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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, Rurals and Harper's Weeklies, Etc., bound on the shortest notice and in the most substantial manner, at reasonable prices. Music especially bound more tastefully than at any other bindery in Michigan.

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—A seven burner gas stove No 12 1/2. Thayer st.

LOST—Zeta Psi badge. A liberal reward offered. Return to 70 S. State st., or at Courier office.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Will sell a platform buggy or exchange for a carriage, or trade side-saddle for men's saddle. L. E. Palmer, 66 North at., City.

FARM FOR SALE—102 acres of land near Leland, in Leelanau county, Michigan, with good dwelling house costing over \$1500 and small barn and outbuildings. 72 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, 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.

FOR SALE—An extra good cow will be sold cheap at 43 E. Williams street. Must be sold by June 20.

FOR SALE—Ten room Queen Ann cottage, 87 W. Huron street. All modern improvements. Apply to C. B. Davison, 45 N. Main street, or at the Courier Press Rooms.

WANTED WASHINGTON—Will go to private houses or do it at my residence. Mrs. EMILIE BUCHHELY, 23 Hiscott st.

TO RENT—In 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 Salem Station, and 11 miles from Ann Arbor, containing 109 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 the S. E. qr. of sec. 34 of Ann Arbor town, being part of the Howe-North place north of the County Farm; 2 1/2 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.

PARTISANSHIP.

It is truly affecting to hear Republicans and mugwumps howling at the Miner law, as a "partisan measure." Admit that it is. We glory in it. It is a Democratic partisan measure that brings the election of President nearer to the people, and secures a more perfect popular representation. If one half the people of Michigan want Mr. Harrison and the other half Mr. Cleveland, this law is intended to enable them to say so. It is therefore democratically partisan.

And pray, what is the Republican howl, but a partisan howl on the other side, without a taint of Democracy about it. These men claiming to constitute a few more than half the voters of the state, want all the electors by virtue of that excess. If they can bribe, persuade, or steal but one more vote than the opposition casts, they want to disfranchise all the rest of the state in the electoral college. That is the Republican partisanship. Doubtless the Democratic legislature expected to gain by the Miner law, but the gain was one of a right. The minority has a right to be represented in the electoral college, and the Miner law is intended to secure it.—Ypsilanti Sentinel.

It is a democratic measure is it? And the democratic party believe in recognizing the minority? How was Cleveland nominated at Chicago?

Would he ever have been nominated had it not been for the unit rule—the trampling under foot of the minority? How was the free trade plank of Henry Watterson placed in the democratic platform? It was done by the unit rule, and such men as Senator Wallace, of Pennsylvania, protested in vain that they were misrepresented and their rights as free American citizens trampled upon!

It is simply unadulterated gall for a democratic paper to pose as a "friend of minority representation," and to prate about getting "nearer to the people," after such action by the national democratic convention, which being a consolidation of the wisdom of the party, reflects its ideas and its policy.

Greater tyranny was never shown by the czar of Russia than that displayed by the majority in that convention. "Nearer to the people!" "Go to!"

A. E. Stevenson, the democratic candidate for vice-president, was not a soldier in the late war, upon either side. His title of "Gen." was given him by reason of his being 1st assistant postmaster general under Cleveland.

"Grover needs to repair his boat for another sail up salt river."—Ypsilantian.

The free silverites will fail to find any comfort in the platform adopted by the national democratic convention at Chicago.

Hill's name was hissed in the democratic national convention, by the Clevelandites. But Hill's followers will not be hissed next November when the polls are open, by those gentlemen.

Sec. II. This country has always been the refuge of the oppressed from every land.

The above is from the platform of the democratic party, adopted at Chicago. Nevertheless the Chinese must go!

The first revolt against Mr. Cleveland comes from the silver city of Denver. The Rocky Mountain News, the leading democratic paper of the far west, has declined to support the fleshy gentleman from New York, and will not fly his name at its mast-head.

A little more than a year ago, responsible parties pledged to the endowment fund of Albion College sums aggregating fifty thousand dollars, on condition that eighty thousand more should be raised within a given time. During the last twelve months the condition has been met, with a small surplus, and the splendid contribution to the permanent endowment fund will be paid.

If a man has no aspirations after the pure and good when he is 25, he is not likely to possess them afterwards. There is no need to wait till you are tottering and disabled before you make your mark. If you are going to do anything—fix your ideal now and make for it at the first opportunity. The world does not measure men by their years, but by their real, sterling worth of brain and heart and character.—Saline Observer.

The Miner electoral law has been affirmed by the supreme court. This, together with the last legislature's gerrymandering scheme, gives the different districts a chance to choose a representative who will represent his constituents about as much as a man in Africa could. Would 't it be better and cheaper for the country to colonize the political factions into colonies by themselves so they could killenay themselves out of existence? —Wayne Review.

Speaking of the shearing of Bechel's locks in this city, and "Lucifer" Durand's in Detroit, the Ypsilantian remarks: "These are of course lawless acts, and the authorities are bound to protect the queer crowd so far as possible, and punish unlawful interference with them. It isn't healthy for the community, to permit lawlessness for the cure of lawlessness; but one cannot help feeling that the sanctimonious sinners deserve all they are likely to get in that way."

We tender our profound and earnest sympathy to those lovers of freedom who are struggling for home rule and the great cause of local self-government in Ireland.—Democratic platform.

So do all freedom loving people of all parties. The party had no word of sympathy for the American citizens of African descent in their own country, who are struggling for their rights as American citizens. The sympathy expressed above is for policy's sake. For votes. Perhaps that party might gain votes from that race by treating them in a civilized manner, where they have all power in their own hands.

In the spirit of the founders of our government we condemn the oppression practiced by the Russian government upon its Lutheran and Jewish subjects and we call upon our national government, in the interest of justice and humanity, by all just and proper efforts for bringing about a cessation of these cruel persecutions in the dominions of the czar, and to secure to the oppressed equal rights.—Democratic Platform.

Very commendable. But before going to Russia, our democratic friends should take a trip through the southern states and observe some of the "oppression practiced" upon native born American citizens. Russia will probably point these gentlemen to their own country's short comings, and with justice, too.

Some of the papers of the state are criticizing the authorities of Ann Arbor for permitting the mob to compel the old man Bechel to have his hair cut and whiskers trimmed after the late trial of "Prince Michael." To be sure such scenes are to be regretted, but they will happen sometimes in spite of the best efforts of good citizens to the contrary. By the way, did any of these critics ever attempt to stop a cyclone? Cyclones are bad things and do great damage, but no one can stop them. Just so with the whirlwind of public opinion when it once gets started. There are aggravated cases that incense the public, and they act like mad men, and no authority or law can stop them. This was a case that touched the sense of honor of the public heart, it fired the minds of the people who listened to the testimony, and when this man Bechel testified against his young daughter, whose honor he ought to defend with his own life, it need be; they knew that justice could not get at him. While they offered him no bodily harm, they thought it proper to compel him to clean up and appear like a man whether he was one or not. No one regrets the scenes of that night more than do the people of Ann Arbor, who feel that this censure is a little unjust. Other places, under similar circumstances, might not have stopped where Ann Arbor did.

Every testimonial regarding Hood's Sarsaparilla is an honest, unperjured statement of what this medicine has actually done.

He Jumped the Fence.

William Sticklemair of Ann Arbor, has a new bicycle which is painted a red color. A few days ago he mounted the machine and went sailing down Pontiac street in that city whistling "The Girl I Left Behind Me," with liquid pathos and great gayness of spirit. Suddenly he heard a terrific bellow and glancing in the direction of the sound he saw a brindle bull leap out of a stable yard and start for that blood-hued 42-inch hummer. The bovine run up his narrative in regular war style, his eyes stuck out of their port holes several inches and his leveled horns proclaimed to the world that he ached for a muss. Bill saw the point and began to bear down spasmodically on the cranks until his whizzing feet assumed the appearance of a revolving wheel. Prompted by a laudable ambition to not be overtaken and forced into a rumph, he strained every nerve to keep ahead and preserve his reputation as a good, law-abiding citizen. The bedlam produced by the bellowing bull was contagious. Dogs shot away in pursuit yelping like mad, boys yelled and women yanked open their doors and screamed, "did you ever!" Even great big able-bodied men doubled up and laughed and howled amid their paroxysms, "throw the throttle wide open, Billy!" "He's gainin' on yeg mister!" "Two to one on brindle!" "Win the spurt if yer can, Will-I-am!" etc. The poor fellow, hatless, out of breath and with a look of terror, suddenly drew up to a fence, threw the wheel over, then leaped over himself, and left the bull to paw dirt on the other side.—Grass Lake News.

Every importer in New York is opposed to Gen. Harrison's election and in favor of Grover Cleveland. Why? Because they make their living off a business that will fail under the American protective system of the republican party. They do not believe in building up mills and manufactures in this country that will supply our own people with what they need. They want all these things manufactured and raised in foreign countries so that they can enrich themselves by purchasing the foreigner and selling to American consumers. Of course they want free trade. It is their life. And they are busy, too, corresponding with all the merchants of the Union and endeavoring to influence them against Harrison. Merchants in this city have received such letters.

TYRANNY ILLUSTRATED.

The democratic party pretends to be a champion of liberty, and yet a person in reading the report of their convention can not conceive how a party advocating liberty can practice such absolute tyranny. To say nothing of the unit rule adopted to compel delegates to vote against their own convictions and the convictions of their constituents, in balloting for candidates, the same rule was adopted in voting upon all questions. Upon the tariff plank, for instance, when the vote was taken there were hot contentions from men who winced underneath the yoke, but were lashed into wearing it.

The following portion of the proceedings of the democratic national convention may be interesting reading to those who believe in the right of a man to think and vote as he pleases upon all great questions:

"Illinois' vote was first announced as 33 votes yea and 15 nay. Mr. Stevenson, chairman of the Illinois delegation, in announcing this after a tumult among the Illinois men, said 'Mr. Chairman, under the instructions of the state convention I ask that the forty-eight votes of the state be cast in the affirmative.' Henry Watterson impulsively ran over to where Stevenson stood and embraced him. There was much cheering and confession followed.

"When the state of Kentucky was reached Watterson was seen in frantic efforts trying to keep an irate delegate in his seat, and finally succeeded in allowing the vote to be announced which was 26 votes in the affirmative. 'Minnesota was reported as solidly in the negative but Mr. Marrick, of Minnesota arose and said: 'I wish to be recorded 'aye.'"

"The Minnesota Chairman—the delegation has been instructed to vote as a unit and as there are thirteen votes yea and five vote yea, therefore I, as chairman of the delegation, cast eighteen votes yea. (Applause.)"

"When Pennsylvania was announced 64 solid no, Senator Wallace said: 'On behalf of 15 of the delegation from Pennsylvania, I protest, sir, against the power of the delegation to bind these 15 men on questions of principle. I am here in my own sovereignty. You have no right to vote me, nor does the delegation give any one the right to vote me on questions of principle.'"

"Rhode Island was called, but Mr. Wallace again arose and requested the chairman to announce how the vote of the state of Pennsylvania was recorded. He was informed by the secretary that the 64 votes were cast for the negative of the proposition. He then demanded a call of the states on his question, but the sentiment of the convention being almost unanimously against him he finally withdrew it.

"When the chairman announced the result of the total vote, 564 yea and 342 nay, there was unanimous applause. The New York delegation climbed into their chairs, General Sikes walked his crutches in the air and a member of the New York delegation called for three cheers for Henry Watterson and they were given amid great enthusiasm. Mr. Owens, of Kentucky, stood on his chair and shouted: 'The country is still democratic.' A member of the Missouri delegation said sub rosa to one of his associates, 'We better stop the silver question where we have it now.'"

NEW YORKERS NOT IN IT.

Cast your eyes over the list of candidates of the democratic party for the past 30 years and observe the fatal effect of nominating an eastern man, a New York man in particular:

In 1864, Geo. B. McClellan, of New Jersey, defeated by Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois.

In 1868, Horatio Seymour, of New York, defeated by Ulysses S. Grant, of Illinois.

In 1872, Horace Greeley, of New York, defeated by Ulysses S. Grant, of Illinois.

In 1876, Samuel J. Tilden, of New York, defeated by Rutherford B. Hayes, of Ohio.

In 1880, Winfield Scott Hancock, of New York, defeated by James A. Garfield, of Ohio.

In 1884, Grover Cleveland, of New York, counted in by false returns from the slum wards of New York City, against James G. Blaine, of Maine.

In 1888, Grover Cleveland, of New York, defeated by Benjamin Harrison, of Indiana.

It will be noticed that the only time that the republicans have been defeated in thirty years was when they went east for a candidate, and that New York has had the democratic candidate with one exception, McClellan, who lived just across the creek from New York—and that with one exception they have been defeated every time.

The battle of 1892 will be a repetition of 1888, and the result will be the same. The great west will retain the presidency, and New York will gulp down her usual defeat. Hurrah for the great west.

The name of H. R. Pattengill, of Lansing, is mentioned for the republican nomination for superintendent of public instruction. With all due deference to other worthy candidates, there is here a man in the state better fitted for the place and one who has so many friends? He is a prince, and everybody believes in him.

The Pear's Soap Company believe in advertising and the results show how well it has paid them. The following interesting table shows how profits increased with the increase in advertising:

Table with columns: YEAR, PROFITS, ADVERTISING. Rows for 1888, 1887, 1886, 1885, 1884, 1883, 1882, 1881, Total.

An average advertising account of over four hundred thousand dollars is very remarkable business, and the steady growth of profits in proportion not less encouraging to newspaper advertisers.

Senator Vilas, of Wisconsin, had the following good, sound, sensible protective tariff plank inserted in the democratic platform:

"From the foundation of this government taxes collected at the custom houses have been the chief source of federal revenue. Such they must continue to be. Moreover, many industries have come to rely upon legislation for successful continuance, so that any change of law must be at every step regarded of the labor and capital thus involved. The process of reform must be subject in the execution of this plan dictate of justice."

But Henry Watterson arose in his wrath, and intimated that the southern wing of the democrats who were looked to to furnish the electoral votes for democratic success, would not stand it, and it was knocked out by a substitute favoring "tariff for revenue only," by a vote of 564 to 342. Southerners have always been free traders.

Here is the solid currency plank of the late democratic national convention, at Chicago, on which Grover Cleveland stands:

"We renounce the republican legislation known as the Sherman act of 1890, as a cowardly makeshift, fraught with possibilities of danger in the future, which should make all of its supporters, as well as its author anxious for its speedy repeal. We insist upon the use of both gold and silver as the standard money of the country and to the coinage of both gold and silver without discrimination against either metal or charge for mintage, but the dollar unit of coinage of both metals must be of equal intrinsic and exchangeable value or be adjusted through international agreement or by such safeguards of legislation as shall insure the maintenance of the parity of the two metals and the equal power of every dollar at all times in the markets and in the payment of debt; and we demand that all paper currency shall be kept at par with and redeemable in such amount as we insist upon this policy as especially necessary for the protection of the farmers and laboring classes, the first and most defenseless victims of unstable money and a fluctuating currency."

It denounces Senator Sherman for doing just what is approved of, you notice. Now the question is how can free silver men vote for such a gold bug plank as that. Referred to Hon. John J. Robison.

The Way to the East.

For the season of 1892, the first through sleeping car for Portland, Me., will leave Chicago, via the Michigan Central R. R., daily, except Friday, commencing June 4th, at 9:20 p. m.; after June 12th at 10:10 p. m.; Detroit 9:50 a. m.; leave Niagara Falls, (New York Central depot) June 5th, and daily except Saturday, at 8:21 p. m.; Buffalo 9:15 p. m.; Rochester 11:05 p. m.; Syracuse 1:15 a. m.; arrive Norwood (breakfast) 6:20 a. m.; Fabians 4:25 p. m.; Portland 8:00 p. m., making connections for all points in the Adirondacks, Green Mountains and along the sea-coast of Maine. West-bound, the first through sleeping car will leave Portland Tuesday, 36

GILLETT'S MAGIC YEAST Quickest and Best. NONE BUT MAGIC WILL MAKE BREAD THAT PREVENTS DYSPEPSIA.

NO OTHER EQUALS OR APPROACHES IT IN LEAVENING STRENGTH, PURITY, AND WHOLESOMENESS.

June 17, and daily, except Sunday, at 8:45 a. m.; Fabians 12:55 p. m.; Norwood 11:10 p. m.; arrive Syracuse 3:34 a. m.; Rochester 5:55 a. m.; Buffalo 7:45 a. m.; Niagara Falls 8:44 a. m.; Detroit 8:35 p. m. and Chicago 7:55 a. m. via the Michigan Central R. R.

The cars on this line between Chicago and Portland are among the best in the Wagner service, and have state-rooms, smoking room and a good buffet, furnishing first-class service. NIAGARA FALLS AND CLAYTON SLEEPING CARS.

The first through sleeping car will leave Niagara Falls daily, commencing Sunday, June 12th, at 8:21 p. m.; Buffalo 9:15 p. m.; Rochester 11:05 p. m.; Syracuse 1:15 a. m.; arrive at Clayton at 5:45 a. m., connecting with steamer for Alexandria Bay daily, and for Montreal daily except Monday until July 1st, and after July 1st connects with the Montreal steamer every day.

West-bound, the first through sleeping car will leave Clayton at 12:01 a. m. Tuesday, June 14th, arriving at Syracuse at 3:45 a. m.; Rochester 5:55 a. m.; Buffalo 7:45 a. m.; Niagara Falls 8:44 a. m. On Sunday nights, this train leaves Clayton at 10:00 p. m.

The Niagara Falls and Clayton Line runs daily in each direction, from June 12th to the middle of September, and makes connections at Buffalo and Suspension bridge with all trains to and from the west, and at Clayton with steamers for all points of the Thousand Islands, Montreal, Quebec and the River Saguenay.

Both of the above trains will be run until June 26th, "special" over the R. W. & O. R. R., between Syracuse and Clayton and Syracuse and Norwood, in each direction, and will not appear on the regular time-table until time-table No. 5 takes effect June 26th. Agents are requested to advise passengers of this, and do the best they can to secure business for the line.

Please acknowledge receipt. Very truly, THEO. BUTTERFIELD, Gen. Pass. Ag't.

Cure Yourself.

Don't pay large doctors' bills. The best medical book published, 100 pages, elegant colored plates, will be sent to you on receipt of three 2-cent stamps to pay postage. Address A. P. Ordway & Co., Boston Mass.

"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—it 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. Especial 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 on their summer vacation. JOHN SEBASTIAN, G. T. & P. A., Chicago.

WE KNOW JOLLY-TAR JNO. FINZER & BROS. that in Chewing Tobacco QUANTITY as well as QUALITY CUTS QUITE A FIGURE WE KNOW THAT JOLLY-TAR PLUG gives you more good solid chewing for your money

Low Prices AND Honest Goods

Are always to be found at

GOODYEAR'S DRUG STORE.



Remember we lead them all. GOODYEAR'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:

Table with columns: PER ROLL, Best Blanks at, Best Glits at, Fine Paper at.

PAPER HANGING A SPECIALTY.

GEORGE WAHR, OPPOSITE COURT HOUSE, ANN ARBOR, MICH.

W. W. NICHOLS, DENTIST.

Rooms over Ann Arbor Savings Banks, Opp Court House Square.

VITALIZED AIR. Administered. It is agreeable and easy to take, and no prostrating effects follow, while teeth are extracted without pain.

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.

GENERAL HARRISON IN BRIEF ANECDOTES.

SHORT STORIES THAT GIVE AN INSIGHT INTO HIS CHARACTER.

General Harrison has been accused of coldness. Those who know him, assert that he is one of the warmest hearted men. None of his old soldiers believe him a cold hearted man.

GENERAL HARRISON'S EARLY LIFE.
General Harrison's early life and his prominent characteristics are well described in a letter of General Ben Butterworth to the Hon. Whitelaw Reid, written in 1888. It says:

"In manner of thought and expression he reminds me more of Lincoln than any candidate we have ever had. He don't know how to be a trimmer, but speaks from a thorough conviction of duty and an inspiration which springs from an adherence to right.

"You know he was born just over across the hills from where you and I first saw light, and his experience was about the same as ours. It's fair to say that he made better use of his opportunities than we did. Leastwise, that is the logic of the situation; else we would both be candidates on some ticket for the presidency. But Ben Harrison's experience was just like ours. He was a farmer's boy, lived in a little farmhouse, had to tumble out of bed between 4 and 5 o'clock the year round—in the spring and summer to feed and get ready to drop corn and potatoes, or rake hay, by the time the sun was up. He knew how to feed the pigs, how to teach a calf to drink milk out of a bucket, could harness a horse in the dark and do all of the things that we, as farmers' boys knew how to do.

"He used to go to mill on a sack of wheat or corn, balance it over the horse's back by getting on one end of it, holding on to the mane while he was going up hill, feeling anxious about the result. He had the usual number of stone bruises and stubbed toes and the average number of nails in his foot that fell to the portion of the rest of us. He knew how to get up, feed, milk, and then study his lessons by a little tallow dip, walk two miles and a half to school and get there in time to play ball pen for half an hour before books.

WARM HEARTED AND KIND.
"The characteristics I first observed in him are still dominant. He is as kind as a mother, while as courageous as any man I ever knew. He would not consciously offend the humblest or meanest of creatures, and by the same token he wouldn't hesitate to tackle the most powerful if his sense of duty required it. I can not help but feel that in his nomination we are getting around once more into the same atmosphere that surrounded Abraham Lincoln.

"The talk about his not being warm hearted is the veriest rot. If there is a warm and generous heart in Indiana it beats in the breast of Ben Harrison. He does not gush or slop over. There is no trace of the demagogue about him. He does his whole duty wherever placed or however situated. I feel satisfied that he will be elected and I hope that you will see your way clear to support him."

But pertinacity and determination have always been marked features of Benjamin Harrison's character. When only 20 years of age he married Miss Scott. His only capital at this time was \$200, which his father gave him immediately after his marriage, and with this sum in his pocket and his young wife by his side Benjamin Harrison started for Indianapolis, where he established himself as a member of the bar.

The first home of the young couple, a little three roomed house, still stands on Vermont street, near Alabama, in Indianapolis. It was on their first Sunday in Indianapolis, and while standing on the pavement in front of his house that General Harrison received his first retaining fee as a lawyer.

His own story is as follows:
HIS FIRST LAWYER'S FEE.
"Right in front of that door I received my first lawyer's fee. It was the first Sunday in our new home, and I had walked out on the sidewalk in the afternoon and was standing there looking with some pride at the front of the house when a man clattered up on horseback. He quickly made known his errand. A man had been arrested at Clairmont, about eight miles from here, on the charge of obtaining money under false pretenses.

"The rider wished me to appear before the Justice of the Peace there for the prosecution. I agreed to do so and he handed me a \$5 gold piece. It was not an enormous fee, but I was glad to have it. The sum was hardly large enough to warrant a buggy, so the next morning I rode to Clairmont on the back of a pony that I hired at a stable came back home that night pretty well chafed, but I had succeeded in what I went for."

HIS FIRST BIG CASE.
Lew Wallace in his life of Harrison gives an account of the president's first great case. He had taken full evidence, and, like all beginners, fearful of making mistakes in statement, was resolved to read from them copiously. A table had been drawn between him and the jury, and when he began, to his consternation, he discovered the light was wholly insufficient. The sheriff had provided but one candle! What should he do?

There was dead silence throughout the dusky room. His voice, sharp, clear, penetrating, was being heard to the farthest corner. The audience was already in sympathy with him. The situation was embarrassing. He referred to his notes. He wished to be absolutely correct. He shifted the candle. He turned the paper to every angle. It would not do. The pencil bag refused to come out. Then, in desperation, he flung the notes away. To his own astonishment he found his memory perfect. Best of all, he found he could think and speak upon his feet flashlike and coherently.

There were not only words at command, but the right words, enabling him to express himself exactly. He found, too, the pleasure there always is in the faculty of speech, with freedom superadded. Confidence came with the discoveries. From that day to this, whether addressing himself to court or jury or the vaster audiences who furnish the delight of oratory on the platform or stump, he has been an impromptu speaker.

THE FIRST TRIUMPH.
At the conclusion of this maiden effort he was congratulated by everybody. Under the code of that day the defense had the closing speech, and as the duty devolved upon Governor Wallace, he was profuse in complimentary references, and dwelt with feeling upon the kindness of the young man's grandfather to him when he was a lad.

The audience dispersed to exclaim "that little fellow, Harrison." "What a singed cat he is! Who would have thought it? He is only a boy yet," they said to each other.

The jury, after retirement sufficient to take the usual votes, returned a verdict of guilty—and Harrison's first trial was a triumph and more. It brought him honorable notoriety and quick induction into business.

HIS GREATEST LAW ARGUMENT.
Attorney General Miller once said: "Perhaps the greatest law argument made by the General was in the Lieutenant Governor's case in the winter of 1886 before the supreme court of Indiana. The case was one involving the gravest questions of constitutional law and the relative functions of the legislature, executive and judicial departments of the government.

"The case had already in various phases been argued two or three times by other counsel, and the most elaborate briefs had been prepared and published on both sides. The evening before the final argument was to be begun, the briefs were put in General Harrison's hands. With such preparation as he could make that night and during the argument by other counsel, including Senator Turpie and others of the ablest in the state, he made an exposition of the relations of the different departments of the government to each other so luminous and profound that, though the case was one existing on each side the most intense partisan feeling and though four of the five judges were supposed to him politically, yet a majority of the court adopted his views and decided in his favor. In the brilliancy of his argument all others, learned and forcible as they were, paled into insignificance."

of his superiors he was commended for courage and skill at the battles of Resaca and Peach Tree Creek. As General Hooker rode the lines on the day after Peach Tree Creek he shook his hand and said, "Harrison, by —, I'll make you a brigadier general for this fight."

Hooker soon after wrote a highly complimentary letter to the secretary of war. While in temporary leave of absence to visit his family, General Harrison was cut off from his return to Atlanta by the Confederate invasion of Tennessee and Northern Georgia. He was given command of a brigade at Nashville, however, and took part in the bloody battle fought around that town. Under General George H. Thomas, he aided in the defeat and flight of General Hood's army.

TENDERNESS ON THE BATTLE FIELD.
On the night following the battle of New Hope church, says Lew Wallace, Colonel Harrison had his dead collected for burial. His wounded he had taken to a little farm house standing a short distance in the rear, and he sent for his surgeons. Unfortunately they had been separated from the command in the darkness.

Anxious, solicitous and sympathetic in their absence, the colonel turned surgeon himself. Taking off his coat and rolling his sleeves to his elbows he set to stanching the wounds. He says, speaking of the circumstance: "I don't know whether I did any service; I tried to."

He caused some tents to be torn up for bandages and worked industriously several hours before the surgeons appeared. When they came into the improvised hospital they found him covered with blood which he had striven to stop.

In the dim, flickering light of candles stuck in the floor, he looked like a butcher instead of a soldier. The survivors of his treatment never forgot his tenderness and the sympathy he showed by look, voice and action.

HARRISON ON HIS MUSCLE.
Jesse Blaney, a farmer living near Waverly, Morgan county, though a democrat, has declared in favor of Harrison for president. The reason for his peculiar determination, Mr. Blaney gives as follows: On an autumn day several years ago, as the farmer was laboriously piling some heavy logs on his place, two duck hunters from Indianapolis appeared on the scene. They had just come up from a swamp near by, where they had been searching for game. When they saw what Blaney was doing a dialogue took place which shall be reproduced as nearly as can be recalled:

"General, did you ever roll logs?"
"No, but I've got a good muscle and I believe I could do a first-class job of it. I'll tell you what I'll do, Judge, I'll go over there and help that man a while if you will."

"I'll do it," replied the Judge. Then they went over and volunteered to help the farmer, who was having a pretty hard time of it by himself. He gladly accepted their services, and they worked like beavers until several large heaps of logs were completed.

After telling this story Mr. Blaney is wont to close with: "Now, who do you suppose those two men were?" and after all the hearers have given it up, he himself, with great pride, answers the question, "General Harrison and Judge Byron K. Elliot."

Thus it is that Mr. Blaney has become a firm supporter of the republican candidate for president.

HIS KINDNESS AND BROAD CHARITY.
Illustrative of his kindness and broad charity, a well known railroad man who has worked up from the humble walks of labor, told this incident: "I was living in two rooms on the same street within a door or two of where General Benjamin Harrison lived eighteen years ago. I did not know him or his wife then, as I had been married only a short time and had lately moved into my rooms. My wife was taken sick, and strangers as we were, the General frequently called at the door of our humble home to inquire as to her condition and many a time Mrs. Harrison brought to my wife dainties to eat and was always cheery in her words. Poor and a stranger as I was, it made an impression that will be green in my mind as long as I live. Talk about laboring men not voting for General Harrison! No truer or more sympathetic hearts ever beat than his and that of his wife for poor men, and for one I'll be in at his election to rejoice with others."

ANOTHER WAR TIME ANECDOTE.
General Harrison is a member of the church and has never been known to swear but once in his life. This was during the battle of Resaca when his regiment held the post of danger. A soldier who fought under him tells the circumstances: "Our colonel was with us, too," says Moses McLain, who was wounded in that charge. "He came right up behind us when we captured the four guns there—the only guns, I believe, that were taken in the Atlanta campaign. We had to withstand the murderous cross fire, and as the gunners discharged their pieces we fell to the ground and allowed the shot to pass over us. "Then we rushed up, scaled the works and took possession of the guns. The boys tell a story of the general which I guess is true. They say that when we went into the works Harrison was with us, and that he grabbed a rebel gunner by the beard and yanked him out, exclaiming: 'Come out of here, you blank, blank rebel!'"

On being mustered out of the service, General Harrison returned to Indianapolis and took up his office of

official reporter to the supreme court. As such he remained until 1868, when he became associated with the law firms of Hines & Miller—the last named being the present attorney general of the United States.

HIS HOME LIFE.
The home life of President Harrison and his wife and family is of the most beautiful character. Mrs. Harrison is a model hostess and a loving wife whose life is devoted to her husband, her children and her grandchildren. She is the same age as her husband. She possesses the faculty of making warm friends and retaining them. Like her husband she is active in church work, for both are members and constant attendants of the Presbyterian church. General Harrison for many years taught the Bible class and Mrs. Harrison the infant class in the Sunday school of the first Presbyterian church of Indianapolis.

General Harrison has many personal peculiarities, among them being the disinclination to shake hands. He has an exceedingly bad memory for names and faces, and it is related of him that prominent men in his own state have been introduced to him three times in one day before he could recognize them.

POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Fruit Prospects.

The monthly meeting of the Washington Horticultural Society was held last Saturday and was presided over by Evert H. Scott. The Corresponding Secretary reported that he had that morning visited President J. Austin Scott, who had been confined for three weeks to his room. He said: "Brother Baur, tell the brethren that I am sorry not to be able to attend the meeting, my heart and head is with them." The society gave expression to its profound sympathy with the suffering chief, who, in spite of his great age, had served this society, of which he is the founder, most faithfully and cheerfully. May it please a kind Providence to restore him to future usefulness to those he served as a true friend of every good and charitable cause in church and state.

The fruit prospects were discussed. Luther Palmer, of Dexter, said the prospects for an apple crop were very slim. Strawberries did remarkably well. Cuthberts were badly winter killed, the foliage was attacked by a green worm, fuzzy on the side and smooth on the back. The winter killing is perhaps caused by the snowy cricket, (*occantus niveus*) known by its peculiar repetition of the chirp "Katy-did." The injury caused to the cane of the raspberry by the female depositing its eggs in the cane is a serious one. The eggs are deposited late in the summer or in autumn, but they do not hatch till the early part of the following summer. The infested canes should be cut out in the spring after the other canes have put forth their leaves, but before the eggs have hatched. By burning these canes the increase of the insect can be checked. The dead appearance of the canes thus punctured by this cricket may have appeared to Mr. Palmer as winter killed.

Mr. Stephen Mills: Have not seen such a small prospect for apples in 50 years. Cherries are short. The black knot in the plum is destroying many trees. The commission on diseases of fruit trees should at once be awakened to attend to this very destructive, contagious fungous disease. Will Mr. A. A. Crozier and the other members of the commission attend to this at their earliest convenience?

Rev. Mr. Wortley, of Ypsilanti: My observation is confined to my own orchard of seven acres. Apples are falling off. Pears are one-third of a crop. Grapes are promising.

Wm. McCreery: Have been through Jackson county, found no apples. I expect a fair crop of peaches on high ground. They are thin on low ground.

Evert H. Scott: Peaches well filled. There will be some Baldwin and Ben Davis apples. Flemish Beauty pears are affected by the scab. Kieffer is free from the scab, some trees are fairly loaded. Blackberries are very full. Niagara grapes are looking well; on low ground they were winter killed.

E. Baur: The Bartlett pears are enjoying a year of rest and show a healthy growth of young wood, yet there is a prospect of some Bartletts. The Flemish Beauties are fairly loaded but somewhat afflicted by the scab. Mount Vernon and Lawrence pears, full; Kieffers are sound. This is a grand season for root crops. Have taken advantage of this and sowed plenty of Oxheart carrots, of Mangels and blood beets. Experimented with Jerusalem artichokes. No degree of cold kills them. Can be fed early in the spring to cattle and horses. They kill out all weeds, have no insect enemy and can not be exterminated after they are established. In case of a famine they would be a great help. My attention to this very important vegetable was first drawn by Mr. Edward Clark, 86 E. Huron street. Mrs. Mary E. Clark, widow of General Clark, informed me that sliced, cooked and seasoned they are a very palatable dish. I am indebted to these friends for their kindness in drawing my attention to one of the most important succulents, which for fattening purposes has not its equal among the root crops.

Plums would be a full crop were

they not so badly afflicted by the rot. They are a very uncertain crop. Mr. R. Waterman spoke in favor of the artichokes. They are a fine vegetable for the table, better than vegetable oysters.

Emil Baur exhibited D'Arenberg pears, Luther Palmer his quart baskets. He said he never before had so many orders for berry baskets as he had during this strawberry season. The next meeting of the society is to be held Saturday, the 2nd of July, and the committee on transportation is reminded to report. The committee on diseases of fruit trees should report and examine into the black knot and other fungous diseases, which, by neglect endanger all our orchards. Remember the meeting next Saturday. EMIL BAUR, Cor. Sec.

Coughing Leads to Consumption.
Kemp's balsam will stop the cough at once. Ask your friends about it. REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

C. E. Bollat to A. Bollat, Ann Arbor...	60
A. T. Benback to A. L. Nowlin, Ypsilanti...	100
C. G. Allen to D. B. Monroe, Ann Arbor...	1,000
H. E. Peckham to C. C. Allen, " "	1,000
D. B. Monroe to Geo. Spahth, " "	300
John Fiegel by adm'r to Fred C. Fiegel, Pittsfield	3,182
John Fiegel by adm'r to J. E. & G. W. Fiegel, Pittsfield	10,625
Robert White, by sheriff, to B. J. Conrad, Ann Arbor	1
W. M. Nebling to Margaret Kern, Manchester	300
L. H. Jones to Fred'k Warner, Scio	300
F. Vandavaker to K. M. & C. Gerstner, Ann Arbor	600
Rob't D. Giles to Louis D. Giles, Ann Arbor	1
M. C. LeBeau to F. G. Novy, Ann Arbor	3,500
Braddock T. Sweeting to H. J. Pinckney, Superior	5,175
Luke Duke to M. C. & G. D. Roberts, Salom	1,500
John G. Lamb to M. S. Wortley, Ypsilanti	450
F. E. Sage to O. E. Thompson & Son Ypsilanti	500
C. Berry to L. Ticknor, Chelsea	1
John Boyce to Ellen Wait, Ypsilanti	500
W. H. Warner to N. F. Prudden, Milan	110
Josiah Hathaway by heirs to A. C. Hathaway, York	300
F. B. Braun et al., to John M. Braun, Ann Arbor	3,750
Herman Krapf to Jacob Frank, Ann Arbor	1
Clara Luyckx to J. D. Ryan, Ann Arbor	2,476
Goodspeed & Haines to S. Reese, Scio	800
J. W. Hangsterfer to J. D. Ryan, Ann Arbor	2,476
F. Schmid to G. Bietke, Ann Arbor	800
J. W. Rogers to G. Bietke, " "	500
Jas. J. Parrshall to Lorenzo D. Gross, Ann Arbor	1
W. M. White to A. L. Stevens, Ann Arbor	1,800
W. M. White to F. W. Kelsey, Ann Arbor	1,450
Benj. Byer by ex'r to Fryer & McMonaghan, Ann Arbor	5,825
A. D. Smedley to M. C. E. R. Co., Superior	650
Maier Mary Fred to G. Hanselmann, Ann Arbor	300
Belle Collins to A. A. & Ypsilanti St. R. Co., Ypsilanti	500

Deserving Praise.
We desire to say to our citizens, that for years we have been selling Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Dr. King's New Life Pills, Bucklin's Arnica Salve and Electric Bitters, and we have never handled remedies that sell as well, or that have given such universal satisfaction. We do not hesitate to guarantee them every time, and we stand ready to refund the purchase price, if satisfactory results do not follow their use. These remedies have won their great popularity purely on their merits. Eberbach & Son, and Geo. J. Haussler, Manchester.

Very saucy—Mayonnaise. Safety matches—Good marriages. Play things—Musical instruments.

DETROIT'S DRIVING CLUB.

Blue Ribbon Meeting.

Prolific as was last year of sport on the trotting turf, the ensuing season promises to be still more so. The great California stables are all on this side of the Rockies, except Gov. Stanford's string.

Marcus Daly, Count Valensin, Monroe Salsbury, Mr. Corbet and Orrin Hickock have each great stables, the very creme-de-la-creme of California's equine society. They have traveled several thousand miles to throw down the gauntlet to the trotters and pacers on this side of the "Slope," a deft which will doubtless be cheerfully accepted. But, when such well-known "Knights of the Sulky" as Hickock, "Johnnie" Goldsmith, George Starr, "Jimmy" Dustin and "Andy" McDowell are out for the stuff, it means business for any who may chance to be entered against them. Monroe Salsbury's successes for the past two seasons have been proverbial. It remains to be seen whether or not he has as sure a graft on the money as on former occasions. If the California contingent do not find "foemen worthy of their steel" among our eastern and western stables, some of the horsemen of this country will have to do a tall amount of walking unless provided with return tickets.

The BLUE RIBBON meeting of the DETROIT DRIVING CLUB is sure to attract a great field of horses this year. The Californians have never overlooked one of these meetings in their journeys to the east, and they are not likely to do so, this season. It is confidently expected that when the time comes for opening the entries to the various stakes and purses, July 4th, to be contested for during the summer meeting of the Club, July 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st and 22nd, it will be found that not only California, but the best stables from "Maine to Georgia" will be represented.

ANN ARBOR FRUIT FARM. Pears and Grapes a Specialty. All kinds of Fruit, Ornamental Trees and Flowers, from Ellwanger and Barry. Order early by mail. Syrups, Medicinal Wines, Raspberry Syrup, Bouquet, Pandemonium and other Domestic Grape Wines, prepared especially for invalids. Pure Plymouth Rock Eggs.

EMIL BAUR. West Huron St., Ann Arbor.

Unlike the Dutch Process No Alkalies —OR— **Other Chemicals** are used in the preparation of **W. Baker & Co.'s**

Breakfast Cocoa, which is absolutely pure and soluble. It has more than three times the strength of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is far more economical, costing less than one cent a cup. It is delicious, nourishing, and EASILY DIGESTED. Sold by Grocers everywhere.

W. Baker & Co., Dorchester, Mass.

VINEGAR BITTERS PURELY VEGETABLE FREE FROM ALCOHOL. DR. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA VINEGAR BITTERS. For twenty-five years the experience of millions of sufferers, old and young, male and female, have gratefully endorsed the miraculous virtues of 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 purely 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 remain unchanged, but being stronger, more laxative and better. A new form more agreeable to the taste and better adapted to delicate nerves 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.

TRULY & ONLY TEMPERED BITTERS KNOWN or to produce a purely vegetable bitters or medicine of any kind, whose action is at once so safe, so certain and comprehensive as this. CALIFORNIA VINEGAR BITTERS, or any compound which from its varied action upon the vital functions is equal to the CURE OF SO MANY DISEASES.

Their name is legion—Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Catarrh, Jaundice, Kidney Disease, Scrofula, Skin Diseases and Bile, Consumption, Erysipelas and all disorders arising from indigestion, impure blood, nervous prostration, and dissipated constitution. From any cause give way to it like mist before the sun, while it's singular power over THE DEADLY MYOGEN AND OMNIPRESENT BACTERIA indicates its superiority in all diseases of malarial origin, and renders it the BEST VERMIFUGE KNOWN.

No family can afford to do without a bottle of OLD AND NEW STYLE VINEGAR BITTERS in the home, as expressed by thousands of testimonials. Send for beautiful book. Address, **R. H. McDONALD DRUG CO.,** New York.

HAVE YOU ASTHMA? SCHIFFMANN'S Asthma Cure NEVER fails to give instant relief in the worst cases, and effects a permanent cure. Full Trial Package FREE of Druggists or by mail. Address DR. R. SCHIFFMANN, St. Paul, Minn.

AT BEDTIME I TAKE A PLEASANT HERB DRINK

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 MEDICINE**

All druggists sell it at 5c, and \$1.00 per package. Buy one today. Lane's Family Medicine moves the bowels each day. In order to be healthy, this is necessary.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve. The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price, 25 cents per box. For sale by Eberbach & Son, and Geo. T. Haussler, of Manchester.

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PASTOR KOENIG'S NERVE TONIC

No More Headaches.

St. Helen, Mich., March 8, 1891.

Before using Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic my wife suffered from nervous headaches and chest trouble. After using this remedy both have ceased.

A. NEUGEBAUER.

N. Amherst, Ohio, Feb. 28, 1891.

For over 2 years I had epileptic fits several times a month. Since I used Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic I have not had an attack. The medicine is very good.

AUGUSTA DIAZES.

(Per Rev. J. Boman).

New Haven, Conn., March 2, 1891.

My nervous system was completely run down, and I was so nervous and weak that I was confined to my bed for 2 years. I used Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic and am now entirely well and doing my own housework.

MRS. J. D. BICKELL.

FREE A valuable book on Nervous Diseases sent free to any address, and poor patients can also obtain this medicine free of charge.

This remedy has been prepared by the Reverend Pastor Koenig, of Port Huron, Mich. Since 1858, and is now prepared under his direction by the

KOENIG MED. CO., Chicago, Ill.

Sold by Druggists at \$1 per Bottle, 5 for \$5. Large Size, \$1.75, 6 Bottles for \$9.

FOR MEN ONLY!

VIGOR and **STRENGTH**

Weakness of Body and Mind, Efficacy of the Nervous System, Loss of Energy, Debility, etc., are cured by this medicine. It is a powerful tonic and restorer of the system. It is sold by all druggists.

ERIE MEDICAL CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

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

SICK HEADACHE

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

ACHE

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

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

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE

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

We keep constantly on hand BREAD, CRACKERS, CAKES, etc., for wholesale and retail trade. We shall also keep a supply of

SWIFT & DEUBEL'S BEST White Wheat Flour!

OSBORN'S GOLD DUST FLOUR, BUCK-WHEAT FLOUR, CORN MEAL, FEED, etc., at wholesale and retail. A general stock of

GROCERIES and PROVISIONS

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

RINSEY & SEABOLT.

Teachers' Examinations.

Examinations of teachers in Washtenaw county, for the ensuing school year, will be held as follows:

The regular examination will be held each year on the first Thursday of March and August at the county seat. Applicants for all grades can only be examined at these dates. Special examinations will be held at:

Ann Arbor, last Friday of Aug., '92.

Ypsilanti, last Friday of Sept., '92.

Ann Arbor, last Friday of Oct., '92.

Ann Arbor, last Friday of Mar., '93.

MARTIN J. CAVANAUGH, Com.

LITERARY NOTES.

A new serial by that popular story writer, Arabella M. Hopkinson, opens the July number of Cassell's Family Magazine. While the scene of this story is laid in England, an American family appears to play an important part in its development. "Through an Eastern Desert on Foot" is a description with pen and pencil of a tramp from Port Said across the desert and up the coast to Jaffa. "The Mystery of the Aurora" is a popular scientific paper which any one may read and understand. "What a Pretty Complexion!" is one of the "Family Doctor's" papers of practical advice. "Rose-Growing at Hollybush" is a timely paper by a "Practical Gardener." The "Chat-Chat on Dress" containing suggestive illustrated letters from the two centers of fashion—Paris and London—are unusually full. Then, still appealing to the women readers, is an article in "Sweedish Embroidery" with lucid instructions for making. There are stories long and short, music, poetry and a "Gatherer" full of scientific information.—Cassell Publishing Company, 15 cents a number, \$1.50 a year in advance.

TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL.

The Ann Arbor High School Sends out 91 Graduates.

Friday morning last, long before 10 o'clock a. m., the hour set therefor, the chapel of the High School was crowded with people to see the young men and young ladies receive their diplomas, and listen to the exercises on the program for the event, which is always an important one in this city.

Upon the stage were seated the graduates, who were to orate or read, together with the usual array of teachers and magnates.

The class colors, mazes and wine, tastily adorned the room and walls, while the Greek motto of the class graced the front of the stage.

The exercises opened with Chequamegon music, followed with prayer by Rev. J. W. Bradshaw, and music again.

DUTIES OF THE MINORITY.

The first speaker was David E. Carman, of Berrien Springs, who had for his subject "Duties of the Minority."

In a republican form of government we have the majority rules, it had been feared that the voice of the few would remain silent, and be unheard. This was not true. The minority has power. In all ages of the world the great masses of the common people have confided in the few, and permitted them to govern. To-day England is ruled by the wealthy minority, and the same is true to a great extent in our country. In many places, the minority hold the balance of power, and can wield a great influence. But it has strength in other ways. In legislation, especially in its power should be used to prevent the passage of improper bills, and in preventing unwise acts from becoming law. It should have principles worth fighting for, and should educate the people aright, and mould public sentiment, in fact it should make up in knowledge and judgment what it lacks in numbers. It is a difficult thing to defeat a conscientious minority. The great mass of the people are conservative and look with disfavor upon changes unless there is a pressing need. Xenophin and his 10,000 Greeks were likened unto the handful of patriots who made anti-slavery cause a successful one. A man who belongs to a minority does not throw away his vote, as is often said, because it is not cast for a successful candidate, but he is planting seed for the future harvest, preparing the way for coming victory. Whittier's advice was: "Young man ally yourself with some righteous, unpopular cause," for a genuine struggle for lofty principles develop the best there is in man. He thought it was not necessary to have the cause unpopular, but it should be a just one. If you are only right you are invulnerable, and can never be overthrown.

SIMON SAYS "THUMBS UP."

Miss Gertrude M. Case, of South Lyon, presented a Simon in a new light. She said that the world's great conquerors, Hannibal, Julius Caesar, Napoleon and Alexander the Great were in no way to be compared to Simon, for the world obeyed his slightest command. This great tyrant commenced his rule in France. At first he was scoffed at, and then became the master of the scoffers. Having subdued that country he crossed over the straits to England, subjugated the Anglo-Saxons there and then swept with resistless force the American continent. In France he is known as "la mode," in England and America as "fashion." When Simon says thumbs up, people will undergo any species of inconvenience and even torture but what thumbs will go up. This scene, pictured by the essayist, is worth producing entire.

"But notwithstanding his cruelty, Simon often shows a sympathetic spirit. Once, a very little street sweeper, thinking upon the grievances of the urchins, he soliloquized: 'These poor fellows get little pay for their labor; often nothing but kicks and blows. What can I do to lighten their burden? Ah! I have it! I will make a woman to do the work which these little fellows do. They shall wear dresses with trains upon the street. And the deed was done. What a picture of cleanliness the walks were, and with what delight did the little street sweeper on the corner watch the trains go by, removing every particle of dirt from the way.'

"The millennium of originality and freedom shall dawn when after many struggles, people shall be made of that needed quality—common sense. Then 'Simple Simon' may shout in vain from his deserted throne, 'Thumbs up!' The thumbs do not go up."

OUR MERCHANT MARINE.

Burt L. Foster, of Scio, spoke upon this topic. It was the hope of our forefathers to make this the greatest maritime nation of the world, and until 1856, it bid fair to be such, and was the most formidable rival England had upon the high seas. From that date it had gradually declined. During the war the United States lost many of her merchant vessels. One great cause of the decline was the revolution in marine architecture. This country developed the fact that iron and steel were the proper material for ship building, and then our cheap material and timber did not aid us so much in ship building, and much of our commerce is carried on under other flags than our own. Another reason is the fact that England and other European countries encourages the establishment of great steamship lines by paying bounties. Our congress will vote millions to further some scheme for political advantage, but the shipping interests so necessary for the defense of our country, are left to die out. When iron and steel become cheaper, and the government finds it necessary to foster our shipping interests the ship building interests will transfer from the Clyde to the Hudson, Delaware and Chesapeake, and England's valuable trade will come to us. "Then from this nation, strengthened in character, trained in intellect and elevated by these great enterprises, may be expected a supremacy of ownership for all nations of the world."

NATIONS AS MOUND BUILDERS.

"All nations are mound builders," contended Miss Theresa Grube, of Ann Arbor. We see the vast structures erected here, and realize that they are not as lasting as the pyramids. To Egypt we look for the earliest results of astronomy and the sciences. Phoenicia originated literature, Judea developed from the earliest religions that which is now the highest hope of even the wisest philosopher. It was the mission of Greece to show the world how to think to advantage, and develop the intellect. In art her models have been the ambition of the sculptors ever since. Rome taught the world how to organize and carry on a government. The chivalry of France gave us the present state of

society. The nations of the present are building for the future, their impress will be upon the life of the future. Our mission is to gather up all the good of the past and prepare ourselves for that which is to come.

THE RELIGION OF THE ENEMY.

was the subject taken by Miss Edith K. Hitchcock, of Ann Arbor. This essay was a review of the religious beliefs of the ancients and a comparison of Virgil's works, with Homer's Iliad and Odyssey. The essayist showed considerable familiarity with these ancient authors, and drew the conclusion that there was not much similarity between the Romans and Greeks in the matter of religious beliefs. The Romans acknowledged an overruling providence while the Greeks did not. Virgil's conception of the future life embraces all that was highest and noblest in the Greek religion, and is well called the herald of christianity, since he drew men's thoughts to a higher and purer atmosphere, and prepared their minds for receiving the great truths of the Christian religion.

OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Conrad George had an excellent oration upon the above subject. He is a good speaker and made himself thoroughly understood in all parts of the house. "The governments of Europe," he said, are supported at the point of the bayonet, the government of the United States is supported by a free ballot of a free people, and its foundation rests upon the granite rock of intelligence. All honor to the city of Ann Arbor for the interest taken in the public schools, all reverence to our forefathers, and first and foremost the fact that education was the best means to shield the people from constant danger. The ordinance of 1798 ought to be emblazoned on these walls with let-gold to shine out to future generations. A state of society into which every individual is a sovereign places upon each one a great responsibility. America has always opened her gates to the people of the world, and its people are a composite of European nations. But with this constant stream pouring in with racial prejudices, and fellow ways which must be assimilated, a great problem is to be met. "How is it to be done?" The public schools furnish the solution of the problem. A common school education is the heritage of every child in America, and the supreme functions of our schools is to infuse into the children patriotism and love of country.

XANTIPPE DEFEATED.

Miss F. Mabelle Halleck of Ann Arbor, brought considerable genius to bear in proving that Mrs. Xantippe, the wife of Socrates, who for centuries has been contemptuously referred to as an example of a shrew and scold, has been all this time greatly maligned, and that really she was a true heroine in disguise. Why did she scold? She had reason to, pretending to sell his wares below cost, etc., etc. was it any wonder that the children came to practice deceit in their childish sports? Shams were indulged in by both ladies and gentlemen, and all the world liked to be humbugged.

NORSE MYTHOLOGY.

was talked about by Miss Emma C. Klais, of Ann Arbor. She found that in comparing the Norse mythology with the Grecian mythology that many of the gods possessed the same characteristics. Thor and Zeus were instances. The natural features of the two countries however, had impressed itself upon the myths. Norway was majestic, mountainous, cloudy, dark, and grand, and the Gods partook of those characteristics. Greece was light, mild, blooming and beautiful, and so were the Gods of the ancient Greeks. There was this difference however, the Norse Gods were mortal, the Grecian Gods immortal.

CHRONIC GRUMBLERS.

by Miss Johanna K. Neumann, of Ann Arbor. This class of people are to be found everywhere, in the home, schools, churches, no place is without them. They cast a shadow over everything. They know how everything should be done, and woe to the poor mortal who does not agree with them. They are not confined as a class to the old or young, to the men or women, and if anything goes wrong they are not to blame, some one else is the cause of it. There were many good hits in the essay, but of course no one in the audience was hit.

SOME DEFECTS IN OUR PRESIDENTIAL SYSTEM.

As viewed by Edson R. Sunderland, of Ann Arbor. We are at the beginning of another presidential campaign. People do not ask if the past administration of affairs have been satisfactory. The constitution requires an election every four years, no matter how well the affairs have been managed. The disruption of business, and continuous uproar is not only detrimental but the expenses are great, and corruption greater during a presidential canvass. Not only that but when an administration changes the entire policy of the country changes. It is the policy of one party to reduce the tariff, the policy of the other to expand it. One destroys the other. Then the only way the president elected has to reward his friends is to place them in office, and so a complete change is made in the civil officers of the country. The only remedy for this is to extend the term of office and make the president ineligible to a second term. Make the term 8 or 10 years, and then a president would have a sufficient time to formulate a policy and carry it out. As it is to-day the brightest men of the nation can not

be chosen president. A man is selected because of his availability. An obscure man is taken, and often the more obscure the better. By making this change, the horde of office seekers would lose their occupation, party lines would loosen, and the true statesman be restored to his place.

LEADING.

"In every community," said Miss Charlotte E. Pickett, of Ann Arbor, are those who act as centers around whom people seem naturally to congregate. What is it in their characters that gives them control over their fellow-men? But few are leaders, the majority not being strong enough, so they only follow. Even among a group of children it will be noticed that one or two propose all the games and take the lead in them. This spirit of leadership clings to us through life, but it is not until we reach the college that it really begins to manifest itself. Ambition and self-love do not fit people as leaders, they must be quick, active, energetic, and good judges of human nature. The people cannot long be deceived, they see through the motives that prompt deeds. Popular favors are bestowed so capriciously, that a slight thing will sometimes change the tide, for the affection of the world is as fickle as a spring day. Although we cannot all be leaders, there are none so insignificant that they may be followers themselves, but they in turn have followers. We therefore should be ourselves what we would lead others to become.

NOT COMPLETED.

These two words formed the text for a most excellent essay by Miss Bessie B. Stevens, of Ann Arbor. Life's work is one of preparation. No matter what one's occupation or employment may be, it never reaches the point where it can be said to be complete. The career of Alexander the Great commenced at twenty, and after he had subdued all the known world he was still dissatisfied that there were no more worlds to conquer. The red ribbon movement that swept through the country a few years ago left much work in that line incomplete. It was supposed that when the war was ended and the slaves made free that the question of human rights was settled. How is it in the south today? The rights of the oppressed race are not restored to them, the work is yet incomplete, and the race problem is a great question yet to be settled. We go on in life hoping and striving to obtain to-morrow what is beyond our reach today. The needle in the mariner's compass always points to the north but never reaches the north pole. So with the work performed in the school. It does not finish our education, but points the way to greater avenues of learning.

ADVANTAGES OF A BUSINESS EDUCATION.

The last speaker was Victor C. Wiloughby, of Owosso. The business men have the greatest influence of any class of people in the world to-day. Commerce is unlimited and rules the world. What is meant by a business man is any one who has the care in raising, handling, shipping, manufacturing, buying and selling any of the products that enter into the traffic of the world, so the list includes a large majority of the people. What shall be the character of these men? Shall ignorance rule the world? No. The masses must be educated, must be made acquainted with political economy, and receive a thorough practical education. The oration was a sensible plea for the raising of the human family by banishing ignorance and diffusing knowledge everywhere to all men.

After the presentation of 97 diplomas to the graduates by Prof. W. S. Perry, the exercises closed with a benediction. As a whole the efforts of the graduates were excellent, superior to the average, and most of the speakers attempted to speak loud enough to be heard.

From the Ypsilanti Commercial

A Letter and a Hasty Departure.

In his mad search for copy three weeks ago our editor clipped an item from the Ann Arbor Courier which claimed to be a receipt for freezing ice cream by a new chemical process. Last Monday he received the following letter from Topeka, Kan., and dropping it hastily upon his desk, at once took a train for the east. Evidently he chose to be "quick" rather than "dead."

Sheriff Sale.

Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of the circuit court for the county of Washtenaw, in favor of Alice White, and against the goods and chattels and real estate of Frank Waite Phelps, to me directed and delivered, I did on the twenty-third day of March, A. D. 1892, levy upon and take all the right, title and interest of the said Frank Waite Phelps in and to the following described real estate, that is to say: All those certain pieces or parcels of land situated and being in the township of Scio, County of Washtenaw, State of Michigan, to-wit: One undivided one-half of the west half of the south-west quarter of section nine, containing eighty acres of land, except one-half acre in the north-west corner and north of Dexter road, sold to Wilcox, and all that part of the east half of said south-west quarter, which is situated on the north side of the public highway leading from Ann Arbor to Dexter, containing fifty-two and thirty-eight one hundredths acres; also a part of the south-east quarter of said section nine, commencing at the center of said section, thence east twenty-five chains and six links, thence south sixteen chains and four links, thence west twenty-four chains and eighty-two links, thence north sixteen chains and four links to the place of beginning, excepting and reserving from said last description so much thereof as is situated on the south-east side of the place known as the Freeman homestead, containing about fourteen acres of land more or less and about one hundred and forty-five acres of land in all more or less.

All of which I shall expose for sale at public auction or vendue to the highest bidder, at the north front door of the Court House in the city of Ann Arbor in said county and state of Michigan, on the twenty-third day of June, A. D. 1892, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

Dated this 11th day of May, A. D. 1892.

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

PIMPLES, blackheads, red, rough, chapped, and oily skin cured by CUTICURA SOAP. HOW MY BACK ACHES! Back Ache, Kidney Pains, and Weakness, Soreness, Lameness, Strains, and Pain relieved by the CUTICURA Anti-Pain Plaster.

WALTER'S METALLIC SHINGLES are made from the best brands of roofing, tin plate, and steel sheets galvanized by electrolysis. You can buy them painted or not. Our 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 R. T. WALTER METAL ROOFING CO., 9 Cliff St., New York

Original sin—Lying in bed. Takes money—The toy bank. An Indian laugh—Minnehaha.

ESTATE OF JENNIE N. BENNETT. STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw, ss.

At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, holden at Probate Office, in the City of Ann Arbor, on Monday, the twenty-seventh day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two.

Present, J. Willard Rabbitt, Judge of Probate. On the matter of the estate of Jennie N. Bennett, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified of Frank Bennett, praying that administration of said estate may be granted to him self or some other suitable person.

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

J. WILLARD RABBITT, Judge of Probate. W. G. DOTY, Probate Register.

ESTATE OF ELIZABETH H. WINES. STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw, ss.

At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, holden at the Probate Office in the City of Ann Arbor, on Monday, the twentieth day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two.

Present, J. Willard Rabbitt, Judge of Probate. On the matter of the estate of Elizabeth H. Wines, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified of Nancy W. Hadley, praying that a certain instrument in and to her in connection with the last will and testament of said deceased, may be admitted to probate and that administration of said estate may be granted to Nancy W. Hadley, the executrix in said will named, or to some other suitable person.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Friday, the fifteenth day of July next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs-at-law, of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said court, then to be holden at the Probate Office, in the City of Ann Arbor, in said County, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted. And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Ann Arbor Courier, a newspaper printed and circulating in said County, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing. [A true copy.] J. WILLARD RABBITT, Judge of Probate. W. G. DOTY, Probate Register.

Thoughts For Collegians.

This college tries to make the right a principle of being, and the good an object of attainment.—Pres. Thwing at Adelbert.

Righteousness makes man great. Even if there be no God and no future life, we ought to live and die as men and not as beasts. * * * Pessimism is a dreary creed, and a dreary creed is an irrational creed. Goodness ought to rule and what ought to be will be, because the word "ought" carries in it the supreme necessity, the majestic and sovereign will of God.—Rev. A. J. E. Behrends at Rutgers.

To some, religion is a thing lightly esteemed and easily carried; a harmless compound of sentiment and pious routine. To others it is a crushing burden, under which they wearily and painfully stagger. It should be neither, but a race full of purpose and enthusiasm, into which the aspirant leaps with the spirit of the athlete. It is stern; it is serious; but it has the fascination and the exhilaration of high, earnest, glorious endeavor.—Rev. George at Union.

Does it not at once come home to the young man that self-surrender to a lofty ideal is the truest self-mastery; that he who loses himself in enthusiastic devotion to the highest good he knows must surely find himself? Cling fast to this conviction let it not go; keep it, for it is your life. Join yourselves not with those who seek to levy tribute upon the earnings of tens of thousands, but rather with those who study to lift the burdens and brighten the lives of their fellow men.—Washington Glad den at Williams.

During the last twenty-five years there has been a reaction and the pendulum has swung back toward centralization. We see this in the labor world; we see it in politics, the tendency being so strong to crystallize everything into parties that the man who dares to think and act for himself is stigmatized as a traitor. There is a false reverence for majorities, a wrong estimate of the sacredness of human law.—President Andrews at Brown.

Christianity is a choice. It has made grand characters. Love is the mightiest power in the universe of God. Still Christ goes a step further and puts our feelings and will under a law. There is no life under so high a law as the life of Christ. There is no energy so disciplined as the Christian energy. Ruled by the holy spirit of God, it never compromises with evil or forsakes wisdom.—Rev. Dr. M. Barnham at Mount Holyoke.

In Memoriam.

At the family residence on Division st., this city, June 15th, 1892, the bright, pure spirit of dear Mrs. Elizabeth Wines, beloved wife of the late William Wines, gently passed away, after a long, weary sickness, which confined her to her bed and room many months, borne with the sweetest resignation and Christian patience.

Our immediate acquaintance with Mrs. Wines began when her loved husband, who had been such a tried, true friend of ours, passed away and left her like a torn away vine, from the strong support of the one who guarded her so tenderly, so that she instinctively clung to those friends who had valued the one whose very life was hers. It was pathetic to see the struggle for life, cheerfulness and bravery, after more than fifty years of loving care and tenderness given her by her husband, and how their lives were interwoven, as they together braved the hardships incident to the earlier years of their life here. So it was our privilege to know and help this sweet woman pick up the threads of life, but the task was too great, she survived her husband a little over two years only.

Hoping to recover, to still be the light and comfort of her household, but yet willing to say, in the language of that beautiful hymn: "My Jesus, as thou wilt! All shall be well for me; Each changing future scene I gladly trust with thee; Straight to my home above I travel calmly on, And sing, in life or death, My Lord, thy will be done!" H. & Y.

FATAL FRIDAY.

A Series of Sad Occurrences will Help Perpetuate the Superstition Against the Day.

Last Friday was one of the fatal days that occasionally comes to a community, so many accidents happened that it attracted the attention at once of the believers in the baleful influence of the sixth day of the week. It was a beautiful day in a weather sense. The sun shone bright, the atmosphere was clear and the temperature just about right to make it delightful.

The first accident occurred on Detroit street, at the intersection of Catharine st., and Fourth ave. Mrs. Moses Seabolt was out driving and had in the carriage with her, Mrs. Jacob Seabolt and the latter's daughter. They were about going to the high school commencement exercises where Miss Seabolt was to receive a diploma as a graduate. While driving upon Catharine st., the horse became scared at something, it is thought by some he was stung by a bee, and started to run. At Detroit street one of the hind wheels ran into the street car track and was torn off. The horse then veered around partially and ran into some old wagons and buggies standing in the street near Wurster & Kirn's shops. The carriage collided with these vehicles and the three ladies were thrown out, with terrific force. Mrs. Moses Seabolt's head came in contact with the broken spokes of one of the wagon wheels and her skull was crushed. Besides the wound on the head, one arm was broken twice in two, and one limb broken.

Mrs. Jacob Seabolt was injured upon the right side of the head, not seriously, but the wounds are of a very painful nature. Her daughter who was with them, was unharmed.

Those who saw the horse run, say that they never saw anything like it, and that no man could have held him. The horse and carriage were given to Mrs. Seabolt by relatives, and it was her tender feelings that probably caused her death. It seems that the horse had usually been driven with a curb bit, but that morning as the animal's mouth was a little sore and bled some, she had that bit removed and a common one used.

After the accident, Mrs. Seabolt was taken to her home on N. Fifth ave., but never recovered consciousness, and died at about 2 o'clock.

The deceased was a lady, who during her residence of a few years in this city, had endeared herself to many people. She was a devout member of St. Andrew's Episcopal church, and her gentle, modest manner, and sweet and kind disposition made her beloved by the congregation.

In his great loss Mr. Seabolt has the deep sympathy of the entire community. Funeral services were held Sunday, at 3:12 o'clock p. m., at the family residence, Rev. Henry Tatlock officiated, and the full burial service to the Episcopal church was used. The remains were interred in Forest Hill Cemetery.

THE SECOND ACCIDENT.

Toward evening of the same fatal day, word was brought to the city that Richard Sumner Parmlee, a student of the literary department, class of '93, and a member of the Beta Theta Pi fraternity, had been drowned at Whitmore Lake, while in bathing. He went there a day or so previous with a number of friends, and was enjoying a few day's recreation. A party consisting of Mr. Parmlee, Ed. M. Smith and Mortimer J. Stevens took a boat and went across the lake to what is known as Todd's landing. Here they ran the boat up on the sand and went in bathing. Parmlee could not swim, and the boat became loose and floated into deep water before they knew it. Parmlee finding himself beyond his depths, called for help, and Mr. Smith went to his aid, but was grasped in such a desperate manner that he was nearly drowned before he could disengage himself. Had it not been for the presence of a young lad who was fishing in the vicinity, who at once came to the aid of Smith and Stevens, they would have become exhausted before reaching shore and probably gone down also.

Mr. Parmlee's body was not recovered until the next day. He was about 20 years old, a son of S. P. Parmlee, of Chicago, and a young man who was greatly loved by his classmates, and the sad termination of his life caused a gloom to pervade University circles. His body was sent to Chicago Saturday evening, accompanied by a number of the Beta Theta Pi members.

SAD NEWS CONTINUES.

As if these two sad accidents were not enough to fill the community with gloom, news was received of the death of Hon. J. W. Waterman, of Detroit, the gentleman through whose generosity the University of Michigan will soon have a fine gymnasium building.

Mr. Waterman died at his home in Detroit, on Friday afternoon, from liver trouble. He was born in 1824, graduated at Yale in 1844, came to Detroit in 1848, and has resided there ever since. He accumulated quite a fortune, and the \$20,000 he gave to the U. of M. gymnasium will perpetuate his name in this community, and in the state.

WILD RUMORS.

There were all sorts of rumors floating about the city the day following of accidents and deaths. But none could be traced to the fountain head except that a hack team started to run away while on S. Division st., and the driver was thrown off his seat, but he was not injured and the team was stopped before any damage was done.

UNIVERSITY.

The class tax has come in very slow this year.

There are 164 graduates in the literary department.

The board of regents met last evening to close the year's work.

During the past month about \$1,000 worth of books have been added to the library.

Prof. Elmer E. Brown, delivered the address before the graduating class at Dexter last Friday.

The U. of M. library will be open during the summer months from 9 to 12 a. m., and from 2 to 4 p. m.

Twelve of the senior law students went to Detroit Wednesday last and were admitted to practice in the United States circuit court.

The annual meeting of the Alumni Association of the Homeopathic college will be held to-day at 3 o'clock, to-day at the college lecture room.

The 12th and 13th volumes of Steven's fac-simile of documents in European archives relating to American history, will soon be added to the University library.

To-day is alumni day, and there are many graduates present from all departments. It is said that the literary alumni are more numerous than for several years.

It is a fact worthy of note that more than double the number of books are drawn from the University library, than from any other library in the United States, Harvard not excepted.

It would seem as though every graduate of the university, who is in any way interested in the progress of affairs at the institution would want to take the University Record and keep posted thereon.

A party of Ann Arbor people will sail from Montreal, on June 29th, by the Beaver line steamer Lake Ontario, for Europe, consisting of Dr. N. A. McLaughlin, Rev. Dr. Coburn, Prof. H. S. Carhart, E. L. Walter, and Dr. B. B. Rowe.

The university grounds are about as free from the lumber piles, and general debris of new buildings this year as they have been for a number of years. The new law building addition is about the only place where the general view is interfered with, the gymnasium being on the northeast corner where the crowds do not go very much. But the law building will be an ornament when it is done, and the old architectural monstrosity that has caused so many exclamations of wonder in the past, will be hid from view forever.

G. E. Lewis, a member of the junior class in the dental department, died last Thursday morning, at his home on Wilmot st., of typhoid fever, after an illness of some three weeks. Mr. Lewis came to this city from Fairbault, Minn., two years ago, was a married man, and leaves a wife and one child. Funeral services were held from the residence Friday p. m., at 5 o'clock, and remains interred in Forest Hill cemetery. The services were attended by the Masonic fraternity of this city, the deceased having taken the degree of Entered Apprentice the week before he was taken sick. He was a popular student, and was president of his class at the time of his death.

This is commencement week, and the exercises of the week are now in full progress. President Angell's Baccalaureate address delivered on Sunday evening, at University hall, was an able one, and listened to by 2,000 people or more, notwithstanding the weather was unpropitious. Monday the Law and the Medical graduates held their Class Day exercises, and Tuesday similar exercises were held by the graduates of the Homeopathic, Dental and Literary departments. The Senior reception last evening was an exceedingly brilliant affair, the youth and beauty of the state being gathered to enjoy it. To-night the senate reception will be a more dignified affair. Thursday is the commencement day in truth. An address will be delivered by Justin Winsor, LL. D., and 689 students will receive their sheepskins from the hands of the regents and faculties. All of the addresses will be found in the Commencement Annual, nicely bound in pamphlet form, and will cost only 25 cents. They will be worth preserving.

ACTION OF THE S. C. A. The members of the Students' Christian Association of the University of Michigan, in view of the recent action of the common council of Ann Arbor by which keepers of saloons in this city are permitted to extend the daily period of their occupation by one hour take this opportunity to express their deep regret at such action and to record their conviction that if permitted to become law, it must result in incalculable evil by encouraging forms of dissipation already too prevalent in our midst. With a belief resting on abundant evidence that the saloons of Ann Arbor constitute a most dangerous menace to the security of life and property and the good morals of this community, and that the growth and highest interests of the University are seriously imperilled by the continuance and extension of the liquor traffic with its inseparable accompaniments of vice and corruption, we join with all, whether citizens of the city or state, who have the welfare of the University at heart, in calling upon the mayor and others in authority to do all in their power to restrict rather than extend the hours of nightly debauchery for which the saloons already afford more than sufficient opportunity.

Ann Arbor, June 26, 1892.

WHITE VESTS AT COST!

The elements have been "agin us," and to overcome this drawback we find it necessary to make this early sacrifice. We have in stock over 200 WHITE VESTS, cut in latest style and made of the best material,---all to be sold from 50c to \$1.50 less than their value.

The STRAW HAT SEASON is Here

We are prepared for it, and are showing an immense line from 25c to \$2.50 each.

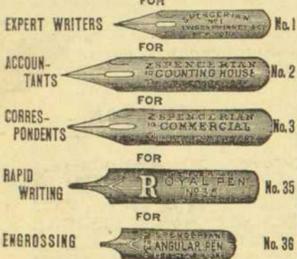
Our Stock of Summer Coats and Vests is Complete in Every Particular

At \$7.77 we offer the choice of 175 suits, every one worth \$10.

Wadhams, Kennedy & Reule



SPENCERIAN STEEL PENS ARE THE BEST



Sold by Stationers Everywhere. Samples Free on receipt of return postage, 2 cents.

E. N. BILBIE, TEACHER OF VIOLIN. Pupil of Emil Sauret, Berlin, Germany.

COUNTY AND VICINITY.

A new cheese factory is what is proposed for Dexter. They raise berries at Dexter, 24 of which make a quart. The 4th Michigan cavalry will have a reunion a St. John's July 5th. Clinton people will be glad to see you at their 4th of July celebration. Hon. George H. Sleator, of Alpena, will deliver the 4th of July oration at Dexter. A new pipe organ is the end that St. Mary's church, Chelsea, hopes to arrive at soon. A list of 119 new books has been added to the library of the Dexter schools, mainly through the efforts of the children alone. According to the News there were seventeen pupils in the Dexter school who were neither tardy nor absent during the school year just closed. J. A. Monroe, of Chelsea, was badly injured by being caught in a belt, recently. The machine was torn to pieces, but fortunately he escaped with his life. A short line telephone inventor has been furnishing the citizens of some of the smaller towns to the county with private telephones, of late. Look out for the Bell may ring soon. The Leader is responsible for the story that Mica has a hotel keeper that has a cat raising a family of nine skunks. What for, is a mystery. Probably to flavor the hash. The clover fields refuse to show of very much with bloom. Some say that the bug is at work in the head, and some think that wet weather is the cause of the irregularity.—Dexter Leader. James Burden brought to this office this week a stool of clover that was quite a curiosity. Nearly every stem contained five leaves and some four. If the finding of five leaved clover is a good sign surely Jim is in luck.—Pinckney Dispatch. Skunk raising proved a failure. All the little ones died except two which were quite a curiosity in Hudson on Sunday. The old ones were let loose to return to the hills again and if you have passed along that road any evening of late you won't wonder why they were let go.—Dexter News. It pays to advertise. A Niles lady lost her pocketbook containing, as she said, \$5. She advertised it, and the next day it was returned to her. The \$5 bill was still in it, and also a \$1 bill; besides a lead nickel, two street car tickets, a button-hook, three hair pins, some cardamon seeds, a receipt for making sweet pickles, a requin to a dead tabby, a false tooth and the stub of a lead pencil. Such collections can only be secured by judicious advertising.—Fowlerville Observer. August Neier, a stonemason, of Leoni, was killed at the farm of George April, in Scho, Monday afternoon. He was laying a cellar wall for Mr. April and had two stones placed. He was bending over to line up one of the stones when the bank caved in upon him, bending him forward so that his face lay against the stone. There was but a small amount of dirt on his head and back, but by the time Mr. April could get to him and brush the dirt from him, he was dead.—Dexter Leader.

Manchester high school graduates 14 pupils this year. Mrs. Catharine Oesterie, of Sylvan, died June 15, aged 70 years. Milan has been shipping great quantities of strawberries this season. Mr. Lamkin, of Milan, is building a saw mill, machinery and all himself. Rev. G. E. Sloan, of Milan, was donated \$25 by a donation recent. According to the Standard, it takes 32 Chelsea strawberries to make a quart. Geo. J. Nissly picked 100 bushels of strawberries on his farm in Saline in three days last week. Ernest Pearce, aged 13, son of Rev. F. E. Pearce, of Clayton, was drowned at North Lake, June 14, while in bathing. The Arbieter Verion, of Saline, will have a picnic and bowery dance at their grounds in that place, on the coming 4th of July. There is no activity in the wool market here and most of the farmers who have sold have taken their wool to Clinton.—Manchester Enterprise. F. R. Beal, president of the Globe manufacturing company of Northville, Michigan, has given one thousand of the thirty thousand dollars required to endow the Albion College Library. Farmers complain that what is falling down quite badly in some localities. The wet weather and hard winds raise mischief in wheat fields this time of the year.—Dundee Reporter. Probably the largest strawberry of the season was picked last Tuesday on the place of D. Dunlap. The berry is of the sharpless variety and measured nine inches in circumference.—St. Lyon Picket. We understand that the clover midge, has made its appearance, but the plant is too near ripe to be much affected by it this year. It may be more troublesome next year.—Manchester Enterprise. The common council of Saline have done an act that every village should do, order that dogs should be muzzled until Sept. 1st under penalty of being liable to be shot by any man or woman who chances to have his or her artillery with them.—Dundee Reporter. Boys, don't rob bird's nests. Near Scranton, Pa., the other day two boys who were up in a tree robbing nests, were struck by lightning and killed. True, thousands of boys have robbed nests and got through all right, but may be things are changing now.—Chelsea Standard. Hon. Andrew J. Leetch, one of the prominent citizens of Ypsilanti, was found dead in his bed Monday morning, having expired during the night of ulceration of the stomach. He was 62 years old, had been a member of the legislature, was a staunch republican, a member of the Masonic fraternity and a communicant of the Episcopal church. While excavating for a foundation to a building in Blissfield, a few days since, the workmen came upon a full set of counterfeit moulds for making 50 and 10 cent pieces of 1855. Unless the moulds are destroyed our Uncle Samuel will make a demand for them as by virtue of the law he owns all such funds, together with what money may be found with them. Mrs. Nancy Harrison died Wednesday at her home in Adrian, aged 86 years. She was a resident of that city for more than forty years. In her younger days, a resident of Ann Arbor, the daughter of Zenas Nash, one of that city's earliest pioneers. Mrs. Harrison is the mother of A. Z. Harrison of this city, and her remains remain in Highland cemetery.—Ypsilanti Commercial. A bolt of lightning from a clear sky killed a cow for Mr. Kraft Wednesday. From here it followed a wire fence through fields into Mr. Hook's farm, killing a hog for him (the distance from where the cow was first struck to where the hog was, was 40 rods.) Mr. Conkes, who was cultivating corn for Mr. Hoops, describes the bolt as a ball of fire passing so close to him that it seemed as if he could touch it with his hand. He did not feel any effects from it, however.—Wayne Review. George Halsted took a lesson in "the more haste the less speed" philosophy the other day. He was plowing in the field when along came one of our April showers, and in his haste to get to the barn ahead of the rain he hitched the horses onto the wagon without taking up the traces, which had been lengthened for plowing. The result was a paralytic! The wagon tongue soon dropped to the ground where it got a firm footing in the yielding soil, and the next instant George was hoisted into a position of prominence; there would have been no further damage done if he had only waited up there until some one could bring him a ladder or a parachute; but again he was in a hurry and did not wait; he came down, not softly and gently, but with a "dull thud," and got caught in the rain to boot.—Milan Leader.

MARRIAGE LICENSES. No. NAME. AGE. 1613. Byron F. Brown, Ingham Co. 45. 1614. Lillian M. Perry, Saline 25. 1615. Chas. W. Greenman, Ann Arbor 28. 1616. Lottie A. Murray, Ann Arbor 19. 1617. Wm. R. Schaffer, Saline 22. 1618. Rena Simmons, Saline 22. 1619. Stephen E. Dodge, Ypsilanti 25. 1620. Susau Saunders, 21. 1621. James Henry Phelps, Ypsilanti 30. 1622. Carrie M. Korman, 30. 1623. Mark W. Williams, Ann Arbor 28. 1624. Annie A. Graves, Ypsilanti 23. 1625. Gilmer C. Townsend, Lodi 35. 1626. M. Lillian Mills, Saline 35. 1627. Ernest Gutierrez, Ann Arbor 22. 1628. Christina Seyfried, Ann Arbor 24. 1629. John A. VanArsdale, Ann Arbor 25. 1630. Minerva Snow Walker, Old Mission 21. 1631. Wm. Blair, Chambersburg, Pa. 22. 1632. Viola May Williams, Ann Arbor 22.

Get puffed—Cigars and cigarettes. Not always palatable—Theatrical roles. The pink of perfection—A white carnation. Beecham's Pills cure Bilious and Nervous Ills.

THE COUNCIL SCORED. The Churches Protest Against the Late Closing Ordinance. The action of the council in railroad-ing an ordinance through in one night—giving the saloons of the city permission to keep their doors open until 11 o'clock standard time, each week-day night, was made the theme for a sermon in the protestant churches last Sunday morning. In all of them the rebuke administered to that body was scathing and keen. At the Methodist church Rev. Dr. Coburn gave one of the most forcible sermons he has ever preached. He referred to the so-called petition of the saloon keepers to the council, in which they agreed to obey the law if permitted to keep their saloons open an hour longer each day, as an insult to every decent man upon that body and to every decent citizen as well. It was a notice that they would obey the laws if the laws suited them, if not they would disobey, and what are you going to do about it? "I wonder if there is one here who has not blushed during the week over that action of the council? If there is I do not think much of that one's complexion." "It is commencement week. The people are coming from all ends of the land into this university city, which is farther known than any other in this state, or in many states." They are coming to ascertain what kind of a town it is to which they send their sons and daughters. And they pick up a paper—any paper for that matter, for it is all over the world—and find that an ordinance has been passed by our city fathers granting the saloons longer hours. It is our duty to forget that we are Republicans or Democrats or Prohibitionists, and join our hands and votes to redeem our city from this obloquy that shames us. Even in Saginaw, which has a bad reputation as a drinking town, the decent people have a temperance mayor and temperance aldermen, and last Sunday in Saginaw there was not a saloon open. And yet here in Ann Arbor, this beautiful, this cultured, this university city, it goes out that the saloon keepers have promised to obey the laws, providing the council will make the laws to conform to their wishes; and the council obeyed, with only a protest from two or three noble men. I almost wish it were election day next week. I would stay away from my boat for the sake of voting. I never did such a thing in my life, but I am ready to work at the polls. My prayer shall be from now until election day, that every member of the council who voted for that ordinance, shall be buried by the votes of protesting citizens as deep as the old woman prayed that the devil might be buried, and face downward, so that the harder he clawed the deeper he'd go.

At the Presbyterian church Rev. J. M. Gelston contended that the action of the council had brought upon the community an issue that should array all the moral and religious sentiment of the community in indignant protest, and he believed the pulpit a proper channel through which to give voice to the protest. He protested against the action of the council for these reasons: 1. It is a practical declaration that the known wiles of the moral and religious portion of the community yield, voting against a petition against the saloons. 2. It is a confession that the welfare of the community is not supreme in the decision of the council. 3. It is an advertisement to the world that the city of Ann Arbor is governed by the saloon and for the saloon. 4. The petitioners confess themselves law breakers. 5. The action of the council is an agreement with lawlessness. 6. The saloon, as a breeding place for crime ought not to have its liberties increased but diminished. 7. It conflicts with the aim of the state laws to protect the community and suppress crime, since it facilitates crime. The congregation were evidently very much in sympathy with the words of the pastor.

At the Unitarian church Rev. J. T. Sunderland referred to the action of the common council in extending the time for the closing of the saloons in this city as being unwarrantable. He read from the council proceedings the vote taken upon the passage of the ordinance, that his congregation might know upon whom the responsibility rested. This action he thought, showed in very startling manner: 1. How shamefully under the dominance of the saloons the city is. 2. How arrogantly defiant of law the saloons are, when they have the authority to obey certain laws (about closing on Sundays, taking down screens, etc.) on condition that certain privileges be granted them. 3. How great is the need for a strong and permanent movement in the city for municipal reform to take our city elections out of party politics and bring together all the friends of law and order of every political name to maintain a respectable city government. Mr. Sunderland pictured the injury the saloons were doing the city, especially the university, and thanked the aldermen who had the courage to oppose the disgraceful measure.

At the Baptist church Rev. A. S. Carman said: "The past week's record of fatalities is surpassed by the record made by our city council on the saloon-closing question. The former were disasters, the latter was a disgrace. It was simply a surrender of the city for an additional hour and a half of debauchery each night. I understand that the mayor is expected to veto the ordinance, but it is just as well that some expression should be given to the indignation which decent people feel on the subject." Rev. J. W. Bradshaw, at the Congre-

gational church, among other things said these: "By the law of the state, except under special conditions, the saloons of the state are required to suspend their business at nine o'clock in the evening. It is provided, however, that common councils of cities may extend the time during which liquors may be sold until eleven o'clock. If there be any place in Michigan where the law should be enforced in all its strictness it is Ann Arbor, where nearly 3,000 students, chiefly young men, are gathered and beset by all the temptations to which young men are subjected in absence from home. Here if anywhere the earliest hour of closing should be insisted upon. But in the past ten o'clock standard has been fixed as the hour of closing, and now having habitually treated with contempt the law requiring them to close at that hour, the saloon keepers come asking for another hour in which to prosecute nefarious business; and the council have voted to grant their request. This proceeding is atrocious, and deserves the severest rebuke which can be given."

Mayor Doty's Veto. The following message, vetoing the 11 o'clock saloon closing ordinance, has been filed with the city clerk, to be presented at the next regular meeting of the council, next Monday evening: Gentlemen—I herewith return to you, without my approval, an ordinance passed by your honorable body in council June 20, 1892, entitled "An ordinance relative to the closing of saloons, bars in restaurants and elsewhere." I assign my reasons therefor, as follows, to wit: First. Because it is inconsistent with a wise and safe public policy to permit the transaction of business which is especially within the police supervision, by statute of the state, at an hour when that supervision is most difficult to exercise. Second. Because very many of the citizens who are engaged in the liquor traffic, have privately remonstrated with me against the passage of the ordinance in question, alleging that the tendency thereof is to compel them to keep their places open to the maximum limit of time permitted, thereby lengthening their hours of labor far beyond the bounds which a wise regard for the laws of nature and health imposes upon sane and reasonable men. The stress of competition rules the liquor trade as well as all the other occupations of men. Let us not force these unwilling toilers to prolong their labors for a livelihood far into the silent watches of the night, while the merchant, the mechanic and the laborer can or should quietly sleep, conscious clear, in the thought that they have so divided the day that there are eight hours for labor, eight hours for sleep and eight for the service of God and their fellow men. Third. Because the interest of the city of Ann Arbor is co-extensive and co-existent with that of the University and any action which your honorable body takes, which would tend in any degree to check or paralyze the growth and popularity of that great institution of learning, would be visited upon our city to its fearful detriment of loss. I am convinced that the scandal and disgrace which would attach to your licensing midnight saloons in our city would spread and ramify to every section of the land, loving and anxious parents in many a home both far and near would hesitate and refuse to commit their dearest and their best to the fostering care of a municipality which regarded so lightly the moral responsibility, which heavily rests upon the constituted authority of a college town. And lastly. My sense of duty, to the families of our own citizens, who otherwise might be deprived of the companionship and protection of fathers and husbands and brothers and sons during those hours of the night when the home should be their resting place and their delight, impels me to withhold my approval from the ordinance in question. In returning it to your honorable body with my absolute and unqualified veto permit me to express my sorrow that your undue haste in pushing the same to its passage, three readings at one session, of an ordinance of so much importance, has led the uncharitable to suppose that you were over anxious and zealous for its enactment. As for myself I shall indulge the thought (and this rather from the fact that I know your honorable body to be more than usually high-minded and sincere) that had you given the ordinance and all its bearings the deliberate attention its importance demands, had you passed it along the ordinary course of its readings and touched the popular pulse from time to time, as the ordinance pursued the orderly tenor of its way, you would never at the end have given it your sanction and approval. WILLIAM G. DOTY, Mayor.

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