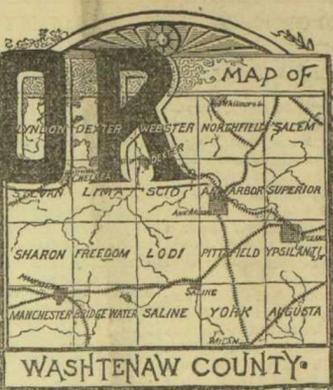


# ANN ARBOR COURIER



VOLUME XXXI.—NO. 21.

ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN, WEDNESDAY, MAY 25, 1892.

WHOLE NUMBER 1613.

**AT**  
*The Store*  
**GREAT SPRING WIND-UP!**  
MAY 28  
TO  
JUNE 4  
**DRESS GOODS.**  
TO CLOSE—All our new spring dress goods, of every style and pattern, worth 50c., go, to close, at  
**34c**  
Elegant imported dress patterns, worth from \$12 to \$21 each, to close, at  
**1-3 OFF.**  
One case ladies' vests—a nice, soft garment for summer, worth 12½c to 15c, for  
**5c**  
**SILK UMBRELLAS.**  
500 fine silk umbrellas, 26-inch, worth everywhere \$2.50, for  
**\$1.70**  
**Gents' Neckties.**  
Elegant new line in Tucks, four-in-hands and scarfs—the very latest. We can sell them for  
**ONE-HALF**  
you pay elsewhere.  
Men's good working shirts, 23c.  
Men's heavy overalls, . . . 26c.  
*Mack & Schmid*  
**\$500**  
THOSE  
**LOTS**  
OFFERED BY  
**Mrs. O. B. Hall**  
for \$500 are 66 feet wide and 183 feet deep, with a 20 ft. alley in rear, fronting on either  
**Forest, Olivia or Lincoln Aves.**  
It only takes \$50 to secure one.  
**E. B. HALL,**  
2 W. HURON TS.

**A CRITIC CRITICISED.**  
A COMPLETE DIAGNOSIS OF THE ARGUS' CONDITION REVEALS A DISGRUNTLED STATE OF MIND.  
Arising From the Great Success of the U. of M. Republican Banquet.  
The last issue of the Argus contained so many rank statements, that, contrary to usual custom, we have thought it best to notice some of them.  
WHICH IS RIGHT?  
Read this:  
"For the first time since it was built, University hall was used on Tuesday evening for a purely partisan gathering."—Argus, May 20.  
And then this:  
"Other politicians were here hustling for themselves. On the whole, the affair was a creditable one. It did not compare with the ovation given Cleveland here recently."—Argus, May 20.  
"You pays your money and you takes your choice," for according to that item the Cleveland affair was a purely partisan gathering, and in view of the fact that on the stage with Mr. Cleveland were five democratic ex-governors, it did look a little like a purely political affair.  
THE ARGUS A PROTECTIONIST.  
After using up a half column or so in fault finding with the arrangements, speeches, etc., the Argus berates Maj. McKinley for not making a more extended speech at the banquet in these words:  
"The gentlemen and ladies who had paid their money were permitted to sit and feast their eyes on McKinley from the time the banquet began until it ended, only hearing him speak a few words when his toast was announced, while the public who were not inclined to pay, had the privilege of listening to an address of forty-five minutes duration at the University hall earlier in the evening."  
The Argus does believe in one species of protection then! Maj. McKinley ought to have saved his great speech for the banquet where people had paid \$2 for an excellent supper, and were given besides a number of first-class speeches from famous men, any one of which was worth the price of the tickets?  
Before Maj. McKinley consented to come to Ann Arbor, he was expressly agreed that he should be permitted to speak to the people in some public hall or place where those could hear him who did not feel like paying for tickets to a banquet. He would not consent to come to Ann Arbor to speak at the banquet alone. And as the weather was so uncertain, and the night air so dangerous he did not deem it safe to speak in the open air, consequently the change was a necessity.  
THE CLOVEN FOOT PEELS OUT.  
"The 'big guns' of the republican party were all here, and if there was an occasional mistake in aim or a complete failure to fire on account of dampened powder, it made no difference to the wildly enthusiastic republicans who so seldom have a chance to express their feelings in this democratic city."—Argus.  
Indeed! There is little doubt but that the spirit displayed by the Argus would shut out the republicans from "expressing their feelings in this democratic city" if it could, but this is the first intimation that such a thing has ever been done.  
ROWDYISM.  
Speaking of McKinley's speech at University hall, the Argus says:  
"He made one good point, which touched the feelings of his audience. He mentioned Cleveland's name and the effect was electrical, a large portion of the audience cheering wildly and it was several minutes before the speaker could again proceed."  
Supposing the above to be strictly true, is it anything to glory over? Was it not a discourteous, impolite act, savoring of rowdyism, that no true gentlemen would engage in?  
A POINT TO REMEMBER.  
"On the whole, the affair was a creditable one. It did not compare with the ovation given Cleveland here recently."  
The above is from the Argus. When Mr. Cleveland came here, he did so on invitation of the students of the law department, irrespective of party. It was announced through all the papers of the state, and the Argus especially, that his presence here was entirely a non-partisan affair, and on that ground he was welcomed to this city by political friends and foes alike. He was presented with the freedom of this city, handsomely and expensively engrossed upon expensive parchment, placed in an expensive silver receptacle, all of which was

paid for by the tax-payers of Ann Arbor, irrespective of party, on the ground alone that as an ex-president he was entitled to this heretofore unheard of distinction as the guest of the city. (A distinction that was not in accord with the popular idea of Jeffersonian simplicity.)  
Mr. Cleveland himself appreciated the fact and bore himself while here with the dignity his position demanded. Had he attempted to turn the demonstration into political capital, as the Argus now does, he would have ascertained his mistake very quickly, for he would have found that while a great portion of the audience respected him as an ex-president of their country, they did not approve of his political principles.  
This attempt of the Argus to make political capital out of Mr. Cleveland's visit here will undoubtedly be remembered, and considered when future demonstrations of the kind are contemplated.  
ATTEMPTS AT EFFECTS.  
"The speakers at Tuesday night's banquet were very hard on college professors. The greatest fear the republicans can have is education. Give education full play and banish ignorance and prejudice and high tariff tax laws will be swept away. Republicans are hard on college professors. What do the professors think of it? And what do the studious collegians think of it?"—Argus.  
The above was written for effect on the professors, and not intended for the 2d ward and other personal liberty subscribers. There were enough college professors present at the banquet to prove the untruthfulness of the assertion. The only reference to college professors during the evening was made by Mr. Sawyer, who in effect said that "this was a generous people, the most generous on earth. While the great majority were true protectionists they hired a man at \$2,200 per year to teach political economy from a free trade standpoint and turned him loose on the whole body of students to make them believe theories should take the place of facts, if they could."  
As to the silly statement that "the greatest fear the republicans can have is education," any ward caucus of the two great parties will bear evidence. The only ignorant voters in the republican party are the negroes who were held as slaves until a quarter of a century ago by their aristocratic, democratic masters, and who are not allowed to vote to-day in any state south of Mason's and Dixon's line, and have their votes counted. While the democratic party point with pride to the great democratic majorities they secure from the slums of New York, Chicago, Boston, and the Pollock and Italian quarters of Detroit and every other large city.  
It is education that makes republicans.  
It is the emigrant ships that keep the ranks of the democratic party so full. They are brought over here faster than they can be educated, and naturalized before the law permits, a la Chicago. When they are educated and understand the government they have come to, they invariably become republicans.  
The Damnation of Faust.  
After a series of musical entertainments in which the rarest talents and the finest masterpieces have been brought before the music-loving people of the U. of M., as the last concert of the season, the Choral Union will give the "Damnation of Faust" by Hector Berlioz, on the evening of May 27, 1892. The energetic and faithful training of its leader, Prof. Stanley, together with the painstaking efforts of the members of the chorus, have brought out some of the most wonderful harmonies and dramatic effects. Assisted by the three leading soloists of the country, Mrs. Ginevra Johnstone-Bishop, soprano; Mr. Chas. A. Knox, tenor; and Mr. Heinrich Meyer, baritone, who take the leading characters of the Legend, and by a full orchestra, the chorus will without doubt, give rise to a musical event surpassing any of the season. The programme will begin at 7:30 sharp, in University hall. The performance will be repeated at Detroit the following evening for the benefit of the Woman's Gymnasium, a special train leaving here at 3:30 p. m.  
Kicker Kilgore, of Texas, in the house, last Friday, objected to an appropriation for a statue of General Sherman, and the item had to be stricken out, as the presiding officer Herbert, of Alabama, sustained the objection. Sherman was on the wrong side during the late rebellion. Why should he have a monument?

**Memorial to Dr. Winchell.**  
The Geological Society of the University are endeavoring to secure the painting of a fine portrait of Dr. Winchell. This painting is to be placed under the care of the university and will doubtless be placed in the Art Gallery.  
To form a nucleus of the fund to be spent for this purpose, the society has engaged Prof. G. Frederick Wright of Oberlin, Ohio, to deliver his noted lecture on "Prehistoric Man," at Newberry hall, Friday evening, June 3rd.  
Prof. Wright has spent much of his energies in the study of glacial phenomena in this country as well as in Europe, and has studied it especially in its bearing upon the antiquity of man. The lecture is to be illustrated with stereopticon views and cannot fail to interest all who attend.  
Dr. Wright has entertained large audiences in New York, Brooklyn, Lowell and other intellectual centers. He is a most fluent and interesting speaker. Tickets to the lecture are now on sale and in the hands of members of the Geological Society. Those interested in a memorial to Dr. Winchell will not only advance the beautiful custom, but also be most thoroughly entertained by this lecture.  
Hospital Extension Plan.  
In view of the fact that there are such large numbers of patients being continually turned away from the University hospital for the want of room, there is some talk of organizing a stock company here for the purpose of erecting a new building, to be located between the two wings already erected, according to the original designs. Then if the state desired to purchase it at any time it could do so. Some dozen or more citizens have already expressed a willingness to invest in such a plan. The arrangements to be made would be to pay this company \$2 per week of the \$5 the patients pay in, which would produce a fair interest on money invested. It is thought that from 30 to 50 more patients would be in constant attendance if there was room to accommodate them.  
The Washtenaw Evening Times announced that the Chicago Herald had the best write-up of the College Club Banquet. In that write-up we find this sentence: "There are no daily papers in Ann Arbor to make announcements, and the result was that not 5 per cent. of the public knew of the change of programme, etc." That statement was not complimentary to the Times. It was not true. But it was on a par with the balance of the article, which was full of misinformation, mis-statements and exaggerations. The cartoons were as applicable to the article as a tooth brush would be to a hen's mouth. There was neither wit nor spice in the four columns devoted to the affair. Its suppositions were wild, its guesses far from the mark, and its statements incorrect. If that report is a specimen of the way the Herald usually serves its readers, it certainly can not pose as a friend to truth.  
If Senator Wolcott, of Colorado, is slightly daft on silver, he is sound on another point. He has introduced a joint resolution in the senate proposing an amendment to the constitution making the presidential and vice-presidential term six years instead of four as at present, and making the president ineligible to a second term. That is a change demanded by the people, and should be submitted to the legislatures of the states at once for their approval. By this bill the change will be effected March 4, 1897.  
Commencing Monday May 23d, the elegant steamer "City of Marquette" will make regular trips between Frankfort and Kewanee, Wis., in connection with trains of the Toledo, Ann Arbor and North Michigan R'y. Through express leaving Toledo at 5:45 a. m., daily except Sunday, arrives at Frankfort 5:55 p. m., connecting with steamer "City of Marquette," leaving Frankfort 7:00 p. m., arriving at Kewanee 1:30 a. m. Holders of first-class tickets are furnished sleeping berths on steamer free of extra charge and will be permitted to retain berths until morning. First train leaves Kewanee at 8:55 a. m., for Green Bay, Winona, La Crosse, St. Paul, Minneapolis and all points in the west and north-west.  
W. H. BENNETT, G. P. A.

**Economical Buyers:**  
Our Offerings for the Next Two Weeks are  
**Simply immense! An absolute revelation to the public of what can be done in the way of selling reliable DRY GOODS AT LOW PRICES!**

At **25c**, Evening Shades and Black Surah Silks, PER YARD  
One lot China Silks, black and colors, at.....50c  
25-inch \$1 double-warp Black Surah and Pongee Silks at.....75  
22-inch \$1 Black Faille Silks, Gros Grain and Peau de Soie, for.....75c  
All our \$1.35 24-inch Black Faille Silks, Satin Rhadame, Alma Royal, elegant Gros Grains—the best \$1.35 silks in the city, all go at.....\$1  
Printed China Silks, black and colored grounds, fancy colored figures, beautiful summer silks for waists and dresses, worth \$1, a big purchase, all to go at.....65c  
25 pieces Black Silk Grenadines, fancy stripes, figures and satin brocades, worth \$1.25, all to go at.....97c

At **39c**, 5 pieces satin-stripe Black Wool Dress Goods, 500 yards new Gimp Dress Trimmings, worth 25c, all to go at.....10c

**SPECIAL**—500 pounds "White Star" Carpet Warp at 15c a pound—the 23c quality.

**Notice This 5c List—All Big Bargains:**

50 pieces Light and Dark Prints.....5c  
1 bale Se Linen Crash.....5c  
50 pieces new Dress Ginghams.....5c  
25 pieces new Striped Flannels.....5c  
20 pieces White Check Muslin.....5c  
10 pieces fancy striped Curtain Serim.....5c  
50 pieces 10c em. Washes to go at.....5c  
1 case soft-finished Bleached cotton.....5c  
Pretty Seaside Flannels, worth 10c, for.....5c

**AND THIS**—1 case Dress Prints.....3½c  
1 case pretty Challies.....3½c  
10 pieces Bed Ticking at.....6c  
200 mounted Holland Curtain Shades, each.....25c  
1 lot Ladies' fancy stripe Wash Skirts, each.....25c  
50 dozen Ladies' fast black Cotton Hose, per pair.....5c

Don't miss this—Three bales Argyle Sheetting—a good Cotton at 8c; our price until sold, 5½c a yard.

**SCHAIER & MILLEN,**  
Leaders of Low Prices.

**GRAND OPERA HOUSE ANN ARBOR**  
**ONE NIGHT ONLY!**  
**TUESDAY, MAY 31,**  
LINCOLN J. CARTER'S  
GRAND SCENIC PRODUCTION,  
**THE FAST MAIL**  
Ten sets of special scenery! Flight of the fast mail! Niagara Falls by moonlight, with boiling mist! Practical working engine and fourteen freight cars, with illuminated caboose! The Dago dive! Realistic river scene and steamboat explosion, and  
**100**  
other startling effects!!!  
Prices, - - 35, 50, 75c.  
Seats on sale at P. O. News Stand.

**REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE**  
**Ann Arbor Savings Bank**  
At Ann Arbor Michigan, at the close of business, May 17, 1892.

RESOURCES.	
Loans and discounts	\$427,509 28
Stocks, bonds, mortgages, etc.	287,775 12
Overdrafts	6,280 28
Due from banks in reserve cities	203,243 35
Due from other banks and bankers	1,401 96
Furniture and fixtures	1,930 85
Current expenses and taxes	2,511 08
Checks and cash items	256 48
Nickels and pennies	83 13
Gold coin	15,000 00
Silver coin	1,200 00
U. S. and National Bank notes	15,172 00
Total	\$970,955 13
LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock paid in	\$ 50,000 00
Undivided profits	100,000 00
Dividends unpaid	51,200 96
Individual deposits	277 00
Certificates of deposit	182,217 80
Savings deposits	47,763 83
Due to bank and bankers	\$31,215 84
Total	\$970,955 13

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw, ss.  
I, Charles E. Hiscock, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.  
CHAS. E. HISCOCK, Cashier.  
Correct—Attest: CHRISTIAN MACK, DAVID RINSEY, W. D. HARRIMAN, Directors.  
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 21st day of May, 1892.  
MICHAEL J. FRITZ, Notary Public.

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

A Very Desirable Medium for Advertisers  
JUNIUS E. BEAL,  
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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

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

ONLY ALL METAL CUTS INSERTED.

JOB PRINTING  
We have the most complete job office in the state or in the Northwest, which enables us to print Books, Pamphlets, Posters, 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, Bureaus and Harper's Weeklies, Etc., bound on the shortest notice and in the most artistic and durable manner, at reasonable prices. Music especially bound more tastefully than at any other bindery in Michigan.

MASONIC DIRECTORY.  
ANN ARBOR COMMANDERY, No. 15, meets first Tuesday of each month, B. F. Watts, E. C.; John R. Miner, Recorder.  
WASHTON CHAPTER, No. 6, R. A. M.—Meets first Monday each month. L. C. Goodrich, H. P.; N. D. Gates, Secretary.

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

WANT COLUMN.  
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.

FOR SALE—Ten room Queen Ann cottage, 57 W. Huron street. All modern improvements. Apply to G. B. Davidson, 45 N. Main street, or at the Courier Press Rooms.

IF THERE IS ANY ATTORNEY, real estate or insurance agent in this town who would like the agency for a thoroughly reliable loan association that guarantees prompt loans, write F. H. Chase, Sup't., Geneva, N. Y. References furnished from Michigan borrowers. 14

WANTED—Competent girl for general house-work. Inquire at 37 Madison St. 15

FOR SALE CHEAP, or exchange for Ann Arbor property—120 acre farm, about sixteen miles from Ann Arbor, in western part of Saline township. Can be made very valuable by drainage; excellent for stock or grain raising. Much of it might be adapted to grain crops as the gravelly loam lies near the surface. Enquire at 24 N. State St., Ann Arbor, Mich.

MRS. DR. N. H. PIERCE has changed her office to the rooms on second floor at No. 7 N. Main St., where she may be found from 9 to 12 and 1 to 6 o'clock, daily.

WANTED—GENERAL STATE AGENT to open headquarters in some principal city, assume control of our business, and appoint local and sub-agents in every city in this state; goods in universal demand, and pay a net profit of 50 to 100 per cent. THE UNION COMPANY, 74 Broadway, New York.

WANTED WASHING—Will go to private houses or do it at my residence. Mrs. EMILE BUCHHOLZ, 23 Hiscott St.

WANTED—A House with Barn. House with about 6 or 7 rooms. Must be in good repair. In good location. Call at Courier office or address X.

WATER TANK FOR SALE.—Tank, 4 feet square by 4 feet deep, made of 2 inch plank, lined with heavy galvanized iron. Enquire at this office.

TO RENT—An office suite over F. & M. Bank Cor. Main and Huron sts. Apply at COURIER OFFICE.

FARM FOR SALE—The Bullock or Everett farm, 3 miles west of Saline Station, and 11 miles from Ann Arbor, containing 100 acres; house and barns, stock, and well water, timber, school and church within a mile. Land naturally the best and cultivation good; also forty acre farm for sale, the S. 1/2 of the E. 1/2 of sec. 34 of Ann Arbor town, being part of the Howe-North place north of the County Farm; 3 miles from Mack & Schmidt's, 1 1/2 miles from city limits. First-class land for peaches. Prices and terms reasonable. Call on or address Andrew E. Gibson, 32 Maynard St., Ann Arbor.

Here You Are, Mr. McMillin.

In the debate on the tariff in the House of representatives recently, Mr. McMillin challenged Mr. Payne "to give the name of a single individual in the woolen industry whose wages have been increased since the passage of the McKinley bill."

The files of The Press will show that Alfred Dolge, of Doigeville, N. Y., who employs between 600 and 700 hands, raised the wages of his employees 12 per cent, and reduced the hours of labor from ten to nine and one-half in January, 1891, and explicitly stated that he did so "because of the McKinley bill."

In January of this year Mr. Dolge again raised wages another ten per cent, and again explicitly stated that it was "because of the McKinley bill."

Mr. Dolge is not getting to-day one cent more for his felt or his felt shoes than he did before the passage of the McKinley bill.

But because of the "protection" now afforded him he is making thousands of pounds more felt than he did before, consequently can manufacture at less cost per pound, and consequently can raise the wages of his men while reducing their hours of labor.—N. Y. Press.

The high water this spring is nothing to the flood that will overwhelm the democratic party next November.

The Adrian Press asks a silly question about the tariff and then calls on some jackass to answer it. Which would be very appropriate.

It is possible that the people may decide that the quarrels of politicians will have little to do with the coming contest, but it will be a battle of principles, not men. Though parties should put up their very best men to represent those principles.

Had it not been for the protective tariff of five cents a yard placed upon calico, would the people of the United States not still be paying one shilling and six pence a yard to English manufacturers, instead of three or five cents a yard as they do to-day?

Had it not been for the protective tariff placed upon thread, what condition would the thread industry of the United States be in to-day? Would Americans not still be paying ten cents a spool for this household necessity, instead of four or five cents as at present?

At the presidential election 100 years ago, 135 votes were cast. Virginia led in the number of electors, having 21, and Massachusetts followed with 16, while Pennsylvania had 12, New York and North Carolina had 12 each and Maryland 10. The number of electors this year is 442.

Had it not been for the protective tariff placed upon steel rails, what would be the condition of the immense Bessemer steel industries in this country to-day? And in the same connection the development of the immense iron mines of the United States? Each of which employ thousands of men.

If the civil service reform commission is so anxious to have something to do, or somebody to find fault with, how would it do for Mr. Roosevelt to prefer charges against its own chairman, the Hon. Wm. R. Morrison, for his "pernicious activity" in pulling the political strings for G. Cleveland?

This warning to the craft is given by the Fowlesville Observer with a request for exchanges to copy: "The printing fraternity will do well to look for a man who signs 'Frank Barnwell, 105 East 122 street, New York City.' He is selling to the fraternity a color printing receipt which is worthless and he also gets orders on misrepresentation."

The political weather-cock on the democratic barn has pointed to Cleveland for several days now. It is possible that the wind may shift before the Chicago convention assembles, but it certainly looks as if Mr. Cleveland would surely be nominated again by his party. Is it not singular that a man should court defeat as persistently as this man does?

If Grover Cleveland is renominated at Chicago, will he have his first running mate on the ticket with him? Thos. A. Hendricks was a good man to represent the simon pure democracy. To be sure he is dead, but he has not been dead so very long, and that trifling event will make but little difference to a party which is still voting for Andrew Jackson.

The theory of Henry George is not to tax anything but land, and to let all personal property of all kinds go clear of the burdens of taxation. In that case would not all the land be sold to poor men and mortgages be taken back on the property? Then again would not his idea "if you have not any land of your own, help yourself to some," be interfered with a little? Who would desire to own land under such conditions?

In spite of the tariff of \$2 per keg up on wire nails, they are selling in Pittsburgh, Pa., at only \$1.65 per keg. What becomes of the theory then, that the price of an article, whether imported or not, is the cost of the manufacture plus the tariff? Facts disprove this theory. These same nails were retailed in this town at less than \$3, when the tariff was \$4. If this theory were true these would not be sold for less than the tariff; but they are sold for less than the tariff; therefore the theory cannot be true.—So, Lyon Picket.

It is the duty of every American to vote; to exercise his influence in the formation of parties, in the selection of candidates, in the preservation of the purity and honor of elections and every citizen failing to do this is recreant to duty. Therefore, I hail as a good sign everything which indicates the coming into politics of all the better class of people. It is gratifying to see in the great universities of Michigan and Harvard and in other great schools of the land, the young men who are republicans coming into the fight to use their influence for the best kind of politics and the best kind of government.—J. S. Clarkson.

The democratic claim that the wool market will be lower this spring than usual may be a true claim, and it may be a false one. You can not always tell about such things in advance. But admit wool free to this country, taking off the tariff entirely, and see where the price would go to! The experience of 1883, when the democrats reduced the tariff to a "reform" basis (or thereabouts) and because of such legislation the sheep industry dwindled hundreds of thousands of heads in the northern states, was sufficient to convince the average man, the average farmer at least. The only salvation for this great branch of American industry is in the republican doctrine of American for Americans, and protection to all interests of American citizens.

EASY TO CRITICISE.  
The profuse and loud criticism of the Argus and of the democratic press generally, of the failure of the management of the recent college republican club banquet in this city to minutely comply with everything it proposed to do, is easily accounted for. Something must be done to offset the effect of that meeting, and that is the loophole grasped at.

One thing is indisputable. After a thing is over with, it is easy to see where some things might have been bettered.

It certainly would have been better had it been possible for Maj. McKinley to have complied with the original arrangements and spoken from the stand in front of the court house. But his state of health would not permit of his talking in the open air, and as a consequence he was obliged to speak in University hall or not at all. This is the largest available hall in the state, and it was filled to overflowing.

As to the procession in the evening, its failure resulted from the fact that the hour was getting late, and all who held tickets were anxious to get to the banquet, and so did not wait to form in line. The fault lies with no one particularly. Had there been 10,000 people and torches in line, what difference would it have made?

This leads up to the true saying that nothing on earth is perfect.

The editor of the Courier attended the last inaugural ball at Washington, at which 15,000 people were present. The managers were old and experienced men, and they had all the funds they wanted at their command, and yet all of those 15,000 people had to pass through one small door-way to get from the ball room to the banquet room, and vice versa, and of course, the jam was terrible there all the night. By expending a few dollars several door ways might have been cut through that wall and the people accommodated without any discomfort. Afterward this great mistake was noticed.

It must be remembered that this was the first experience of these young men in anything of the sort, and as is always the case the work fell upon the few. The affair was larger than they had dreamed of its being. It was a monster of success, and it is not to be wondered at that some things were not thought of. Take it all in all the affair was wonderful. The objects for which it was started were accomplished, and the U. of M. Republican Club is to be congratulated upon its energy, life, vigor, and go-ahead-iveness. The results of this meeting will be felt all over the country in the way of arousing young men to their political duty.

No one need feel badly about the jibes and "guys" of our democratic friends. It is not supposed for a moment that they would be pleased over it.

In the last Argus "E. B. P." takes the Courier to task for the statement that the free traders should step in and burst this "anthracite coal monopoly" with their beautiful theories, and then goes on to prove that there is a duty on bituminous coal. No one ever denied it. Bituminous or soft coal was not referred to in the item, but anthracite coal was especially mentioned, and the "anthracite coal monopoly" is the one he steers perfectly clear of in his communication. Bituminous coal is mined in a majority of the states of the union, but the anthracite or hard coal that is so generally used as fuel by the families of this country, is mined but very little outside of Pennsylvania and parts of Ohio, and perhaps a small quantity in West Virginia, and on this coal is founded the "Pennsylvania coal monopoly," and on this coal there is no tariff. If "E. B. P." will crack that nut instead of his fingers, he can be given plenty more to hammer at.

"Major McKinley was right in what he said about the effects of the tariff in Bermuda," said Wm. C. Swan, a law student in the university from the Bermuda Islands. "There has been great depression this year at home in all our products, because of the higher duties on our potatoes and onions. We have our best market in the U. S. and we have to sell everything at so much less a price than formerly, but they are no higher in this country. Therefore we have to stand the duty. If I were an American I would favor protection every time, and I cannot see how any person in the U. S. can talk free trade."

As much as it might be desirable to keep on friendly terms with China, it will not do to pay too great a price for the privilege. President Harrison in signing the anti-Chinese bill passed by congress, did what was right. The Chinese are unlike any other class of people who come to our shores. They never become American citizens. They never conform to any of our ways of living or of transacting business. All the money they earn is saved and sent back to China. They are not enterprising and upbuilding. On the contrary they are like leeches. They suck in the wealth of the nation and give nothing out. They are treacherous, lecherous and leperous. They bring no women to this country except for immoral purposes and their ways with our women are those of debauchery. They bring the opium vice with them and teach it to Americans. They are a most undesirable class of emigrants, and for the safety of the nation should be shut out. They are received into no other country, and why should they be here? There are 500,000,000 Chinamen and only 70,000,000 Americans. America does not want them. Let them remain at home.

A NOTABLE CONVERT.  
Last week was memorable that two very influential men, former free traders, declared themselves for protection. One is Salisbury, the prime minister of England, and the other is the new president of Cornell University, Prof. J. G. Schurman. The latter has shown that he can rise above selfish prejudices and can clearly comprehend political economy from a practical American standpoint. In a speech before a republican club at Ithaca, he said:

"I am a republican by conviction. Many of you are republicans by birth and conviction combined. I have come to be a republican solely through conviction, not having always been such. I have watched the course of events and the procedure of the parties in this country somewhat closely for five years, and I may say that, though I am a member of the democratic party, I yet had at one time, and for a considerable period, a predilection for that party because of its free trade tendencies, but I became thoroughly disappointed with the democratic party because of President Cleveland's disingenuous course in the matter of civil service reform, and with the attitude of that party on that subject ever since; and although, as I said before, I was inclined when I first came to this country to favor free trade, I became convinced after a long and impartial study of the subject, that however it might be in England, peculiarly situated as it is, and whatever might be true in small countries, generally, for this country, for all great countries, for an entire continent, the protective principle is the proper one to follow."

"Thus it was when I began to lean toward the republican party, and when the democrats of Ohio came out in a platform for free trade and free silver, I went over body and soul to the republican ranks. I say over from democracy, for I never was a democrat but that I then and there became a true blue, thoroughgoing republican."

This means a great deal, for Pres. Schurman has been a student of political economy at London, Edinburgh and Berlin, where he has thoroughly mastered both sides of the question.

Of Interest to Michigan Visitors to Minneapolis.

The Michigan Association of Minneapolis, composed of former residents of Michigan who now dwell in Minneapolis, and who have formed this association for the purpose of cherishing memories of their old homes, of welcoming new comers from there and making them acquainted, and of encouraging an emulation here, so far as their influence extends, with the best there is in that grand state, extend to all visitors from Michigan during the session of the republican national convention, an urgent invitation to make themselves at home at the headquarters of this association. This invitation is a personal one to every citizen of Michigan, and we trust may be given all publicity within your power.

The Michigan Association of Minneapolis has its headquarters at the corner of Hennepin ave. and Third st. These headquarters are rooms 219 to 222, second floor of the Boston Block, which is one of the best known buildings in the city, and is centrally located—on the main thoroughfare, indeed, between the West Hotel (where the official delegation from Michigan will have its headquarters) and the Convention Hall.

All the headquarters of this association there will be a complete roster of all Michigan people residing in this city, so that any visitors who wish to look up friends here, will have every facility for gaining their object, by consulting the roster.

A register will also be open for the names of all Michigan visitors who it is hoped, will inscribe their names therein, so that former Michigan people, now living here, may look them up.

All mail and telegraphic dispatches for visiting Michigan people may be sent to the headquarters of this association, where, also, Michigan papers will be kept on file.

A reception committee will be constantly present, and from them information may be had as to this city, its drives, its pleasure resorts, its business houses, its public buildings—indeed, as to all the sights worth seeing in Minneapolis.

As a specially conspicuous feature of the preparations now making, attention is invited to the fact that Michigan people who have not yet arranged for meals and lodgings will be put into communication with the proper committee, by applying to the secretary of this association. There are abundant quarters in Minneapolis for all who come, but those who wish accommodations will find it greatly to their convenience to send in their applications in advance of convention week. Visitors from Michigan are therefore urged to indicate their wishes at once, to the undersigned, and if they have any preference, to state what accommodations they desire.

Plans for the future entertainment of Michigan visitors are not yet completed, so that detailed statement of them at present is impossible, but it is hoped to make such arrangements as will attest most fully the cordiality and fellowship the Michigan people now living in Minneapolis feel for Michigan and its citizens.

FRANK S. LEWIS,  
Sec'y Executive Com.

The Argus now howls that Hon. John T. Rich is the candidate of the "bosses" of the republican party, and not of the rank and file. Two years ago this same paper shed great crocodile tears because Mr. Rich was defeated by the "bosses" of the party when the great body of the party wanted him so badly. Mr. Rich stands just where he did two years ago. If the Argus has taken to abusing him it is a pretty good reason why he should be nominated.

TWO OPINIONS.  
The next day after the U. of M. Republican Club Banquet, Rev. Mr. Ten Brook, of this city, wrote to the Detroit Free Press that Gov. McKinley's speech had converted him to the democracy, and that he had taught political economy for twenty years, and that was the first time he ever knew that the foreigners paid a portion of the revenue from the tariff, or words to that effect, which shows how excellent a theorist he must have been.

Rev. Ten Brook is quite an aged man, considerably in his dotage, as his letter indicates.

In contrast with his letter, published the same day, is this declaration of the Prime Minister of England, Lord Salisbury. It will perhaps have quite as great an influence:

"England," he declared, "only maintains the position which she occupies by the vast industries existing here; but a danger is growing up. Fifty years ago everybody believed that free trade had conquered the world and prophesied that every nation would follow the example of England. The results, however, are not what had been expected. Despite the prophecies of the free trade advocates, foreign nations are adopting protection. They are excluding us from their markets and are trying to kill our trade. And this state of things appears to grow worse. We live in an age of war tariffs. Another important point is that while nations are negotiating to obtain each other's commercial favor, none are anxious about the favor of Great Britain, because Great Britain has stripped herself of the armor and weapons with which the battle is to be fought."

"The attitude we have taken in regarding it as disloyal to the glorious and sacred doctrines of free trade to levy duties on anybody for the sake of anything we get thereby, may be noble, but it is not businesslike. (Cheers). On these terms you will not get anything. If you intend to hold your own in this conflict of tariffs you must be prepared to refuse nations who injure you access to your markets."

"We complain most of the United States, and it so happens that the United States maintains and furnishes us with articles, which are essential to our manufacturers. We can not exclude either without serious injury to ourselves. I am not prepared in order to punish other countries, to inflict dangerous wounds on ourselves. We must confine ourselves to those matters wherein we will not suffer much whether importation continues or diminishes."

While we can not raise the price of food and raw material, there is an enormous mass of imports, such as wine, spirits, silk, gloves and laces, from countries besides the United States which are merely luxuries, and of which a diminished consumption could be asked in order to secure access to the markets of our neighbors. I shall expect to be excommunicated for propounding such a document, but I am bound to say that I think the free traders have gone too far."

The picture in Judge representing Harrison as a conductor on a street car bound for the Minneapolis convention, telling the crowd of republican presidential aspirants just in the rear to wait for the next car, labeled "republican convention 1896," is a very bright one.

E. A. Blackman, of the Hillsdale Democrat, died on the 14th inst., at his home in that city. He was an excellent newspaper man, a good citizen, and one of the most companionable of men. The entire editorial fraternity will hear of his death with sorrow.

"THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN LIMITED," AND "THE BIG 5."

TWO GRAND TRAINS DAILY BETWEEN THE WORLD'S FAIR CITY AND THE FOOTHILLS.

ONE NIGHT OUT OR ONE DAY OUT. TAKE YOUR CHOICE. BUSINESS DEMANDS IT AND THE PEOPLE MUST HAVE IT.

The popularity of "The Great Rock Island Route" as a Colorado line—'having long time since taken first place as the people's favorite between the Lakes and the Mountains—has compelled the management to increase its present splendid service by the addition of a train that is one night on the road from Chicago to Denver, Colorado Springs or Pueblo. This train will be known as the "Rocky Mountain Limited," and will be put in service May first. Leaves Chicago daily at 10.45 a. m., arriving at the above cities in the afternoon of the next day, earlier than any of its competitors. Special equipment has been built for this train, with the view of making it a limited in every sense of the word, and best of all, there will be no extra charge. The route of this exceedingly fast train is by the Rock Island Short Line, and a few of the larger cities through which it passes, are Davenport, Des Moines, Lincoln, Council Bluffs, Omaha, Beatrice, Fairbury, Belleville, Phillipsburg, Colby, Smith Centre and Goodland. This makes it the most desirable route, and particularly interesting to the traveler. Another point: The popularity of our dining-car service is still on the increase, and no money spared to make this service what our patrons always say, "the best."

Our "Big 5" will continue as usual, leaving Chicago at 10 p. m., and arriving at Denver, Colorado Springs and Pueblo the second morning, being but one day out, and this fast and popular train goes through Omaha. Our No. 11 will leave as heretofore at 6 p. m., arrive at Kansas City at 9 a. m., and will reach Denver, Colorado Springs and Pueblo the second morning.

Our Colorado service is made perfect by this new "Rocky Mountain Limited" and the "Big 5," and gives to the traveling public two flyers daily.

Manitou passengers should consult the map and time tables of our line, to fully appreciate the advantages in time saved by taking this route, when when on their summer vacation.

JOHN SEBASTIAN,  
G. T. & P. A., Chicago.

A Hint to Bachelors.  
Agree with the girl's father in politics and the mother in religion. If you have a rival, keep an eye on him. If he is a widower, keep two eyes on him. Don't put too much stuff on paper. If you do you will hear it read in after years, when your wife has some special purpose in inflicting upon you the severest punishment known to a married man.—New York Weekly.

Down in front—Buttons.  
Human ties—Knots of people.

Go Away  
  
You can't fool me, I want that JOLLY TAR PLUG TOBACCO.  
It's the best chewing tobacco for the money and I don't want anything else. I've tried it and know all about it. JOLLY TAR is made by THE FINZER BROS. Louisville.

Low Prices AND Honest Goods  
Are always to be found at

GOODYEAR'S DRUG STORE.

  
Remember we lead them all. GOOD-YEAR'S DRUG STORE, No. 4 S. Main St.

75,000  
Rolls of Wall Paper

GEORGE WAHR'S

All new Spring designs. Look at the low prices:

PAPER HANGING A SPECIALTY.  
GEORGE WAHR,  
OPPOSITE COURT HOUSE,  
ANN ARBOR, MICH.



# THE GREAT HAT SALE

OF THE SEASON!

Commencing Thursday, May 26, we will give you the choice of all \$3.00, \$3.50 and \$4.00

# \$1.97

DERBY HATS FOR \$1.97

THIS SALE Will continue for a few days only. Any one in need of a first-class, stylish hat will do well to examine these goods and prices.

## The J. T. JACOBS CO.,

27-29 Main Street.

### SEARCH FOR Health and Pleasure

and lovely SUMMER WEATHER during the changeable Spring months by taking a trip to the West Coast of Florida, and if you have time extend the same to Cuba, but remember to see that your ticket reads over the

#### Savannah, Florida & Western,

(more familiarly known as the Waycross Short Line) to all points in Florida, making direct connection at Fort Tampa for Cuba via Plant S. S. Line.

W. M. DAVIDSON, Gen. Pass. Agt., Jacksonville, Fla.  
D. H. ELLIOTT, 122 Chamber Commerce Building, Chicago, Ill.

#### NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw, ss. Notice is hereby given, that by an order of the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, made on the third day of February A. D. 1922, six months from that date were allowed for creditors to present their claims against the estate of Sarah D. Giles, late of said county deceased, and that all creditors of said deceased are required to present their claims to said Probate Court, at the Probate Office in the city of Ann Arbor, for examination and allowance, on or before the third day of August next, and that such claims will be heard before said court, on the third day of May and on the third day of August next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of each of said days.

Dated, Ann Arbor, February 3rd, A. D. 1922.  
J. WILLARD BABBITT, Judge of Probate.

## THE REASON WHY

YOU SHOULD BUY YOUR GROCERIES OF US— BECAUSE

1. OUR STOCK IS NEW AND COMPLETE.
2. OUR GOODS ARE ALL FIRST QUALITY.
3. WE ALWAYS KEEP THE CHOICEST BUTTER.
4. YOU GET SIXTEEN OUNCES TO THE POUND.
5. OUR CLERKS ARE COURTEOUS AND OBLIGING.
6. OUR DELIVERIES ARE PROMPT AND RELIABLE.
7. YOU GET THE BEST GOODS FOR THE LEAST MONEY.
8. OUR GROCERIES ARE ALL WOOL AND A YARD WIDE.
9. YOU ALWAYS FIND OUR GOODS JUST AS REPRESENTED.
10. OUR SUGARS ARE SWEET, SWEETER, SWEETEST.
11. YOU CAN SAVE FIFTEEN CENTS ON EVERY DOLLAR YOU INVEST.
12. YOU DON'T HAVE TO WAIT TWENTY MINUTES TO GET SERVED.

We Could give you 99 more good reasons for buying your goods of us, but we are too awful busy. If you will call at our store we will gladly give you the key-note to success in purchasing GROCERIES

RESPECTFULLY,  
**MAYNARD & FOOTE**  
STATE STREET  
The highest cash prices paid for all kinds of farmers' produce.

# Fourteen Hundred Suits

Is the number we bought last week in New York. Four hundred came to Ann Arbor, and the balance went to our stores in Bay City, Lansing and Jackson, Mich. We bought in large quantities and were able to buy at our own prices. Our store is filled to the brim with neat and nobby designs in Suits. Look at what we are offering at \$7.77. If these Suits are not worth \$10.00, they are not worth a cent. We are making our reputation on fine Clothing at prices that are within the reach of all.

## We are Sole Agents for L. Adler Bros. & Co.'s Fine Clothing.

Each and every department in our store is complete with all the novelties of the season. We are crowded for room and will close out our entire stock of TRUNKS AT COST.

# Wadhams, Kennedy & Reule

## DREADFUL SKIN DISEASE

Afflicts a Well-Known Merchant. Itching and Burning Terrible. Doctors and All Remedies Fail.

Tries Cuticura. Relieved by the First Application and Entirely Cured in Five Weeks.

About eighteen months ago a small speck appeared on my ankle; it resembled a fish scale; it became larger, and I consulted a physician who pronounced it psoriasis or monied disease, because it resembled money. I applied an ointment, but it spread until at last it covered almost my entire body. My suffering was something terrible, burning and itching sensation continually until it became almost unendurable. I suffered tortures especially at night, and for two months I was compelled to sleep with gloves on. I became desperate. I would have given anything to be relieved of the itching sensation. I tried a number of remedies without any relief. I was requested to try CUTICURA; this I did, and to my great surprise, I was relieved after the first application. I used the CUTICURA, CUTICURA SOAP and CUTICURA RESOLVENT according to directions for about four or five weeks when I was entirely cured. But what a relief it was to me, after the suffering I went through. I cannot speak with too much favor for the CUTICURA REMEDIES, and I would recommend it to all those who are suffering from the same disease that I have suffered.

JOHN T. MELROY,  
of MELROY BROTHERS, Wyandotte, Mich.

### Cuticura Resolvent

The new Blood and Skin Purifier and greatest of Humors Remedies, internally (to cleanse the blood of all impurities, and thus remove the cause), and CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite skin Beautifier, externally (to clear the skin and scalp and restore the hair), cure every species of agonizing, itching, burning, scaly, and pimply diseases of the skin, scalp, and blood.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; SOAP, 25c.; RESOLVENT, \$1. Prepared by the LYTNER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations, and 100 testimonials.

PIMPLES, Blackheads, red, rough, chapped, and oily skin cured by CUTICURA SOAP.

### I CAN'T BREATHE.

Chest Pains, Soreness, Weakness, Hacking Cough, Asthma, Pleurisy and inflammation relieved in one minute by the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster. Nothing like it for Weak Lungs.

LOST, Mr. E. F. Johnson lost a pocket book in Ypsil Friday night containing near four hundred dollars. \$50 will be paid if returned to owner.

Brace up—Suspenders.  
Boxing day—May first.  
Summer bills—Mosquitoes.  
It depends—The pendulum.  
Securely bound—Mummies.  
A capital place—Washington.  
"A skin game"—Seal poaching.  
Read between the lines—Interpolations.  
The writing on the wall—"Post no bills."  
Frequently caught red handed—The dyer.

## TIME HAS ARRIVED.

Time has arrived for you to secure a hat in the latest spring style. For a selection that cannot be surpassed for style, price and quality, call at 10 E. Washington street.

### SHADFORD and CORSON.

## REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

- J. T. Jacobs to Frederick Schmid, Ann Arbor, 10,000
- E. C. Hinman, et al. to J. T. Jacobs, Ann Arbor, 1
- David Kinsey to Caspar Rinsey, Ann Arbor, 4,000
- J. Montgomery to Charles Dwyer, Ann Arbor, 2,300
- Z. Roath to Charles Dwyer, Ann Arbor, 7,500
- Joseph Doan to W. B. Mosher, Salem, 1,600
- W. B. Mosher to Joseph Doan, Salem, 1,600
- Allmendinger & Schneider to Ann Arbor Fruit and Vinegar Co., Ann Arbor, 1
- H. F. Belsor to F. H. Belsor, Ann Arbor, 1
- Charles H. Kempf to F. H. Belsor, Sylvan, 1
- C. Jedele, by adm'r, to M. Staebler, Ann Arbor, 725
- Jeremiah Patton to Isaac Hardy, Ypsilanti, 225
- Jeremiah Patton to Mary J. Moss, Ypsilanti, 100
- F. E. Spencer to Ed. Pardon, Pittsfield, United States to Thos. Collins, Scio, 400
- United States to Thos. Collins, Lima, 1
- Thos. Cullinan, by adm'r, to P. Fitzsimmons, Lima and Scio, 5,087
- Mary E. Merriman to C. F. Merriman, Manchester, 1,200
- W. H. Merriman to C. F. Merriman, Anna Walker, by adm'r, to Wilson Kidd, Manchester, 2,100
- Hiram Lighthall to M. Udyke, Sylvan, 1,000
- Zenas A. Sweet to J. M. Wolf, Ann Arbor, 1,000
- D. B. Phelps to John H. Raymond, Ann Arbor, 650
- C. B. Walworth to C. E. Cole, Manchester, 300
- J. W. Stebbins to S. B. Lappens, Ypsilanti, 1,800
- Osborn Case to Austin White, York, 200
- Paul Snauble to J. F. Lawrence, Ann Arbor, 40
- C. A. DeForest to Paul Snauble, Ann Arbor, 1,500
- C. H. Kempf, et al. to Kate Hooker, Sylvan, 1
- C. H. Kempf, et al. to James L. Gilbert, Sylvan, 1
- Wm. M. White to S. D. Allen, Ann Arbor, 800
- Wm. M. White to D. W. Clarkson, Ann Arbor, 1,800
- W. W. Mason to L. C. Mason, Augusta, 1
- John A. Van Buren to Frank Pollins, Augusta, 500
- L. C. Mason to J. A. Van Buren, Augusta, 200
- W. M. Horton to W. H. Horton, Superior, 1
- Chas. K. Adams to R. M. Worden, Ann Arbor, 1,500
- P. S. Banfield to E. M. Kane, Ann Arbor, 2,500
- Mary Norton to M. C. R. Co., Ann Arbor, 1,500
- Fred Warner to Green Johnson, Dexter, F. B. Brown, et al. to Chas. Brown, Ann Arbor, 500
- Chas. Treatwell to Ann Arbor town, 100
- Helen P. Romwell, by sheriff, to Christian Erosa, Bridgewater, 1
- D. L. Reost to F. F. Newton, Ypsilanti, 800
- A. L. Williams, et al. to C. E. Magoon, Manchester, 5
- C. E. Magoon, et al. to Isaac Magoon, Sylvan, 20
- F. J. Cook to C. E. Magoon, Manchester, Fred Harz to Jacob Harz, Ann Arbor, 1
- Geo. A. Cobb to W. W. and E. Cooper, York, 6,250
- W. M. White to Richard Hudson, Ann Arbor, 1,500
- N. W. Hutchins to H. W. Holcomb, Ann Arbor, 1,000
- Wm. M. White to Ann Arbor city, 1
- John R. Miner to Ann Arbor city, 1
- Wm. M. White to Ann Arbor city, 50
- SKiff & Case to John H. Ring, Ypsilanti, 1
- Mary Ellis to Luick & Gwinler, ex'rs, Ann Arbor, 1
- G. Gwinler, by heir, to Luick & Gwinler, ex'rs, Ann Arbor, 100
- Jos. Lowrey to Henry Luckhardt, Bridgewater, 7,002.50
- J. M. Alther to Chas. F. Alther, Freedom, 4,700
- J. R. Miner, trustee, to John Taylor, Ann Arbor, 100
- Joseph Henning to Edwin Henning, Ypsilanti, 1,175
- David Henning to O. E. Thompson, Ypsilanti, 2,500

## MARRIAGE LICENSES.

- | NO.   | NAME.                            | AGE. |
|-------|----------------------------------|------|
| 1577. | Wm. C. Blackwell, Evanston, Ill. | 21   |
|       | Charbel L. Thompson, Ypsilanti   | 19   |
| 1578. | George G. Burkhart, Saline       | 29   |
|       | Maggie M. Hammon, Saline         | 21   |
| 1579. | Fred Edward, Ypsilanti           | 20   |
|       | Julia Murphy, Ypsilanti          | 23   |
| 1580. | Arthur K. Collins, Dexter        | 22   |
|       | Leora M. Hat, Francisco          | 25   |
| 1581. | Fred Fuller, Chelsea             | 19   |
|       | Laura Bachman, Francisco         | 19   |
| 1582. | George W. Weed, Salem            | 35   |
|       | Jennie Sockow, Superior          | 35   |
| 1583. | Frank Sweet, York                | 21   |
|       | Corra Bosman, York               | 18   |
| 1584. | Luke H. Hagan, Chelsea           | 23   |
|       | Myrtle L. Alyn, Chelsea          | 19   |

George William Curtis's address on James Russell Lowell delivered at the Brooklyn Institute will be published by Harper & Brother in their "Black and White Series." The volume will contain several portraits of Mr. Lowell, and will be in every way attractive.

Go halves—Oranges.  
Up to date—The almanac.  
A fat subject—Jack Spratt.  
Hard cash—Copper pennies.  
High spirits—Brandy of 1850.  
Filthy lucre—Dirty bank notes.  
Weather wise—The spectroscope.  
Get their fine work in—Spiders.  
Give and take—Paying and receiving tellers.

## PERSONALS.

Mrs. W. B. Cady, of Sault Ste Marie is in the city.  
D. C. Fall and son Ray spent Monday in Detroit.  
Chris T. Donnelly and James O'Kane spent Sunday in Milan visiting friends.  
James E. McDonald, of Alpena, was in this city on business last week.  
Mrs. F. W. Blake has as her guest Miss Lottie Humphrey, of Grand Ledge.  
Matt. Blosser, of the Manchester Enterprise, was an Ann Arbor visitor Saturday.  
H. J. Brown who has been quite ill for the past week or ten days, is now convalescing.  
Mrs. Alfred Duckett, of Washtenaw ave., is visiting relatives in Montreal, Can. for a month.  
Rev. C. A. Young and family, of S. 12th st., left Monday for a week's visit in Kansas City.  
Edward Welles, of New York, is in the city, called here by the death of his sister, Mrs. Hunt.  
Miss M. Louise Pond, goes to Detroit to-day to remain a couple of weeks with relatives.  
Prof. T. C. Trueblood, who has been taking baths in Ypsilanti, has returned home much improved.  
Mrs. Luther, nee Wheeler, of Medina, N. Y., is visiting her father, J. M. Wheeler, on W. Huron St.  
Mr. and Mrs. T. F. McDonald left last week to visit their daughter Mrs. Dr. Pierce of McKeesport, Pa.  
Christian and Louis Heinemann, of Bay City, are in Ann Arbor, called here by the illness of their father.  
Mrs. E. B. Gibson, of Port Austin, is in the city visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. T. F. McDonald, of Forest ave.  
Miss Linnie Dunlap, of Miss Cutcherson's Loomie, Detroit, has been spending some days with Miss Sara Wheldon.  
W. B. Stiekney, who has his headquarters at Battle Creek, spent Sunday at home with his family on S. 12th st.  
H. C. Clark has gone up north to see if he can not put a stop to the wood lamiae here in Ann Arbor. Success to him.  
A delightful reception was given on Friday evening last, by Mr. and Mrs. Prof. Chute, at their residence, on S. Thayer st.  
Prof. F. B. Spaulding, lit. '90, principal of the Battle Creek schools, has accepted the superintendency of the Coldwater schools.  
Prof. Fred C. Clark, teacher of history in the high school, has accepted a position in Leland Stanford University of California.  
Wm. Hayden, of Grand Rapids, has been in the city for a few days, called here by the death of his father, Wm. Hayden, who died Saturday.  
Miss Emily Alexander, of Grosse Ile, who has been visiting Miss Lillie Condon, of S. University ave., returned to her home Monday a. m.  
Mrs. John Stanley and daughter, of Detroit, returned home Sunday evening, after a few day's visit with her sister, Mrs. Theodore Graec, of Willard st.  
Hon. J. T. Jacobs went to New York Monday, to be present at a meeting of the Indian Commissioners who will award a number of contracts at this time.  
A very pleasant social gathering was enjoyed by a number of the ladies of the M. E. church at the home of the Misses White, on W. Liberty st., last Thursday evening.  
Mrs. O. B. Hall gave a pleasant reception on Saturday p. m. to Miss Susan B. Anthony, and another Monday afternoon in honor of Mrs. Eastman, at which Miss Anthony was also present.

## LITERARY NOTES.

The Illustrated World's Fair for May comes out with the largest copper plate half-tone photographic scene ever printed. The entire central portion of the World's Fair grounds is shown in one picture, and the sheet is over forty inches wide. The number contains a page article on the World's Fair, by Madame Patti-Nichol, with two portraits; a page of Patti-ana; a page article and portrait of Colonel Tom Fitch, of California; a page article and portrait of Stanley Waterloo; a novel and striking representation of the Golden Montana Nail, with which Mrs. Palmer finished the construction of the Woman's Building; "Memories for Decoration Day," by John McGovern and Nixon Waterman; a fine front page portrait of Mrs. Potter Palmer; an editorial description of Jackson Park, by Opie Read. Next month the Director-General will write an article for this handsome and enterprising magazine. Its pictures are everywhere praised and copied. J. N. Halligan, McVicker's Building, 25 cents a copy, \$2.50 a year.

"The Last Words of Thomas Carlyle" is the title of an important book by Carlyle, which will be published immediately by D. Appleton & Co. It contains Carlyle's only novel, "Wotten Reinfred," which was left among his papers. According to Froude and Leslie Stephen, some characters in this novel were drawn from Coleridge, Irving, Thackeray and other of Carlyle's contemporaries. The book also contains another unpublished manuscript, entitled "Excursion (Futile Enough) to Paris," a characteristic description of a journey with the Brownings and a visit to Lord Ashburton. There is also a collection of unpublished letters from Carlyle describing the preparation of his Frederick the Great, and there are several letters from Mrs. Carlyle. This important addition to Carlyle's works is the first of his books to have an American copyright.

## A Promising Attraction.

What promises to be one of the best attractions of the season will be given at the opera house next Tuesday evening. Lincoln J. Carter's magnificent scenic production, the "Fast Mail." This is said to be a melodrama of more than the ordinary merits, while the scenic and mechanical effects equal anything that has ever been given in this city. There is a representation of an engine room on a Mississippi steamer, showing the furnaces under the boilers in active operation. A realistic train of cars shoots across the stage with wonderful effect. The scene representing the Niagara Falls is said to challenge criticism and beggars description. The moonlight on the Falls, and the roaring and plunging waters, the mist arising from the seething current make the scene as realistic one as it would be possible to make it. The play has an absorbing plot and the lines are all strong. There is plenty of humor to relieve the pathos, and altogether it is hard to get a play of more perfect symmetry. The members of the producing company are said to show a good conception of the author's ideas, and they portray them with commendable accuracy.

## Defects in Our Schools.

Ann Arbor, May 23, 1892.  
Editor Courier:—Rev. Dr. Sunderland's suggestions as to the defects on our schools are pat; and it is gratifying to learn that Prof. Perry takes notice of the same. The Dr. is entirely able to point out the weak spots in Prof. Perry's defense, and will, in all probability do so upon his return to the city. Meanwhile it occurs to a parent that some one is at fault if there are no teachers qualified in any way to lead the young ideas in natural history teaching. Let us see. The high school, under Prof. Perry, has no natural history in any of the courses. The inference there is, that our teachers are all graduates of the Ann Arbor high school. Why not import a few teachers from high schools outside, or from the Normal school where natural history is taught? Again, are the teachers so stupid that they cannot teach, in the language of Prof. Agassiz, the children "to observe?" We think Dr. Sunderland is on the right track, that there are other schools in this state, too, where these matters are in all the grades below the high school, in familiar reading books. We happen to know of at least two cities, both larger than Ann Arbor, where such is the fact, and we have before us the published address of a superintendent of schools in a city of 40,000 population, in which the fact is especially emphasized, that all the children in the city schools under his charge, are making collections of bugs, butterflies, etc. Are we not getting a little behind in Ann Arbor?

## THE LOCAL MARKETS.

- Honey—15c.
- Butter—14c.
- Eggs—12 1/2c.
- Feed—\$1.30 cwt.
- Beans—\$1.50 bu.
- Barley—\$1.15 bu.
- Wheat—\$2.85@86c bu.
- Lettuce—10c per bu.
- Corn—25c bu. ears.
- Lemons—25@30c doz.
- Oranges—25@35c doz.
- Onions—5c per bunch.
- Corn meal—\$1.30 cwt.
- Pineapples—2 for 25c.
- Potatoes—25 @28c bu.
- Peplant—5c per bunch.
- Lima beans—Retail 10c qt.
- Bananas—Retail at 25c doz.
- Cranberries—Retail 10c qt.
- Asparagus—6c per bunch.
- Dried apples—Retail 18c lb.
- Cucumbers—\$2.00 per doz.
- Pepper plants—10c per doz.
- Radishes—Retail at 5c bunch.
- Tomato plants—10c per doz.
- Flour—retails \$5.25@6.00 bu.
- Cabbage plants—10c per doz.
- Strawberries—Retail at 15c qt.
- Maple Sugar—Retail 12 1/2c lb.
- Middlings—fine \$1.00; coarse 85c cwt.

## Cheerfulness and Health.

Men never break down in health so long as they keep a happy, joyous heart. It is the sad and despondent heart that tires, and, whatever the load, we should always keep a cheerful spirit within. There are two ways of meeting a hard experience. One is to struggle and resist, refusing to yield. The result of this is the wounding of the soul and intensifying the hardness. The other is quietly to accept the circumstances or restraints and make the best of them by enduring all cheerfully. Those who live in the first way grow old in the middle of life. Those who take the other way keep a young and happy heart down to old age, and often find the last days the best days and old age the happiest time of life.—Detroit Free Press.

## Excursion to Detroit.

The Michigan Central will run a special excursion train to Detroit, Monday, May 30, for those that wish to see the base ball games. The train will leave Ann Arbor at 10 o'clock a. m., and return 6 o'clock p. m. If a sufficient number go a second train will return at midnight. The fare for the round trip including admission to the base ball grounds is \$1.25.

A total loss—Spilled milk.  
Oliver Twist's Latin—Plus.  
The common herd—Alderyne.  
Fly without wings—Brick bats.  
A snapping article—The kodak.

The Ann Arbor Courier.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 25, 1892.

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

Motor Line Time.

In effect May 16, 1892.

Leave Ann Arbor, from Court House, at 6:20, 7:50, 9:20, 10:50, a. m., and 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 5:30, 6:30, 8:30, 9:30, p. m.

Leave Ypsilanti at 6:30, 7:30, 9:30, 10:30, a. m., and 12:40, 2:00, 3:30, 5:30, 6:30, 8:00, 9:30, 11:30 p. m.

OPENING AND CLOSING OF THE MAILS OFFICE HOURS.

General... 7:30 A. M. to 6:00 P. M. Money-Order and Registry Departments... 8:00 A. M. to 6:00 P. M.

Table with columns: GOING EAST, GOING WEST, GOING NORTH, GOING SOUTH. Lists train routes and times to Detroit, Toledo, Chicago, etc.

MESSENGER SERVICE: Mail leaves for Wabash, Tuesdays and Saturdays, 12:00 M.

LOCAL.

The Ann Arbor Light Infantry holds its annual meeting to-night.

McKinley's speech at University hall will be found on the 2d page of this paper.

The boys will have to stop playing ball on the street, for "it's agin the law," you know.

The prospects for an apple crop in this county are quoted at 87 per cent, and peach crop at 80 per cent.

The regular meeting of the W. H. M. S. will be held in the primary class room of the M. E. church on Friday, at 4 p. m.

The social at the north side M. E. chapel last Friday evening netted \$18.55. The largest and best social yet held.

The per cent. of wheat in this county that will be plowed under because of being winter killed, is 7 per cent. The condition of the balance is rated as 80 per cent.

A raid was made upon all umbrellas found out on stoops and porches last Wednesday night. At one or two places the fellow was seen, and it is thought he can be identified.

There will be a social at Daniel Seyler's in Lodi, on Friday evening, May 27, for the benefit of the mission chapel of the Episcopal church at Fosters. A general invitation is extended.

This petty thieving that is going on about town, will bring some one to grief yet. And that event will be gladly welcomed by many good citizens, who are tired of having their property taken.

Mrs. Dr. S. M. Heartley had a portion of harness stolen from her barn, and a whip from her buggy in front of her house, a few days since. She says she is willing to donate to the needy, but objects to having her property taken in such a way.

The fare to Washington, D. C., to the G. A. R. national encampment next September, will be \$11.50 from Toledo, and one cent per mile (two cents for round trip) from all Michigan points to Toledo. There will be an enormous Michigan delegation.

The political wires in this county are being nicely laid for this fall by many of our aspiring democratic friends. There are at least two separate slates made up for the fall campaign, and several candidates that are not upon any slate at all, but who depend upon their own exertions to get there. Unless all signs fall there will be plenty of fun in the political camp this fall.

An exchange has the following: The business man who does not advertise saves himself a great deal of vexation and expense. He saves clerk's salaries and needs but a small stock to supply his customers. This makes insurance and taxes a small expense. Only a small capital is required and a small building is sufficient. The money saved by not advertising will come handy bearing funeral expenses of a dead business.

During April there was marketed in this county, 46,504 bushels of wheat and since Aug 1st, 451,412 bushels.

There were eight baptisms at the M. E. church last Sunday morning. Eleven probationers united with the church and one joined by letter.

The condition of clover meadows in this county is given at 78 per cent. in the May crop report, and 19 per cent. of the acreage was winter killed so that it had to be plowed up.

All who have space for ads. in the Washenaw county premium list, are requested to send the copy to this office at once, and thus save the officials of that society much time and expense.

A temperance society was organized at St. Thomas' church last Sunday by Father Kelly, with about forty members. Ambrose Kearney was elected president, Dr. Weissenger secretary, Philip Schumacher treasurer.

On Sunday evening, May 29th, Rev. Dr. Cobern will deliver the last lecture in the course at the M. E. church on "The Egyptian Monuments and the Bible," which will be entitled, "The Monumental Bible Commentary." It will be illustrated with stereoptical views.

On Sunday evening, June 5th, Rev. R. A. Holland, D. D., rector of St. George's church, St. Louis, Mo., one of the most eloquent divines in the Episcopal church, will deliver an address before the young people of St. Andrew's church in this city. This address will be well worth listening to.

Saturday last being the 25th anniversary of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Dodsley, a number of their friends came in upon them in the evening, and left some valuable souvenirs in the way of silverware, before taking their departure. It was made a happy occasion for the silver bride and groom.

The citizens of Ann Arbor would be doing a commendable thing to help along the band that has been organized here, and which proposes to give open air concerts on the court house balcony Saturday evenings. Ann Arbor ought to have an organization of this kind that it is not ashamed of and this is the only way to get it.

Jacob Ganzhorn, of this city, says in the May crop report, that "The prospect for apples, peaches and all other kinds of fruit could not be better. A few peach trees have lost their fruit buds during the winter-trees standing on the river bank, on both sides of the Huron; but as the percentage of trees so affected is so small the loss on the crop in the aggregate will not be noticed."

A family row between David Taylor and John Robinson occurred on the north side last Friday in which Taylor dodged two shots from a revolver, but he could not dodge a stone and it hit him on the elbow in such a way as to injure the bone. He was taken to the University hospital where the arm was saved, but it will always be stiff. Robinson, who fired the shots, fled, and has not been recaptured.

A ramble over what is known as Swift's mill last Monday, revealed the fact that everything had been placed in fine running order. Several new machines have been put in, and the new company believe in doing well what they do. The mill was started up Monday, and the grinding commenced. Gottlieb Schneider will be at the head of the concern, which is evidence enough that it will be conducted in a business-like manner.

The Dexter Leader has this item about one of our well-known citizens: "D. F. Allmendinger, superior tending of the Ann Arbor Organ works came up to Dexter Monday night and stayed over till Tuesday night, occupying his time in getting acquainted with the habits of the German carp in the Dexter ponds. Mr. A. has a flowing well near his residence, on Washington st., Ann Arbor, which enables him to beautify his premises with several neat fish ponds, which with ornamental and fruit trees, will make his home a lovely spot and attractive place for his wife and bright family of twelve children."

On Wednesday night last the large plate glass window in the front of George Wahr's State street store, was smashed to atoms by some miscreants, bent on mischief or malice. The window was evidently smashed with stones. Some of the goods in the window were taken and several expensive tennis racquets ruined by the falling glass. It was a dastardly deed, and the perpetrators ought to be punished. A quantity of blood about the window the next morning indicated that the glass did get in a little cutting work. The glass was insured by the Lloyd Plate Glass Co., in Beal & Pond's agency. This will make six plate glass lights replaced by this firm within a year. A very unfortunate year for plate glass in Ann Arbor, that's certain.

There is great dissatisfaction locally over the new arrangements of the trains on the M. C. R. R. The trains that formerly accommodated the people here in the day time have been changed to run in the night, and now one must go to Detroit at about 9 o'clock a. m., or wait until 6 o'clock p. m. While this inconveniences the people at this end of the line, it also works to Detroit's disadvantage. The trains run on the T. & A. A. R. R. so that it is easy to make the trip to that city and return, and people are already talking of changing trading places. It is for the interest of Detroit as well as for the interest of the people of the interior to have train service such as will best accommodate all the people. Detroit is the natural metropolis of the state and it should be made easy of access.

A coat of paint is improving the looks of the old Swift's mill.

Some time in July the Ann Arbor Rifles will give an excursion to Put-in-Bay.

For being disorderly Thos. Tuomey will work for 65 days in the Detroit House of Correction.

The last Lyra concert netted \$100 and the sum was handed over to Prof. Kempf for his services in behalf of the society.

Willie Ogden, who was sent from Ann Arbor to the Reform School at Lansing some time since, died there last Saturday, of diphtheria.

Will Ann Arbor celebrate this coming 4th of July? It doesn't look that way. Only a few weeks left before that great day will be here.

The Michigan Table Co. has started up business, and employs six hands as a starter. It is to be hoped the numbers may soon be increased to 60.

The Ann Arbor Landwehr will dedicate a flag July 4th, and committees have already been appointed to make the necessary arrangements for the event.

The boys who shoot robins and other song birds ought to be made examples of. One arrest and prosecution would put a stop to the unlawful practice.

James Coleman died Sunday, of consumption, aged 26 years, at the residence of his uncle John Finnegan, on E. Catharine st. Funeral services this a. m., from St. Thomas' church.

The new town hall of Ann Arbor town has been located just outside the city limits on the Dixboro road, near Mr. Treadwell's farm. The foundation is being laid now. This is considered about the center of the township.

A lad about 14 years old, five feet in height, dressed in a blue jeans blouse, black pants, and having on boots but no stockings, with a chain ten feet or more in length fastened around him, came to the University hospital yesterday a. m. He was unable to converse understandingly or tell anything about himself. Dr. Clark, not believing him a fit subject for treatment, sent for an officer and Deputy McCabe came up and removed him to the jail, where he now is. He is without doubt a demented child that has escaped from his home.

There were three runaways yesterday morning. The team of John Harrold, attached to a milk wagon, scattered the lacteal fluid over a good portion of Broadway early in the morning. Later in the day, the team attached to Dean's delivery wagon got scared at something and went down N. Main st. at a rate that would discourage a bolt of electricity. They went so fast that they scared the wide awake team attached to Baumgardner's bakery wagon, and there came near being a sensation for residents in that quarter.

In the case against Zina P. King for alleged embezzlement of the funds of the University Alumni Association, now in progress at Detroit, Regent Whitman, Dean Knowlton, Mayor Doty, Profs. Thomas and Reighard gave their testimony yesterday, and the prosecution announced that it had had no further evidence to produce.

On Saturday evening last Jonathan Herbert Kelly died at the residence of his uncle Andrew R. Peterson, on N. Main st. The deceased was 23 years old, formerly yard-master for M. C. R. R. at this place, but was obliged to relinquish the place because of ill-health, and went to Colorado some months ago, but failed to be benefited by the change. His remains were sent to his old home at Ancaster, Ont., for burial. He was a member of Golden Rule Lodge F. & A. M., and Ann Arbor Canton No. 30, and Encampment No. 7, I. O. O. F. The Canton sent an escort with the remains, consisting of Eli Manly, Herman Krapf, Henry Richards, Michael Staebler and A. C. Richards.

On Monday morning, at about 3 o'clock, Mrs. Sarah Welles Hunt died at her residence, corner of N. State and E. Ann sts., after a short illness. Mrs. Hunt had been in feeble health for some time, and as she had reached nearly 83 years, this result was not entirely unexpected. She had been a resident of Ann Arbor ever since the city was a little hamlet, her husband Alfred H. Hunt, carrying on the hardware business in the store now occupied by Geo. L. Moore as a bookstore, but long before that building was erected. During her life she was an active member of the Presbyterian church, and to her efforts, associated with others was largely due the success of the Ladies' Library Association. She leaves a family of two sons only, E. W. Hunt, of Grand Rapids, and John W. Hunt of this city. Funeral services will be held this afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from the family residence.

Jacob Griffin, the negro who was placed in jail recently, charged with an attempt to commit rape, at Ypsilanti, died of heart disease Sunday morning last. Griffin had been pursued by an Ypsilanti officer, and when ordered to stop did not do so, consequently the officer shot at him, wounding him in the leg. But death did not result from that wound. He had confessed to committing the crime, it is understood, and also to one or two others of the same nature, that stirred up that city some months ago. An uncle named Isaac Hardy, testified at the inquest that Griffin was about 27 years old; that his mother had died when he was about 6 years old, and that the boy was not always bright, which was attributed to the fact that he had been severely kicked by a horse when a lad and never recovered fully therefrom. The body was sent to the medical college for scientific purposes.

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Neglected the Boys.

WE NOW MAKE AMENDS!

The Fathers and Older Brothers Have Held Our Attention..

Let every father and mother take notice:—Come to the STAR CLOTHING HOUSE on FRIDAY AND SATURDAY. We will give you choice of

75 SUITS, KNEE PANTS, at - - \$2.79 Worth \$3.50 to 5.00.

100 SUITS, KNEE PANTS, at - - \$3.89 Worth \$4.50 to 6.50.

The time is short, but we must move at least 100 suits at these prices. Choice plums must be picked when ripe. THESE PLUMS ARE READY.

A. L. NOBLE,

35 S. Main St.

Pantaloons for Workingmen, 98 Cents.

THE BARGAIN CLOTHIER.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

"The Niagara Falls Route."

Time table taking effect Nov. 19, 1891.

CHICAGO TO DETROIT.

Table with columns: STATIONS, Day, P.M., A.M., etc. Lists train times from Chicago to Detroit.

DETROIT TO CHICAGO.

Table with columns: STATIONS, Day, P.M., A.M., etc. Lists train times from Detroit to Chicago.

G. W. EUGGLES, H. W. HAYES, G. P. & T. Agt., Chicago. Agt., Ann Arbor

The W. C. T. U. will meet on Thursday afternoon May 26th, at 3 o'clock at Harris Hall.

There will be work on the first degree at a special meeting of Fraternity Lodge F. & A. M. to-night.

Last Saturday morning at about 2 o'clock, two burglars attempted to enter the residence of Wm. A. Clark, on N. Main st., but the barking of the family dog aroused the inmates and they were scared away.

The Ann Arbor Commandery K. T. will observe Ascension Day, Sunday May 29th. Sir Knights will assemble in full uniform, at the asylum, at 3 o'clock p. m., and proceed to Forest Hill cemetery where the solemn ritual of the order will be observed.

The eighteenth annual meeting of the Michigan Pioneer and Historical Society will be held in the senate chamber of the Capitol, at Lansing, commencing Wednesday June 1, and continuing through Thursday. A fine programme has been arranged for the meeting.

The members of Welch Relief Corps No. 218 are requested to meet in the parlors of the Presbyterian church Sunday, May 29th, at 10.15 a. m. A cordial invitation is extended to visiting members that may be in the city, to join us in this memorial service.

Burglars ransacked the rooms of G. H. Miller and H. V. Knight, students, at A. A. Terry's residence, on E. Liberty st., last night, securing \$25 in money and a gold watch and chain. Early in the evening they visited D. Cramer's residence on E. Huron st., and took two overcoats belonging to young gentlemen who were calling there. It would be best for householders and others to "watch a leddie out."

A singular fatality is reported from Ypsilanti. On Sunday last Joseph Dunnebacke, who lived near that city on a farm, died of glanders. He bought a horse some time ago suffering from the disease, which in time infected every other horse, cow and pig on the place, even the barn yard fowls contracting it. About a week ago he developed symptoms of the disease, and after much suffering succumbed to it Sunday morning.

Many people who would recoil with horror from cutting a human creature's throat, which really does not hurt very much and only lasts a few moments, will murder a woman's good name without remorse or compunction; and that hurts worse than death for a lifetime. It is a meaner crime than murder, writes Robert J. Burdette in his department in the April Ladies' Home Journal. We cry out, and rightly, too, against the sensational and depraving habit of making heroes of robbers and cut throats. It is a horrible thing to do. And yet I have less hatred and loathing for the late Jesse James than I have for some people who have never been convicted of a capital crime, but whose tongues, we know, are worse than any knife that ever severed a human jugular.

A severe blow to the community-cyclone.



SECOND

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Just received, and we can again fill all demands for these popular goods. We have the best-fitting garments made, the most select and dressy styles, and the best workmanship. Prices no higher than you will be asked for inferior goods.

LADIES' MUSLIN UNDERWEAR,

Equal to the finest hand-made goods. The most complete line in Ann Arbor, comprising everything from the cheapest to the best garments.

For above goods take elevator to third floor.

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Will give profitable employment, good territory, and terms that will be better than any other publisher will offer. This is the original and only Dr. Chase's Recipe Book, and is the best-selling Book of the kind ever put upon the market. It will pay those in want of summer employment to call or write for information.

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New Spring Samples and New Prices.

Elegant! Superb! Exquisite! Artistic!

Lower prices than last year. An immense line of samples of beautifully colored Ingrains, heavy, durable three-ply; sensible, serviceable Tapestry Brussels; exquisitely designed Body Brussels; soft, handsome Velvets; fashionable, luxurious Moquettes.

Extra Super C. C., - - 58c and 60c
Extra Super All Wool, 65, 67, 70, 73 and 75c
Tapestry Brussels, 58, 62, 65, 70, 75, 80 and 85c
Body Brussels, 95c, \$1, \$1.07, \$1.10, \$1.15, \$1.25
Velvets, 98c, \$1, \$1.05, \$1.10, \$1.15 and \$1.25
Moquettes, \$1, \$1.10, \$1.20, \$1.25 and \$1.30

Remember, these prices mean SEWED ready to put down and CUT WITHOUT WASTE. My stock of Furniture is worthy of inspection.

Parlor Suits - - from \$27 up
Bed Room Suits - - from \$15 up

GOOD STYLES AND GOOD WORK.

MARTIN HALLER

52 SOUTH MAIN STREET.

# McKINLEY'S GREAT SPEECH.

DELIVERED BEFORE THE U. OF M. REPUBLICAN CLUB MAY 17th.

Maj. McKinley being introduced by Mr. E. F. Johnson, of this city, said: "Mr. President and Gentlemen—I am glad to meet the republican clubs of the colleges and universities of the United States assembled in their representative capacity here to-night. This is the first assemblage of the kind ever undertaken and I trust it will be but the beginning of successive meetings of the same character to be held annually in some college center of the country.

"This will be a memorable occasion for one thing, if for no other, that it is the first. I hope it may be memorable for another and a more important reason, that it will be the seed planting of practical political thought which shall continue to grow and find root in every educational institution in the country. There is no such school for political education as the college and the university. What is inculcated here penetrates every corner of the country where the college man goes; and where is there a spot to which the college man does not go? And wherever he goes, he is a mighty force in making and moulding public sentiment.

"It was, therefore, a conception worthy of the college boy and man to organize these clubs, within their own college precincts, for political discussion and education, that they may go forth well grounded in right political principles, prepared to defend their faith and with an increased interest in the welfare of their country.

"Parties do not make issues. Issues make parties. We must first know what we think and believe, then those who think and believe as we do will unite with us in party association. A common conviction on public questions leads to the formation of political parties. A common purpose springing from conviction inspires party unity.

"Political parties are necessary to popular government. They have been with us from the beginning, and will remain while our form of government lasts. They are the agents of popular will. Party names may change but under some title and designation the same ideas and contentions appear to divide them.

"No student of American politics can have failed to note the convictions and sentiments which led to the organization of the earliest political parties, in a great measure, still control and dominate their successors; they carry the marks of their birth and beginning. They are easily recognizable as related to the ancestral parties from which they sprang. The same spirit and purpose dominate the republican and democrat parties today that shaped and molded their creation and the creation of those from which they sprang. The same great fundamental differences divide them; the great ideas came with the creation of the federal government by the convention of 1787. One was the "national" idea; the other was the "states rights" idea, and from then until now they have been fundamental in the creeds of the two great parties. The old leaders are their idols still, and from them they draw inspiration. Jefferson and Calhoun, Jackson and Tilden, are the names most beloved and cherished by democrats everywhere. Hamilton and Webster, Clay and Lincoln, still inspire the highest and best sentiments of the republican party, and are the silent but powerful leaders of republican thought to-day.

"The whig party sprang from the federal party, which for a dozen years administered the general policy of the government, as it is administered now. The republican party is the lineal descendant of the old whig party, and included in its organization the liberty, the anti-slavery and free soil parties. The democrat party sprang from the anti-federalist party, and was afterward designated for a while as the "Democrat Society," then alternating between the names republican and democrat, finally adopted its present name, which has long been accepted as the national one.

"The two great parties of to-day are striving to keep and maintain those public policies and keep in active play those principles as enunciated by their political predecessors and inaugurated by the party leaders of a former generation. Leaders have differed and now and then from party creeds, but the creeds have survived the dissenting leaders and the great parties still live.

"THE DEMAND FOR FREE MEN. The Wilnot proviso of 1840, which forbade the existence of slavery in any part of the territory to be purchased by the money appropriated in the bill then under consideration, brought together the lovers of liberty and the opponents of the further extension of slavery, and was the origin and beginning of a powerful political organization. The issue was emphasized in 1853 upon the bill to organize Kansas and Nebraska into one territory, when it was proposed that slavery was not prohibited in these territories by virtue of the Missouri compromise of 1820. From this moment adjustments and compromises were unavailing. Freedom had submitted too long to the encroachments of slavery, and would do so no longer. Slavery was no longer to be national and freedom sectional. Thereafter freedom was to be national and limitations set upon slavery. The demand for free men, free thought, free speech and free homes, rang through the nation and stirred the consciences of the people from slumber and indifference to activity and aggression.

The issue was no longer blinded or concealed, and therefore equalized the political struggles which followed. It was still further emphasized in 1859-60, when in the senate of the United States the question was presented whether the homestead bill of the house should be considered, or the senate bill for the purchase of Cuba. Here was presented the question of acquiring more territory for the extension of slavery, or more free homes for the American people; and the senate, dominated by the democrat party, voted for slavery and against freedom. The extension of slavery was to them more to be desired than the dedication of the public domain to freedom and free men.

"Liberty, justice and equality are the cardinal principles of the republican party, and represent its high purpose as distinctively as in 1856, when in the city of Philadelphia they were the bugle-call and drum-beat of its birth and beginning. Internal improvements on land and water are as surely a part of our political handbook as in the days when Hamilton and Clay announced and enforced them as the true national policy dictated by patriotism and enlightened self-interest. National authority within the constitution and oppression to the supremacy of the states over the federal government—national as contrasted with states' rights—stand forth as great landmarks of republican doctrine and policy; and at last triumphed, triumphed at an awful sacrifice, sealed by the lives of patriots.

DEMOCRATS AS OBSTRUCTIONISTS. "Protection to American industry and American labor against all the world without is as essential and fundamental in the code of republican principles as it ever was in that of the old whig party. Hamilton and Clay on this great question still animate the republican party, direct its conflicts and share in its victories. Opposition to all these constitute the armor and arsenal of the democratic party. They have no other. Their post is one of resistance and opposition. They have no line on the frontier of advanced thought. They are behind their battered and much-worn entrenchments, and have not been out of them but once for more than thirty years. They stand in the way. They obstruct the progress and will being and unification of the country. They were against the homestead law; they were against any limitation upon slavery in the new territories; they were against the admission of Kansas as a free state. Freedom asserted itself in that great commonwealth when assailed and triumphed in blood. The attitude of the democrat party in the last war as a national organization was for peace at any price, but countless thousands of their own number joined the mighty cause to preserve the union. They were against the reconstruction measures—the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the constitution; they were against the greenback, the bond, the resumption of specie payments against a protective tariff. If you know anything which they have not been against which the republicans have advocated—you have observed what has escaped me. They have been against an honest ballot and a fair count; against civil service reform; against clean city and municipal government.

"They are now for tariff reform and against the protective tariff of the republican party. "What is tariff reform, so-called? What does it, in fact, mean? Can anybody tell us? What part of the existing tariff is to be reformed, and how? Is there a voter in this country who knows? Let us be frank with each other and deal no longer with meaningless phrases. Has Mr. Cleveland fashioned it into form? No! You may study all he has said upon the subject from his earliest published expression in Albany, when he said that he did not know anything about the tariff, to his latest effort in Rhode Island, and you are absolutely uninformed and unenlightened as to its meaning. You turn away from all he has said or written ignorant of the thing called tariff reform. Is Mr. Mills more lucid? Yes, and more courageous, but we are still in darkness and confusion because Mr. Springer, who is temporarily at the head of the tariff reform party in the house, differs totally and radically from him.

NO PLACE TO GO FOR LIGHT. "Where will you go for light? Will you go to the present democrat majority in the house of representatives, which it is said was elected distinctly upon the issue and to execute the principles of tariff reform? What does it present? What is its plan? Here it is: Tin plate free, and steel sheets, from which it is made, tariffed. That is, the raw material tariffed, and the finished product free. Free wool to the manufacturer and tariffed goods to the cotton states and tariffed hoop iron to the rest of the states, is their symbol of tariff reform. That being all, what do you think of it? How do you like it? "Is this the total sum of tariff reform effort? Is this the best the reformers can offer? If so, then tariff reform is a sham and a delusion. The propositions of the democrat majority in the house are illogical and indefensible, from whatever standpoint we view the tariff. They present the most odious forms of class legislation. They are narrow and sectional and embody no principle worthy to be termed a national policy.

"If the thing called tariff reform has any meaning or mission, the people of the country are entitled to know it. I have been asking for many years of the tariff reformers that they

shall indicate to the country what they propose to do. The protectionists have embodied in public law their design and purpose. It is not concealed under meaningless phrases. The world knows it. It exists as a fact. Why will not the opponents of this system deal as fairly with the public and announce exactly their schedule of tariff rates upon the thousands of foreign products which are imported into the United States. What will they make of it and what will be the rate of duty which they will impose under their so-called system, upon imported goods? The trusting people are entitled to know and nobody will tell them because nobody knows.

AN ASSAULT WITH POPGUNS. "We have had, since the close of the war, three general tariff measures proposed by a democrat majority in the house. All of them as unlike as the American tariff law is unlike the English tariff law, none of them framed upon the same principle; none of them with the same rates of duty on imported goods; none of them constructed by tariff reformers. The present house was unwilling—preceding the presidential election, which everybody confesses to be waged upon the tariff issues—to disclose to its constituents and the voters of the country its real purpose. It was afraid of itself and had confessed its infirmity by declining to present to the house a full scheme for tariff revision and tariff reform. It has contented itself with a stray shot here and there. It has been firing at random. It has been an assault with popguns, the effort being to make a great deal of noise and hit and hurt nothing, and it has succeeded. Its warfare has never been dangerous to its enemies. Infirmity has not only characterized its assault upon the tariff, but the party has shown that it is incapable and insincere in its dealing with the silver question. With a two-thirds majority in the house, with a party committed by the platforms of the states to the free and unlimited coinage of silver, it was unable to carry its purpose into law, although a majority of the democrat members voted that way. The democrat party is a mighty force in negation; it is weak and trifling in practical legislation. It is brave—no, not brave, only blustering—after a victory, but loses all of its courage in the presence of a great national contest. It has the statesmanship of destruction, but lacks every element essential to constructive legislation. Its majority in the house, after five months of trial, is convicted before the American people as weak and vacillating, as cowardly and cringing, as wanting both the capacity and courage to carry into practical legislation, what they have professed before the people and upon which they allege they won the victory of 1890. They are the party of yesterday and the day before; not of to-day and to-morrow.

"It is said that the tariff law of 1890 is a burden upon the consumer. I have before me the Bermuda Colonist, a paper published in Hamilton, Bermuda, dated April 23, 1892, containing the proceedings of the colonial parliament, which had under consideration at that date, the American tariff and how its burdens were to be removed from the inhabitants of that island. You will observe that the producers of Bermuda believe they pay the increased tariff under the new law, notwithstanding the tariff reformer's claim is otherwise. And they have appointed a commission to come to the United States to secure a reduction of the tariff upon their products. This is the language of the message to the governor:

FIGURES OF GREAT FORCE. "We are directed by the house of assembly to bring to the notice of your excellency the serious loss that the people of Bermuda have suffered, and which they are likely in the future to sustain, by the high rate of tariff that, by the present laws of the United States, is charged on Bermuda products shipped to that country and to especially request that your excellency will be pleased to take into consideration the following statement which is submitted with a view of endeavoring to obtain—within the sanction of the imperial government and the government at Washington—a reduction in the tariff above referred to. The amount of Bermuda products shipped to the United States from January to June inclusive in 1890, amounted in value to \$593,755.12. On this amount, under the old tariff rates, the duties amounted to not less than \$55,324.08. In January, 1891, the quantity of produce shipped to the United States from January to June amounted to \$531,113.12. On this amount, under the new or McKinley tariff, duties were paid amounting to not less than \$134,876.28. Thus while the value of the products shipped to the United States in the year 1891 was \$18,400 less in value than in 1890, the amount paid as duties was \$79,642.20 in excess of duties paid in the former year, making a direct loss to the growers in each case of a large percentage of the amount, as the market value of our products in the United States will not allow of any advance in price commensurate with so heavy a tariff.

"That being so, who pays the tax? They assert they cannot add the tariff to the price, to the American consumer, so he gets it at the old price, notwithstanding the increased tariff; that is, the consumer pays no more for Bermuda products than he did previous to the new law; the Bermuda producer gets less and the American treasury more money. Who contributes that revenue to the treasury, the foreign producer or the American consumer? "This will indicate to you how the foreign countries regard this tariff. They hold it to be burdensome upon them—a tax upon them which they must yield up to our treasury if they want to enter this market. Similar discussions are going on in Canada,

in France, in England and in other countries. MR. CLEVELAND'S UNTRUTH. "We increased the tariff in the new law upon a number of foreign products which compete with home products; but in no single instance, except possibly in the case of pearl buttons, has there been any advance in prices to the actual consumer. Yet Mr. Cleveland in his latest speech in Rhode Island said: 'The consumer has found life harder since the passage of the new tariff law than before.' That is not true. The consumer has not found life harder, for the commodities which enter into his daily life, are, in a great majority of cases, lower than before the new law went into effect. He has had cheaper sugar, cheaper clothing, cheaper boots and shoes, and cheaper nails than before. A careful investigation of prices of woolen and cotton goods made in the city of New York, and embracing over 2,000 quotations of articles for a comparative period under the new and old tariffs, and this made by an expert who has reported prices for forty years, shows that in about 98 per cent. of all these quotations and articles, there has been an actual decrease in price since the new tariff went into effect, as compared with the same prices of goods under the old tariff. Furthermore, old industries have been stimulated and very many industries started, which are now estimated to have given employment to from 200,000 to 250,000 employes, and it is a fact well established by reports from all countries, that at this time, while depression and anxiety exist in the industries of other countries, there is prosperity in the United States alone.

"When the tariff has been increased upon a foreign article and it does not increase the price to the American consumer, how does the American consumer suffer? He gets the commodity at as low a price as he got it under the old tariff, notwithstanding the increase, so he loses nothing; but labor in America gains everything. Take the case of carpets—one of the most marked increases under the new law. We advanced the tariff on wool, which lies at the foundation of the carpet industry, to protect the wool growers of the country. We advanced the tariff on carpets, the finished product, to compensate the manufacturer for the increased duty on wool, and yet to-day the prices are no higher than they were before the enactment of the new law. It is true prices went up on carpets immediately after the passage of the law, but these prices are speculative rather than real. But to-day there is no line of carpets that you cannot buy as cheaply as you could prior to Oct. 6, 1890; and as to Ingrain and other lower grades of carpets, they are even cheaper now than then. So that the increased protection that we give to the wool grower, and which he requires as a defense against ruinous competition from abroad, has cost the American consumer nothing, and to the wool grower and farmer has been a positive benefit.

WHO PAYS THE TARIFF TAX? "They say 'the tariff is a tax.' That is a capitalizing cry. So it is a tax; but whether it is a burden upon the American people depends upon who pays it. If we pay it, why should the foreigners object? Why all these objections in England, France, Germany, Canada and Bermuda against the tariff law of 1890 if the American consumer bears the burden, and if the tariff is only added to the foreign commodities upon which the tax has been advanced, then we know we do not pay it. "The price of wire nails in Pittsburg is 1.65c per pound; the tariff is 2c per pound. Who pays the tax? "It is urged against the protective system that it keeps our products out of a foreign market. It would be sufficient to say that this objection is not sustained by our own experience. It is historically true that our export trade has been greatest during the periods of protection and smallest during the periods of revenue tariff. The recent statistics of our exports thoroughly dispose of the claim that the protective tariff excludes our goods from the market. Take the item of farm products. For the ten months ending April 30, 1891, we sent abroad 41,218,844 bushels of wheat, valued at \$130,781,254. The total value of breadstuffs sent out of the country for the ten months ending April 30, 1891, was \$97,828,753. The total value of breadstuffs for the ten months ending April 30, 1892, was nearly 160,000,000 in excess over the ten months in 1891, and all under the new tariff law. The value of the entire exports of this country for the twelve months ending April 30, 1892, was \$1,006,284,506, the largest export by far of any like period in our history. For 1891 the total value of exports was \$72,088,326.

"It is a fact which I would like to impress upon you and all of you that our exports during the last twelve months have increased 254 per cent over the preceding twelve months, while British exports under free trade decreased for the calendar year 1891 5.6 per cent. "One of the surest tests of the prosperity of a country is their savings bank deposits. In 1891, 'put by' after they have paid their expenses. Tried by this test the United States holds first rank. "In Great Britain, with a population of 38,000,000, where free trade prevails, there are \$356,000,000 deposited in savings banks, or \$14 per capita. "In New York, with protected industries and a population of 6,000,000, there are \$500,000,000 deposited in savings banks, or \$83 per capita. "In Rhode Island the savings are \$175 per capita. "In Massachusetts over \$150. "In the whole United States the whole savings deposits amounted in 1890 to \$1,224,241,000. But this only represents a part of the savings of American workmen. Millions of dollars are now put in building and loan associations, insurance companies, numerous benefit associations and many other places for future safety and use. "And yet with all this the laborers of this country, because of the high wages assured them by our protective tariff live far better than the workmen of other countries.

MAGNIFICENT PLEA FOR PROTECTION. "We are getting on better than we ever got on during the revenue tariff periods of our history. We are getting on better than any of our sister nations. We have made matchless progress in the thirty-one years of protection, and we are getting on better than any of our sister nations. We are to abandon the policy under which we have advanced to the point of our present prosperity. Let us bid my countrymen pause and ponder before taking the fatal step. Why should we? What do the theories and doctrinaires answer? Let us do it over in exchange what assurance do they give us of the future well being of our country under their system? Experience, which is ordinarily the best teacher, they discard altogether, for that experience in the history of our own country is a conclusive condemnation of their policy and policy when carried into actual administration. "England is the only free trade country in the world. Is there anything in her progress and civilization great as they are, in the condition of her masses, in her opportunities and possibilities, to invite us to turn away from our own protective tariff? No. We would exchange what we have and enjoy for what England offers. Does this revenue tariff policy offer more wages and better wages, more opportunities for labor and skill and effort,

more possibilities to the plain people, more savings, more comfort, more independence, better homes? "Let the men who have tried both systems answer. Let those who have witnessed with their own eyes the condition of the United States and Europe, answer. Let those of our own countrymen who have felt the pinch of the revenue tariff from '46 to '61 upon their income and their wages, upon their earnings and investments, answer. Let those who are too young to have observed the condition of our country during the low tariff period, read its history. If they will no young man will associate himself with that political organization which is pledged to fasten that policy upon us again.

"I need not say to you what the world knows, that this country, after nearly one-third of a century of protection, has reached the proud position of being the first in manufactures, first in mining and first in agriculture, and in invention and educational advantages for the masses of all the nations of the world; that labor is better rewarded; that skill and genius command higher returns, and the great body of the people have wider and better opportunities for advancement than can be found anywhere in the wide, wide world. "Protection builds up; a revenue tariff tears down. Protection brings hope and courage to heart and home; free trade drives them from both. Free trade levels down; protection levels up.

Cookery. In the larger cities it is the custom to have dinner at night. This undoubtedly came about by reason of the fact that men have business offices far away from their homes and cannot get to them until night. In the country tea is the evening meal, and one of the absolute requisites is cake. A city woman who visits the country will cry out in alarm at the quantity of sweet stuff put before her, and if she acknowledges to a healthy appetite she will rebel. It is to be feared that this department will always be found lacking in this particular line of cookery—cake—for it is the belief of the editor that "cakes and pies and things," are far less desirable food than meat and vegetables, but to show that her good will is not lacking she will head the list of recipes this month with one for cake.

SNOW CAKE. (The Boston Cook Book.)—Three-fourths cup of butter, 2 cups of sugar, 1-2 cup of milk, 2-2 cups of flour, 1-2 teaspoonful of soda, 1-2 teaspoonful of cream of tartar, whites of eight eggs, and one teaspoonful of almond extract. Mix the soda and cream of tartar with the flour. Be sure to use one teaspoonful and a half of cream of tartar, as the extra amount is needed to stiffen the whites of the eggs. Rub the butter to a cream, add the sugar, and beat again; add the milk and flour alternately, a little at a time, and beat well. Lastly, add the beaten whites and the almond. Bake in two small pans in a moderate oven. DREAM CAKE.—Bake the snow cake in three shallow pans. Make the ornamental frosting, and flavor one part with vanilla another with lemon, and the third with rose. Frost each cake, put together, and sprinkle grated fresh cocoanut on the top. ORNAMENTAL FROSTING.—Whites of three eggs, three cups of confectioner's sugar, sifted, and three teaspoonfuls of lemon juice. Put the eggs in a large bowl; sprinkle with three teaspoonfuls of the sugar. Beat with a perforated wooden spoon, adding three teaspoonfuls of sugar every five minutes. When it begins to thicken add the lemon juice and beat as before. It should thicken by the beating of the egg, and not by the addition of too much sugar. Do not use all the measure of sugar unless needed. Beat with a long flop, over and over, and never stir. When stiff enough to leave a "clean cut," or not to run together when cut with a knife, spread a thin layer of frosting on the cake, and when this is hard put on another layer a quarter of an inch thick. When this is firm, mark it for cutting. To the remainder of the frosting add sugar more rapidly, until it begins to harden on the spoon and bowl. Put a confectioner's tube into the end of a pastry bag, fill the bag with frosting, twist the end tightly, and press the frosting through the tube on the cake in any design you wish.

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The Baron Never Speaks to Strangers. Tennyson has almost been interviewed by a London reporter on his new play. The journalist caught the poet just as His Lordship started on his daily walk and approached him, hat in hand. "I see your Lordship's play has been successfully produced at Daly's Theatre in New York." The Laureate walked on without deigning to look. "The cable dispatches state that the play is the best thing Your Lordship has ever written." No response. "Mr. Irving says that there will be an assured run for a year if Your Lordship will let him produce the play at the Lyceum. What are Your Lordship's plans?" His Lordship continued to stare straight ahead of him, and the Hon. Hallam Tennyson appeared and apologized for his father's apparent rudeness, saying that the old man never spoke to strangers.—Cable to N. Y. Herald.

Done by hand—Manuscripts. Rank follows—English lords. An out cry—"Rags and bottles." A "short" explanation—"I'm busted."

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### CONGRESSIONAL.

In the senate chamber the funeral of Senator John S. Barbour, of Virginia, was held on the 16th, and for the first time in the history of congress high mass was celebrated within the walls of the capitol. In the house, in committee of the whole, the sundry civil appropriation bill was further considered. The house attended the funeral services of Senator Barbour in a body.

In the senate on the 17th a bill was introduced to authorize the registration of certain steamships as vessels of the United States. A bill was reported for a public building at Battle Creek, Mich. The naval appropriation bill was considered, the pending question being the provision for an increase of the navy. In the house a bill was reported for the survey of a ship canal to connect Lake Erie and the Ohio river. A bill was introduced placing lumber on the free list.

The senate passed the naval appropriation bill on the 18th. In the house Mr. Bartine's free coinage amendment to the sundry civil bill was declared by Speaker Crisp to be out of order, and the house sustained the decision of the chair.

The senate passed in the senate on the 19th to provide for such army officers as may be required for the world's fair, and exempting American coastwise vessels pilot by their respective masters or by a United States pilot from the obligation to pay state pilots for services not rendered. A resolution was adopted abolishing the office of principal executive clerk of the senate. In the house the time was occupied in discussing the sundry civil bill. Mr. Bland's amendment for the colage of all silver bullion purchased and now in the treasury into standard silver dollars was ruled out of order.

The senate passed the river and harbor bill on the 20th. Bills were also passed appropriating \$100,000 for a public building at Joliet, Ill.; to increase to \$125,000 the appropriation for the public building at Lansing, Mich., and to place on the pension roll at the rate of \$20 a month Gen. George W. Jones, of Iowa, one of the first two senators from the state. In the house bills were introduced to admit free of duty goods, wares and merchandise purchased in foreign countries with the farm products of this country, and authorizing the secretary of the treasury to issue fractional treasury notes in denominations of quarters and half dollars to the amount of \$1,000,000.

### DOMESTIC.

NELSON PACKARD, Martin Woodward and an old fisherman named Beinhoff were drowned in the Blue river at Crete, Neb.

THREE negroes, Berry Rowden, Jim Rowden and Will Cantor, were hanged by a mob at Childersburg, Ala., for assaulting Mrs. D. C. Bryant, a white woman.

FIVE persons were shot and killed from ambush at Round Gap, Va. They were Ira Mullins, a notorious moonshiner, and his wife; William Mullins, John Chapel and a boy named Moore.

FRANK J. CRANCE, a salesman in a dry good store in Cincinnati, shot and fatally injured Miss Hattie Hagedorn because she refused his attentions and then shot himself.

The lockout of granite cutters throughout the New England states was declared, throwing from 20,000 to 30,000 men out of employment.

The Bonne Carre levee near New Orleans gave way, inundating miles of fertile plantations and drowning valuable stock.

At Corpus Christi, Tex., John T. Parker was sentenced to ninety-nine years' imprisonment for the murder of City Marshal Musett.

A WATERSPOUT flooded the lower part of Hartington, Neb., and thousands of dollars worth of goods which were stored in basements were destroyed. Many country bridges were swept away.

A TRAIN carrying Ringling Bros.' circus was wrecked near Concordia, Kan., and four showmen and twenty horses were killed.

A MOB of 200 men broke into the jail at Clarksville, Ga., and took three negroes charged with the murder of Policeman Carter at Toscoo and hanged them. The negroes protested innocence.

CHARLEY CAMP was awarded \$90,000 damages from the West Chicago Street Railroad Company for the loss of both legs.

The total collections of internal revenue during the first ten months of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, were \$125,548,061, an increase of \$5,609,841 over the corresponding period of the previous fiscal year.

The great strike of the stonemasons continued to spread in the east, and it was estimated that 75,000 men were idle throughout the country in consequence of the lockout.

The eastern approach to the Union Pacific bridge over the Missouri at Omaha was washed out by high water and all traffic was stopped.

JUSTICE HARLAN and Senator Morgan have agreed to serve as arbitrators on the part of the United States in the Behring sea controversy.

The centennial anniversary of the founding of the New York stock exchange was celebrated.

The towns of Venice, Brooklyn, East Madison, East Carondelet, Centerville station, Forest Lawn and Cahokia, in Missouri and Illinois, were from 5 to 20 feet under water, and at least 90 square miles of the most fertile farming land was inundated, and thousands of farmers had been driven from their homes. High water was also doing great damage in portions of Iowa and Kansas.

RELIABLE estimates on the rice crop of the United States for 1892 place it at 8,000,000 bushels.

WOMEN will hereafter be admitted to Tuft's college in Boston.

An unknown assassin murdered Mrs. W. T. Haynes and Miss Teen Hawley, leaders in society, and two disreputable women, Maude Kramer and Rose Stewart, at Denison, Tex.

JOSEPH L. TYCE, the Rochester (N. Y.) wife murderer, was executed by electricity at Auburn prison.

SROUX City, Ia., was swept by a flood which destroyed hundreds of houses and other property, and it was thought that over fifty persons were drowned. Fire in the flooded district added to the horrors. The total loss in the city was estimated to be \$2,000,000. Eastern Nebraska, eastern Kansas and the sections of Illinois along the Mississippi were being damaged by storm and flood, and many lives were being sacrificed.

By the capsizing of a boat at Morrilton, Ark., Hamp Wilson (colored), four women and five children were drowned.

The Countess Margere, better known as Mrs. Tom Thumb, had her baggage and theatrical effects seized for debt at Salt Lake City.

The quarters of the cavalry companies and the post canteen at Fort McKinney, Wyo., were destroyed by fire, causing a loss of \$200,000.

FIRE destroyed the greater part of the business portion of the village of Dexter, Ia.

JAMES TAYLOR, a negro who assaulted a young woman at Kennedyville, Md., was taken from the Chestertown jail by a mob and lynched.

NEAR Ashland, Pa., John Zeerichs shot and killed his wife and Samuel Cinthia, found in her room, and then made his escape.

An incendiary fire in Ward's stable at Indianapolis roasted twelve horses.

The Mississippi State Bankers' association in session at Vicksburg adopted resolutions opposing free coinage of silver and the enactment of a national bankruptcy bill.

THIRTY-six persons were known to have lost their lives in the floods at Sioux City, Ia., and the list was believed to be far from complete.

OLIVER CURTIS PERRY, the train robber, pleaded guilty at Lyons, N. Y., and was sentenced to forty-nine years and three months on four indictments.

IRWIX and Ella Osborn, brother and sister, were drowned while attempting to cross a swollen creek near Ebbing, Kan.

The Metropolitan stables at Hot Springs, Ark., were burned with forty head of saddle horses.

An association of American authors was formed at New York whose object in general is to promote the interests of literary workers.

CHARLEY EVERETT (colored) was taken from jail at Manchester, Tenn., by a mob and hanged for an attempted criminal assault upon a white woman.

A TORNAO passed over the north-western part of Hamilton county, O., causing destruction in territory nearly 3 miles in length.

A SNOWSTORM approaching a blizzard raged in portions of Wisconsin, Minnesota and Iowa.

WILLIAM KNIGHT was hanged at Rolling Fork, Miss., for the murder of Michael Shea, a section boss on the Louisville & Texas railroad.

At the leading clearing houses in the United States the exchanges during the week ended on the 20th aggregated \$1,231,899,737, against \$1,231,297,204 the previous week. The increase as compared with the corresponding week of 1891 was 8.4.

At Benton Harbor, Mich., William Vance was sentenced to twenty years at hard labor in the state prison at Jackson by Judge O'Hara for shooting at Mayor Hobbs.

In the United States the business failures during the seven days ended on the 20th numbered 192, against 175 the preceding week and 254 for the corresponding week last year.

The total loss by the flood in the districts immediately tributary to St. Louis was estimated as follows: St. Louis county, \$3,000,000; St. Louis city, \$1,000,000; St. Charles county, \$2,000,000; the American bottom, from Alton, Ill., to Cairo, \$5,000,000 (this including East St. Louis and vicinity); total \$11,000,000.

SIXTEEN negroes were drowned in the flood near Pine Bluff, Ark.

ELISHA YOUNG, Iky Young, Holman Mabel, Alfred Crossby and Martha Young, all negroes, were hanged in the jail yard at Chester, S. C., for the murder of Alfred McAlley.

HARRY CROCK, George Doughty and William Reilly, three young mechanics, were drowned in the lake at Cleveland by the upsetting of their boat.

JOSEPH McFARLAND, a business man of Wapakoneta, O., shot himself to death at St. Mary from grief on account of the death of his affianced, Miss Zella Smith.

CHARLOTTE N. C., celebrated the 117th anniversary of the Mecklenburg declaration of independence.

NEAR Big Stone Gap, Ky., Henry Holl shot and killed his brother John because the latter had won fifty cents from him at cards.

### PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

The Arizona democrats in convention at Tucson elected delegates to Chicago favorable to Cleveland for president.

MURPHY JAMES FOSTER was inaugurated governor of Louisiana at Baton Rouge.

REV. DR. GILBERT DELAMATY, pastor of the First M. E. church of Akron, O., died of uric poisoning. In 1878 he was elected to congress from Indiana on the greenback ticket.

An organization to be known as the American Republican College league was completed at Ann Arbor, Mich., thirty colleges being represented. James F. Burke, of the Michigan university, was elected president.

DELAWARE democrats in convention at Dover adopted resolutions denouncing the McKinley bill, opposing the free coinage of silver and strongly endorsing Cleveland.

The democrats of the Fifteenth Illinois district renominated Samuel T. Busey for congress, and in the Fifth North Carolina district the democrats renominated A. H. Williams.

The democrats of California in convention at Fresno chose delegates to Chicago instructed for Cleveland. The platform demands reform in the tariff laws and the free and unlimited coinage of both silver and gold on a parity with each other.

In convention at Columbia, S. C., the democrats adopted resolutions of deep hostility to Cleveland, condemning him as the representative of Wall street and not of democracy. The convention was controlled by the farmers' alliance.

The North Carolina democrats in convention at Raleigh elected delegates to the national convention who will go unopposed.

The liberal republican territorial convention met at Salt Lake City, Utah, and selected delegates to Minneapolis who were favorable to Harrison.

The republicans of the Fifteenth Illinois district nominated Allen Varner for congress.

The Illinois people's party in convention at Danville nominated the following ticket: Governor, N. M. Barnett, of Hallsville; lieutenant governor, Charles G. Dixon, Chicago; secretary of state, F. G. Blood, Mount Vernon; treasurer, J. W. McElroy, Rosemond; attorney general, Jesse Cox, Chicago; auditor, S. C. Hill, Martinsville. Congressmen at large—Lester C. Hubbard, Chicago, and Jesse Harper, Danville. The delegates to the Omaha convention were instructed to present the name of

Col. S. F. Norton, of Illinois, for the presidency.

JUDGE THOMAS F. DAVIDSON, one of the most distinguished jurors in Indiana, died at his home in Crawfordsville, aged 55.

CONGRESSIONAL nominations were made as follows in Indiana: Sixth district, W. A. Spurgeon (pro.); N. T. Bates (farmers' alliance); Eighth, E. V. Brookshie (dem.); renominated; Ninth, J. Swan (people's party).

Gov. Hoyt was nominated at the democratic state convention in Raleigh, N. C., to succeed himself.

PROF. WILLIAM C. RICHARDS died suddenly at his home in Chicago, aged 74 years. For a quarter of a century he had been known throughout the country as a lecturer on scientific subjects.

### FOREIGN.

It was reported from Astrakhan that the steamer Alexander Wolkow had foundered in the Caspian sea and that 250 passengers were drowned.

A TERRIBLE hurricane passed over central New Zealand and the damage done to property was enormous. Several persons were killed and many others injured, some fatally.

The British bark Aberdeen ran on the coast off the county of Pembroke, England, and eighteen of the crew were drowned.

The Valkeo oil works in Berlin were destroyed by fire, involving a loss of 2,000,000 marks.

The report of the capture of the city of Bolivar, Venezuela, by the insurgents and news of the death of the commander of the government forces, Gen. Santiago Rodil, was confirmed.

GREAT destitution prevails in Labrador and many persons are starving to death.

The German government contemplates entirely prohibiting immigration into Germany from Russia.

The French forces in Tonquin captured a private stronghold after killing 125 of its defenders. Fifty-three French soldiers and five officers were killed.

A HURRICANE on the island of Mauritius, in the Indian ocean, destroyed a portion of Port Louis, the capital city, and a large number of persons were caught in the falling houses and crushed to death.

JOHN A. ANDERSON, consul at Cairo, Egypt, and for twelve years the representative of the First Kansas district in congress, died at Liverpool, England, aged 58 years.

THREE villages in Russia were totally destroyed by an earthquake and twenty-seven persons were killed.

SPAIN has removed its prohibition against American pork.

FURTHER details of the hurricane in Mauritius, in the Indian ocean, make the loss of life 1,200 and the number of persons injured 7,000.

An explosion in a dynamite factory at Galdoneca, Spain, caused the death of sixteen men and three women.

EDWARD PARKER DEACON was found guilty of the killing of M. Abelle, his wife's lover, in the Hotel Splendide, at Cannes, France, and sentenced to one year's imprisonment.

An epidemic of virulent cholera was raging in Harrar, Egypt, causing 100 deaths daily.

### LATER NEWS.

The United States senate was not in session on the 21st. In the house the time was occupied in considering the sundry civil bill, and an amendment by Mr. Forney (Ia.) providing that all pension money received by inmates of national soldiers' homes in excess of five dollars per month shall be deducted for maintaining the expenses of the homes was adopted, after much discussion, by a vote of 96 to 93.

Mrs. SARAH ROTHSCHILD celebrated her 104th birthday at her home in Chicago.

DISPATCHES from Lagos say that the British defeated the Jebu near Magonbe and twenty chieftains and 400 Jebu soldiers were killed.

The factory of the Etna Pyrotechnic Company at Hartford, Conn., blew up, killing five persons.

TWO FISHERMEN and fifteen members of a football team were drowned in the bay at Melbourne, Australia, by the capsizing of a boat.

The Brazilian warship Solimoes was wrecked off the coast of Uruguay and 127 of the crew were drowned.

FREDERICK B. DEMING was hanged at Melbourne, Australia, and with his execution ended the life of one of the greatest criminals the world has ever seen.

TWO CHILDREN were playing in a barn at Gottenburg, Ia., when it caught fire. Their mother tried to save them, and all perished.

FLAMES at Brigham City, U. T., did \$100,000 worth of damage to business houses.

A FIRE at Oswego, N. Y., practically wiped out the milling and elevator interests in that city. The total loss was estimated at \$1,000,000.

Mrs. MILDRED ANN CLAY, aged 109 years, died at her home in Leavenworth, Kan.

SEBORN SMITH was hanged in the jail at Covington, Ga., for a criminal assault upon a 13-year-old girl.

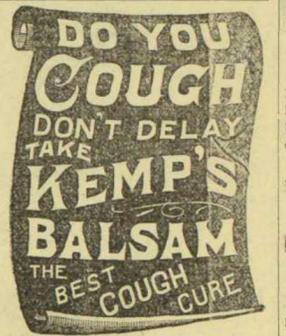
THIRTEEN persons were killed in a wreck on the Cotton Belt road near Goodman, Ark.

In the National league the percentages of the baseball clubs for the week ended on the 21st were: Boston, 741; Brooklyn, 640; Chicago, 607; Cleveland, 577; Louisville, 538; Cincinnati, 536; Pittsburgh, 519; New York, 500; Philadelphia, 444; Washington, 440; St. Louis, 351; Baltimore, 230. The percentages in clubs of the Western league were: Columbus, 792; Milwaukee, 697; Kansas City, 526; Toledo, 471; Omaha, 438; St. Paul, 313; Minneapolis, 313; Indianapolis, 167.

That Baby of Mine, Auntie, three months ago, had the salt rheum so bad that his head was a mass of sores, and I had begun to lose all hopes of raising him, but my druggist recommended Sulphur Bitters, and to-day he is as fat and chipper as any baby you ever saw, and he has not a sore on his head, and just think that after paying out so much, that a few dollars worth of Sulphur Bitters should cure him.—Mrs. J. C. Hall, Lowell.

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