English diplomacy, have all united in the effort to lead this country into the delusive path of free trade.

The Cobden Club had that in view confessedly from the beginning. Our colleges have been taken possession of; prizes for free trade essays are offered by the Cobden Club, or its agents; professors of declared free trade views are made honorary members of that great club, which contains all the elect of England's learning and power.

The American members are petted and made of, is decidedly for free trade; but let one advance the doctrine of protection, on English soil, and he will be about as comfortable as Stanley's party under the wasp trees in darkest Africa.

Our colleges must be excused for their un-American course. They are for the literature and the fashions of another country.

Besides, free trade is the doctrine that can most easily be taught. It is founded upon "assumption," and has no need of facts. Its principles are necessarily true, and its facts don't agree with them, so much the worse for the facts.

The last thirty years have held up to the world a magnificent demonstration of the differing effects of these two systems.

England boasts of her increase in wealth by free trade, but has to confess that America, under protection, has "gone by her on a conter," as Mr. Gladstone expresses it.

While England was adding fifteen thousand millions to her wealth, the United States added thirty thousand millions to hers. While England added six millions to her population, under free trade, the United States added eighteen millions to hers, under protection.

And now we hear the cry from "Darkest England." Every tenth man is a pauper.

A good English newspaper declares that "Not less than six millions are living in great poverty and degradation." The smoke of their torment rises up in the nostrils of the nation. She pours upon us a constant Niagara of her paupers and her criminals. We support her paupers and build jails for her criminals.

The free trade colleges have to acknowledge these facts, but they do not care for facts. They build their castles upon "assumptions."

CYRUS HAMLIN.

Will Some Free Trader Reply?

Mr. W. Farrar Ecroyd, a member of the manufacturing aristocracy of Great Britain, commences a letter to the London Times in these words:

To THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES: Sir: The grievous injury inflicted by the McKinley tariff on many of our industries will probably hasten the decline of the Cobden Club; for it will be difficult to go on much longer proclaiming the approaching world-wide triumph of free trade or the impending ruin of protectionist nations, in the face of the great and continuing prosperity of the United States—the most resolute and impendent of them all.

Experience Taught Me!

And my money paid for it. After having lived on Liver Complaint four years, and spending money and nostrums and doctors who didn't help me, I tried Sutherland's Bitters. Six bottles cured me. I shall always use them.—G. N. Butler, Cohoes, N. Y.

Can't believe their census—New Yorkers. The fortune hunter's flower—Mari-gold.

BRONCHITIS

Is an inflammation of the bronchial tubes—the air-passages leading into the lungs. Few other complaints are so prevalent, or call for more prompt and energetic action. As neglect or delay may result seriously, effective remedies should always be at hand. Apply at once a mustard poultice to the upper part of the chest, and, for internal treatment, take frequent doses of

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

C. O. Lepper, Druggist, Fort Wayne, Ind., writes: "My little sister, four years of age, was so ill from bronchitis that we had almost given up hope of her recovery. Our family physician, a skillful man and of large experience, pronounced it useless to give her any more medicine, saying he had done all it was possible to do, and we must prepare for the worst. As a last resort, we determined to try Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and I can truly say, with most happy results. After taking a few doses she seemed to breathe easier, and, within a week, was out of danger. We continued giving the Pectoral until satisfied she was entirely well. This indisputable evidence of the great merit of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral has given me unbounded confidence in the preparation, and I recommend it to my customers, knowing it cannot disappoint them."

Young Children.

so that the medicine is known among them as 'the consolator of the afflicted.'—Jalme Rufus Vidal, San Cristobel, San Domingo. "A short time ago, I was taken with a severe attack of bronchitis. The remedies ordinarily used in such cases failed to give me relief. Almost in despair of ever finding anything to cure me, I bought a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and was helped from the first dose. I had not finished one bottle before the disease left me, and my throat and lungs were as sound as ever."—Geo. B. Hunter, Altoona, Pa.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

PREPARED BY DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists. Price \$1; six bottles, \$5.

Monthly Meeting of Horticultural Society.

Monthly meeting of Washtenaw Horticultural Society will be held at the court house, on Saturday, April 4th, at 2 p. m. Topics: Fruit prospects; Packages; Committee on collection; Preparation for shipments; How to take care of trees planted, paper by J. Ganzhorn; What kinds of fruits to plant, paper by J. Austin Scott; Is there a 'home-maket for all the strawberries hereabouts here?' by John Allmand; Do tomatoes pay? by Spencer D. Lennon; Canning of tomatoes and peaches, by G. F. Allmendinger; Most profitable early potatoes, paper by H. C. Markham; Hygienic properties of horseradish and other radishes, paper by P. G. Sukey; Our roads, by E. Baur. Papers should not be over five minutes. Exhibit of flowers, useful plants, dried and preserved fruit. As this will likely be the last meeting—the berry season beginning—before shipments begin, fruit-growers and horticulturalists should attend promptly. The public is cordially invited. EMIL BAUR, Cor. Sec.

Annual Report of Sewing School.

We are about to enter upon the seventh year of our industrial work. The past year has been one of prosperity, both in members and financially. Owing to the generosity of our friends, we have been able to do more for the children than ever before. Last March we were told we would have rent to pay hereafter. It was through the kindness of Mr. Croysey that we have been permitted to occupy his hall so many years free of expense. It may not be generally understood, that the proceeds of the "Deestrikt Skule" entertainment were, by universal consent, set aside for our future rent. We are now forced to depend upon the bounty of our friends to meet the demands of the current expenses of the school, and from past experience, we feel assured help will be cheerfully given.

Our merchants have been very liberal with us. The teachers wish to express their heartfelt thanks to the Mission School of the Presbyterian church for a contribution of \$10, and a like amount from friends in the Congregational church, and we timidly but hopefully suggest that if the sister churches would contribute an equal amount each year, it would place the school on a firm foundation and thereby insure for it a still higher measure of usefulness.

We have one hundred names on our roll. The school is free to any child who wishes to learn to sew, and we invite the mothers to visit us and bring their children. We meet every Saturday, from two to four o'clock. We have thirteen teachers who are faithful in attendance and ask our friends to come in and see for themselves, the work we are doing. M. S. Brown, Superintendent.

La Grippe.

During the epidemic of La Grippe last season, Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Cold, proved to be the best remedy. Reports from the many who used it confirm this statement. They were not only quickly relieved, but the disease left no bad after results. We ask you to give this remedy a trial and we guarantee you will be satisfied with results, or the purchase price will be refunded. It has no equal in La Grippe or any Throat, Chest or Lung Trouble. Trial bottle free at Eberbach & Son's drug store. Large bottles 50c. and \$1.00.

The fortune hunter's flower—Mari-gold.

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

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:

Table with columns: Company Name, Amount Paid.

Losses liberally adjusted and promptly paid. Policies issued at the lowest rates of premium. 1914

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 Krapi, 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 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. WM. G. DOTY, Probate Register.

CHANCERY NOTICE.

IN the Circuit Court for the County of Washtenaw, in Chancery. Josie Bartlett, complainant, vs. James A. Bartlett, defendant.

It is so the petition 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, 1901.

E. B. NORRIS, Circuit Judge. E. D. KINNE, Solicitor for Complainant.



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, Bonaset, Dandelion and other Domestic Grape Wines, prepared especially for invalids. Pure Plymouth Rock Eggs.

EMIL BAUR, West Huron St., Ann Arbor.

EASTER NECKWEAR

An Entire New Line.—Would be glad to have you see them.

The Two Sams

L. BLITZ. See our Window, Friday.

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

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 Deibel, David Binney, Daniel Hiscock, W. B. 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

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 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. WM. G. DOTY, Probate Register.

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. ANN ARBOR, MICH.