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The Wool Market.

The situation in eastern wool markets is changing in some respects. The scarcity of domestic wools is enabling holders to advance values somewhat, and has strengthened the market. Sales reported are always above the quotations given by trade journals, and the outlook seems favorable for holders. The Boston Wool Reporter is getting alarmed, for it calls on dealers to "keep cool, both the weather and the woolen trade demand it." The same paper quotes Michigan X at 25 1/2-26, and then Michigan reports sales at 25 1/2-26 cents. It reports a sale of Wisconsin fine delaine at 32c, and quotes Michigan delaine at 29 1/2-30c, although Michigan always grades higher than Wisconsin. It quotes Ohio and Michigan unwashed fleeces at 18@20c, and we know that Michigan unwashed fleeces have sold above outside figures. It is evident the Reporter is "bearing" the market to the utmost of its ability, and will no doubt exert some influence upon wool growers who depend upon its reports.

Bradstreet's in its latest issue, believes the natural course of the market is upwards, and this is the belief of many of the manufacturers if seems, or they would not be picking up old lots of wool at an advance of 1-2c with the new clip about ready to go forward.

From this time forward interest will be turned toward interior markets. We publish in this issue reports from many of them. The range of quotations given should be taken with a grain of allowance, as they emanate from local buyers—Michigan Farmer.

President Harrison was renominated, and why should he not have been chosen again? Wonderfully has he grown upon the country since he has been president. The sneer of "Grandfather's hat" is no longer heard, for he has grown up to the hat. As Chauncey Depew put it "he reflects more credit upon his ancestors than they have devolved upon him." Harrison is the strongest candidate who could have been nominated, and his re-election is very sure.

The alliance party sent Gen. Weaver, and all its famous workers to Oregon to act with the democrats, and defeat the republicans in the recent election in that state. It did not work. The republicans chose their judge of the supreme court, and attorney general by a plurality of at least 6,000, and elected both by handsome majorities. The second gun for 1892, Rhode Island in the east and Oregon in the west join hands and the whole country will be with them in November.

Cannot be helped—Blind doors. Have no visible means of support—Balloons.

It is a winner.

Harrison & Reid; that has the right sort of a jungle.

Republicans differed in opinion at Minneapolis, but there will be no difference of opinion among them at the polls in November.

Honest Money Harrison and Rectitude Reid! They are the ones the people will delight to honor with their votes in November.

The democrats ought to remember the old rule works this way: "Three times and out." Cleveland is already out, and will always remain so.

Senator Hill is appealing to some brother democrat to throw him a life preserver. It should be done. He is too brilliant a political figure to be allowed to drown without assistance.

It is understood that the Canadian Pacific railroad has put several thousand dollars into the pool to nominate Grover Cleveland at Chicago. They should remember that it is one thing to nominate and another to elect.

Monday a cyclone struck Chicago, destroying many buildings and among the rest wrecking the wigwam erected for the democratic national convention next week. Simply a forewarning of the fate of the party next November, that's all.

Point your finger, if you can, to a single thing in President Harrison's administration that is not straight and right. It has been one of the most conservative, clean, able and at the same time independent administrations ever given the people of the United States by any president since the days of Washington. The republicans may well point to it with pride.

What is to be thought of a man who will steal a pencil from a newspaper reporter? Has he not reached the depth of infamy?—Ann Arbor Courier.

He's pretty deep in, but hasn't quite touched bottom. It is the pirate who loots the product of the newspaper man's pencil and transfers it to his own lean columns, as original, whose infamy is most infamous; but these remarks do not apply to the Courier.—Adrian Press.

Great Britain has been making tin plate since 1726, one hundred and seventy-two years, and there are now 97 makers.

The United States has been making tin plate for one year, and there are now 26 makers.

That is a pointer on the effects of free trade and protection, especially when it is remembered that during all the years before this, England had the tin plate market of the world.

Nothing appealed to the sentiment of the delegates at Minneapolis with more force than the idea advanced by Governor McKinley that America is peculiarly and particularly an American institution. Magnanimous in international courtesy, benevolent even to prodigality, extending free and hearty welcome to the oppressed of other nations, but recognizing that the nation's first duty is to care for its own. That is America.—Cleveland Leader.

The present condition of the country roads is amazing when we consider the progress of civilization in other directions. It is only in the manner of highways that the people have made no advance from the pioneer period. Improvements in other respects had depended on better thoroughfares we would be still struggling helplessly amid semi-barbaric environments. As it is, the time has arrived when the roads must be improved.—Chelsea Herald.

The campaign is opened and all republicans now are Harrison men. Harmony will prevail and the Blaine, McKinley and Alger leaders have agreed with unanimity to throw the same enthusiasm into the work for Harrison and Reid which they did for their favorites.

The democratic leaders and workers are not happy over the ticket nominated at Minneapolis, for they see men on that ticket who are unassailable. The more their records are inspected, the brighter they glow with patriotism, statesmanship and ability.

If country roads are public highways, they are a subject of public concern. The whole country is interested in and affected by their condition, therefore, the whole country, the nation, should take action.—Dexter News.

It is a subject in which every person in the nation is interested, that is true, but it does seem as though the people of a township or county could handle it better than the nation. Each road district knows what is needed to make its road ways what they should be, and can act more intelligently than can government commissioners. Some general plan ought to be adopted, however.

The New York Tribune has completed the publication of its list of millionaires and estates supposed to reach the million mark, for the city of New York, and the result is a total of 1,157 enormous fortunes. Of these only 201 are traced to industries protected by the tariff, but the more famous millionaires of the metropolis derived their money from other sources than the manufacture of articles on which duties are levied. Probably at least fifty of the great fortunes held by residents of New York exceed \$10,000,000 apiece, and fully a dozen reach \$30,000,000. Two members of the Vanderbilt family, at least one of the Astors, John D. Rockefeller, and Jay Gould possess over \$50,000,000 each, and the aggregate wealth of these six men is probably not less than \$500,000,000.

AN ORATORICAL GEM.

The Speech of Hon. Chauncey M. Depew in Placing President Harrison in Renomination.

Mr. President and gentlemen of the convention: It is the peculiarity of republican national conventions that some of them has a distinct and interesting history. We are here to meet conditions and solve problems which make this gathering no exception to the rule, but substantially a new departure. That there should strong convictions and earnest expressions as to preferences and policies is characteristic of the right of individual judgment which is the fundamental principle of republicanism. There have been occasions when the result was so sure that the delegates could freely indulge in the charming privilege of favoritism and of friendship. But the situation which now confronts us demands the exercise of dispassionate judgment and our best thought and experience. We cannot venture upon uncertain ground or encounter obstacles placed in the pathway of success by ourselves. The democrat party is now divided, but the hope of the possession of power once more will make it in the final battle more aggressive, determined and unscrupulous than ever. It starts with fifteen states secure without an effort, by processes which are a travesty upon popular government and, if continued long enough, will paralyze institutions founded upon popular suffrage. It has to win four more states in a fair fight, states which in the vocabulary of politics are denominated doubtful. The republican party must appeal to the conscience and the judgment of the individual voter in every state in the union. This is in accordance with the principles upon which it was founded and the objects for which it contends. It has accepted this issue before and fought it out with an extraordinary continuance of success.

The conditions of republican victory from 1860 to 1880 were created by Abraham Lincoln and Ulysses S. Grant. They were that the saved republic should be run by its saviors, the emancipation of the slaves, the reconstruction of the states, the re-creation of those who had fought to destroy the republic back into the fold, without penalties or punishments, and to an equal share with those who had fought and saved the nation, in the solemn obligations and inestimable privileges of American citizenship. They were the embodiment into the constitution of the principles for which 2,000,000 of men had fought and 500,000 had died. They were the restoration of public credit, the resumption of specie payments and the prosperous condition of solvent business. For twenty-five years there were names with which to conjure, and events fresh in the public mind, which were eloquent with popular enthusiasm. It needed little else than a recital of the glorious story of its heroes, and a statement of the achievements of the republican party to retain the confidence of the people. But for the desire for a change which is characteristic of free governments, there came a reversal. There came a check to the progress of the republican party, and four years of democrat administration. Those four years largely relegated to the realm of history, past issues and brought us face to face with what democracy, its professions and its practices mean to-day. The great names which have adorned the rolls of republican statesman and soldiers are still potent and popular. The great measures of the republican party are still the best part of the history of the century. The unequalled and unexampled story of republicanism in its progress and in its achievements stands unique in the record of parties in governments which are free. But we live in practical times, facing practical issues, which affect the business, the wages, the laborer and the property of to-day. The campaign will be won or lost, not upon the bad record of James K. Polk, or Franklin Pierce, or of James Buchanan, not upon the good record of Lincoln, or of Grant, or of Arthur, or of Hayes, or of Garfield.

It will be won or lost on the policy, foreign and domestic, the industrial measures and the administrative acts of the administration of Benjamin Harrison. Whoever receives the nomination of this convention will run upon the judgment of the people, as to whether they have been more prosperous and more happy, whether the country has been in a better condition at home and stood more honorably abroad under these last four years of Harrison and republican administration, than during the preceding four years of Cleveland and democrat government. Not since Thomas Jefferson has any administration been called upon to face and solve so many or such difficult problems as those which have been exigent in our conditions. No administration since the organization of the government has ever met difficulties better or more to the satisfaction of the American people. Chalmers has been taught that no matter how small the antagonist, no community can with safety insult the flag or murder American sailors. Germany and England have learned in Samoa that the United States has become one of the powers of the world and no matter how mighty the adversary, at every sacrifice American honor will be maintained. The Bering Sea question which was the insurmountable obstacle in the diplomacy of Cleveland and of Bayard, has been settled upon a basis which sustains the American position until arbitration shall have determined our right.

The dollar of the country has been placed and kept on the standard of commercial nations and a convention has been agreed upon with foreign governments which, by making metallism the policy of all nations may successfully solve all our financial problems. The tariff, tinkered with and trifled with to the serious disturbance of trade and disaster to business since the days of Washington, has been courageously embodied into a code which has preserved the principle of the protection of American industries. To it has been added a beneficent policy, supplemented by lenient treaties, and wise diplomacy, which has opened to our farmers and manufacturers the markets of other countries. The navy has been built upon lines which will protect American citizens and American interests and the American flag all over the world. The public debt has been reduced, the maturing bonds have been paid off. The public credit has been maintained. The burdens of taxation have been lightened. Two hundred millions of currency have been added to the people's money without the disturbance of the exchanges. Unexampled prosperity has crowned wise laws and their wise administration.

The main question which divides us is to whom does the credit of all this belong. Orators may stand upon this platform more able and more eloquent than I, who will paint in more brilliant colors, but they cannot put in more earnest thought the affection and admiration of republicans for our distinguished secretary of state. I yield to no republican, no matter what state he hails, in admiration and respect for John Sherman, for Governor McKinley, for Thomas E. Reed, for Iowa's great son, for the favorites of Illinois, Wisconsin and Michigan, but when I am told the credit for the brilliant diplomacy of this administration belongs exclusively to the secretary of state, for the administration of its finances to the secretary of the treasury, for the construction of its ships to the secretary of the navy, for the introduction of American pork in Europe to the secretary of agriculture, for the settlement, so far as is settled, of the currency question to Senator John Sherman, for the formation of the tariff laws to Governor McKinley, for the removal of the restrictions placed by foreign nations upon the introduction of American pork to our ministers at Paris and Berlin, I am tempted to seriously inquire, who, during the last four years has been president of the United States anyhow? Caesar, when he wrote those commentaries, which were the history of the conquests of Europe under his leadership, modestly took the position of Aeneas when he said, they are the narrative of events—the whole of which I saw, and the part of which I was.

General Thomas, as the rock of Chickamauga, occupies a place in our history with Leonidas among the Greeks, except that he succeeded, where Leonidas failed. The fight of Joe Hooker above the clouds was the poetry of battle. The resistless rush of Sheridan and his steed down the valley of the Shenandoah, is the epic of our civil war. The march of Sherman from Atlanta to the sea is the supreme triumph of gallantry and strategy. It detracts nothing from the splendor of the fame or the merits of the deeds of his lieutenants to say that having selected them with marvelous sagacity and discretion, Grant still remained the supreme commander of the national army. All the proposed acts of any administration before they are formulated, are passed upon in cabinet council, and the measures and suggestions of the ablest secretaries would have failed with a lesser president; but for the great good of the country and the benefit of the republican party, they have succeeded because of the suggestive mind, the indomitable courage, the intelligent appreciation of situations and the grand magnanimity of Benjamin Harrison. It is an undisputed fact that during the few months when both the secretary of state and the secretary of the treasury were ill, the president personally assumed the duties of the state department and of the treasury department and both with equal success. The secretary of state in accepting his portfolio under President Garfield wrote: "Your administration must be made brilliantly successful and strong in the confidence and pride of the people, not at all averting its energies for election and yet compelling that result by the logic of events and by the imperious necessities of the situation." Garfield fell before the bullet of the assassin and Mr. Blaine retired to private life. General Harrison invited him to take up that unfinished diplomatic career where its threads had been so tragically broken. He entered the cabinet. He resumed his work and has won a higher place in our history. The prophecy he made for Garfield has been superbly fulfilled by President Harrison. In the language of Mr. Blaine, "The president has compelled a re-election by the logic of events and the imperious necessities of the situation."

The man who is nominated here to-day, to win must carry a certain number of the doubtful states. Patrick Henry, in the convention which started rolling the ball of the independence of the colonies from Great Britain, said: "I have but one lamp by which my feet are guided, and that is the lamp of experience. I know of no way of judging of the future but by the past." New York was carried in 1880 by General Garfield, and in every important election since that time we have done our best. We have put forward our ablest, our most popular, our most brilliant leaders for governor and state officers to suffer constant defeat. The only light

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which illumines with the sun of hope the dark record of those twelve years is the fact that in 1888 the state of New York was triumphantly carried by President Harrison. He carried it then as a gallant soldier, a wise senator, a statesman who inspired confidence by his public utterances in daily speech from the commencement of the canvass to its close. He still has all these claims, and in addition an administration beyond criticism and rich with the elements of popularity with which to carry New York again.

"Ancestry helps in the old world, and handicaps in the new. There is a distinguished example of a son overcoming the limitations imposed by the pre-eminent fame of his father and then rising above it, and that was when the younger Pitt became greater than Chatham. With an ancestor a signer of the declaration of independence and another who saved the northwest from savagery and gave it to civilization and empire and who was also president of the United States, a poor and unknown lawyer of Indiana has risen by his unaided efforts to such distinction as lawyer, orator, soldier, statesman and president, that he reflects more credit upon his ancestors than they have devolved upon him, and presents to American history a parallel of the younger Pitt. By the record of a wise and popular administration, by the strength gained in frequent contact with the people, in wonderfully versatile and felicitous speech, by the claim of a pure life in public and in the simplicity of a typical American home, I nominate Benjamin Harrison."

This week the Courier gives its readers the masterly speech of Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, at the Minneapolis convention, in placing President Harrison in nomination. It is a grand speech and doubtless convinced many of the delegates that it was wisdom to renominate the president. Read it for it is a gem.

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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. Manion passengers should consult the map and time tables of our line, to fully appreciate the advantages in time saved by taking this route, when on their summer vacation. JOHN SEBASTIAN, G. T. & P. A., Chicago.

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A LEGAL MORTGAGE.

"The place is yours by good rights, ain't it, Jason?"

The woman that asked this question, though past her girlhood, was still young, and there had been a time when Jason Sands, in the infatuation of youth, had thought her pretty; but her mouth to-day had a shrewish look, and there was a vindictive snap in her small black eyes. Her hair was twisted so tightly that the wind was powerless to ruffle it, and in her starched calico gown and gingham apron there was a grim tidiness unrelieved by collar or ribbon. She had been to the garden, and she held in her hand a stalk of rhubarb, from which she was pulling in a pre-occupied way the silky red peel.

"Oh, I've got a sort of a lien on it, but that ain't ownin' it," said the man without looking up. He was raking the front yard.

"You hold the mortgage, don't you?" said the woman biting off a bit of rhubarb.

"S'pose I do."

"Why the interest ain't been paid for three years. You know that 'bout me tellin' you."

"Well?" said the man, indifferently.

"Well repeated his wife, sharply, 'how long are you goin' to let it run on so?"

Jason stopped raking and looked at her uneasily. "You don't mean, Mirandy, that you want me to foreclose on my own father and mother?"

"Why not? Business is business, relation or no relation; and if you did that, the place would be ours to do as we please with."

"I ain't so sure about that. It's down in black and white, that whether the interest is paid or not, father's always to have a home here, Uncle Richard use to hold the mortgage, and when he died, some five or six years ago, father got me to take it, so's it wouldn't go out of the family; but 'tain't ever been changed."

"Then 'twas made out 'fore he married agin?" said Mirandy.

"Well, what of that?"

"Nuthin'; only in that case she ain't counted in. An' she ain't your mother, anyway."

"She's the only mother I ever knew anything about, Mirandy. She's been a mother to me ever since I was three year ol'—a downright good one, too; and as for her not bein' counted in, she's just as much right here as if she was; 'cause after father got hurt in the brick kiln, there was a good many years that he wasn't able to do much, and all that time she kept the interest paid up out of her own pocket. Uncle Richard tol' me so."

Miranda, who stood nervously nibbling the rhubarb stock, made haste to change her tactics. "Oh, of course, Jason, I'd always expect you to be good to her. But you know yourself 'tain't very pleasant havin' two heads to a house; and so long as Mother Sands thinks she owns it all, I dasn't say a word, even if every thing goes to rack and ruin. Besides, she's gittin' too ol' to have the care."

Jason listened with a sort of helpless patience. He was an easy-tempered man, ready to yield most any point for the sake of peace, and his wife was well aware of his weakness. It was to please her that he had sold his farm; and though at the time he had fully intended to buy another, before he could decide on one she had persuaded him to take a place that had been offered him by a city friend as drummer in a wholesale grocery store. It was a business that seemed to her much more "gentle" than farming.

Meanwhile he had accepted his mother's family home for a visit, "jus' till I can get time to look up a house," he said.

But Miranda had always coveted the pretty cottage, and before they had been in it a week she had determined to get possession of it. Jason had never told her of the mortgage. Knowing that the place would eventually belong to him, he had not been troubled by the fact that the interest was not always promptly paid; neither did he want the old folks troubled, and it vexed him that Miranda had chanced to find the papers. But her reasoning in regard to the housekeeping seemed very plausible. His mother was past seventy, it was time she had a rest, and she could have it as well as not if she would only consent to let "Mirandy" take charge of things for awhile.

"I wish you'd speak to her about it," said Mirandy. "She'd be a good deal more likely to do it if you proposed it 'an if I did."

Jason did not cover the task, but he knew the penalty of refusing.

"She's in the kitchen," Miranda remarked, with another nibble at the rhubarb stock.

"No hurry about it," grumbled Jason. But presently, with an air of forced surrender, he laid down his rake and went into the house. He found his mother making bread.

"You see, mother, you're gettin' kinder along in years," he argued, "and you'd ought to let somebody else do the left of the work. Why don't you let Mirandy, long as she's here? She's a first-rate housekeeper, and she'd ruther do it 'an not."

The little old lady lifted her head with a troubled look. "Why I shouldn't know what to do with myself, Jason, if I hadn't something to keep me busy, I've always been used to it you know. But," she added, drawing in her lip, and slowly parting the loaf she was kneading, "if Mirandy wants to take a turn as for a while, she can. I won't hinder her."

The daughter-in-law accepted this concession with secret triumph, and she soon managed to get entire control of the kitchen that the deposed housewife, missing the home-ly cares that had for so many years occupied her hands and thoughts, would have been in a sad strait had it not been for the children.

"I loves gramma," said little Della one day, as she mounted her grandmother's knee.

"Me do, too," chimed the baby, clambering up beside her sister.

"Makes me think, Hesba," said her husband, a sudden mist dimming his glasses, "of the times you use to sit holdin' Janey and Ruth."

Hesba's eyes grew misty, for there were two little graves in the far corner of the garden; but the peering children on her lap left her no time for reminiscence.

"Do put 'em down, and let 'em muse 'emselves. You coddle 'em too much," fretted Miranda.

"Oh, I like to have 'em 'round me," said Hesba.

But Miranda frowned. "They're gittin' most as bad as Jason," she complained to herself. "They think there's nobody like that ol' woman."

But Hesba was beginning to tire of the new order of things. Miranda was an excellent housewife; she kept everything trim and orderly, and let nothing go to waste; but her vigilant ways made Hesba feel like a prisoner in her own house, and at last the meek spirit rebelled. The occasion was Miranda's interference one morning when Hesba had gone into the kitchen to make a cup custard for her husband, a dish that no one else could make quite to the old man's taste.

"I can't endure havin' other folks puttin' round my kitchen," said the younger woman, with marked emphasis on the possessive pronoun.

"No more can I," retorted Hesba, her blue eyes flashing.

But she hated wrangling, and though quivering with anger, she walked away without saying anything more.

"She'll find out some day who's mistress here," snapped Miranda to herself.

Jason's new business often took him from home for weeks at a time, and it was while he was off on one of these expeditions that Miranda improved the opportunity to carry out a long-cherished project.

"Seems to me, gramma," she began warily, having joined her mother-in-law in the sitting-room, armed with her knitting work, "you're lookin' kinder peaked. If I's you, I'd take a little trip somewheres. Jason says you've got a brother livin' over in Connecticut. I should think it'd be nice for you to go an' visit him. Why don't you, now?"

"Well, I don't know. I never was much of a han' to go visitin'," said Hesba, as unsuspecting as a baby.

"And though I don't doubt brother William'd be glad to see us, he's got such a family of his own, I should feel as if we'd imposin' on him."

"Might as well impose on him as on folks that's no relation to you." And Miranda's needles clicked viciously.

Hesba looked at her in wonder. "What do you mean, Mirandy? I didn't know I was imposin' on anybody."

"I don't know what else you can call it," said Miranda, with merciless deliberation. "You know well enough that the interest on the mortgage ain't been paid for years, and Jason could turn you out to-morrow if he wanted to."

"Turn us out!" repeated Hesba.

"Oh, no, Mirandy, he couldn't do that, 'cause father's to have a home here as long as he lives; he's got it down in writin'!"

"Yes; but you and father's two different persons. Your name ain't put down on the paper, and I's only sayin' what we could do if we wanted to. But I'm expectin' company from the city next week, and I'd would oblige me considerable if you'd just go over to your brother's and stay a spell, 'cause while you are away father could sleep on the cot in the hall bedroom."

"Go and leave father! Is that what you mean, Mirandy?"

It was pitiful to see how white and tremulous she grew.

"Why, you wouldn't want to take him with you when your brother's got such a family already? What'd be the use?" said Mirandy. She was very willing to have the old man stay; she depended on him to bring all the wood and water.

Hesba turned to the window to catch her breath. Outside, gray clouds were lowering, and spiteful little gusts of wind were sending little coveys of brown leaves scurrying through the air. But Hesba saw only the tall, gaunt figure in the potato patch, and throwing a shawl over her head, she hurried out. The old man dropped his hoe and went to meet her.

"If you go, Hesba, I go too, you can depend on that," he said hotly, when she had told her trouble.

But after talking it over they decided that unless Mirandy herself brought up the subject, they would not mention it again. Perhaps before the week was out, Jason would be home. And by-and-by Miranda, who had taken Hesba's place at the window, saw them coming up from the potato patch hand in hand, the old man walking very erect, his hoe across his shoulder, and the little old wife clinging to him like a child.

"I s'pose they think they've got it all settled," muttered the woman; "but—we'll see."

Two days later a letter came to Hesba from her brother.

"She's ben a-writin' to him," blurted the old man, clinching his fist.

Hesba took no notice of the remark. "He says," she began, following the lines slowly with her dim eyes, "that he'd like very much to have a visit from me, and he hopes I'll come right away 'fore the cold weather sets in. But he's afraid I'll have to put up with sleepin' with one of the children, they're so short of room."

"Then of course that puts an end to father's goin'," said Miranda, coming in noiselessly from the kitchen, the door having been left ajar.

"And to her goin' too, I guess," answered the old man.

"Oh, you shouldn't say that, father," said Miranda. "It'll be a nice little trip for her, and do her lots of good."

The old man scowled and thumped the floor with his cane. "She ain't goin' to stir a step, not without my consent," he cried angrily.

"Sh-sh, father," whispered his wife. "Don't let's have any words about it."

Miranda put her apron to her eyes. "I'm sure I don't want to have no words," she whimpered.

Hesba stood up with her hand on her husband's shoulder. "We won't say anything more. Mirandy, I'll go to William's as soon as I can get my things ready, and stay till your company has gone."

Miranda walked out of the room without answering. She had gained the day, and there was nothing more to be said, but she still held her apron to her eyes.

The old people had seldom been separated even for a day, and during the time that intervened, they would sit hand in hand, by the hour, trying forlornly to find some way to escape from Miranda's plans.

"It's no use, father," sighed Hesba. "She's made up her mind to have me go, and to go 'fore Jason comes home, and she won't rest till she gets me out of the house."

"Well, she'll repent it," said the old man, shaking his head.

"Don't, father," entreated his wife. "Tain't for us to make her repent."

It was not until the time came to say good-bye that the children began to comprehend that she was going away.

"Gramma mustn't do," cried little Della, clinging to Hesba's skirts, and then the baby set up a wail, and refused to be comforted.

Hesba strained the little creatures for a moment to her bosom. "I don't want any harm to come to you, Mirandy," she said, turning to her daughter-in-law, "but I can't help fearin' that separatin' father and me as you're doin', the Lord may see fit to separate you from some of them you love."

This was her farewell word.

When Jason came home the following week, it was an easy matter for Miranda to make him believe that his mother had gone of her own free will to visit her brother, the old man obedient to his wife's entreaty, keeping silent. She took much credit to herself for having managed it so well. Her visitors came and went but she said not a word about Hesba's coming home. Not even the old man's pleading eyes could move her.

One morning in November, while Miranda was busy in the kitchen, little Nan wandered into the yard, and amused herself for half an hour chasing the chickens. The ground was covered with slush, and that night the child was seized with diphtheria.

For three days she lay tossing and moaning, and almost the only words that passed her lips were, "Gramma! I out gramma."

"Baby can't have gramma. Gramma's gone," said Miranda. "Mamma's here to take care of Nan."

But she was not skillful at nursing. Nan grew rapidly worse, still moaning for "gramma," and death came with the suddenness characteristic of the disease.

Jason reached home the day before the funeral. He was almost heartbroken. "You'd ought to send for mother, at once," he said.

"I don't know what for," Miranda protested, in an injured voice. "The doctor and me did everything that could be done and there wouldn't be any earthly use in sendin' for her now."

A day or two later little Della came and leaned against her knee as she sat sewing. "I want my gramma," said the child with a long drawn sigh. "I want her to tell me stories."

"Delle seems to think she holds a mortgage on mother," said the old man, "and I guess it's legaler than the one some other folks hold."

Miranda winced, but she was too wise to make him any answer. "Go to gramma," she said to Della. "He will tell you about Jack the Giant-killer."

"I doesn't want to hear about Jack 'e Giant-killer," said the child, perversely. "Gramma she told me stories 'bout little chillen love one another."

Her grandfather took her on his knee. "That was said for grown-up folk as well as for little children," he remarked, looking furtively at Miranda, "and it means that everybody ought to be loving and kind to each other."

"Gramma was lovin' and kind," said Della.

The old man laid his cheek against hers, but he drew back with a startled face.

"Why, Mirandy, this child's sick!" he exclaimed. "She's got a ragin' fever."

Miranda threw down her sewing, and snatched the child away from him. Della was her idol.

"I want gramma," repeated the little one, drowsily.

Just then Jason came in.

"Go telegraph for mother," cried Miranda. "Tell her not to wait for anything."

When the doctor came the next afternoon, he found his little patient nestled in Hesba's lap, while close beside them, his chin on his came, and his face beaming like a lover's, sat the old man.

"Ah, she is better," said the doctor. "She is getting on finely."

"We're all better," piped the old man, blinking behind his glasses.

"We've got our gramma back," said the child, contentedly.—Harper's Bazaar.

Electric Bitters.

This remedy is becoming so well known and so popular as to need no special mention. All who have used Electric Bitters sing the same song of praise.—A purer medicine does not exist and it is guaranteed to do all that is claimed. Electric Bitters will cure all diseases of the Liver and Kidneys, will remove Pimples, Boils, Salt Rheum and other affections caused by impure blood.—Will drive Malaria from the system and prevent as well as cure all Malarial fevers.—For cure of Headache, Constipation and Indigestion try Electric Bitters.—Entire satisfaction guaranteed, or money refunded.—Price 50 cts. and \$1.00 per bottle at Eberbach & Son, and Geo. T. Haussler, of Manchester.

Appreciation.

He was a man of age and wisdom. She was a woman of youth and beauty. Beguiled by her sympathetic glance the savant told her of his long life of study, his patient search for truth, his failures and successes. He had braved and enjoyed both in about all the words ending in "ology." But age brought him not satiety of knowledge. Still he toiled along the same rugged pathway that led to scientific enlightenment—constantly he explored new avenues of learning. She listened with such rapt and grateful interest that the man of science felt he had found a rarely sympathetic soul. "Yes," she said musingly, "it must be very nice where one has a knack for that sort of thing."—Puck.

Drunkenness or the Llaour Habit Positively Cured by administering Dr. Haines' Golden Specific.

It is manufactured as a powder, which can be given in a glass of beer, a cup of coffee or tea, or in food without the knowledge of the patient. It is absolutely harmless, and will effect a permanent and speedy cure, whether the patient is a moderate drinker or an alcoholic wreck. It has been given in thousands of cases, and in every instance a perfect cure has followed. It never fails. The system once impregnated with the Specific, it becomes an utter impossibility for the liquor appetite to exist. Cures guaranteed.

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Paper-Covered Bullets.

In consequence of the enormous initial velocity of the bullet in the new Mannlicher rifle, and the resulting friction and wear on the barrel, it has become necessary to devise some method preventing both these evils. The manager of the Government Laboratory at Thun, Switzerland, has consequently devised a method of inclosing the leaden bullet in a thin metallic covering, while over this he places a wrapper of specially prepared oleaginous paper, which reduces the wear of the rifle barrel to a minimum, without interfering with the course of the bullet.

Don't fool with Indigestion. Take Beecham's Pills.

The Growth of Christianity.

If we sum up the encouragements to hope, founded on the success of Christian work, the figures are as follows:

Three centuries after Christ there were 5,000,000 Christians.

Eight centuries after Christ there were 30,000,000 Christians.

Ten centuries after Christ there were 50,000,000.

Fifteen centuries after Christ there were 100,000,000 Christians.

Eighteen centuries after Christ there were 174,000,000 Christians.

Now there are 450,000,000.

The followers of the three religions—Confucianism, Buddhism and Taoism all combined, are less than the Christians alone.

Including the latest division of Africa among the European powers, about four-fifths of the land of the world is under Christian control.—U. S. Army Chaplain.

Gone to School.

The baby has gone to school! Ah me! What will the mother do, With never a call to button or pin, Or tie a little shoe? How can she keep herself busy all day With the little "hinderer thing" away?

Another basket to fill with lunch, Another "good-bye" to say, And the mother stands at the door to see Her baby march away, And turns with a sigh that is half relief And half of something akin to grief. She thinks of a possible future morn, When the children, one by one, Will go from their home out into the world, To battle with life alone; And not even the baby is left to cheer The desolate home of that future year. She picks up the garments here and there, Throws down in careless haste, And tries to think how it would seem If nothing were displaced; If the house were always as still as this, How could she bear the loneliness? —Farm and Fireside.

Rabbi Solomon Schindler Gives Some Interesting Facts.

Rabbi Solomon Schindler, the brilliant Boston scholar, has contributed a most interesting paper to a recent issue of the Arena on lying, in which he takes the new realistic story, "Who Lies," as a text. By special permission we are enabled to publish this notable paper.

It may appear tautologous to speak of the "purpose" and the "motive" of literary work both in one breath; still there is a slight distinction between the two, and this distinction separates the former idealistic school of novel writers from the modern realistic school. It would be unjust to say that writers like Sir Walter Scott, Eugene Sue, Alexander Dumas, Berthold Auerbach, and others have lacked a "purpose" when writing their admirable novels; yet that "motive," that tendency, is indeed wanting in them which characterizes the works of realistic authors. Charles Dickens, who may be termed the connecting link between these two schools,—the novelist of the transition period,—adds a distinct "motive" to the "purpose," when he attacks the miserable school system of his time, or the inhumanity with which the submerged classes are treated, or when he ridicules the hypocrisy of charitable institutions. Step by step we can thus trace the evolution of the "motive" in the progress of the realistic literature of our time.

The latest contribution of this character in fiction, embodying a strong "motive," has been presented to the reading public through the Arena Publishing Company, of Boston, in their fifty-cent series of vigorous works by leading thinkers. The authors, Emil Blum, Ph. D., and Mr. Sigmund B. Alexander, have correctly called it an "Interrogation." They desire to call attention to one of the most serious problems of life; they hurl an accusation at our modern civilization, against which a defense is not an easy task; they cast a flash light upon society, and show the rotten foundation upon which it rests.

Eight gentlemen, belonging to the cultured and well-to-do classes of society, are assembled at a banquet. They are all graduates of the same college, in which they had been nicknamed by their classmates the "Model Nine." Their friendship had existed during ten years, in which time each of them had won for himself a respected position in society. One is a successful physician; another a famous lawyer; the third stands at the head of a lucrative business concern; the fourth is the chief of a banking house, and known as a great philanthropist; the fifth occupies the pulpit of a fashionable church; the sixth edits a newspaper of large circulation; the seventh holds a professor's chair at the Alma Mater; the eighth is identified with the politics of his state; the ninth, the most promising of them, had inherited from his father, an immense fortune, and had during these years travelled extensively. He had, therefore, never been present at any of their annual reunions, but is expected to join them on this occasion. A belated train brings him to the city and into their company, at the moment when they are drinking the health and praising the noble qualities of the absentee.

He is warmly greeted by his friends, who, however, find that he has changed considerably. Though apparently the same genial and brilliant fellow whom they had known in times past he seems to have become infected with the blakest kind of pessimism. He fiercely attacks the very civilization which they cherish so dearly. A controversy arises, which culminates in a peculiar wager. Rust, the pessimist, claims that our whole civilization is a huge "Lie"; that this "Lie" has penetrated and poisoned society to such a degree that no one could speak the truth, even if he desired, for any length of time, without harming, if not destroying, his reputation and business prospect. This is emphatically denied by his friends, who, on their part, claim that for one week, at least, they would pledge themselves to adhere strictly to the truth. The wager provides, therefore, that if they adhere to the truth for one week, Rust must pay eight thousand dollars; but if one of them breaks his word, he must pay one thousand dollars. The money is to go to some benevolent institution, which the winner shall designate. It is further agreed that any member may withdraw his obligation on payment of one thousand dollars during the week, if he finds telling the truth too expensive. The result was as predicted by Rust. Informs them that he had offered the wager, not to win their money, but to give them an object lesson. All the miseries from which society is suffering, says he, are the logical consequences of the prevailing untruthfulness. Instead of trying to remodel the world, and to better conditions by assailing consequences, they ought to attack the root of the evil, the "Lie." He proposes, therefore, the formation of a society of veritists—of men who will pledge themselves to speak the truth always, unmodified of possible consequences. It is his firm belief that, in the end, people will learn that they prosper much better with truth than with untruth, and that while for a short time they may be the losers, in the end they will win confidence and make up for the loss.

The lightning which illumines the path of the wanderer on a stormy night, shows him the precipice into which he was about to fall; thus "Who Lies?" reveals the dangers with which our present civilization is fraught, and the root from which most of its evils grow. It suggests the only remedy; namely, to speak the truth and nothing but the truth, regardless of consequences.

"Who Lies?" will be found not only amusing and interesting, but the reader will admire it for its courage and fearlessness. It is deserving of a wide circle of readers.

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

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This Pharmaceutical Paradox of the Age

A vitalizing stimulant without alcohol. A nerve sedative without narcotics. A blood purifier without poisons. A liver cleanser. A purgative vegetable tissue-maker, promoting digestion, nutrition, secretion, excretion and respiration. A life-giving tonic, pure and simple, without the disastrous reactions of the deadly compounds of rum and alcohol usually sold as bitters.

Was never known before in the World.

Its discovery among the medicinal fruits, roots and herbs of California.

WAS A MIRACLE, and their combination into a phenomenal life-giving tonic.

A TRIUMPH OF THE CHEMICAL ART.

The only change made in the formula during twenty-five years has been to present it in two combinations.

The old original remains unchanged, but being stronger, more laxative and better. A new form more agreeable to the taste and better adapted to delicate stomachs and children, but comprising the same tonic properties, is now made and the science of the world is challenged to produce the equal of this.

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THE DEADLY MICROBE AND OMNIPRESENT BACTERIA.

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THE NEXT MORNING I FEEL BRIGHT AND NEW AND MY COMPLEXION IS BETTER.

My doctor says it acts gently on the stomach, liver and kidneys, and is a pleasant laxative. This drink is made from herbs, and is prepared for use as easily as tea. It is called

LANE'S MEDIGINE
All druggists sell it at 50c. and \$1.00 per package. Buy one to-day. Lane's Family Medicine moves the bowels each day. In order to be healthy, this is necessary.

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The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price, 25 cents per box. For sale by Eberbach & Son, and Geo. T. Haussler, of Manchester.

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THIS SALE

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Covering Entire Body with White Scales. Suffering Fearful. Cured by Cuticura.

My disease (psoriasis) first broke out on my left cheek, spreading across my nose, and almost covering my face. It ran into my eyes, and the physician was afraid I would lose my eyesight altogether. It spread all over my head, and my hair all fell out, until I was entirely bald-headed; it then broke out on my arms and shoulders, until my arms were just one sore. It covered my entire body, my face, head, and shoulders being the worst. The white scales fell constantly from my head, shoulders, and arms; the skin would thicken and be red and very itchy, and would crack and bleed if scratched. After spending many hundreds of dollars, I was pronounced incurable. I heard of the CUTICURA REMEDIES, and after using two bottles CUTICURA RESOLVENT, I could see a change; and when I had taken four bottles, I was almost cured; and when I had used six bottles of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, one box of CUTICURA, and one cake of CUTICURA SOAP, I was cured of the dreadful disease from which I had suffered for five years. I cannot express with a pen what I suffered before using the CUTICURA. They saved my life. I feel it my duty to recommend them. My hair is restored as good as ever, and so is my eyesight. Mrs. ROSA KELLY, Rockwell City, Iowa.

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The new Blood Purifier, internally (to cleanse the blood of all impurities and poisonous elements), and CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, externally (to clear the skin and scalp and restore the hair), have cured thousands of cases where the shedding of scales measured a quart daily, the skin cracked, bleeding, burning, and itching almost beyond endurance, hair useless or all gone, suffering terrible. What other remedies have made such cures?

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PIMPLES, black-heads, red, rough, chapped, and itchy skin cured by CUTICURA SOAP.

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Back ache, kidney pains, weakness, rheumatism, and muscular pains relieved in one minute by CUTICURA Anti-Pain Plaster, 25c.

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are made from the best brands of roofing materials, and are guaranteed to last for years. They are painted or not. On galvanized shingles are rain and rust proof, without the necessity of painting. Our painted tin shingles are more durable and ornamental than it is possible to make a tin roof put on in the old-fashioned style. Write for price list. THE NATIONAL SHEET METAL ROOFING CO., 9 CHURCH ST., NEW YORK.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

"The Niagara Falls Route."

Time table taking effect June 12, 1892.

CHICAGO TO DETROIT.													
STATIONS.	MAIL	DAY	N.Y.	P.	M.	P.	M.	P.	M.	P.	M.	P.	M.
Chi.Lv.	7:05	9:00	12:30	3:10	5:02	9:30	10:10	A.M.					
Kala'o.	11:55	2:05	3:57	7:08	8:57	1:53	3:32	7:10					
Chi.Ar.	1:40	3:25	5:35	8:47	10:37	A.M.							
Jack'n.	3:48	5:02	...	...	...	4:58	7:15	10:21					
Dexter	4:04	5:11	...	...	...	5:19	7:29	10:31					
A.A.	4:25	5:32	...	...	...	5:38	7:47	10:47					
Ypsil.	4:45	5:40	...	...	...	5:57	8:08	11:00					
We'Je.	5:11	6:03	...	...	...	6:23	8:35	11:17					
De'tar.	6:00	6:45	7:25	10:45	12:30	7:10	9:20	11:55					

DETROIT TO CHICAGO.													
STATIONS.	MAIL	DAY	N.Y.	P.	M.	P.	M.	P.	M.	P.	M.	P.	M.
De'tar.	7:05	9:00	12:30	3:10	5:02	9:30	10:10	A.M.					
Kala'o.	11:55	2:05	3:57	7:08	8:57	1:53	3:32	7:10					
Chi.Ar.	1:40	3:25	5:35	8:47	10:37	A.M.							
Jack'n.	3:48	5:02	...	...	...	4:58	7:15	10:21					
Dexter	4:04	5:11	...	...	...	5:19	7:29	10:31					
A.A.	4:25	5:32	...	...	...	5:38	7:47	10:47					
Ypsil.	4:45	5:40	...	...	...	5:57	8:08	11:00					
We'Je.	5:11	6:03	...	...	...	6:23	8:35	11:17					
De'tar.	6:00	6:45	7:25	10:45	12:30	7:10	9:20	11:55					

FARM FOR SALE.—102 acres of land near Leland, in Leelanaw county, Michigan, with good dwelling house costing over \$1600 and small barn and outbuildings. 22 acres cleared and ready for cultivation. To be sold cheap. Will take one-third down, remainder on long time if required. Inquire of N. W. CHEEVER, 19 10 N. Fourth St., Ann Arbor.

SALESMAN WANTED.—Valuable commission offered. \$20 weekly earned by many of our agents. Samples free. P. O. Box 1371, New York.

Another Damaging Cloud-Burst.

Moscow, Pa., June 10.—A cloud-burst last evening wrecked and deluged buildings and caused considerable damage. The Delaware, Lackawanna & Western railroad tracks were washed out and in places entirely swept away. Several bridges and dams were carried away. Trains were stopped in time to prevent catastrophes. Communication with New York is completely shut off.

Sixteen Men Killed.

MUNICIPAL, June 10.—An explosion has occurred in a coal pit near Miesbach, a mining town near this city. Sixteen of the miners were buried in the ruins.

The Tariff Issue.

Every democrat in Michigan who knows anything about the Adrian Press, knows it is one of the best edited papers in the state, and pro- pounds the most difficult questions for its enemies to answer. In its last issue the Press reviews the vic- tories won by the democratic party and the reasons for winning them, which article may be of interest to some of our democratic readers. The Press says:

"The only victory the democrats have won, national or state, since the war, upon the tariff issue was in the election of Tilden in 1876, no less a victory, because it was not enjoyed. "The election of Cleveland was not on a tariff issue. His defeat was. "The election of Boies as governor of Iowa was upon the liquor question, and every one knows it. "The election of Peck in Wisconsin did not result from tariff agitation. Tariff cut no figure. It was due solely to the school question. "The election of Campbell, of Ohio, was not brought about by a tariff agitation at all, but by a surplus of Porker. "In Michigan Gov. Winans achieved a victory with 40,000 votes less than were given for Cleveland on a tariff issue. But the issue was as much silver coinage as tariff, and victory came more from dislike of Turner, than hatred of tariff. "The election of Russell, of Massachusetts, was the result of the support of republican liquor dealers. These republicans took good care to not let any other state officer get a foot hold. "Tariff cut no figure in the choice of Gov. Pattison, of Pennsylvania. It was a revolt against Boss Quay, and only extended to governor. "In Nebraska, tariff had much to do, and silver agitation had more, in securing victory. "The alliance idea swept republicans out of sight in Kansas, and a fight on tariff alone, will result in a republican success again. There has been no substantial gain of a republican state, or doubtful state, since 1876, except through agitation of the financial or labor question and through the action that united the democrats with the disaffected republicans. "Tariff has won over some congressional districts, but achieved no success as a sole issue, either national or state, since 1876. It may be a "burning" issue at present, but it don't make a very hot political fire. This is a confession of one of the strongest free trade papers in Michigan, that the democratic party can not win, when the issue is upon the tariff.

Lane's Family Medicine.

Moves the bowels each day. In order to be healthy this is necessary. All kept Lent—Umbrellas. Dropped in England—"H." Angry timber—Cross beams. Explic fellows—Express men. An effect in yellow—Jaundice. Takes the palm—The palmetto. Hard for women to keep—A diary.

Dr. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder.

A Pure Cream of Tartar Powder. Superior to every other known. Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.

Delicious Cake and Pastry, Light Flaky Biscuit, Griddle Cakes, Palatable and Wholesome.

No other baking powder does such work.

PERSONALS.

Will R. Payne, of Nashville, Tenn., is in the city for a day or so.

Dr. and Mrs. H. S. Carhart gave a large party last Friday evening.

Mrs. T. C. Phillips, of Millwaukee, is visiting her parents on State st.

Mrs. H. Krapf, who has been quite ill for several days, is now much better.

Ben. Atkinson has gone to Cleveland to enter the service of the Am. Ex. Co.

Poultry raisers complain that the season is too wet to raise fowls successfully.

W. H. Hack, of Milan, lost a valuable horse by a barbed wire fence recently.

Mayor Doty leaves for Chicago Monday to assist in Grover Cleveland's candidacy.

John Thompson and Chas. Stannard, of Dexter were Ann Arbor visitors Thursday.

L. H. E. Lowery, lit '88, of Youngstown, Ohio, has been in the city during the week.

John V. Sheehan, delegate to the democratic national convention, leaves for Chicago Monday.

Ex-Ald. Hammond, of the north side, is being visited by his daughter, Mrs. Dr. Wile, of Indianapolis, Ind.

Frank D. LeSuer, of Toledo, Ohio, visited his uncle, C. B. Davison and family over Sunday and Monday.

John L. Alabaster, son of the late Rev. John Alabaster, graduates from Northwestern University this week.

Mrs. M. B. Mason, of Washtenaw ave., returns to her upper peninsula home this week for the summer time.

Rev. Sibley G. Taylor, of Grayling, formerly of this city, was shaking hands with old friends here Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. James H. Wade, and daughter Gertrude returned home from the Pacific coast Monday evening.

Mrs. Tripp left Ann Arbor Saturday, to remain a couple of weeks with her daughter, Mrs. Bennett, of Jackson.

A sister of Carl Perry, of N. Y., is visiting her brother at Prof. Perry's and will remain here to see him graduate.

Alderman Christian Martin, and Fred Schmid have gone to Bay City to attend the state Arbelter Society convention.

Mrs. Wm. Steere, of Palo, Ionia county, has been visiting her son Prof. J. B. Steere and other friends in the city during the past week.

Mrs. J. R. Bach has been entertaining her sister Mrs. O. J. Parker, of Howell, and also Miss Nellie Moore of Toledo, during the week.

Truman H. Wadhams, with J. T. Jacobs & Co., has a happy smile on his face now, over the arrival of a little daughter at his home Monday.

Mrs. Wiley R. Reynolds, of Jackson, with her sister Mrs. Stanley, wife of Prof. Stanley, of Ypsilanti, were the guests of Mrs. Babcock, one day last week.

Jas. F. Burke, president of the republican League of American colleges, has returned from the Minneapolis convention where he was the official stenographer.

Miss Jessir Bushnell, who has been visiting her sisters, Mrs. Pond and Bushnell, in the city for the past few weeks, left Saturday for her home in Branch Co., accompanied by her little nephew Kenneth Keith.

From Friend to Friend.

Goes the story of the excellence of Hood's Sarsaparilla and what it has accomplished, and this is the strongest advertisement which is done on behalf of this medicine. We endeavor to tell honestly what Hood's Sarsaparilla is and what it will do, but what it has done is far more important and far more potent. Its unequalled record of cures is sure to convince those who have never tried Hood's Sarsaparilla that it is an excellent medicine.

MEMORIAL TO DR. WILLIAMS.

The Vermont Standard, published at Woodstock, has, under date of June 9, 1892, an account of a memorial window placed in St. James Episcopal church of that place, in memory of the late Dr. George P. Williams, who spent the greater part of his life in the service of the U. of M. The Standard says:

Sunday last, Whitsun-Day, was the sixty-fourth anniversary of the Sunday school of St. James' church; and the occasion was made more than usually interesting by the exhibition for the first time, of a very beautiful stained glass window, a memorial of the first superintendent of the school, the late Rev. Dr. George P. Williams. From the rector's discourse, on the occasion, we here record some facts which will doubtless be of general interest:

The Rev. George Palmer Williams, D. D. LL. D., was born in Woodstock, April 13th, 1802. He graduated at the University of Vermont in 1825. In November of that year the Rev. Mr. Clapp, of Bethel, began to hold the services of the Episcopal church in Woodstock. Mr. Williams seems to have been particularly interested in Mr. Clapp's success, and was one of the signers of the articles of association forming a Protestant Episcopal society in this place. Within a few months he became a candidate for the ministry of the Episcopal church, and spent the next two years in theological studies.

In 1827 the present building of St. James' church was erected, and was first opened for public worship on Christmas Eve. In May following, a Sunday school was organized, under the superintendence of Mr. Williams, who, also, on alternate Sundays, officiated as Lay Reader. But before the end of the year he removed to Gambier, Ohio, and took charge of the grammar school in connection with Kenyon College. In 1837 he was invited to take charge of a similar school in connection with the University of Michigan, then being established at Ann Arbor; and here he remained as professor, and sometimes acting president, till his death, September 4, 1881.

The window is of the pointed style, with three lancets. Its height is fifteen feet, its width five feet and four inches. The subject represented is St. Paul preaching, at Athens, as he there preached "Jesus and the Resurrection," the motto below the figure of the Apostle is 1 Cor. 15:20. "But now is Christ arisen from the dead, and become the first fruits of them that slept." At the bottom of the window is this inscription, "In Memory of the Rev. George Palmer Williams, D. D., LL. D., Born April 13th 1802, Died Sept. 4th 1881." The design is very effective, and the coloring harmonious and pleasing.

The window was the gift of a nephew of Dr. Williams, Norman Williams, Esq., of Chicago. The manufacturer was Mr. Edward Colegate, of New York.

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MRS. NANCY CLOUD.

On the pension roll of the United States there are still several widows of Revolutionary soldiers. Mrs. Nancy Cloud is one of them. Her husband William was a most remarkable man. He was eighty-six years old when he married the lady who is now his widow. He was nearly ninety when his wife presented him with their first-born. Until on his death-bed he was strong-minded, pert and active. He died in 1842 and Mrs. Cloud writes "My youngest child a boy, was born the day of my husband's death—half an hour, in fact, before he died. He was in his senses and named him Washington." Nancy Cloud herself is in good health and active. She lives in St. Paul, Va., and is seventy-nine years old.

Coughing Leads to Consumption.

Kemp's Balsam will stop the cough at once. Ask your friends about it.

READ THIS OFFER:

Wadhams, Kennedy & Reule,

ON FRIDAY, SATURDAY AND MONDAY, June 10, 11 and 13,

We Will Sell all CHILDREN'S SUITS

Worth \$7.00, \$6.50 & \$6.00 at - - - \$4.75

Worth \$5.50, \$5.00 & \$4.50 at - - - 3.75

Worth \$3.75, \$3.50 & \$3.00 at - - - 2.75

At the above prices we are showing over four hundred Suits and twenty different styles, ages 4 to 11.

Wadhams, Kennedy & Reule.

P. S.—Ask to see our 50c KNEE PANTS, worth 75c.



SYRUP OF FIGS

ONE ENJOYS

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

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

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

The News Condensed.

Important Intelligence From All Parts.

CONGRESSIONAL

A BILL was reported in the senate on the 6th to facilitate the enforcement of the present immigration and contract-labor laws. The consular and diplomatic appropriation bill was also reported. In the house bills were passed to admit New Mexico and Arizona to statehood; appropriating \$50,000 for a pedestal for a monument to Gen. W. T. Sherman, the legislative appropriation bill and Mr. Hatch's anti-option bill. A concurrent resolution for the final adjournment of congress on Monday, July 4, at 2 o'clock, was referred.

On the 7th the senate passed the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill. In the house a bill was passed appropriating \$15,000 for the establishment of weather bureau stations on Middle and Thunder Bay islands, in Lake Huron. The urgent deficiency bill was also passed. June 18 was set apart for the delivery of eulogistic addresses to the memory of the late Senator Wilson, of Maryland.

This pension deficiency bill was laid before the senate on the 8th and referred to the committee on appropriations. A bill was introduced appropriating \$100,000 for a branch home for volunteer disabled soldiers and sailors at or near Beatrice, Neb. In the house the agricultural appropriation bill was passed.

In the senate on the 9th the urgent deficiency bill appropriating over \$7,000,000 for the present fiscal year was passed. Two of the general appropriation bills—the legislative and agricultural—and the two bills for the admission of New Mexico and Arizona as states were received from the house. Adjourned to the 13th.

In the house bills were passed permitting poor persons to sue in the United States courts upon affidavits, and authorizing the courts to appoint counsel; defining the crimes of murder in the first and second degree and manslaughter in places and on waters under the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States, and modifying the revised statutes so as to dispense with proof of loyalty during the war of the rebellion as a prerequisite to being restored or admitted to the pension roll.

THERE was no session of the senate on the 10th. In the house the day was spent in the consideration of unimportant measures and the evening session was devoted to the consideration of private pension bills. Adjourned to the 13th.

by Pavilion (N. Y.) citizens and taken to the river and ducked.

A CLOUDBURST flooded the business portion of Belmont, Ill., and considerable property was swept away.

The Cornell freshmen crew defeated the Columbia freshmen in a 2-mile race at Ithaca, N. Y., by six lengths. The time was 10 minutes 56 seconds for Cornell and 11 minutes 24 seconds for Columbia.

TOBE COOK (colored) was hanged in the jail at Bastrop, Tex., for the outrage and murder of Miss Ida Moore, a young white woman.

GUERNSEY OSBORNE, for twenty years in the employ of Edward A. Morrison & Son, dry-goods merchants in New York, was found to be a defaulter to the extent of \$20,000.

In the United States the business failures during the seven days ended on the 10th numbered 192, against 207 the preceding week and 234 for the corresponding week last year.

TWO CARS were wrecked on the new Chattanooga electric line near Atlanta, Ga., and three men were killed and two fatally injured.

At the leading clearing houses in the United States the exchanges during the week ended on the 10th aggregated \$1,183,487,730, against \$1,019,465,873 the previous week. The increase as compared with the corresponding week of 1891 was \$166.

The aggregate volume of trade, in spite of all obstacles, was said to be 7 per cent. greater throughout the country than a year ago.

The thermometer marked 93 degrees in the shade at Kansas City, Mo., and three persons were fatally sunstruck.

JACK BLISS, the king of the rustlers, was killed near Arland, Wyo., by Deputy Sheriff Ireby and a posse.

Up to the 10th sixty-five dead bodies had been taken from the ruins at Titusville, Pa., caused by fire and flood, and more were missing.

FIRE destroyed Woods, Jenks & Co.'s planing mill at Cleveland, O., the loss being \$250,000.

The acreage of winter wheat, based on returns of the department of agriculture in Washington, is 99.9 per cent. of the actual area of last year.

A TORNADE at Moscow, Pa., destroyed many buildings there and in the surrounding country, but no lives were lost.

FOREIGN.

DURING a severe storm a house in the Styrian Alps was destroyed by lightning and eight persons were killed.

ADVICES from San Domingo say that the report has been confirmed that Samana bay, in the western part of the terminus of the Sanchez Lavaga railway, Dominican republic, has been ceded to the United States.

DISPATCHES from Berlin confirm the recent rumors of the death in the interior of Africa of Emin Pasha.

The floods in the valley of the Danube were increasing alarmingly. The inhabitants of Vienna had been officially notified that there was danger of an inundation.

SEVEN bandits who were captured near Orizaba, Mex., were executed.

THREE persons were killed and a dozen injured by a collision on the Midland railway near Hitley, England.

The government troops at the station of Orizaba, in the state of Vera Cruz, Mex., had an encounter with a band of marauders and killed seventeen of them.

The eruption of Mount Vesuvius was hourly increasing in violence, and lava was pouring out of the crater in immense volumes like a river of molten metal.

A CABLEGRAM from London says that the original portrait of Pocahontas, painted in 1813, has been secured for exhibition at the world's fair.

HERB GUNTHER, a master dyer at Weissenfels, Germany, murdered his three children to spite his wife, with whom he had quarreled.

An explosion in a coal pit near Miesbach, Switzerland, killed sixteen miners.

The rebels of Matto Grosso, Brazil, had seven days' battle with government troops and utterly defeated them. One thousand men of the government's army and all their chief officers were killed upon the battlefield and a large number were wounded.

SHILOH'S CONSUMPTION CURE.

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

DO YOU COUGH DON'T DELAY TAKE KEMP'S BALSAM THE BEST COUGH CURE

It Cures Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Croup, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis and Asthma. A certain cure for Consumption in its early stages, and a sure relief in advanced stages. Use at once. You will see the excellent effect after taking the first dose. Sold by druggists everywhere. Large bottles, 50 cents and \$1.00. It Cures Influenza.

WALL PAPER WALL PAPER

Of all the Latest Designs.

PRICES THE LOWEST.

OSCAR O. SORG,
The Decorator.

70 S. MAIN ST., ANN ARBOR.

Scientific American Agency for

PATENTS

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For information and free Handbook write to MUNN & CO., 36 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. Oldest bureau for securing patents in America. Every patent taken out by us is brought before the public by a notice given free of charge in the Scientific American.

Largest circulation of any scientific paper in the world. Sent daily illustrated. No intelligent man should be without it. Weekly, \$3.00 a year; \$1.50 six months. Address MUNN & CO., FRANKLIN, 36 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

HAMILTON'S INSURANCE,

REAL ESTATE and LOAN AGENCY

No. 2 Hamilton Block.

Life, Fire and Accident Policies written in First Class Companies. Rates Low. Losses liberally adjusted and promptly paid. One hundred Lots in Hamilton Park Addition for sale on easy terms.

OFFICE HOURS: From 8 a. m. to 12 m. and 2 to 5 p. m.

A. W. HAMILTON.

TRUCK and STORAGE

Now we are ready with a new Brick Storehouse for the storage of Household Goods, Pianos, Books, Stoves, etc.

PIANOS and HOUSEHOLD GOODS

Carefully Moved.

All kinds of heavy and light Draying.

FREIGHT WORK

G. E. GODFREY,

Phone 32. Res. and Office 46 N. Fourth Ave.

Wood's Phosphorine.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

Used for 50 years by thousands of people. It is a powerful, refreshing, strengthening, and invigorating agent. It is a certain cure for all cases of Debility, Nervousness, Headache, Indigestion, and all the ailments of the system. It is a powerful, refreshing, strengthening, and invigorating agent. It is a certain cure for all cases of Debility, Nervousness, Headache, Indigestion, and all the ailments of the system.

SULPHUR BITTERS

THE GREATEST BLOOD PURIFIER KNOWN.

This Great German Medicine is the CHEAPEST and best. 123 doses of Sulphur Bitters for \$1.00, less than one cent a dose.

It will cure the worst kind of skin disease, from a common pimple on the face to that awful disease, SCROFULA. It puts you free of all cases of such stubborn, deep-seated diseases, Sulphur Bitters is the best medicine to use. Don't wait until tomorrow, try a bottle TO-DAY.

Use Sulphur Bitters immediately. If you are sick, no matter what ails you, use Sulphur Bitters. Don't wait until you are unable to walk, or are flat on your back, but get some AT ONCE, it will cure you. Sulphur Bitters is THE INVALID'S FRIEND.

Send 3 2-cent stamps to A. P. Ordway & Co., Boston, Mass., for best medical work published.

PILES

"ANAKESIS" gives instant relief and is an infallible Cure for Piles. Price \$1. By Druggists or mail. Sample free. Address: "ANAKESIS," Box 2416, New York City.

MAKING A BEAUTIFUL HOME

It is not a question of money. Taste, experience and skill will make much of it. If you intend to build, I will be a pleasure to send you our books of SIXTY-SEVEN Low-cost Houses, now arranged in three volumes. In them you will find perspective views, floor plans, descriptions and estimates of costs for 105 designs, new designs for houses. They also give you prices for complete Working Plans, Details, and Specifications, which enable you to build without delay, mistakes or quarrels with your builder, and which any one can understand. Good builders recommend these plans. Testimonials from all parts of the country. Vol. I contains 35 designs, \$2.00 to \$3.00. Vol. II contains 35 designs, \$2.00 to \$3.00. Vol. III contains 35 designs, \$2.00 to \$3.00. Price, by mail, 10c each, or \$1.00 for the set.

NATIONAL ARCHITECTS' UNION,
120 N. Seventh Philadelphia, St., Pa.

SAW MILLS, ENGINES,

Improved Variable Friction Feed.

Send for catalogue and special prices.

A. B. FARQUHAR CO., York, Pa.

Honest Work! \$20 to \$100 a week made by earnest men and women. We furnish the capital! If you mean business, drop us a card and we will make lines that will open your eyes! A legitimate line of goods, and honest men wanted to introduce them in town and country. Don't introduce them in town and country. Don't introduce them in town and country. Don't introduce them in town and country.

BEAL & POND, INSURANCE AGENTS

Courier Office, 41 and 43 North Main St., (Successors to C. H. Millen.)

The oldest agency in the city. Established over a quarter of a century ago. Representing the following first-class companies, with over \$60,000,000 Capital and Assets.

HOME INS. CO., of New York.
CONTINENTAL INS. CO., of New York.
NIAGARA INS. CO., of New York.
GHEARD INS. CO., of Philadelphia.
ORIENT INS. CO., of Hartford.
COMMERCIAL UNION of London.
LIVERPOOL, LONDON and GLOBE.

Rates Low as the Lowest, Losses Liberally Adjusted and promptly Paid.

BEAL & POND.

DOMESTIC.

The levee protecting the Hunt drainage district below Warsaw, Ill., broke, flooding thousands of acres of rich farming lands and causing great destruction to property.

A CLOUDBURST between Harold and Blunt, S. D., flooded a large section of the country, doing great damage, and Mrs. K. M. Foote and three children were drowned.

THE bodies of five dead babies were found under a sidewalk at Twenty-second street and Armour avenue, Chicago.

JOHN C. BROWN, of Saginaw, Mich., one of the most extensive logging contractors in the northwest, failed for \$135,000 and nominal assets of \$90,000.

The United States will exhibit in the government building at the world's fair specimens of the various implements used by the army since 1776.

CHARLES LEE, the Dubuque (Ia.) boy convicted of murder for complicity in the killing of a street car driver, was sentenced to twenty years in the penitentiary.

AFTER a shut-down of nearly three months the Spreckles sugar refineries at Philadelphia resumed operations, nearly 1,000 men going to work.

EDWARD McMILLAN, who killed his wife February 20, 1891, was hanged at Wilkesbarre, Pa.

A COMPANY with a capital of \$10,000,000 was organized in New York to build a fleet of whaleback vessels to compete for ocean carrying freight.

A RELIC of the recent war between cattlemen and rustlers was found in the shape of four human bodies swinging to the limb of a tree near Buffalo, Wyo. The bodies had evidently been hanging for weeks.

ALBERT PORTER was hanged by a mob near Grayson, Ky., for killing his wife.

By carelessness in turning water into an empty boiler at a tile works south of Idaville, Ind., four men were blown to pieces.

In the United States the visible supply of grain on the 8th was: Wheat, 27,910,000 bushels; corn, 4,478,000 bushels; oats, 3,369,000 bushels; rye, 450,000 bushels; barley, 411,000 bushels.

JOSHUA LAWTON sailed from Boston in his 12-foot canvas boat for a trip across the ocean.

An alligator 9 or 10 feet long was seen floundering around on the bank of the Wabash river near Andrews, Ind.

GOV. PATTERSON, of Pennsylvania, has issued a proclamation to the state at large for relief to the Oil City and Titusville sufferers.

WILLIAM KANEKER (colored), who assaulted the 11-year daughter of Joseph H. Ham at Apalachicola, Fla., was strung up by a mob.

PRESIDENT HARRISON has approved the act granting a pension to ex-Senator George W. Jones, of Iowa.

A CLOUDBURST at Zwingle, Ia., swept away nearly the entire village, only one house being left. Much live stock was drowned.

FIRE destroyed the mammoth sewer-pipe works of Robinson Bros. at Akron, O. Loss, \$100,000.

FIRE destroyed the malt house and elevator of Macklem & Slater at Niagara Falls, N. Y., the loss being \$100,000. Four members of the fire department were injured, two fatally.

A KAINSTORM flooded Oberlin, O., doing great damage to property.

THREE men were killed in a freight-train wreck on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway at Hartford, Wis.

BOR FORD, Jesse James' slayer, was shot and killed at Creed, Col., by Deputy Sheriff Kelly.

LEON DION, of Boston, has an electrical invention that does away with the trolleys on electric cars.

TOOP, MCGOWAN & Co., wholesale grocers at Memphis, Tenn., failed for \$121,000.

The town of Old Windham, Conn., celebrated the two hundredth anniversary of its birth.

NATHAN JOHN, a farmer, was killed by hailstones, while plowing in his field near Canton, Miss.

BERT COBERLY and Frank Mowberry, aged 11 and 12 years, fell under the cars at Lincoln, Neb., and were killed.

CHARLES HILL (colored), who assaulted Miss Starr, was hanged by a mob in the county courthouse yard at Paducah, Ky.

THREE negro men and a woman were killed by lightning on a plantation 10 miles from Canton, Tenn., during a storm.

FRED WETHY, accused by the neighbors of abusing his wife, was flogged

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

The people's party of Iowa held their state convention in Des Moines and elected national delegates. The platform favors a graduated income tax, postal savings banks, and asserts that land is the heritage of all the people and that the government should own and operate railroads.

EX-SECRETARY BLAINE left Washington for Boston en route to Bar Harbor.

The republicans carried Oregon by majorities ranging from 3,000 to 6,000 on the state ticket, and control both branches of the legislature. Hermann and Ellis (reps.) were elected congressmen.

The tenth republican national convention convened at Minneapolis on the 7th. J. Sloat Fassett, of New York, was elected temporary chairman, and the various committees were appointed.

The Virginia prohibitionists in convention at Lynchburg elected delegates to the national convention in Cincinnati and adopted resolutions favoring the suppression by law of the manufacture or traffic in intoxicating liquors.

MAJ. EVARIS S. EWING, a retired army officer, widely known in military circles, died at his home in Winter-set, Ia.

The following congressional nominations were made: Illinois, Seventh district, H. M. Gilbert (people's party). Missouri, Seventh district, John T. Hurd (dem.) renominated. Kansas, Second district, H. L. Moore (dem.). Maine, Fourth district, D. A. Powers (dem.).

JUDGE FRANK L. GIBSON, of the superior court of Milwaukee county, died suddenly in his library in Milwaukee, aged 46 years.

GEORGE F. GREEN, who invented the first self-binder, first electric street car and first pneumatic shunter for photographers, died at Kalamazoo, Mich., aged 60 years.

The Georgia prohibitionists met in convention at Atlanta and decided to put a state ticket in the field, but left the question of its make-up to the state executive committee. The delegates from the Fifth (Atlanta) district nominated Sam Small for congress.

In convention at Bangor the Maine democrats nominated Charles F. Johnson, of Waterville, for governor. The platform advocates changes in the prohibitory law so as to permit hotels and drug stores to sell liquors and recommends the nomination of Cleveland for president.

The democracy of Mississippi in convention at Jackson elected uninstructed delegates to the national convention. The platform favors tariff reform and denounces reciprocity.

The democrats of Alabama in state convention at Montgomery split into two factions and the bolters nominated Reuben A. Kolb (alliance) for governor. The regulars postponed making a nomination.

TEXAS democrats in convention at Lampasas adopted a platform demanding a tariff for revenue only and free silver, and opposing national banks as banks of issue. The national delegates chosen were uninstructed.

The democratic state convention held in Baltimore, Md., did not instruct the delegates elected to the national convention.

NOTHING was done by the national republican convention at Minneapolis on the 8th except to form a permanent organization and to adopt the report of the committee on rules and order of business. Gov. McKinley, of Ohio, was made permanent chairman.

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON died in Washington, aged 104 years, 6 months and 29 days. He claimed to have enjoyed an acquaintance with George Washington.

At the republican national convention in Minneapolis on the 9th a test vote on the adoption of the committee on credentials indicated a majority of the delegates in favor of Harrison. The platform was reported and adopted.

LATER.

JOHN GILSON, secretary of the Judson iron works, was held up on the Berkeley train at B street station in Oakland, Cal., by two men and robbed of \$16,000 in cash.

The whole business portion of Rochester, Mo., was burned.

The fifty-fourth body was found at Oil City, Pa. This completed that city's dead, all of the missing having been found or accounted for.

CHARLES REA and Will Haden were killed by lightning at Paris, Ky.

CHARLES DANIELS, a mine captain, and Charles Dangelson, a laborer, were killed by striking miners at Marquette, Mich.

THOMAS CROSS, of Ottawa, Ont., committed suicide by deliberately holding his head under water.

The Crescent paper mill at Hartford City, Ind., owned by Fort Wayne capitalists, was destroyed by fire, the loss being \$100,000.

A HAILSTORM disastrous to crops and fruit visited Nebraska in the vicinity of Doniphan.

GREAT excitement prevailed at Guthrie, O. T., occasioned by two criminal assaults by negroes upon white women. One of the fiends was captured and shot to death.

MEXICAN troops killed six brigands and captured twenty-two in a battle near Orizaba.

THIEVES broke open the safe in the office of the Bedeum Lumber Company at Genese, Ark., and secured \$51,100 in cash.

COL. L. L. POLK, president of the National Farmers' Alliance, died in Washington, aged 55 years.

A SHIP laden with supplies for the starving Russians, from the circles of King's Daughters, sailed from New York.

GEORGE WHITSTONE, of Cass county, Tex., killed his two small children with a hatchet and then shot himself.

FIRE destroyed the People's theater at Denver, Col., the loss being \$100,000. SIXTY-two cadets were graduated at West Point, N. Y.

In the National league the percentages of the baseball clubs for the week ended on the 11th were: Boston, 739; Brooklyn, 659; Cincinnati, 574; Chicago, 556; Philadelphia, 523; Cleveland, 500; New York, 489; Pittsburgh, 479; Louisville, 444; Washington, 433; St. Louis, 340; Baltimore, 367. The percentages in clubs of the Western league were: Columbus, 731; Milwaukee, 656; Kansas City, 523; Toledo, 485; Minneapolis, 484; Omaha, 457; Fort Wayne, 323; Indianapolis, 323.

Has a far-away look—The astronomer.
Ready for a revolution—The prope-
ler.
An unseen animal—The calf of the leg.
Must have their own way—Loco-
motives.
The biggest thing in Egypt—The pyramids.
Night scenes—Dreams.
High color—The rainbow.

GO TO FLORIDA AND THE SOUTH

and spend the Winter in Lovely Summerland.

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FARES

No more of this!

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Jerome Freeman!

POSTOFFICE

Barber Shop and Bath

ROOMS.

GOOD SHAVING and HOT BATES!

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	\$437,500 23
Stocks, bonds, mortgages, etc.	287,673 12
Overdrafts	6,280 33
Due from banks in reserve cities	203,243 35
Due from other banks and bankers	1,401 96
Furniture and fixtures	1,350 85
Current expenses and taxes	2,511 08
Checks and cash items	256 48
Nicksels and pennies	85 13
Gold coin	15,133 00
Silver coin	1,800 00
U. S. and National Bank notes	13,172 00
Total	\$970,955 13

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	\$50,000 00
Surplus fund	100,000 00
Undivided profits	51,500 35
Dividends unpaid	577 00
Individual deposits	189,317 80
Certificates of deposit	47,763 52
Savings deposits	531,215 84
Due to bank and bankers	182 60
Total	\$970,955 13

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw.

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 RINNEY, W. D. HARRISMAN, Directors.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 21st day of May, 1892.

MICHAEL J. FRITZ, Notary Public.

NEW TIME TABLE.

In effect May 29d, 1891.

Toledo, Ann Arbor and North Michigan R'y.

GOING NORTH.

No. 1—Frankfort Mail Express	7 30 a. m.
3—Passenger Ann Arbor Accom.	12 m.
5—Clark Mail Passenger	4 30 p. m.

GOING SOUTH.

No. 2—Mail Passenger	11 30 a. m.
4—Mail Express	8 47 p. m.
6—Passenger Toledo Accom.	6 53 a. m.

All trains daily except Sunday.
Trains 3 and 6 run between Ann Arbor and Toledo only, Central Standard Time.

W. H. BENNETT, G. F. A.
R. S. GREENWOOD, Asst.

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VERY LOW PRICES

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