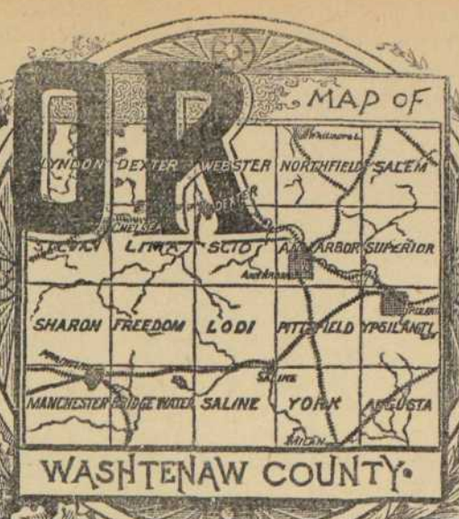
ANN ARBOR COURIER



VOLUME XXXV.—NO 13. ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 31, 1897. WHOLE NUMBER, 1865.

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Red Star Oil

Burns without smoke or odor. Price **10c** per Gallon. Sold only by

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All legal business attended to with promptness and accuracy

W. F. MOORE,

DENTIST

Work done in all forms of modern dentistry; crown and bridge work a specialt Graduate of the U. of M. Office, 27 S. Main St Ann Arbor, Mich.

MEL GILLESPIE

TEACHER OF

BANJO, GUITAR AND MANDOLIN.

ANN ARBOR ORGAN CO AND SCHOOL OF MUSIC

OFFICE, ANN ARBOR ORGAN CO.

RINSEY & SEABOLT'S

BAKERY GROCERY

—AND—

FLOUR AND FEED STORE.

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

SWIFT & DEUBEL'S BEST

White Wheat Flour

OSBORN'S GOLD DUST FLOUR, BUCKWHEAT 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 paid for BUTTER, EGGS, and COUNTRY PRODUCE generally. Goods delivered to any part of the city without extra charge.

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ANY ONE CAN

At the expense of little money and his spare time obtain a fair working education.

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LAW The School of Law prepares pupils for admission to the bar, by an extended, thorough course. Has over 1,600 students in every part of the country.

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The above schools teach by the correspondence method only, and cognize no rivals in their respective fields.

Address, stating in which school you are interested, and inclose ten cents in stamps for catalogue. Each school has separate catalogue.

J. COTNER, JR., Sec'y & Treas.,

DETROIT, MICH.

Telephone 8109

I will sell all my personal property at public auction consisting of horses, stock, farm implements etc., at my farm in the Township of Northfield, one and one-half miles west of the Catholic church. April 8th, at one o'clock p. m.

JOHN MCKERNAN.

REPUBLICANS TO THE FRONT.

THEY MEET IN CITY CONVENTION AND PUT UP A STRONG TICKET.

The republicans of Ann Arbor met in caucus last Thursday evening and nominated the following tickets in the various wards:

1st Ward—
Supervisor—W. K. Childs.
Alderman—Francis M. Hamilton.
Constable—Wm. E. Eldert.

2d Ward—
Supervisor—John M. Feiner.
Alderman—Charles Tessmer.
Constable—Fred Huhn.

3d Ward—
Supervisor—John J. Fischer.
Alderman—George W. Sweet.
Constable—Wm. Bowen.

4th Ward—
Supervisor—Herman Krapf.
Alderman—Frank Vandawarker.
Constable—Arthur Crawford.

5th Ward—
Supervisor—John H. Shadford.
Alderman—Wm. M. Shadford.
Constable—Alvin N. Felch.

6th Ward—
Supervisor—Arthur J. Kitson.
Alderman—Emmett Coon.
Constable—Fred Cleaver.

7th Ward—
Supervisor—Ernest E. Eberbach.
Alderman—C. H. Cady.
Constable—John Young.

The city convention met at the court house Friday evening, every delegate being in his place. O. E. Butterfield was called to the chair, and Geo. H. Pond was chosen secretary.

The following committees were, on motion appointed by the chair:

On permanent organization and order of business—Peter J. Lehman, Wm. Biggs, N. J. Kyer, Gilbert C. Rhodes, C. A. Maynard.

Credentials—J. A. C. Hildner, H. G. Prettyman, Seth C. Randall, J. E. Harkins, George S. Vandawarker.

George F. Key and Wm. M. Shadford were chosen tellers, and Col. H. S. Dean swore in the officers.

After a recess of five minutes the committees reported, making the temporary officers permanent, and an order of business.

The committee on credentials reported the delegations all filled.

O. E. Butterfield presented the name of Chas. E. Hiscock for the office of mayor, and he was nominated by acclamation.

E. F. Johnson presented the name of Henry J. Brown as president of the council and he was nominated by acclamation. The same was true with regard to Glen V. Mills for city clerk whose name was presented by H. G. Prettyman.

For justice of the peace the names of Chas. E. Gibson and Harris Ball were presented, and the ballot resulted:

C. E. Gibson	53
Harris Ball	48
Scattering	3
	104

Mr. Gibson having received a majority of the votes cast was declared the nominee.

When it came to the office of city assessor John F. Lawrence offered the following:

Be it hereby Resolved, That the republican party in convention assembled, make no nomination at this time for the office of assessor, and be it further

Resolved, That the city committee be instructed to fill this nomination, provided that Patrick O'Hearn, the present incumbent, is not renominated by the democratic party.

Which was adopted.

The next order of business being the election of a city committee, W. K. Childs moved that the chairman of the various ward committees constitute the city committee as has heretofore been the custom. Which was carried.

There being no further business the meeting adjourned.

CITY COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the new city committee was held directly following the convention, the committee being composed of the following gentlemen:

1st Ward—O. M. Martin.
2d Ward—P. J. Lehman.
3d Ward—Milo S. Pulcipher.
4th Ward—Geo. H. Pond.
5th Ward—N. D. Gates.
6th Ward—E. F. Johnson.
7th Ward—L. D. Wines.

The committee organized and elected the following officers:

Chairman—E. F. Johnson
Secretary—Geo. H. Pond.
Treasurer—Peter J. Lehman.

WARD COMMITTEES.

The following gentlemen were elected as ward committeemen at the republican ward caucuses held throughout the city last Wednesday evening:

1st Ward—O. M. Martin, Claude Price, E. V. Hangsterfer.

2d Ward—Peter J. Lehman, B. F. Schumacher, H. M. Woods.

3d Ward—Milo S. Pulcipher, Paris S. Banfield, A. R. Peterson.

4th Ward—Geo. H. Pond, John F. Lawrence, George S. Vandawarker.

5th Ward—N. D. Gates,, Eli W. Moore, N. Felch.

6th Ward—E. F. Johnson, H. G. Prettyman, A. J. Kitson.

7th Ward—L. D. Wines, O. E. Butterfield, L. Curtis.

A Word About a Regent—

The candidacy of Wm. J. Cocker for regent of the University, is one that must strike Ann Arbor people as peculiarly pleasing. A son of the revered Dr. Benj. F. Cocker, who for so many years was a citizen of our city, first as pastor of the M. E. church, and later as professor of Philosophy in the University, beloved by everybody, is a strong tie that binds our people to him. Then again he is a man who has given much of his time to the University, of which he is a graduate, and there is no reasonable sacrifice that he has not stood prepared to make for his alma mater.

Mr. Cocker is really an Ann Arbor boy. His young boyhood and his young manhood were both spent here and he loves the classic shades of Ann Arbor, as most any man does the scenes of his early life.

Further, he is a cautious and safe counsellor on the board. Of good business ability, he carefully considers things before acting upon them.

Our citizens will do well to give him a complimentarey vote, and he certainly deserves such a vote.

Mr. Luick Finally Consents—

Gottlob Luick has concluded to reconsider his determination not to run and now wants to run for president of the council. By concentrating all their efforts upon electing their aldermen in the 1st, 3d, 5th and 7th wards, and their president of the council in the city, the democrats think they have come a shrewd trick upon the republicans by endorsing their mayor and clerk (and they have) and so tying the hands of Messrs. Hiscock and Mills, and the hands of their friends. The republicans have only two men running on their city ticket, and the democrats know that it is hard to get republicans out to vote unless there is something extra to call them out. But unless they do come out the next council will be anion-silver-democratic, with all that implies.

Democratic Ward Tickets—

The democrats met in caucus in the various wards of the city on Friday last and nominated the following ward officers:

First ward—For Supervisor, John R. Miner; Alderman, Gottlob Luick; Constable, M. C. Peterson.

Second ward—Supervisor, Sid W. Millard; Alderman, John Koch; Constable, Fred Gaekle.

Third ward—Supervisor, Walter H. Dancer; Alderman, J. Laubengayer; Constable, M. P. Vogel.

Fourth ward—Supervisor, Joseph Donnelly; Alderman, John Flanegan; Constable, ———

Fifth ward—Supervisor, James Boyle; Alderman, George Spathelf, jr.; Constable, Joseph Secord.

Sixth ward—Supervisor, Hudson T. Morton; Alderman, Martin J. Cavanaugh; Constable, George Jewett.

Seventh ward—Supervisor Alderman, Fred Harpst; Constable, John Seyfried.

THAT $100,000 BILL.

AN EXPLANATION FROM JUDGE GRANT THAT FULLY EXONERATES SEN. CAMPBELL.

Section 1. The People of the State of Michigan enact, That the city of Ann Arbor is hereby authorized to raise money by the issue of bonds, in a sum not exceeding one hundred thousand dollars, for the purpose of purchasing land, if necessary, and for the erection of a building to be used as an art gallery for the University of Michigan, the same when erected to be and remain the property of the University of Michigan, and under the control and direction of the regents of the University.

Sec. 2. Said bonds shall bear interest at a rate not exceeding four per cent., and shall not be sold at less than par. The interest shall be payable annually or semi-annually as the common council of said city city shall direct. None of the principal shall be payable in less than twenty years, and after that in such annual sums as said common council shall direct.

Sec. 3. Said bonds shall not be issued unless a majority of the tax paying electors of said city shall vote therefor either at some general election or at a special election called for that purpose.

Sec. 4. Said common council may at any time before the first day of January, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, by a vote of a majority of its members, submit such question to said electors. If such question is submitted to the electors at a general or charter election, at the foot of the ballot shall be printed the words:

University loan. Yes.
University loan. No.

And before each shall be printed a square or circle within which the elector shall place his mark or cross in the same manner as upon other ballots, under the election law. If said question is submitted at a special election a similar ballot shall be furnished by the city which shall be in form the same as above.

Considerable wonderment and excitement has been occasioned in Ann Arbor, upon the passage by the senate of the above bill, allowing Ann Arbor to bond herself for $100,000 for an art gallery for the University. No one knew whence the bill came nor who wanted it passed. Our people have already given not only the land on which the University buildings stand but many thousands of dollars in cash and we are not yet through paying the last twenty-five thousand dollar bonds given to the state by Ann Arbor for the hospital buildings. Right in the midst of the panic of 1893 our citizens raised $15,000 for the School of Music building and organ, besides having paid in large sums for the gymnasium buildings and the World's Fair organ.

The editor of The Courier went to Lansing and interviewed Senator Campbell, the father of the obnoxious bill. He stated that the bill had been drawn up and handed him by Judge C. B. Grant, who told him its passage would help the University appropriation bills, as it would answer the question often asked there: "Why does not Ann Arbor do something?"

Many have suspected the bill was a trick meant to hurt the Universaty but from Judge Grant's long continued friendship to the University and connection with it as regent we would do him the justice to state that he would not intentionally harm it or the city where he has many friends. The following letter from Judge Grant satisfactorily explains the situation:

Lansing, Mich., Mar. 28, '87.

Mr. Editor:

I saw, in one of the newspapers of last week, a statement in regard to the action of the common council of

(Continued on 8th Page.)

DEMOCRATIC CITY CONVENTION.

The democratic convention assembled at the court house on Monday evening, being called to order by Edward Duffy, chairman of the city committee, Densmore Cramer was called to the chair. Henry Meuth was elected secretary. Christian Martin and George R. Cooper were made tellers, and M. J. Cavanaugh swore the officers in.

Chairman Cramer then made a speech. He said this convention was now organized as a silver democratic convention. But party spirit should not run high. We claim to be silver democrats. And we claim that all persons who are not silver democrats are false prophets, false teachers, and have no business in our ranks. When the faction known as the gold men come back, and acknowledge that they are penitent, we will take them back but not till then. And even then they must come in at the back door and take a back seat, and work their way up again to the front seats. For one he would never recognize and vote for a man who had bolted the ticket nominated by a national convention and therefore he opposed putting a gold democrat on the city ticket. Gold democrats are bogus specimens. This convention must join hands with the republicans to squelch the Municipal Club. That club was composed of disturbers who never could get anything or have any influence in their own party, and they took that method to bring themselves into prominence. It is the duty of both parties to down such factions whenever they arise. We must get together the manly parts of each party and down this municipal gang.

The following committees were then appointed:

Credentials—Chas. A. Ward, Capt. C. H. Manly, John Baumgardner.

Order of Business—Thos. D. Kearney. Arthur Brown, Robert Staebler.

A ballot being ordered as to whether a candidate should be nominated for mayor, it resulted: Yes 32, No. 64.

Arthur Brown, offered a resolution endorsing the nomination of Chas. E. Hiscock, which was carried.

Arthur Brown presented the name of Gottlob Luick for president of the council, and the rules were suspended and he was made the unanimous choice of the convention, though protesting over and over again that he would not take it.

On motion of Chas. A. Ward no nomination was made for the office of city clerk.

For the office of justice of the peace, Capt. Chas. H. Manly presented the name of Wm. W. Doty.

M. J. Cavanaugh presented the name of John L. Duffy.

The ballot resulted:

John L. Duffy	71
Wm. G. Doty	22
	93

The nomination of John L. Duffy was made unanimous.

On motion of Mr. Cavangh the rules were suspended and Patrick O'Hearn was nominated for city assessor.

The chairmen of the various ward committees were made a city committee, as follows:

1st ward—John Lindenschmidt.
2d " —Wm. Herz.
3d " —W. H. McIntyre.
4th " —John Baumgardner.
5th " —Jacob Seabolt.
6th " —E. B. Norris.
7th " —Wm. Frey.

Capt. Manly offered a resolution approving the administration of Mayor Walker, and it was passed.

A committee having been appointed to bring Messrs. Hiscock and Mills, the two republicans whom they had endorsed before the convention, Arthur Brown as chairman reported the work accomplished. Mr. Hiscock than made a pleasant and genial speech, followed in turn by Mr. Mills, both of whom seemed to fully appreciate the compliment paid them.

Look out for the aldermen. Some one is spending a lot of money to defeat those who stand for law and order.

Quite a destructive blaze took place last night at about 10 o'clock, in the living rooms over Martin Schaller's store, while they were away from home.

SCHAIRER & MILLEN.

THIS WEEK

COMMENCING

FRIDAY MORNING

LADIES'

SHIRT WAIST SALE

at 39c and 50c.

New Spring Capes in Velvet Cloth and Silk, many of them Silk Lined.

READY TO WEAR

DRESS SKIRTS

Fancy Figured Black Mohair Skirts at **$1.98.**
Black and White Check Skirts at **$1.48.**
Plain Black Sicillian Skirts at **$3 50.**
Elegant Black Brocade Silk Skirts at **$6 50.**
Ladies' Tailor Made Suits at **$5.00 $7.50 and $10 00**
New Fancy Ribbons. New Laces. New Silks. Open This Week.

SCHAIRER & MILLEN

THE BUSY STORE.

THE BEST PLACE

TO TRADE IS ALWAYS WHERE YOU CAN FIND

THE

Best Goods.

Anything poor in quality is dear at any price This is especially true in the line of goods kept in a

DRUG STORE.

GOODYEAR & CO.

are VERY PARTICULAR, and keep everything fresh and pure, and make a specialty of promptness and correctness. An elegant line of Perfumes. New Odors that are very popular.

No. 5 S. Main

The Ann Arbor Courier.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 31, 1897.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY.

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

A Very Desirable Medium for Advertisers

JUNIUS E. BEAL,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

For Associate Justice of the Supreme Court.
CHARLES D. LONG,
of Genesee.

For Regents of the University.
WILLIAM J. COCKER,
of Lenawee,
CHARLES D. LAWTON,
of Van Buren.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

For County Commissioners of Schools.
WILLIAM N. LISTER,
of Saline.

The Coldwater Republican has been purchased by the proprietors of the Coldwater Courier, Messrs. Newell & Turner, and the two papers will hereafter be a hyphenated journal, the Courier-Republican. The retiring firm of G. W. Perry & Co. have made a good paper out of the Republican.

The letter of President Angell to Senator McMillan, calling attention to the injustice of the Dingley bill in imposing a tariff upon articles used in colleges, had the desired effect, and all college supplies will come in free from duty. That is right. The change from the original McKinley bill never should have been made.

All United States bank notes are printed in sheets of four of one denomination on each sheet, and are numbered and lettered twice. All notes of which the number when divided by four shows a remainder of one, have the letter A upon them; a remainder of two, the letter B; of three, the letter C, and those which have no remainder the letter D.—Ladies Home Journal.

Perhaps it were as well, says Chas. Miner Thompson in the April Atlantic, to attribute the popularity of Abraham Lincoln to his jokes as the vogue of Mark Twain to his extravagant foolery. In the conventional sense, Mark Twain is no more a literary artist than, in the conventional sense, Lincoln was a gentleman. But, in spite of lack of polish, Lincoln was great; may no Mark Twain, the writer, in spite of his crude literary manners, be great, also? The mere possibility ought to be enough in itself to secure him sympathetic and serious consideration.

Nansen invented the model of the Fram, making her hull round and slippery, like an eel, with no corners or sharp edges for the ice to sieze upon. She is the strongest vessel ever used in Arctic exploration. He said that pressure would simply lift her on the ice, and so her bottom near the keel, was made almost flat in order that she might not capsize while on the ice surface, and her screw and rudder were also ingeniously protected. The many experts who said her design would not save the Fram from instant destruction were mistaken, for she met these resistless ice pressures, and they merely lifted her out of her cradle, and she rested safely on the surface.

Poor Blood

When a horse is poor in flesh, a new harness won't give him strength. If a house is cold new furniture won't warm it. If your strength is easily exhausted; work a burden; nerves weak; digestion poor; muscles soft; if you are pale and worn out, the trouble is with the blood. It is not so much IMPURE blood as POOR blood. Pills won't make this blood rich; nor will bitters, nor iron tonics, any more than a new harness will give strength to the horse, or new furniture will make a house warm. For poor blood you want something that will make rich blood.

SCOTT'S EMULSION of Cod-liver Oil with Hypophosphites is the best remedy in the world for enriching the blood.

We have prepared a book telling you more about the subject. Sent Free.
For sale by all druggists at 50c. & $1.00.

SCOTT & BOWNE, New York.

The American Economist of March 19 printed the first correct text of the new tariff bill.

Do not forget the state ticket when you vote next Monday, and do not forget to vote for that hard working, self-educated school teacher, Wm. N. Lister, for commissioner of schools.

If Russia should conquer all Europe, Asia and Africa, as is her ambition, do you think for a minute she would be contented to stop there? Like Nero she would sigh for more worlds to conquer, and her ships and soldiers would be sent across the ocean to obtain a foothold on the American continent. There can be little sympathy in a republic like this for a despotism like Russia.

There is more rascality and more defrauding of the government by ad-volorem duties, than through any other source. If the Dingley bill retains such duties, it ought not to pass. It was the ad volorem duties of the Wilson bill that so largely made it a failure. Specific duties or none should be the demand of the republicans. Then add Blaine's reciprocity features of the McKinley bill.

The Michigan Southern and Lake Shore R. R., will refund a large portion of her bonds that bear 7 per cent. interest, with bonds bearing 3 1-2 per cent. interest. In this way a saving of $1,500,000 per year, in interest alone, will be effected. If the people receive the benefit, well and good, but if it all goes to the stockholders it will not make much difference.

The Ypsilanti Commercial has again changed hands, Mr. Sayles having sold the paper to Crocker Bros., who assume entire control, both business and editorial. This will dispense with the services of Prof. Daniel Putnam as editorial writer, and Geo. C. Smithe as city editor, who have made of the Commercial a most excellent newspaper since they have had charge of it.

In the heart of San Francisco is the city's principal cemetery, where are buried the bodies of her famous dead, and where loom up in the sky the grand mausoleums of her millionaire mining and railroad kings. A movement to bisect this cemetery with a new street has aroused much opposition, yet it is by no means certain that sooner or later the whole cemetery will not be moved to a quarter where the dead would cost less in real estate and taxes. It seems that when graveyards were started the founders of cities did not know where to place them. For years in Boston the old graveyard on Tremont street showed that some of the most valuable property in the city was occupied by dead-heads.—Cedar Springs Clipper.

Why don't the men go to church? is one of the questions that as yet remains unsatisfactorily answered. The majority of them seem to have delegated to their wives and children the getting of religious instruction in sufficient quantities to "go round." The majority of the men willingly contribute to the financial needs of the church and desire the regular attendance of their wives, but when it comes to going themselves, well, they are not in it. They seem to have settled into the belief that somehow, if the wife gets through the pearly gate, they will. That all St. Peter will ask of them when they arrive up there will be, "Did you pay your pew rent?" Whether this is just the conclusion the misguided men have arrived at or not, it is too true that they don't go to church. Ask one of them why he dont, and for the life of him he cannot tell. A great many men of investigating turn of mind have tried to solve the problem by interviewing men in the different walks of life, but so far they have only found out that they don't go. Perhaps some enterprising woman may give her attention to the matter, and if she does, we will know why men don't go to church.—Jonesville Independent. The answer to that question here in Ann Arbor would be: Because they do go. There are as many men as women at any of our churches on Sunday.

A vote for Prof. Wm. N. Lister for county commissioner of schools, is a vote in the interest of our common schools.

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 the Eberbach Drug & Chemical Co. and Geo. J. Haeussler, of Manchester.

Do not forget the state ticket when you vote next Monday, and do not forget to vote for that hard working, self-educated school teacher, Wm. N. Lister, for commissioner of schools.

The military board will hold a meeting at Lansing to-morrow, when the question as to where the state encampment shall be held this year will be discussed and probably settled. There are about a dozen places after the encampment and some good inducements are offered. Among the cities that want the encampment are Detroit, Kalamazoo, Cadillac, Mt. Clemens, Algonac and numerous others.

With the most excellent nominations placed before the people of this municipality by the republicans, there need be no doubt in the mind of any voter what is best to do when they go to the polls next Monday, to cast their ballots. The republican ticket, composed of the best men of the city, pledged to an enforcement of the laws, is all that any one could ask, and it is the general opinion that it will be elected by an overwhelming majority.

The Lansing Republican gives this incident of the condition of the roads in that vicinity, and yet the man who says anything about better roads is a crank on wheels: "The condition of the roads in the country may be judged by the experience of a man who was attempting to draw milk from the vicinity of Grand Ledge to the Condensed Milk company, this morning. He had 4,000 pounds of milk on his wagon and seven horses to draw it, but eight miles west of the city on Saginaw street, the wagon got stuck in the mud, and the driver emptied the milk into the road and returned home."

The Hudson Gazette began its 40th year last week with a fourteen page number filled with the history of the town and vicinity, with reminiscences and cuts. It was founded in 1858 by W. T. B. Schermerhorn who conducted it 27 years. On his death, his sons carried on the paper, and it is now owned by Wm. T. Schermerhorn, having been in this family for the whole time of its existence, a remarkable and unusual history. The Schermerhorn boys, brought up in the profession and craft, have developed true newspaper ability, having shown the versatility of genius. May they keep right on living.

Russia has turned traitor to France, and has allied herself with Germany and Austria. England, France, and Italy are now powerless in Europe. But with the Spartan blood once more coursing through the Greeks, and with the military feeling high in Japan, and ready at a moment's notice, or with the least encouragement to fight the Russians, it is possible that a combination may be made that will hold in check the three powers that propose to control the entire old world, and England, never yet vanquished, on sea or land, may still be the leader of the powers of the eastern continents. Russia robbed Japan of a portion of her just rewards in her victory over China, and it is to be hoped that Japan may have an opportunity to get even with the robber.

It is the duty of every republican to vote on Monday next.

...tears, I think they call the poet Tennyson. But tears always mean something. There are tears of melancholy, tears of joy, and of despair, and those saddest most pathetic tears of the nervous overwrought woman who has been bearing up as bravely as she may under a daily burden of weakness and dragging, torturing pain.

No wonder women weep. The wonder is that they are not oftener in tears for all they have to bear and suffer; and the saddest thing about it is how little their sufferings are understood. Even the doctor, nine times in ten says: "Oh, a little nervousness, that's all" or "neuralgia," or "insomnia," or "dyspepsia." If he suspects the real cause he insists upon examinations and local treatment,—about the very worst thing possible to a nervous, overwrought woman.

There is no need of these repugnant methods. Any woman may insure health and strength in a womanly way by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It cures the weaknesses and diseases of the feminine organism absolutely and completely. It was devised for this special purpose by one of the most eminent and experienced physicians in this country; an expert specialist in women's diseases.

For nearly 30 years Dr. Pierce has been chief consulting physician of the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y. Any woman may consult him by letter, free of charge. Her letter will be answered not by a mere nurse or uneducated, unscientific person, but by the most competent medical authority anywhere obtainable.

All women should read Dr. Pierce's thousand-page illustrated book, "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser." It contains more clear and comprehensive advice on medical subjects than any other book ever published. A paper-bound copy sent free for twenty-one one-cent stamps to pay the *cost of mailing only*. Or cloth-bound for thirty-one stamps.

Merit

Is what gives Hood's Sarsaparilla its great popularity, its constantly increasing sales, and enables it to accomplish its wonderful and unequalled cures. The combination, proportion and process used in preparing Hood's Sarsaparilla are unknown to other medicines, and make Hood's Sarsaparilla

Peculiar to Itself

It cures a wide range of diseases because of its power as a blood purifier. It acts directly and positively upon the blood, and the blood reaches every nook and corner of the human system. Thus all the nerves, muscles, bones and tissues come under the beneficent influence of

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The One True Blood Purifier. $1 per bottle.

Hood's Pills cure Liver Ills; easy to take, easy to operate. 25c.

Diaz and Modern Mexico.

When once we had spoken of the school system he has created for Mexico—the theme which more than any other seemed to kindle him—and when he had given in five minutes an astonishing bird's-eye view of a huge field, he added (it seemed to me with a fine mingling of dignity and pathos): "And the English is compulsory. So when we the old are gone, Mexico will have two idioms."

And again, when the theme was the steps up which, one by one, he has handed Mexico from intermittent anarchy to sure peace, he said gravely and with that same terseness: "It needed something of the strong hand (la mano dura). But every year it relaxes. Now, though there are some who do not love 'Porfirio,' all love peace. So the fist is wide open. There is full liberty—free schools, free ballot, free press. They may do what they will so they do not fire a gun at me." Here is the key-note of modern Mexico—a "dictatorship" which has spent ungrudgingly its blood and its care for the country's progress.

It is this man, whose eye and voice and step belie the half his years, that has wrought the Mexican miracle. And if he has put a new face on his country, it is not a whit more remarkable than the transformation he has wrought upon his own shoulders. This has been a transfiguration of which I know no parallel. Making due allowance for the change of facial landscape-gardening, Porfirio Diaz was not from the start visibly frontispieced by fate for all that he has become. Within a youth's memory he wore the mere features of a soldier. Even in the seventies he might have been a chief of rurales. But to-day his face is unmistakable, and a proverb for "the handsomest man in Mexico." By sheer features this is not true; but by the collective impression it is. In a generation he has given himself a new face, and even made over the shape of his head. In all the breadth of a regenerated republic there is no more striking monument to the thought it has needed to turn the Mexico in which Juarez died into the Mexico of to-day than the very head of the man who did it.—Chas. F. Lummis, in Harper's Magazine for April.

Do not forget the state ticket when you vote next Monday, and do not forget to vote for that hard working, self-educated school teacher, Wm. N. Lister, for commissioner of schools.

Mary Ellen Lease, the renowned petticoat orator of Kansas Populism, announces that she is now a full-fledged socialist. Mrs. Lease was one of the most enthusiastic supporters of Bryan and the Chicago platform. Her formal announcement that she is a socialist seems to be somewhat superfluous.—Lansing Journal.

The April number of the Atlantic will contain an article by Prof. Frederick J. Turner, of Madison, Wisconsin, on "Dominant Forces in Western Life," wherein he traces the origin of institutions and ideas which make the great northwest what it is. Especially interesting is his tracing of Populism to New England beginnings. Mr. Turner's paper follows a corresponding study of southern institutions by W. P. Trent, which a few months ago attracted much attention.

The secret of Mark Twain's remarkable popularity will be explained in the April number of the Atlantic Monthly in a novel and instructive fashion by Mr. Charles Miner Thompson. He points out that in great measure the most successful books of the humorist are essentially autobiographical, and that the great personality that dominates them is in all essential respects a typical American. In this way there is a strange kinship between Abraham Lincoln and Mark Twain.

GET OUT THE VOTE.

TIME FOR THE REPUBLICANS TO DO A LITTLE HUSTLING.

Neither Indifference nor Over Confidence Should Hazard the Result.

The vignette used on the Republican ticket this spring will be the same as that of last fall, and a cut of it is here appended:

Under this vignette you will find the names of the candidates for whom it would be a judicious act to cast a straight vote.

Our opponents are inclined to fight the present local campaign on national issues, and certainly the Republicans have no occasion to evade that kind of contest. We are ready to take it either way.

Wherever the campaign turns upon the personal character and fitness of the candidates, we point to men on our state ticket whose natural qualifications and wide experience challenge comparison with the candidates upon any other ticket.

Wherever the contest is made upon national issues the Republican party occupies the same ground that it did last fall. It won then by a majority that staggered its opponents. Its triumph may be equally decisive this spring with a little effort.

The spring campaign is usually a quiet one, and this is no exception to the rule. Our opponents are not making much noise, but it will not answer to presume that they are going to stay at home on election day. They want all the local offices they can get, and can be depended upon to make a still hunt for votes for the state ticket at the same time.

What the Republicans ought to do, the very least they should permit themselves to do, is to get out a correspondingly large vote.

Don't let either indifference or over confidence leave us with a majority so small that it will be interpreted as an opposition triumph.

A CONTRAST.

The Party of Obstruction and the Party of Action.

The difference between Democratic and Republican capacity for administration is pretty well shown by the course of the two parties on the issues that were prominent in the last two campaigns. The Democrats came into power four years ago with a president pledged to a revision of the tariff, and with a clear majority in both houses of congress. The mere threat of what they would do caused a derangement of business, and they had not been in power three months before the country was suffering under the worst panic it had experienced for 20 years. Some ascribed this to the Sherman law, which the Democrats had pledged themselves to repeal, and others charged it to tariff agitation. Whatever the cause the situation demanded immediate action, yet it was August before the Democratic president dared call the Democratic congress together, and three months after that before he could secure final vote on the repealing act. It was a year and five months after the Democratic administration came into power before a tariff bill was passed, and then the bill was not satisfactory either to protectionists or to free traders.

Meantime business of every kind was suffering from the paralysis which uncertainty causes, no one being able to make plans for more than a month ahead.

Now mark the contrast. The newly-elected Republican president has congress in session just 11 days after he is inaugurated, with a tariff bill framed and ready for consideration. It receives speedy attention in the house, with every prospect that it will pass that body in three or four weeks. If it does not become a law inside of three months it will be the fault of the senate, in which the Republicans have not a clear majority.

But this is only the old story over again. Ever since the war the Democracy has been the party of obstruction, and the Republicans the party of action.

THE SAME OLD ISSUE.

Fusion on the Same Platform as It Was Last Fall.

Although the state officers to be elected in Michigan this spring will have nothing to do with the making of national laws, still the campaign should not be deemed unimportant in respect to national issues. The Republican convention at Detroit reaffirmed the St. Louis platform, and pronounced anew its allegiance to sound Republican principles. The conglomerate convention at Grand Rapids accepted the Chicago platform, with its Altgeld attachments, and its free trade declarations. The verdict of Michigan last fall was pronounced in favor of the former. The state cannot afford this spring to declare in favor of the latter.

A failure to return a good Republican majority at this time will be regarded as a weakening of the Republican forces, and will be a discouragement to the majority in Congress in their effort to carry out the pledges made by themselves and in their behalf.

The fusion platform is just as offensive every way as was the Chicago declaration, which was repudiated by the people. Yet it is the platform upon which the present contest is made. A vote for Yaple and his associates on the ticket is equivalent to an indorsement of the platform, and will be so regarded by everyone when the returns come in.

About $75,000,000 is Mr. Dingley's estimate of the increased revenue from the new tariff bill the first year. This rate, if kept up, will soon change the deficiency to a surplus.

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MICHIGAN CENTRAL

"The Niagara Falls Route."

TIME TABLE IN EFFECT FEB. 7, 1897

CENTRAL STANDARD TIME

GOING EAST.	Mail	N Y.&B.Sp.		Fst Est. Ex.	D.N.Ex.	Atlan. Ex.	G.R.K.Ex.
Chicago ....Departure.	6:50 a. m.	10:30 a. m.	......	8:00 p. m.	9:40 p. m.	11:30 p. m.	......
Kalamazoo	11:47	2:08 p. m.	......	7:16	2:05	4:07 a. m.	7:20 a. m.
Jackson	2:25 p.m.	4:00	......	9:10	4:30	6:10	9:45
Chelsea	3:15	......	......	......	5:20 a. m.	7:15	10:40
Dexter	3:27	......	......	......	5:30	7:25	10:51
Delhi	3:37	......	......	......	5:40	7:42	11:00
ANN ARBOR	3:47	4:58	......	10:05	5:50	7:55	11:10
Geddes	3:57	......	......	......	6:00	......	......
Ypsilanti	4:05	5:13	......	10:20	6:10	8:15	11:25
Wayne Junction	4:35	......	......	......	6:35	8:40	11:47
Detroit ....Arrive.	5:30 p. m.	6:00 p. m.	......	11:10 p. m.	7:20 a. m.	9:25 a. m.	12:25 p. m.
Buffalo ....Arrive.	7:10 p. m.	12:10 a. m.	......	6:45 a. m.	1:55 p. m.	5:35 p. m.	......

GOING WEST.	Mail.	B.N.Y.C.	N.S.Lim.	Fst Wst Ex.	Am. Ex.	Pac. Ex.	G R. K.Ex.
Buffalo ....Departure.	6:00 a. m.	12:45 a. m.	8:30 a. m.	6:30 a. m.	7:55 a. m.	4:35 p. m.	......
Detroit	7:15 a. m.	6:30 a. m.	8:30	12:55 p. m.	7:50 p. m.	11:05 p. m.	4:45 p. m.
Wayne Junction	8:00	......	......	......	8:30	11:39	5:20
Ypsilanti	8:25	7:15	......	1:40	8:5–	11:57	5:40
Geddes	8:35	......	......	......	9:03	......	5:48
ANN ARBOR	8:43	7:30	9:25	1:55	9:10	12:15	5:55
Delhi	8:55	......	......	......	9:25	......	6:10
Dexter	9:10	......	......	......	9:35	......	6:17
Chelsea	9:25	......	......	......	9:50	......	6:37
Jackson	10:10	8:30	10:25	2:52	10:55	1:20	7:13
Kalamazoo	12:57	10:23	12:17	4:52	12:45	3:35 a. m.	10:00
Chicago ....Arrive.	4:35 p. m.	2:40 p. m.	4:30 p. m.	9:05 p. m.	6:30	7:50 a. m.	......

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ANN ARBOR AND YPSILANTI MOTOR LINE.

TIME TABLE

Taking Effect January 1st 1897.

WEEK DAYS.

Leave the Court House Ann Arbor, at 7:40, 9:00, 10:20, 11:40 a. m., and 1:20, 3:00, 4:20, 5:40, 7:10, 8:30, 9:50 and 11:00 p. m.
Leave Ypsilanti 7:00, 8:20, 9:40, 11:00 a. m., and 12:40, 2:20, 3:40, 5:00, 6:30, 7:50, 9:10, and 10:20 p. m.

SUNDAYS.

Leave the Court House Ann Arbor, at 10:00, 11:20 a. m., and 12:50, 2:30, 3:50, 5:10, 6:30, 7:50, 9:10 and 10:30.
Leave Ypsilanti 9:20, 10:40 a. m. and 12:10, 1:50 3:10, 4:30, 5:50, 7:10, 8:30 and 9:50.
Cars run on city time.
Connections with L. S. & M. S. Ry. trains at the crossing. Train leaving Ypsilanti at 5 p. m. connects with train from the west, fare 10 cents. Fare between Ypsilanti and the junction, single trip 15 cents; round trip 30 cents

H. M. Winter, President,
J. E. BEAL. Secretary.

Cincinnati, Jackson & Mackinaw Ry.

Time Table in effect Dec. 27, 1896.

Of Trains Passing Jackson, Mich.

CENTRAL TIME.

SOUTH BOUND.

†No. 1, Jackson & Cincinnati Mail...10:30 a.m.
†No. 23, Jackson & Toledo Express...4:12 p.m.
*No. 5, Jackson & Cin. Express......11:00 p. m.

NORTH BOUND.

*No. 2, Cincinnati & Jackson Mail....5:48 p.m.
†No. 22, Toledo & Jackson Express...10:10 a.m.
No. 6, Cin. & Jackson Express.........5:55 a. m.
* Daily. † Daily Except Sunday.

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ANN ARBOR RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.
TAKING EFFECT
SUNDAY, January 31, 1897.

NORTH.	SOUTH.
7:30 A. M.	7:30 A. M.
*11:25 A. M.	*11:25 A. M.
4:30 P. M.	8:35 P. M.

* Trains marked thus run between Ann Arbor and Toledo only.
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About the College Girl.

Editorially, in the April Home Journal, Edward W. Bok expresses himself vigorously in deprecation of the tendency to introduce a dangerous element of snobbery into education. He notes the prevading "I know so much" air that is encountered on all sides, and the feeling that a line is being drawn on a so-called educational basis. Mr. Bok contends that "an educational process which sharpens and polishes only a girl's intellect, and either deadens or neglects her heart or soul, is a sorry imitation of what an education really stands for and is. * * The practice followed by some girls who have been at college of holding their heads above those who have not, is a foolish proceeding, and smacks of the most repulsive kind of snobbery. It is never safe for us to assume that we know more than the people around us, whether we are college-trained or not. The longer we live in this world the more we become convinced how little we know. The people most humble in their opinions are generally the best educated. It is an art which only a few of us learn: to be reticent of our own opinion when every one around us is expressing his. Yet this is one of the attributes of the well educated. Silence often speaks louder than speech. But the girl fresh from her books and college does not always perceive this. She is apt to assume, for example, that people are uneducated if now and again they speak ungrammatically. But she does not know that the most vital truths ever spoken or written, the truths which have done mankind the greatest good, have not always been those which would have borne grammatical dissection. Their good lay in what was said rather than in the way in which the sentences were constructed. It is well enough for a girl to hold up for herself a standard in grammar or anything else. But she is unwise when she believes that her standard is the one by which she must judge and measure others. She has no right to do so in the first place. And in the second, she is far more apt to be wrong in her deductions than she is to be correct."

The Bonnets of Seventy Years Ago.

In telling of Lafayette's visit to Philadelphia. Jean Fraley Hallowell gives an interesting description of the costumes worn by the fashionable women of that day, in the April Ladies' Home Journal. "The bonnets of the period,' she writes, "were silky Leghorns, fine Dunstable straws, and satiny Italian straws, sewed into extravagant shapes. They were actually becoming to youthful faces. Tremendous was the eriphery, but the shape was subject to improvements to suit each individual case. Some huge bonnets were smartly rounded off at the ear, to display a well-turned cheek. Ribbons were profusely employed to match the color of the silk lining. A large shape, lined with rose pink, was trimmed with bows of broad ribbon of two colors white and rose, with long streamers of the ribbon floating over the shoulder. But all would be lost—from a fashionable point of view—if the streamers were of the same color. An elegante would be careful to wear one white and the other pink. Large shapes of wire and net were often covered with figured silk or velvet for colder weather. Small hats of white crepe or satin were worn on dress occasions, even at evening parties. They generally showed a marabout plume or bird of paradise."

The Fashion in Spring Jackets.

"The sleeves of the new jackets," writes Isabel A. Mallon in the April Ladies' Home Journal, "are decidedly smaller, the necessary fullness being immediately at the top.

"The revers are not exaggerated, the rather simple masculine coat collar and lapels being fancied, and these are very often faced with velvet.

"There are few ripple effects; instead, the smart jacket—that is, the semi-fitted one—rests smoothly across the back and does not suggest too much fullness.

"Covert cloths are especially favored. The colors in vogue are fawn, tan, light and dark blue, reseda, cream white, black, as a matter of course, and all the innumerable grays.

"Braiding, especially with soutache obtain very generally, and coats have designs arranged for them, the braiding being done by hand so that a wide effect is given to the shoulders, a narrow to the waist, and a broad to the hips. Short Empire coats entirely covered with braid, put on lengthwise, are seen.

"Small buttons of ivory, pearl and gilt are used, the ivory and the pearl being the round bullet shape, while the gold buttons are flat and suggestive of gold dollars. Large buttons, notably those showing the Delft colorings and patterns, continue to be popular, but the newest jackets show the fly closing, with no attempt at placing buttons as if they were really used."

THE DREAM SONG

NIXON WATERMAN.

Oh, the drip, drip, drip of the rain; the rain,
  The drip, drip, drip of the rain:
The sweet, sad song, the whole night long
  Is song in my drowsy brain.
In a dream I rest in the old home nest,
  And my mother comes again
As came she oft with a step as soft
  As the drip, drip, drip of the rain,
    The rain,
  The drip, drip, drip of the rain.

Oh, the drip, drip, drip of the rain, the rain,
  The drip, drip, drip of the rain;
As it weaves the woof of the song on the roof
  With the warp of the sound at the pane.
And my dream ship sails with the happy gales
  That ripple the broad, blue main,
While the waves, soft-tossed, in my dreams are lost
  Mid the drip, drip, drip of the rain,
    The rain,
  The drip, drip, drip of the rain.

Oh, the drip, drip, drip of the rain the rain,
  The drip, drip, drip of the rain:
Like the drowsy croon of bees in June
  Is the song and the soft refrain.
And I drift away through a golden bay
  By the shores of my castled Spain,
While my soul grows young in the dream-song sung
  Mid the drip drip, drip of the rain,
    The rain,
  The drip, drip, drip of the rain.

Somebody Watching For Me.

Oh, life sometimes seems nothing but troubles
  And afflictions that make the heart ache,
And all friendship and honor but bubbles
  That a breath will create or will break;
But as day wanes my sorrow all vanish
  Like the mist, if assured I can be,
As I near one low, vine-curtained window,
  There is somebody watching for me.

When the business of day is perplexing,
  And its burdens are heavy to bear,
And the problems of life all seem vexing,
  And each hour overflowing with care,
All the burden and toil are forgotten,
  And the worry seems joy, if I see,
As I go up the path in the twilight,
  There is somebody watching for me.

In the silence of night time I ponder
  On the future beyond the dark tide—
And dream, in some glorious land yonder
  All the loved and the lost ones abide;
And it seems that I there should be lonely
  Nor for grades or conditions should care,
Unless assured I could be of this only,
  That somebody watched for me there.
—Boston Transcript.

Lost Industries.

There are a number of lost industries in the United States caused by the effects of the past few years, but there are others due from other causes. Thirty years ago the braiding and plaiting of straw was quite an industry; not only was the work done in factories, but farmer's daughters and wives found in it a source of income. This was entirely stopped by the cheap labor of Italy, Switzerland and other parts of Europe. Now that labor, cheap as it is, has been driven to the wall in straw braiding by the Chinese. Less than ten cents will purchase a roll of braid, the labor of which would require of the American at least three days of ten hours.

The manufacture of tooth brushes ceased in this country years ago. France and England—cheap labor, of course—did this. But the same cause that worked havoc with the industry here is following them. It is the exception now to find any but Japanese tooth brushes on the market. They may have the mark of Paris or of London, but the Japanese cipher is also there.

There are other industries being rapidly encroached upon by Oriental competition. These two things are but examples, showing what may happen to others. If this competition closes up the European factories with which we had heretofore been competing, what will be the effect here a little later on unless the necessary steps aae taken to prevent such competition.

Danger of Cheap Gas.

The popular cry for cheaper gas has called up a still more important issue. It has been noticed that the number of deaths by asphixiation by gas has of late been rapidly increasing. In Boston alone 24 people died from this cause in 1896, which is over a third of the total number of such deaths in the district for 18 years. The increase of mortality is claimed to be coincident with the use of water gas, which is more insidious that the old kind. When coal gas alone was used, there was a chance of resuscitation in cases of partial asphyxiation, but the water gas poisons the system in a very brief time. One of the worst points about it that it is comparatively devoid of odor, and it can escape from a pipe, be diffused through a room and poison people before it can be detected. It contains 40 to 50 per cent of hydrogen, 30 to 40 per cent of carbonic oxide, and about 10 per cent of petroleum or naphtha gas. Carbonic oxide is one of the most active of poisons, producing, when inhaled, speedy death, and it is estimated that one volume of it diffused through 100 volumes of air totally unfits it to sustain life. It is suggested by one of the health authorities of Boston that the addition to water gas of more petroleum gas would greatly diminish the danger by imparting to the mixture a very powerful odor. The matter will probably be made the subject of a legislative inquiry, and in future gas corporations may have to give a guarantee as to the composition of the gas which they sell to the public.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Coldwater with 29 clubs, more or less social in nature, has just organized a new one, "The Old Maid's Club." Twenty-nine charter members have adopted a constitution and by-laws which deliberately wipes the earth of all mankind. Great results are expected from this new club.

One Hundred Doses One Dollar is peculiar to and true only of Hood's Sarsaparilla. It is economy to buy Hood's.

BALKS AT REPUDIATION.

The Question of Branch Banks.

If small national banks are to be encouraged *in the more sparsely settled* portions of the country, the question arises whether they should be purely local organizations or branches of the great metropolitan banks. The old United States bank had branches which, by virtue of their connection with a large central institution, had some advantages over the local banks with which they competed, but were in more than one instance the objects of adverse state legislation. This spirit of local hostility to a bank located in another city, and perhaps another state, left memories which still survive and which account in part for the opposition to branch banks.

But the experience of England and Scotland, Canada and Australia, is strongly and uniformly in favor of large central banks with many branches. The banks of Canada are able to maintain a singular uniformity in the rates of interest in the great commercial centers and in the remote agricultural regions because the banks of Montreal and Toronto have their branches in Manitoba and the Pacific region and can transfer the surplus capital of one locality to meet the deficiency in another as it cannot be done by wholly independent banks. The conditions in Canada are very much like those of the United States, and the success of the Canadian banks in doing what we recognize the importance of having done is entitled to great weight in our considerations. In Scotland it is well known that the branch system has greatly favored those agricultural interests which in our own country are so much in need of financial accommodation.

The preponderance of financial testimony is decidedly in favor of the branch system, most of the opposition to which comes, or would come, from local financial interests, jealous of strong outside competition. There is a feeling of distrust of all banks which is born of ignorance. It increases rapidly with the increase of a bank's capital and the extension of its operations, which are supposed to prove the bank to be a monopoly.—Iron Age.

Bryan's Mistaken Policy.

Aren't Bryan and his friends making a great mistake by continuing the discussion of the silver question at this time? It is nearly four years until the next presidential election, and the people can learn a whole lot about silver and the effect of cheap money upon wages and savings in four years. They learned much that Bryan didn't want them to know during the four short months of the last campaign It is noticeable that in the states where the question was most discussed the majorities against Bryan were heavy or his majorities were unexpectedly small.

If the silverites will think of the great amount of work done in the states west of Pennsylvania, east of Colorado and north of Tennessee and reflect upon the result of the election, they will, if they are wise and want to win in 1900, conclude to drop educational work and to proceed on some less dangerous line. If Bryan and his friends would stop talking about silver for three years, it would be difficult for the "goldbugs" to get people to listen to their convincing arguments. If our hard times should unfortunately continue, Bryan might step out a few days before the 1900 election and say, "I told you so," and a majority of the voters, without having given the matter much thought, might conclude that perhaps the "crime of 1873" was responsible for the lack of prosperity. But if they study the question for four whole years they will be certain that neither silver nor any kind of cheap money ever brought prosperity to any country, though they have often brought hard times. The wage earners will understand that 16 to 1 is an underhanded scheme to lower wages and the farmers that they cannot, by juggling with cheap money, get any advantage of the rest of the world in the matter of prices of farm products. This educational work must be stopped short, or the cause of free silver is lost.

No Free Silver Bimetallism.

The free and unlimited coinage of silver, when it does not preserve its parity with gold, cannot be a condition in true bimetallism because in its effects it is directly antagonistic to the system. Whenever practiced, it always results in monometallism, and silver at that. Such is the case now in all silver countries, as Mexico and China, and such was the case in the United States in the 40 years prior to 1834.

Large Currency.

Sneak Thief Sam—Pity 'twuz erbout Jimmy! He wuz making big money, and the perlice broke him all up.

Footpad Sim—Big money, wuz he? What wuz his lay?

Sneak Thief Sam—Coining silver dollars.

ADOPTS THE GOLD STANDARD.

After Four Years of Investigation Japan Decides to Discard Silver.

On March 1 it was cabled from Yokohama that Japan had decided to adopt the gold standard at a ratio of 32½ to 1, the new standard to go into operation in October.

This act, on top of many previous ones, moves Japan completely out of the ranks of the semi-civilized and into those of civilized and progressive nations. It was not taken hastily, but after two years' consideration of an exhaustive report made by the Japanese currency commission, appointed in 1893.

This commission found that, while certain capitalists, especially those employing many laborers, were benefited by the falling silver standard, the wage earners were injured from the fact that their wages did not rise as fast as did the prices of what they had to buy. The report pointed out what every rational trader ought to know—that a silver standard country can trade and compete with gold standard countries only after paying the loss on exchange in foreign trade. However, as the greater part of Japan's trade was with China and India, the two countries of Asia still using the silver standard, the disadvantage on this account was not considered great.

The silverites have lost with Japan some of their best capital. Of course they will tell us how "British gold" was used to bribe the government into betraying its people into the hands of the money power. They cannot, however, much longer tell us that we are unable to compete with Japan because she uses the silver standard.

The truth is that Japan got tired of being a second rate nation and of working with *second rate tools*, and, after careful investigation, concluded to get rid of free coinage at ordinary ratios, which drives gold out of the country as fast as it can be coined and which results in the single silver standard, and to adopt the gold standard at a ratio with silver which will permit the use of both metals in her trade. It is a wise step. Japan is only one of four or five nations which have adopted the gold standard during the last 18 months.

The Sound Money Propaganda.

The decision of the silver men to continue their fight for the 50 cent dollar, despite the emphatic verdict of the people in November, is appropriately followed by the organization in New York of a sound money league, which is to be national in its character and in the scope of its work. From this time on till the next presidential election the dissemination of money facts and correct views as to money is to be continued.

The most efficient agency of the last campaign was the sound currency committee of the New York Reform club, and its publications, each given to some one phase of the currency question, were invaluable to speakers and writers. A sound basis for currency reform was thus laid in the minds of thousands who were groping after the truth. These publications, it is stated, are to continue. An effort is to be made to widen the field of operations by a class of writings of a more popular character. In the south and west particularly honest thinkers are to be supplied with material for progressive thought toward sound conclusions on the money question.

Much was done in six months of 1895 to uproot the erroneous ideas planted in five years of populist agitation. Errors had flourished simply because they had not been confronted with fact. Now monetary truth is to be as systematically inculcated as fallacy was, and the result cannot but be most wholesome.—Baltimore Sun.

Bryan In the East.

Mr. William Jennings Bryan is going about the country preaching the same doctrine that he preached during the campaign in which he figured as a nominee for the presidency of the United States. The activity of the free silver forces is not to be winked at. They are good and persistent fighters They realize the fact that new men are entering into citizenship every year and that some of them may be won over to their side of the currency question. They propose to hold the ground they have and to secure more if they can. The free silver advocates should be met more than half way in this fight that did not end with the victory won by the sound money forces last November.—Trenton Gazette.

An Ancient Mark Down Sale.

Hewitt—Cattle were once used as currency.

Jewitt—And I suppose when you went to a mark down sale you saw a card reading: "Marked Down to One Calf. Former Price One Cow."

BRITTAIN'S WANING TRADE.

THE UNITED STATES HER COMPETITOR FOR COMMERCIAL SUPREMACY.

Interesting Comparisons of the Value of Exports—The Contest Between Protection and Free Trade.

Free traders are fond of pointing to the commercial prosperity of England as a vindication of their theory of economic legislation. But on examination of the facts of trade do not bear out their contention, and the course of events in recent years has tended to shake the faith of some of them.

It is only last year that at the semi-centennial jubilee of the adoption of free trade in England, the presiding officer deplored the decline of England's commercial prestige. He declared that if this continued it would be *in spite of the free trade principle*, and not as a result of it. In this opinion Englishmen do not all agree with him, as the growth of protection sentiment there indicates.

But he was right in reference to the fact. English trade is certainly declining as compared with either Germany or the United States, both of which conduct their business under protective tariff laws. The comparison with our own country is of chief interest to us.

In 1870 England had been long enough under free trade laws to expeirence all the benefits that could be derived from that policy in building up her commerce, and this country had, for the most part, recovered from the injury which the war of the rebellion had inflicted upon its industries. That year furnishes a good starting point for the comparison.

The following table shows the exports, exclusive of gold and silver, from Great Britain for the years named. The figures are taken from Whittaker's Almanac, a standard British publication, the pounds sterling being reduced to dollars at the uniform rate of $4.866 per pound.

Year.	Exports.
1870	$1,187,696,087
1871	1,379,874,490
1880	1,432,072,330
1890	1,597,274,806
1891	1,504,147,359
1892	1,419,121,047
1893	1,348,554,822
1894	1,332,242,028
1895	1,390,860,492

The exports from this country for the corresponding years, as shown by the Statistical Abstract of the United States, were as follows:

1870	$ 392,771,768
1871	442,820,178
1880	835,638,658
1890	857,828,684
1891	884,480,810
1892	1,030,278,148
1893	847,665,194
1894	892,140,572
1895	807,538,165

It will be seen from these tables that both in 1870 and 1871 the British exports were something more than three times as great as the exports from the United States. In 1880 they were considerably less than twice as great; and in 1892 theirs exceeded ours by less than 38 per cent. During this whole period England was under free trade laws, and the United States, till 1894, was under protection. In 1892 our trade reached high-water mark, under the benign influences of good crops, the McKinley tariff and the reciprocity treaties, and without the disturbing influence caused by the apprehension of the abandonment of that policy. In 1895, under the low tariff policy of the Wilson law, our exports had receded to a point lower than any reached before since 1880, and the exports from Great Britain were 72 per cent larger than ours.

Or take another basis of comparison. From 1870 to 1892 our export trade increased almost threefold, while Great Britain's export trade increased only 11 per cent. At that rate it would not require many years for us to overtake her. This ratio, of course, cannot be maintained, for the world's markets would not long absorb our products at such a rate of increase, but our gain upon England's trade can be kept up until we reach the preeminence to which our natural resources, our inventive genius and our geographical position entitle us. But the experience of the past shows in connection with the figures given above that it is not free trade that will accomplish this.

In this connection our direct trade with Great Britain is full of significance. A theory of the free traders is that protection raises prices here to so high a figure that we cannot sell our goods abroad. Our exports to Great Britain in 1889 amounted to $382,981,674. In 1890 the McKinley tariff increased the average rate of duty. Yet under it, in 1892, our exports to the same country amounted to $499,315,332. The Wilson tariff reduced duties again, and yet, with it in force, our exports to Great Britain fell to $387,125,458 in 1895. Our imports from the same country in 1889 were $177,897,975. In 1892, under the McKinley tariff, they fell to $156,300,881. In 1896, under the lower duties of the Wilson tariff, they had risen again to $169,963,434. In other words, under the protective tariff, we not only exported more products than we did under the lower rates of duty, but we manufactured a larger proportion of the goods which we consumed at home.

The currents of trade in both directions are a vindication of the American against the English system.

The rapid increase of Mr. Lawton's vote for the regency nomination in the State convention makes a good showing for the appreciation of his merits after they were once presented. The following was the vote on the three ballots, the last ballot showing the total on the roll-call before any changes were made:

	1st Bal.	2d Bal.	3d Bal.
Levi L. Barbour....	372	362	131
Jos. R. McLaughlin.	247	303	334
Chas. D. Nelson....	189	301	611
Edwin D. Nelson....	154	70	3
John M. Wilkinson..	132	40	...
Total..............	1,094	1,076	1,079
Necessary to choice.	548	539	540

After the roll-call the changes of votes to Mr. Lawton were numerous and the nomination was finally made by acclamation.

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair.
DR.
PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

THE COMERS AND GOERS.

J. Murfin of Detroit, spent Sunday with his folks.

S. F. Peckham has gone to Texas on a business trip.

H. E. Bennett, of the F. & P. M. R. R., was in town over Sunday.

John Condon of Houghton, is visiting his family on S. University ave.

Mrs. George E. Bliss has returned home from a visit with friends in Jackson.

Prof. J. A. LeRoy, of Pontiac, has been spending the week's vacation in Ann Arbor.

Stewart Moore is visiting in Lima, O., with friends and relatives for a few weeks.

Mrs. Cook of Ypsilanti, was the guest of Miss Dixie Mahaney Saturday and Sunday.

George Haller, Jr., has gone to Grand Rapids to attend the state convention of Elks.

Mrs. Harris Bach has gone to Francisco, called there by the serious illness of her mother.

Prof. and Mrs. E. E. Taylor, of Reed City, are visiting her sister, Miss Cowan, of S. Main st.

Mrs. J. W. Bannon has returned home to Portsmouth, O., after a few days visit with friends and relatives.

Miss Carrie Britten and Miss Blanche Banta, of Jackson, are visiting friends in Ann Arbor this week.

Paul Uhlen, Sr., and son Leslie, of Mt. Clemens, have been guests of John Koch, of S. Fifth ave. for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Lyman, of E. Liberty st., have been entertaining Miss Jarvis, of Ypsilanti during the past week.

Miss Gertrude Breed, who was compelled by illness to remain at home for several days, has resumed her school duties.

Mr. and Mrs. M. E. Crandall of S. State street, are entertaining their daughter Mrs. H. C. Whitney, of Ithaca, for the week.

Mrs. D. F. Schairer has been entertaining her niece, Miss Bertha Schairer, of Saline, and Miss Gaunt, of Chicago, during the week.

Among the visitors to this city last week, who looked over the University buildings with much interest, were Rev. and Mrs. C. A. Fulton, of Detroit.

The 21st birthday of Fred C. Arnold was celebrated last Wednesday night by about 25 of his young friends and a delightful time was enjoyed by them.

Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Jacobus of E. Catharine st., were happily surprised by some twenty couple who dropped in upon them Monday evening to remind him of his birthday.

Mr. and Mrs. Foster Brown are delighted over the advent of a bright baby boy, who came to their pleasant home last week. He tips the scales at eleven pounds. Yes, we all smoke. Thanks.

Miss Nellie Zimmerman, who is the teacher of music and drawing in the Adrian public schools, has been enjoying a week's vacation as the guest of her sister, who is attending the University School of Music.

Chas. H. Spencer who has been in the city for some years, and for a time an assistant in the city engineer's office, left yesterday for Toledo, where he enters the employ of the Michigan Southern R. R. Mr. Spencer has been a hard working, upright citizen, and leaves many friends behind him who will wish him success in his new location.

Give Wm. J. Cocker a handsome complimentary vote for regent. It will be a pleasing thing to do.

The safest man is the best man, and the schools of our county would be safe in the hands of Prof. Lister. He is a permanent resident of our county, and the interests of the county are his interests. Vote for him.

We have received our new line of Baby carrages a few can be seen in our show window. Haller's Furniture store.

ADDITIONAL LOCAL.

It is not the municipal club's fight, it is the republican party's fight in this city.

Just at present, it looks as if the republicans had been outwitted somewhat in the various election deals.

Look out for the aldermen. Some one is spending a lot of money to defeat those who stand for law and order.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur E. Mummery are now at home at his residence on E. Huron st. They have many well-wishers.

The U of M. Masonic Club, held its second banquet for the year at Prettyman's last Saturday evening, and as usual had a delightful time.

The University brass band made its first public appearance last Saturday, going through town in an open car, and advertising the meet at the gymnasium. Good ad.

Haverford College now has an endowment of $1,300,000, it having recently come into possession of the estate of the late Jacob P. Jones, of Philadelphia, valued at $900,000.

The organ recital at the close of the vesper services in University Hall yesterday p. m., was given by Prof. G. M. Chadwick, who is the organist of Sage Chapel, Cornell University, and was exceedingly fine.

The safest man is the best man, and the schools of our county would be safe in the hands of Prof. Lister. He is a permanent resident of our county, and the interests of the county are his interests. Vote for him.

A fine portrait of the late revered Dr. Henry P. Tappan, the first president of the University of Michigan, has been presented to the Tappan school by Mrs. Philip Bach. The school building was named in Dr. Tappan's memory.

Mr. Chadwick's Recital—

The Vesper Service of yesterday was of unusual interest. The service itself was exceedingly fine. The solo work of Misses McAllaster and Potter in the Mendelssohn anthem, and Mr. Pease's solo, "Lord God of Abraham," from the Elijah, was superb, while the chorus sang with fine appreciation. Mr. George M. Chadwick, of Ithaca, N. Y., organist of Sage Chapel, Cornell University, gave a masterly recital. He displayed a most reliable technique and fine appreciation of the true organ style. His strength lies in works like the Rheinberger Sonata rather than in orchestral adaptations. His best work was done in the Doric Toccata of Bach, and the Rheinberger Sonata in D flat. Altogether it was a most enjoyable recital, and the writer but voices the general opinion in hoping that at some future time we may again hear him in a recital. The service on Thursday will be devoted to Gounod, and works from two distinct Schools of organ writing will be heard in the recital which follows.

High School Notes.

The Junior Ex. will be held on Monday evening, April 12, in High School Hall. Tickets can be secured of the teachers. Admission 25 cents.

W. Bach has been elected track captain for this year.

The base ball candidates are practicing hard, and the eepectations are that this year's team will be better than the teams of late years.

The annual High School party will be given in High School hall on Friday evening, April 30. Tickets one dollar and a-half, which can be secured of the committee.

SICK HEADACHE
Positively cured by these Little Pills.
They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.
Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.
Substitution
the fraud of the day.
See you get Carter's,
Ask for Carter's,
Insist and demand
Carter's Little Liver Pills.

COVERED
WITH
SCALES
Eczema made its appearance on my head in its worst form, and it continued spreading until my face was covered with scales and became a horrid sight. I had a fine head of hair, seven years' growth, and had to sacrifice it. I was in despair. The physicians had failed even to relieve me, when one recommended CUTICURA SOAP. My father procured a set of CUTICURA REMEDIES, and in three weeks the scales left my face and the skin lost its florid hue. *In six weeks I was entirely cured.* My face was smooth and my complexion clearer and finer than it had ever been before.
Miss MARION A. SMITH, Sunbury, Pa.
SPEEDY CURE TREATMENT.—Warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP, gentle applications of CUTICURA (ointment), and mild doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, greatest of humor cures.
Sold throughout the world. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; SOAP, 25c.; RESOLVENT, 50c. and $1. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston.
"How to Cure the Worst Eczema," mailed free.

Interesting Facts About the Feeble Minded?

The lecture of Dr. Polglase, of the state Institution for the Feeble-Minded, at Lapeer, before the class in Sociology Wednesday, was very instructive. He claimed that heredity was the main cause for the constant supply of imbeciles and idiots. The Dr. said among other things:

"There are at present 100,000 feeble-minded persons in the United States, six per cent. of whom are under care. Of all the families in existence 60 per cent have a least one child who is feeble-minded. Such persons have a tendency to disease and inebriety. Two-thirds of them die of consumption. Their vitality is greatly lowered, but it is not true that they come to an end through sterility. Imbeciles are improvable, idiots are not. Pain is often a pleasure to idiots. They have great personal vanity. Their sense of taste is quite likely to be perverted.

"There are three grades of feeble-minded. Those in the lowest class are good for manual labor only. Those in the middle class read and write a little. Those in the highest class usually go through the grammar schools and develop a great aptitude for some particular branch, which is always mechanical. In other branches they lag behind, the special aptitude being out of all proportion to their other capacities.

"The feeble-minded can be educated only by a system of manual training. The theory is that the body must be built up and from this the brain. At the present time there are 127 feeble-minded persons under care at the school in Lapeer. Their ages range from six to fifty-nine years. The supervision must be constant for they quickly forget what is taught them. They are happy when they are busy, but cannot be kept for a very long time at the same task. Life long detention is the only means to prevent propagation.

A man's health is the rope by which he climbs to success. If he can keep his health, he will go on to success. Yet his health is the very thing he neglects more than anything else. It is easier to keep health than it is to regain it. When a man feels himself running down, when he realizes a loss of vitality and energy, he must call a halt. The strands of his rope are parting rapidly. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has helped thousands of men in just this condition. It makes health, it makes pure, rich blood, it forces out impurities and kills germs. It doesn't make any difference what name you call your trouble by—dyspepsia—kidney disease—rheumatism—constipation—skin disease, the "Golden Medical Discovery" will cure it absolutely. None of these diseases can retain hold on the body when it is full of rich, pure blood.

Send 21 one-cent stamps to cover cost of mailing only, and receive free a copy of Dr. Pierce's Medical Adviser. Address, World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

The Comedy Club Made a Hit—

The following from the Ypsilanti department of the Daily Times will interest some people here in Ann Arbor:

"It is safe to say that not a person who attended "The Private Secretary" last night regretted the price of his ticket. From beginning to end the performance was thoroughly first class, and was given in a manner that would put many professional companies to shame. "The Lace Maker," which was given as a curtain raiser, was most successfully carried out by Messrs. A. M. Smith and Karl E. Harriman, both of whom were leading characters in "The Private Secretary." Mr. J. S. Handy as Mr. Cattermole was simply immense; while the make-up and work of Mr. Harriman as Rev. Robert Spaulding were extremely laughable and clever. Miss Phillips as Mrs. Stead, Mrs. Handy as Miss Ashford, and all the other characters were very well sustained. The performance called out a good sized audience, among whom there were quite a number from Ann Arbor."

Good Reading Cheap—

We will send both the Courier for one year and each one of the following magazines for one year, for the prices given:

Courier and Inter Ocean	1.33
Courier and Leslies' Weekly	3.00
Courier and Mich. Farmer	$1.75
Courier and Cosmopolitan	1.84
Courier and Harper's Monthly	4.50
Courier and Twice-a-week Free Press	1.50
Courier and N. Y. Tribune	1.25
Courier and Godey's	1.50

Spain as She is Viewed—

From a "Geographical View of the World," published in 1839, by Rev. J. Goldsmith, quite a few chapters are devoted to Spain, and here is a sample paragraph that may be of interest to some of our readers now:

"Learning is at a low ebb in this country; there are, however, upwards of twenty universities, of which the most noted is that of Salamanaca, founded in the year 1200, by Alphonso the Wise. There have been as many as 16,000 students here at the same time, sufficient to darken the face of the earth; for the systems of Aristotle and Thomas Aquinas continue unviolated, so that progeny of dunces proceeds."

And what was true in 1839 or previous, is more than true to-day. Spain has not risen but even retrograded since that time.

Of amusements the author says: "There are two theatres at Madrid, but the performances are wretched. When the ave-bell rings, all the actors, as well as the audience fall down upon their knees, and remain so for several minutes. The bull feasts are the most favourite entertainments."

Here is another peculiar trait: "In every large city in Spain there is a foundling hospital, into which all children are readily admitted, belonging to the lower classes of tradesmen, who have larger families than they can support. When the parents choose to claim their child, they may have it again, by properly describing it."

In a very interesting book in the Questions of the Day series, published by Putnam's Sons, entitled "Slav or Saxon," by Wm. D. Foulke, we find this very pertinent paragraph: "Spain grew with marvelous rapidity. It was but a life-time from the anarchy which preceded the reign of Ferdinand and Isabella to the great empire of Charles V.; but under the influence of a baleful ecclesiasticism, the work of decay was as rapid as that of growth. Spain had a boundless empire in the New World, and she tried to colonize but failed. The elements of progress were wanting, disintegration began, one colony after another dropped away, the defects of the parent stock repeated themselves in the offspring, and in the Spanish-American colonies, with new land and new political institutions, we have the premature old age inherited with Spanish blood. In Spain itself everything reminds us of past greatness and present weakness. It is a land of memory and, not of hope."

My Neighbor Told Me—

About Hood's Sarsaparilla and advised me to try it—This is the kind of advertising which gives Hood's Sarsaparilla the largest sales in the world. Friend tells friend that Hood's Sarsaparilla cures; that it gives strength, health, vitality and vigor, and whole neighborhoods use it as a family medicine.

Y. W. C. A. Notes—

The entertainment committee have arranged to have Tuesday evenings for a social evening at the rooms. Nothing formal, but certain of the committee will be there, ready to welcome any of the girls who may choose to spend an hour so there. Come and bring a girl friend with you.

The air is full of "convention" just now. The names of fourteen delegates have been sent to the committee at Detroit and we expect a cheerful company to take the noon train east Apr. 8th.

The Sunday meetings are well attended even through these pleasant days tempt one to stay out in the sunshine instead of going to a meeting. Last Sunday Mrs. Lewis gave a short missionary talk which was very interesting. It is especially asked that as many members be present next Sunday as possible. Bring in those envelopes.

Board meeting next Monday, 7:30 P. M. It is an important meeting as it is so near the close of the year. Every member of the Board should be present without fail.

The safest man is the best man, and the schools of our county would be safe in the hands of Prof. Lister. He is a permanent resident of our county, and the interests of the county are his interests. Vote for him.

Quickens
The Appetite
Makes the
Weak Strong.
AYER'S
THE ONLY GOLD MEDAL
Sarsaparilla
Has Cured
Others
And Will Cure You.
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral for Coughs.

Biliousness
Is caused by torpid liver, which prevents digestion and permits food to ferment and putrify in the stomach. Then follow dizziness, headache,
Hood's
insomina, nervousness, and, if not relieved, bilious fever or blood poisoning. Hood's Pills stimulate the stomach,
Pills
rouse the liver, cure headache, dizziness, constipation, etc. 25 cents. Sold by all druggists. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

A Terrible Retribution—

This, from the Adrian Press, is truly appalling:

The Press said that Ann Arbor was too busy discovering comets and mummies, to secure the Lima Northern, and the Courier wants to know "What's the matter with Adrian's knowledge factory?" adding, "No one has ever discovered any of it's discoveries have they?" Yes sir; in the solid and successful careers of nearly all its graduates. The professors do not herald "a new comet" every time a fire fly flits across the disk of the telescope, nor "reconstruct" a ramphorynchosaurus from the tail of a dead cat, and explain that it existed aeons ere the reign of ice locked the world in hibernal slumber and sent its inhabitants to the awful silence of universal death, when it is patent to everybody except the reconstructionists with the bone, that had the city funeral director buried the cat a little deeper, her tail would never have unfolded the secrets of the "glacial epoch", and concealed the back-yard boot-jack tragedy of the year of our lord, 1896. Woe unto that science that stuffs the present with the "stiffs" of the mouldering past! Woe unto the jackals that dig up the graves of Drawinian decay! Woe unto the professors of anthropology—"whited sepulchres, full of all manner of uncleanliness and dead men's bones!" W'oah, Emma! You'll get no Lima Northern railroad!

Interest in the Cornell Game—

The Cornell game which Manager Atkinson has arranged to be played in Ann Arbor June 12 promises to break all records in the matter of attendance at the athletic field. The business men are pleased with the policy of holding all the large games in Ann Arbor, and a number are agitating the advisibility of closing up all business houses on that afternoon in order to permit the employes to attend the game They appreciate the great expense Manager Atkinson is undergoing to get Cornell here and some of the prominent business men have volunteered to advertise the game in the neighboring towns. If the Toledo Alumni association can be induced to send a large enough crowd it is probable that a special train will be run over the Ann Arbor road, with a low rate from intermediate points. Oberlin has asked for a game at Ann Arbor June 5, and this date will probably be given to her team.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

3259.	Henry Mohrlock, Sylvan,	28
	Alice Alexander, Chelsea,	24
3260.	Stephen D. Laird, Chelsea,	35
	Mabel Oliver, "	28
3261.	Alfred Acton, Jr, York	23
	Louise Hartman, Saline	19
3263.	Alva Dexter, Milan,	42
	Emma King, "	36
3264.	Richard Richardson, Ypsilanti	24
	Nettie Bow, Hannibal, Mo.,	18
3266	Chas Tobian, Ypsilanti,	22
	Mary Robinette, Ypsilanti,	20
3267.	Arthur E. Mummery, Ann Arbor,	30
	Alice A. Coleman Webb, Battle Creek	25

A vote for Prof. Wm. N. Lister for county commissioner of schools, is a vote in the interest of our common schools.

DON'T BLAME

A HORSE FOR KICKING
or for eating more than his share if you don't keep him warm. Two or three dollars invested in a 5/A Blanket will save you dollars in feed. The 5/A are the strongest blankets made. Awarded highest prize at the World's Fair. 250 styles. Square blankets for the road; surcingle blankets for the stable. Every shape, size, and quality.
5/A TRADE MARK
Sold by all dealers. Write us for the 5/A book. It's worth having.
WM. AYRES & SONS, PHILADELPHIA.

Reduced Rates.

The Ann Arbor railroad will sell tickets at one fare for the round trip at Greeneville, Mich., April 6 and 7, limited to return April 10th, account of G. A. R. and W. R. C. annual encampment.

To Saginaw, Mich., for Michigan Dist. Evang. Lutheran Synod, April 28th to May 4th.

E. S. GILMORE, Agent.

Free Farm Labor Bureau.

In order to assist the thousands of unemployed men in Chicago, the Workingmen's Home, at 42 Custom House Place, has established a Free Labor Bureau, and is prepared to furnish men to farmers and others in all parts of the country without expense to either. Employers applying should state definitely as to the kind of work, wages to be paid, and if railway fare will be advanced. Address,

LABOR BUREAU, WORKINGMEN'S HOME,
42 Custom House Place,
Tel. Harrison 243. Chicago, Ill.

SALT
Barrel Salt at Wholesale and Retail.
GET OUR PRICES.
DEAN & CO.,
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The Home in Detroit
OF
Michigan People.
The Wayne
J. R. HAYES, PROP'R.

LOCATED
Directly Opposite M. C. R'y Depot.
Two Blocks from Union Depot.
Three Blocks from Steamer Docks.
In the Center of the Wholesale District.
Three Minutes by Electric Cars to Retail Center and all Places of Amusement.
200 Rooms with Steam Heat.
$20,000 in New Improvements.
Cuisine Unsurpassed.
American Plan.
Rates, $2.00 to $3.50 per Day.
Single Meals 50c.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw, ss.

Notice is hereby given, that by an order of the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, made on the 4th day of March A. D. 1897, six months from that date were allowed for creditors to present there claims against the estate of Caroline R. Wilkinson, late of said County, deceased, and that all creditors of said deceased are required to present their claims to said probate court, at the Probate Office in the city of Ann Arbor, for examination and allowance, on or before the 4th day of September next, and that such claims will be heard before said court, on the 4th day of June and on the 4th day of September next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of each of said days

Dated, Ann Arbor, March 4th, A. D. 1897.

H. WIRT NEWKIRK, Judge of Probate.

ESTATE OF GEORGE SUTTON 2d.

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 8th day of March in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

Present H. Wirt Newkirk, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of George Sutton 2nd, incompetent. Sedgwick Dean, the Guardian of said ward comes in to court and represents that he is now prepared to render his 27th annual account as said Guardian.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Wednesday, the 31st day of March next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for examining and allowing such account, and that the next of kin of said ward, 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 said court should not be allowed: And it is further ordered, that said Guardian give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said account, 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.

H. WIRT NEWKIRK,
Judge of Probate.

[A TRUE COPY.]
P. J. LEHMAN, Probate Register.

Real Estate For Sale.

State of Michigan, County of Washtenaw, ss.

In the matter of the Estate of Robert M. Snyder, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of full power of alienation granted to the undersigned by the will of said deceased, there will be sold at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the late residence of said deceased, in Webster Township, in the County of Washtenaw, in said State, on Friday, the sixteenth day of April, A. D. 1897, at one o'clock in the afternoon of that day (subject to all encumbrances by mortgage or otherwise existing at the time of the death of said deceased), the following described real estate, to wit:

The northwest quarter of the northwest quarter and the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter and the west half of the southwest quarter, excepting ten acres off from the west side, it being a strip of land ten rods in width and extending the entire length of the said west half of the southwest quarter; also the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter, except five acres in the southeast corner thereof heretofore sold to John Coyle, said five acres being eight chains and thirty-three links wide east and west and extending north of the same with six chains, all on section number twelve, town one south of range five east. Also eighteen acres off from the north end of the west half of the northwest quarter of section number thirteen, in town one south of range five east, described as follows: Beginning at the northwest corner of the west half of the northwest quarter and running thence south on the west line of section, eight chains and seventy-seven links to the northwest corner of land owned by Fred Grayer; thence east parallel with the north line of section, twenty chains and fifty-one links to the east line of the west half of the northwest quarter of said section, as now found; thence north along said east line to the northeast corner of said west half of the northwest quarter; thence west along the north line of said section to the place of beginning, containing eighteen acres of land more or less.

CHAS. H. WORDEN,
Executor.

The Ann Arbor Courier.

WEDNESDAY, MAR. 31, 1897.

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

WANT COLUMN.

FARM WANTED—A man who will give the best of references wants to rent a farm in this vicinity—to work on shares or cash rental either one. Apply at COURIER OFFICE or address J. C. Cohoon, Argentine, Mich.

FOR SALE. The property on the corner of State Street and N. University Ave. has been platted into store lots 23 feet front on State st. and 78 feet on N. University ave. and is now for sale, on terms to suit purchasers. Title perfect. For further particulars apply to J. Q. A. SESSIONS, 26 E. Huron st. or Residence 36 Williams st.

FOR SALE. Choice Jerseys. All ages. Both sexes. Family cows a speciality. J. F. AVERY Ann Arbor. No. 18, Church St.

FOR SALE—A second-hand Densmore tpye-writer, in perfect repair, cheap. Call at No. 11 S. Division st.

WANTED:—Several upright, industrious persons in Michigan as state agents, or managers, for responsible house. $780 and expenses. Permanent positions. Enclose reference. Address The Dominion Company, Dept. 2, Chicago.

FOR SALE OR RENT. Two houses—11 and 18 rooms—comparatively new—67 and 69 East University Av. modern improvements. The larger house especially adapted for a first class boarding house. Inquire on the premises. O. M. TAYLOR

WANTED—Black walnut logs and timber. Highest cash prices paid for same. Address Lesh, Sanders & Egbert Co., Goshen, Indiana. 51

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE OR RENT—Prices for rent from $10 to $30 a month in central localities. Modern improvements. Enquire of J. Q. A. Sessions, Agent. Office 26 E. Huron st.; residence 36 Williams st. tf

CORRESPONDENTS wanted of persons having old U. S. coins for sale. Clarence C. Upham, 288 Park St., Detroit.

LOCAL.

The seniors will give a party at Granger's on Friday evening.

The senate indoor trophy meet will not be held until Saturday, April 10.

An order for a car load of hay tedders has been received from London, Eng., by the Ann Arbor Agricultural Company.

Hicks, the weather prophet, predicts tornadoes, cyclones, hail storms heavy frosts, and all sorts of things for April.

It costs the city of Ann Arbor $90 to get a new face for the court house tower clock. Pretty dear decorating ing that.

The Light Infantry voted in D. Warren Webster, P. R. Sherman and Orrin J. Bury as new members, at their last meeting.

Ex-President Harrison was made an honorary member of the Delta Chi, a law fraternity, during his visit here last week.

The Womans' Home Missionary Society of the M. E. church, will meet with Mrs. Crippen, on E. Ann st., Friday at 4 o'clock p. m.

The Western University, located at Pittsburgh, Pa., conferred upon Dr. V. C. Vaughan, of this city, the honorary degree of Doctor of Science, last week.

The value of the silver in a silver dollar is to-day about 49 cents. The adoption of a gold standard by Japan has caused a further decline in the white metal.

There were over 120 young men and young women, mostly young women, who appeared at the court house last Thursday, Friday and Saturday, to take the teacher's examination.

Dr. Roy S. Copeland of this city, is to deliver a lecture at the M. E. church, Ypsilanti on Tuesday evening, April 13 having for his subject "Roman Walls and Federal Halls," under the auspices of the Ladies Aid Society of that city.

The famous milk peddler's ordinance, adopted by the council last year, has been held unconstitutional by Judge Kinne, who decided a case in the circuit court last Thursday, brought up for the purpose of testing the constitutionality of the law.

The congratulations of his hosts of friends are being tendered Arthur E. Mummery, the Washington street druggist, who was united in marriage on Wednesday last, at the home of the bride's parents, to Miss Alice A. Coleman Webb, one of Battle Creek's charming young ladies.

The fact that two of the Michigan University graduates of '88 are now in congress, cannot but exercise a depressing influence on the spirits of certain lore enthusiasts who ceased not, day nor night, to cry out that knowledge was elevating. John Morrissey was in congress—and what was John Morrissey? A prize fighter! —Adrian Press.

DELICIOUS DESSERTS can be made from NONE SUCH Mince Meat.

Plum Pudding, Mince Pie, Fruit Cake.

Recipe on every package. Your grocer sells it.

MERRELL-SOULE CO., Syracuse, N.Y.

Give Wm. J. Gocker a handsome complimentary vote for regent. It will be a pleasing thing to do.

Calcutta is one of the greatest educational centers in the world. It has twenty colleges with 3,000 students, and forty high schools with 20,000 students.

Cyclones have commenced their work down south already. They will be coming along here in a few weeks, so you better get out a cyclone policy.

Do not forget the state ticket when you vote next Monday, and do not forget to vote for that hard working, self-educated school teacher, Wm. N. Lister, for commissioner of schools.

The rite of confirmation will be administered by Right Rev. Thos. F. Davies, bishop of the Diocese of Detroit, at St. Andrew's church on Sunday evening next. There will be quite a large class to be confirmed.

On invitation of the pastor and official board of the M. E. church, the members of Company A, M. N. G., Welch Post G. A. R., the Woman's Relief Corps and the Sons of Veterans will attend divine service at the M. E. church on the Sunday preceding Memorial Day.

One of the encouraging signs of the times is the attention the better class of people begin to pay to the party caucuses. There is where all political power comes from, and as soon as the people come to understand that fact, and act accordingly, the better it will be for any community.

The parsonage of the German Lutheran church in Northfield burned to the ground last Thursday morning, with entire contents. The house was worth about $800 and the contents about $1,000. The house was insured in the German's County Mutual Society. There was also a small insurance on the contents.

Mrs. Jas. B. Angell was elected president of the Michigan branch of the M. B. M. I., of the Congregational church, in session at Owosso last week; Mrs. J. W. Bradshaw 2d vice president; Mrs. Robert Campbell treasurer; Mrs. S. W. Clarkson auditor; Mrs. M. M. Martin, agent mission studies.

The business men of the city who have always subscribed liberally to the athletic sports fund, but who have been obliged to go to Detroit or Chicago to see a good game, are now proposing to show their further appreciation of these sports by agreeing to close their places of business on June 12, when the U. of M's play the Cornell base ball team here.

Wm. Larkin, Ed. Lyons and Rubert Jones, of Plymouth, the three men who have been arrested on a charge of being implicated in the murder of James Richards, have been bound over to the circuit court by Justice Gibson. Notwithstanding pleas of innocence by these men, there is a feeling that prevades people that they know more about this than they have yet told, and that Justice Gibson, in binding them over, has done just the right thing.

Gertrude Buck, in the Educational Magazine, writes from the University against the diagram system of teaching grammar, chiefly on the ground that "it cannot be justified as a mechanical device." She would use a tree instead, as the tree expresses growth, but fails to state what kind of tree she would select, whether oak, hickory, or swamp elm. Let her choose any sort of a tree she will, and if she doesn't find the caterpillers of error dropping down the back of her neck, then we do not know nothing about grammar.—Adrian Press.

At a special session of the council held Wednesday evening, Rep. Sawyer was requested to use his influence to prevent the final passage of the bill allowing Ann Arbor to bond herself in the sum of $100,000 for a new art hall. Now if it should turn out that some charitably inclined person had this bill introduced with the idea of proposing to Ann Arbor to make the University a present of $500,000 providing she would raise this $100,000, how sorry some of these hasty people would be! But then, if any overly-generous person had contemplated such an appalling proposition, he would no doubt have given a hint of it beforehand.

Do you owe a debt which you can pay, either in whole or part? If so it is your duty to do so. When money is scarce it is more than ever important that every dollar due should be paid as quickly as possible. One dollar will pass from hand to hand doing a world of good if it is kept moving. Some little child may be going hungry, or some poor woman freezing because you keep in your pocket the dollar that ought to be paid out. In times like this the man who pays out dollars is a blessing, while the man who hangs on to them is a curse.

The crocus now is croaking
And the robin gaily "roos,"
And the birds are getting ready
For their customary jobs.

John D. Boyle is the new collector for the State Savings Bank.

The safest man is the best man, and the schools of our county would be safe in the hands of Prof. Lister. He is a permanent resident of our county, and the interests of the county are his interests. Vote for him.

Those who have had to travel by wagon or carriage do not hesitate in saying: "The roads are the worst I ever knew them to be." One farmer we were talking with the other day said: "Your streets here in the city are not much better than ours in the country." And yet these same men were firm in the faith that the attempt to get better roads was a scheme to bleed them.

Death came to a promising young man on Sunday afternoon, when it took from us George W. Smith. Mr. Smith was living in rooms on the Northside, was 26 years of age, and had battled his way in life since he was eleven years old. He was a graduate of the law school, and held a master's degree. He was a partner of M. J. Lehman, running the Ann Arbor end of the business.

The Lima Northern & Detroit R'y, of which mention was made in the Courier a few weeks ago, has accepted a bonus of $6,000 from enterprising Tecumseh citizens and agreed to have trains running there before September first. We are confident Ann Arbor can get this new outlet if it wants it, and we believe it would be of considerable advantage in giving cheaper freights and opening up the country southwest of us to come here to trade.

If you had a hired man that was worth $30 a month, by reason of taking an interest in his work and picking up and saving things about the farm, it would be better than to pay a cheaper man who let everything go to destruction, half the price wouldn't it? The same thing holds true in state affairs relative to the attorney general. It would be economy to pay the attorney general a fair salary, and then compel him to attend to all the business.

The lecture of Dr. Copeland, which was to have been given on next Friday evening in the Four Evenings Abroad Course of the Epworth League, has been changed to Saturday evening. Dr. Copeland spent some time last summer in the quaint old city of Chester, England, and his account of his experiences there, under the title "Roman Walls and Feudal Halls," will prove both entertaining and instructive. At the M. E. church. Single admission 10c.

In the 1st ward the republican nominee for supervisor, Mr. W. K. Childs, is an old soldier, and has always been found in the ranks, fighting for his party, whether at home or on the battle field. He has served one term as supervisor, and when there tried in various ways to secure economy. He offered a resolution to have a committee of three visit the county house, instead of the whole board, thus saving one day's pay of the board $96; hire of ten hacks $30; the dinner at the county house $25, or a total of $151.00. But the old custom prevailed and the people paid the bills. Mr. Child's services will be needed on the board, for the supervisor from Manchester, it is understood, has given a hint that if he comes back again this year, Ann Arbor will be "salted" again.

The democratic city convention when it failed to put in nomination men for the various city offices, practically acknowledged themselves defeated, and like drowning people grasped at a straw, and hoped to save themselves from complete wreck by concentrating all their forces on two offices. The question now is whether the endorsements made will hurt the democratic or republican party most, by reason of not getting out the party vote. Of course the scheme of the democrats is to tie the hands of Messrs. Mills and Hiscock so that they will not get their friends out to vote, and then relying upon the enthusiasm for voting which is always to be found in the ranks of the democratic party, to thus defeat the republican nominee for president of the council. Whether they have figured right or not will be shown after the election. The men who induced the republican nominee to take the nomination in the hope of strengthening the ticket, will no doubt have the fairness and honor to to see that his interests are properly taken care of.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

Give Wm. J. Gocker a handsome complimentary vote for regent. It will be a pleasing thing to do.

Mrs. Benjamin Phelps, who died at Dexter Friday, was a sister of Misses Harriet and Electa Knight, of this city.

The 28th meeting of the Schoolmaster's Club will be held in Frieze Memorial Hall, on Friday and Saturday of this week.

A party that has not the stamina or moral courage to put up a full ticket, should not be allowed to elect any one they may put up.

The danger to the republicans lies in not getting out to vote. With a full vote the republicans will be victorious not only in the city but in every ward in the city.

The Students' Christian Association has secured Rev. W. Douglass Mackenzie, of Chicago, to deliver the annual address, in University Hall, on Sunday evening, April 4th.

Becker's Military band met Monday evening and chose Ed. Krapf as president; Arthur Perkins as vice president; Otto L. Mogk secretary and treasurer; Ed. Burdick prosessional leader; John Young business manager. The band has a membership of 22.

The statement has been made that some of the colored citizens of this city were displeased with the political outlook, and would call a meeting to agitate their affairs, etc. But an investigation does not find such to be the case. There has been no such meeting called and probably will not be.

The 3d annual meeting of the Michigan Academy of Science, convenes in this city to-day, continuing through Thursday and Friday. All the meetings will be held in the museum lecture room, except an illustrated lecture, this evening, by Prof. Israel C. Russell, on "An Ascent of Mount Ranier," to be held in Room 24, of North wing.

Ann Arbor has a Mayer, a Major, a Bell, a Goodrich man, a Sawyer, one who Meyers at every step, another who is Manly, and others who are Trueblood, besides the Dean of the city. Lately there has appeared in the city a kind of cow boy character of whom the citizens seem to be very much afraid; he goes by the name of "Sawyer Bill," and seems to be sort of "in it" with the students.—Milan Leader.

At the recent Washtenaw County Sunday School Convention held in this city the following officers were chosen for the succeeding year: President, E. C. Goddard of Ann Arbor; 1st vice president, H. W. Hicks of Whitmore Lake; 2d vice president, S. A. Mapes, of Chelsea; secretary, E. E. Calkins of Ann Arbor; treasurer, George W. Gill, of Ypsilanti; delegates to the state convention, Mrs. Martha J. Warner, of Ypsilanti, Mrs. Helen C. Thomson, of Worden.

The plan adopted at Cambridge, Mass., the seat of Harvard University, to get rid of the saloons, as Prof. Peabody told of it, is by actual yes and no vote upon the question. There appears to be a law in that state that each place shall vote, each year, as to whether a license shall be granted or not, and as each person is compelled to vote one way or the other, the result has inveriably been that the people have responded nobly in the negative. Prof. Peabody had a very able address and a pleasant delivery.

The meeting of the Ann Arbor Commandery, at the temple Monday evening, upon the occasion of the visit of Grand Commander Wheeler, was an occasion that will be long remembered by the fraters present. Among them we noticed the familiar face of Dewitt C. Fall, of Jackson, whose pleasant countenance the boys were glad to greet once again; also Alva Traver, another former Ann Arbor boy, and Albert Stiles, one of Jackson's prominent politicians. There were a large number up from Ypsilanti, and also from other parts of the county. Prof. F. G. Novy took the temple degree.

Deafness cannot be Cured.

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure Deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

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OF INTEREST TO YOU.

TO know that our spring line of men's fine shirts are now all in stock. We can't begin to describe the many neat, tasty and stylish garments we are showing this season. You can get some idea from what we are showing in our window, but if you will step inside we can show you many more. We also want to show you how they are made—how they fit—and how good a suit you can get for

$10, $12, $15.

We've Cloths and Patterns of the Highest Grade that Belong Exclusively to Us.

Noble's Star Clothing House

35 SOUTH MAIN ST.

GREAT REMOVAL SALE.

From now and until May 1st, we will sell all our Furniture, Carpets, Draperies, Rugs, Mattings, etc., at greatly reduced prices.

Parlor Furniture will be sold at extra special reductions.

HALLER'S FURNITURE STORE,

52 S. Main and 4 W. Liberty Streets

ANN ARBOR.

Give The Poor Orphans a Chance

Do not think because it is all torn up around us that we are buried. We are

MORE ALIVE THAN EVER

We now have a fine new store. We want you to come in and look around at our **Grand Stock of Goods,** just ask our prices on stoves, then go and see if you can match them elsewhere. We have the finest **Oil Heaters** manufactured for five dollars ($5) and five and a half (5½), that have never before been sold at this low price in the States. We have five different styles—we cannot help but please you. We also sell the celebrated **Born Ranges.** We guarantee to save you fifteen (15) to twenty (20) dollars on every range you purchase of us this month. We sell you for forty (40) dollars, what others will ask you sixty for. If you don't believe us call in and investigate. We guarantee every range, and challenge any other stove to do the work of this one with as little fuel. It will pay for itself.

SCHUMACHER'S HARDWARE STORE

68 SOUTH MAIN STREET.

Electric Light THE BEST

Some of the Advantages of Electric Light:

	Cubic feet of air vitiated.	Cubic feet of carbonic acid produced.	Heat produced in 1 lb Watt's raised 1° Fahrenheit.
12 c. p. Incandescent Lamp	None.	None.	13.8
12 c. p. Gas Light	345.25	3.21	278.6
12 c. p. Kerosene Lamp	376.30	3.54	232.6

Some of the Disadvantages of Gas:

Air consumed.
Heat.
Freezing Pipes.
Humidity.
Ceilings Blackened.
Sulphur thrown off.
Ammonia thrown off.
Carbonic Acid thrown off.
Unsteadiness of Light.
Danger of Suffocation.
Danger from use of Matches.
Water and Air in Pipes.
Metals and Gildings Tarnished.
Sulphuretted Hydrogen thrown off.
Gas cannot be inverted to throw light down.

None of these Disadvantages Accompany Electric Lighting.

In general the Incandescent Electric Light is much healthier and much more convenient to use than any other method of lighting, and is more economical for amount of light furnished than gas.

Electricity for all kinds of Power. - - Electricity for Heating.

If you need Light Apply to

ANN ARBOR ELECTRIC COMPANY

A Bright New Coat

of paint will entirely change a dingy room into a pleasant place to live. The cost is a trifle compared to the results. Floors, baseboards and a thousand and one things about a home can be made to shine: Buggies, boats, farm tools will last twice as long. Houses, barns, roofs, fences and everything about the place will look better and be better if touched up now and then with paint.

THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINTS are easy to use.

THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS WAGON AND IMPLEMENT PAINT is made for farm wagons and tools requiring rough usage. It gives a tough, glossy finish. It protects. It preserves.

Our booklet *"Paint Points"* is a practical, interesting talk on paints. It tells the differences between good paint and bad paint. Tells when to paint, and what to paint. It is interesting to any one interested in a home. It is free, send for it to-day.

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CLEVELAND. CHICAGO. NEW YORK. MONTREAL.

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is easier to operate, handling and feeding into boiler hotter water than any other. Catalogue and price list free.

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DO YOU KEEP IT IN THE HOUSE?

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN-KILLER

Will Cure Cramps, Colic, Cholera-Morbus and all Bowel Complaints.

PRICE 25c., 50c., and $1.00 A BOTTLE.

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It brings to the family the News of the Entire World and gives the best and ablest discussions of all questions of the day. The Inter Ocean gives twelve pages of reading matter each week and being published in Chicago is better adapted to the needs of the people west of the Alleghany Mountains than any other paper.

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EVERY family on
EVERY farm in
EVERY village in
EVERY State or Territory.

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FOR Noble Manhood,
FOR True Womanhood.

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Write your name and address on a postal card, send it to Geo. W. Best, Tribune Office New York City, and a sample copy of the New York Weekly Tribune will be mailed to you.

COUNTY AND VICINITY.

Four of Lima's old pioneers have died within a few weeks.

George Webb has rented his father's farm at North Lake, for another year.

The busiest people about the county now are the men who want the township offices.

Miss Edith Foster will open the spring term of school in the Sylvan Center district April 5.

Mrs and Mrs. Robert Howley of Bay city, formerly of North Lake, now have a little girl in their home.

The Baptist church society at Dexter has been recruited by the baptism of 18 new members this winter.

On the evening of April 23d, the F. F. F. Club, of Dexter, is to give an Easter ball, at the opera house.

A vote for Prof. Wm. N. Lister for county commissioner of schools, is a vote in the interest of our common schools.

Lightning struck the house of Mrs. Hale, in Dexter, tearing a hole through the roof, but not injuring things much.

Over at South Lyon the electric light question was carried at the recent village election though only 163 votes were polled.

Over in Manchester there is a man who has the habit of falling out of bed every night. That's better than falling out with his wife every day.

The Woman's Relief Corps of Comstock Post G. A. R., Manchester, took charge of the burial of Mrs. Sam Antcliff, who died at Ann Arbor last week.

We learn that two or three of our saloon keepers talk of discontinuing business the last of April, or as soon as they can dispose of their stock.—Manchester Enterprise.

Our truant officer had better be looking after those scholars who get excused from school for the purpose of of hanging around the business places and stores.—Pinckney Dispatch.

If the weather on the 19th, 20th and 21st of March is a pattern for the next three months, we may look for a wet April, lowery May and bright June.—Enterprise. Even that will be better than a drought.

The Ypsilantian jerks up the Hudson Post for speaking of the "final demise" of a citizen, and wonders how many demises it takes to get out of Hudson. Cases differ, but in case of a visiting critic, about one.—Adrian Press.

The water in the Huron river was never known to be so high as this spring. It now insists on like privileges with those of the inhabitants, through whose country it passes; but its elevation is not due to the same cause.—Adrian Press.

Mrs. Thrasher, wife of Silas Thrasher, of Dexter, aged about 56, who had been ill for some time, died on Friday last. She was an old resident of the place, having lived there for upwards of 20 years. Her maiden name was Fletcher, and she was born near Pinckney, Livingston Co.

Wm. G. Dancer, aged 69 years, 10 mos., and 20 days, died at his home in Lima March 18. He was born in England, came to this country in 1834, settling on the farm in Lima where he died. He was married in June, 1850 and leaves a widow and five children.

A. L. Hunter has a curiosity in the way of a bank bill issued by John Maberly. Aberdeen, Scotland, January 1, 1825, for one pound sterling. The bank failed long since without paying a cent on the dollar. The bill is nearly square in shape, not like our present bills.—Howell Republican.

An unknown man was instantly killed by a Wabash R. R. train at Willis Saturday. He was walking on the track facing the train that was approaching, and although the engineer gave the proper signals, he stood and watched the train until it struck him. He was buried in the Quakers Cemetery Sunday, but could not be identified.

Monday, when the sun was shining and all nature wore a smile as expansive as that of a darky who has just caught sight of a watermelon, we sat down and wrote some of the sure signs showing that spring was here. When we rose from our humble couch on Tuesday morning and our gaze rested on the mantle of white which hid all the beauties of the day before, we resolved not to write another item about the coming of spring, but will leave our readers to study out the signs for themselves. —Chelsea Herald.

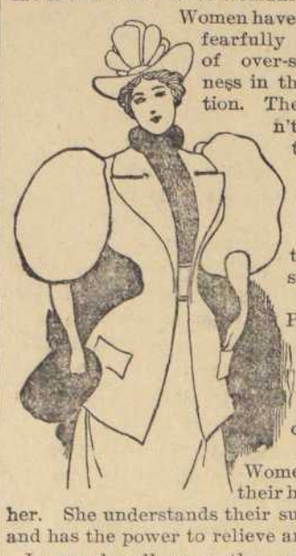
The safest man is the best man, and the schools of our county would be safe in the hands of Prof. Lister. He is a permanent resident of our county, and the interests of the county are his interests. Vote for him.

Hood's Pills act easily and promptly on the liver and bowels. Cure sick headache.

HESITATE NO LONGER.

Modesty in women is natural. It is one of women's chief charms.

No one cares for one who really lacks this essential to womanliness.



Women have suffered fearfully because of over-sensitiveness in this direction. They couldn't say to the physician what they ought to say to someone. Mrs. Pinkham has received the confidence of thousands. Women open their hearts to her. She understands their suffering, and has the power to relieve and cure.

In nearly all cases the source of women's suffering is in the womb. In many cases the male physician does not understand the case and treats the patient for consumption—indigestion—anything but the right thing.

It is under such circumstances that thousands of women have turned to Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass., and opened their heart and lives—woman to woman—and received her help.

You ask how she can tell if the doctor cannot? Because no man living ever treated so many cases and possesses such vast experience.

Displacement, inflammation, torpid action, stagnation, sends to all parts of the body the pains that crush you.

Lydia E. Pinkham's "Vegetable Compound" is the sure cure for this trouble. For twenty years it has done its grand work and cured thousands.

John Shiable of Manchester, in a ring fight with a bull, was knocked down and squeezed by the animal till it looked to be "all up" with John; but fortunately he was married, and his wife pitched into the bull with such vigor that her husband was enabled to rise and the bull was whipped in the next round. Some poetry from Willis, please.—Adrian Press.

On Wednesday night of last week three whelps living in Bridgewater, tiled up on hard cider, and went to the home of Mrs. Conrad Berg, 74 years old, who lives alone with an unmarried daughter who is 45 years of age, and demanded admittance. Upon being refused, they kicked in the door and continued their assaults and drunken revelry until near morning. There is much excitement over the affair, and as one of the men was known to the women, arrests have been made of two, Robert McCart and Fred Lefontaine, and a third is being hunted down. Their examination will take place at Saline Friday.

A musk-rat supper is the last fad and it struck Manchester Tuesday evening, when Wm. Kirchgessner, our village baker, sat up a lunch for his customers and friends that they might know what a rare dish the Frenchmen of Monroe whet their appetites for. A goodly number had the curiosity to try some. A few said that they liked it, some thought that it would be all right if they did not know what it was. But eating musk-rat is a good deal like it was with the trapper, who after eating some snake was asked how he liked it, said, "I like snaik but I don't hanker arter it."—Manchester Enterprise.

The True American Spirit.

An amusing incident occurred in a nursery on Jefferson avenue the other morning. Three children were playing with their games, when the amusement became tiresome and their mamma, who sat near, suggested that they "play house."

Of course Fannie, the oldest child, was made "papa." Then Tunnie wanted to be the mamma, and this left little three-year-old Mollie to be the child. This was settled, and the play started.

For a time all was satisfactory, but after a while Mollie became dissatisfied with being only the baby. Finally she looked up to her mother and said, "Thay mamma, tan Dod do anything he wants to do?"

"Why yes, dear, God is the Ruler of the whole world."

"Do ev'ybody have to do dust as He wants 'em to?"

"Yes, pet."

"Is He boss of eve'yfing?" she persisted.

"Why, yes, dear. Why do you ask?"

"Oh, nuffin', I dest wanter know," and she turned to the other two children and said, "All right Fannie—you tan be father. And you tan be mothmother, Tunnie—and I'll," with much emphasis, "I'll be Dod." And with that declaration of independence from three-year-old Mollie, the playing house was ended for that day.—Detroit Free Press.

A vote for Prof. Wm. N. Lister, for county commissioner of schools, is a vote in the interest of our common schools.

Shaking Hands With 60,000 People.

In an article describing "The Social Life of the president," in the April *Ladies' Home Journal*, ex-President Harrison tells of the fatigues of handshaking, and, also, of the benefits of being brought in contact with the good, honest-hearted people of the country. "In the first two weeks of an administration," he says, "the President shakes hands with from forty to sixty thousand persons. The physical drain of this is very great, and if the President is not an instructed handshaker a lame arm and a swollen hand soon result. This may be largely, or entirely, avoided by using President Hayes' method—take the hand extended to you and grip it before your hand is gripped. It is the passive hand that gets hurt. It has been suggested that a nod or bow should be substituted for the handshake, but it would be quite as admissible to suggest a revision of the Declaration of Independence. The interest which multitudes attach to a handshake with the president is so great that people will endure the greatest discomfort and not a little peril to life or limb to attain it. These are not the office-seekers, but the good, honest-hearted, patriotic people whose 'God bless you' is a prayer and a benediction. They come to Washington for the inauguration, and later with excursions, but they are mostly to be found near their own homes. They come out to meet the President when he takes a journey, and his contact with them and their unselfish and even affectionate interest in him revive his courage and elevate his purposes. Mr. Lincoln is said to have called these popular receptions his 'public-opinion baths.'"

The President on Economy.

It is not improbable that the influence which worked for wastefulness before will also be potent in the present congress. If the president means to act according to his words, the struggle will begin at once. He will find, as many of his predecessors have found, that the most difficult task of an executive mindful of his responsibilities is not so much to baffle his opponents as to restrain his party friends. Indeed, it is by giving due heed to the criticism of the opposition and by denying unrighteous demands coming from his friends that the character of the man in power has to prove himself worthy of public confidence. This is the true test. At the threshold of his administration President McKinley may be met by a trial apt to be decisive for the whole official term. President Cleveland declined to sign three appropriation bills passed by the late congress, because they were full of just that extravagance which President McKinley has so sharply arraigned; and a fourth failed to pass because the two houses could not agree upon some schemes of expenditure. It is devoutly to be wished that the republicans in congress, moved by President McKinley's earnest appeal for economy, will expurgate those appropriation bills accordingly. But what if, instead of doing so, they send the bills to him for approval substantially as the late congress left them? If the president signs them, and thus yields to the first attack, the consequences will be easy to foretell. The jobbers in and around congress will at once conclude that President McKinley's vigorous plea in behalf of severe economy was, after all, nothing but talk, uttered to tickle the popular ear, without any stern resolution behind it. Every schemer for local jobs, every ringster, every corruptionist, every hunter after cheap local popularity, will take heart; the rush for appropriations will increase from year to year; and as, in consequence of the first manifestation of weakness on his part, the tide of extravagance rises, the president will be less and less able to make head against it. And what will become them of that "economy which is demanded at all times, but especially in periods of depression in business and distress among the people"?—Harper's Weekly.

Do not forget the state ticket when you vote next Monday, and do not forget to vote for that hard working, self-educated school teacher, Wm. N. Lister, for commissioner of schools.

Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption.

This is the best medicine in the world for all forms of Coughs and Colds and for Consumption. Every bottle is guaranteed. It will cure and not dissappoint. It has no equal for Whooping Cough, Asthma, Hay Fever, Pneumonia, Bronchitis, La Grippe, Cold in the Head, and for Consumption. It is safe for all ages, pleasant to take, and, above all, a sure cure. It is always well to take Dr. King's New Life Pills in connection with Dr. King's New Discovery, as they regulate and tone the stomach and bowels. We guarantee perfect satisfaction or return money. Free trial bottles at Eberbach Drug & Chemical Co's Drugstore, and Geo. J. Haeussler of Manchester. Regular size 50 cents and $1.

Don't Want the Bill—

At a meeting of the common council last Wednesday evening, the following resolution was passed, and respectfully referred to State Senator Andrew Campbell for digestion:

"Resolved, That Hon. A. J. Sawyer, our representative in the state legislature, be requested to use his influence to defeat the bill now pending in the legislature in reference to granting the city of Ann Arbor permission to issue bonds to the amount of $100,000 for the purpose of building a building for the art gallery; that Mr. Sawyer be further requested to state to the legislature that the passage of said bill has never been asked for either by the city of Ann Arbor or the University authorities, and that a certified copy of this resolution be sent to Representative Sawyer."

A vote for Prof. Wm. N. Lister for county commissioner of schools, is a vote in the interest of our common schools.

CAN CURE ASTHMA AND HAY FEVER.

A Noted Physician Offers to Prove This to all Sufferers in Ann Arbor

The majority of sufferers from Asthma and kindred complaints, after trying doctors and numberless remedies advertised as positive cures without avail, have come to the conclusion that there is no cure for this most distressing disease, and these same persons will be the more in doubt and skeptical when they learn through the columns of the press that Dr. Rudolph Schiffmann, the recognized authority who has treated more cases of these diseases than any living doctor, has achieved success by perfecting a remedy which not only gives immediate relief in the worst cases, but has positively cured thousands of sufferers who were considered incurable. These were just as skeptical as some of our readers now are. Dr. Schiffmann's remedy no doubt possesses the merit which is claimed for it or he would not authorize this paper to announce that he is not only willing to give free to each person suffering from Asthma, Hay Fever of Bronchitis in this city, one liberal "free trial box" of his Cure, but urgently requests all sufferers to call at Goodyear's Drug Store, Ann Arbor, within the next three days and receive a package absolutely free of charge, knowing that in making the claim he does for his Cure, a strong doubt may arise in the minds of many, and that a personal test, as he offers to all, will be more convincing, and prove its merits, than the publishing of thousands of testimonials from persons who have been permanently cured by the use of his Asthma Cure. "Dr. Schiffmann's Asthma Cure," as it is called, has been sold by druggists of this city ever since it was first introduced, although many persons may never have heard of it, and it is with a view to reaching these that he makes this offer. This is certainly a most generous and fair offer, and all who are suffering from any of the above complaints should remember the date and place where the distribution will be made, and avail themselves of the same. Persons living out of this city who desire to test the efficacy of this most wonderful remedy will receive a package free by writing to Dr. Schiffmann, 330 Rosabel street, St. Paul, Minn., providing their letter is received before Oct. 16th, as no free samples can be obtained after that date.

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Washing Powder

It cleans everything and cleans it quickly and cheaply.

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WANTED Enterprising dealer to take the agency for the CELEBRATED McKINLEY edition of Ten Cent Music. Instrumental (classical and popular), and Mandolin and Guitar Music a specialty. Why pay more than ten cents? Until an agency is located here, we will supply the public from our Chicago office. Catalogue Free. Money refunded if music is not entirely satisfactory.

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Wm. McKinley, Pres., 307-309 Wabash Av., Chicago.

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.

ESTATE OF ELI S. MANLEY.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw.

At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, holden at the Probate Office in the City of Ann Arbor, on Thursday, the 11 day of February in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninty seven.

Present, H. Wirt Newkirk, Judge of probate. In the matter of the estate of Eli S. Manly deceased, Charles H. Manly the administrator of said estate, comes into court and represent that he is now prepared to render his final accout as such administrator.

There upon it ordered, that Thursday, the 11th day of March next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for examining and allowing such accounts, and that the airs 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 said account should not be allowed; And it is further ordered, that said administrator give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said account, 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.

H. WIRT NEWKIRK
Judge of Probate.

[A true copy.]
P. J. LEHMAN, Probate Register.

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LUMBER!

If you contemplate building, call at

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LUMBER YARD

Corner Fourth and Depot Sts., and get on figures for all kinds of

LUMBER

We Manufacture Our Own Lumber and guarantee

VERY LOW PRICES

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

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

YPSIANTI NEWS ITEMS.

The S. C. A. building was dedicated last Friday.

John Gilbert is now shipping clerk for the Scarf Tag & Box Co.

Mrs. J. F. Miller has been visiting relatives in Canada during the week.

Chas. Anderson has gone to Ohio and Indiana for a couple of weeks.

Fred Root will repair and adjust bicycles for C. E. Sampson this season.

The new training school is now in use, having been moved into on Monday.

Chas. Brown, of Second ave., aged 16 years, died on Wednesday last of typhoid fever.

Rev. R. W. Van Kirk has been entertaining Rev. Jas. A. Brown, of Stillwater, Minn.

Thos. Kaster has gone to South Bend, Ind., to take a position in a mercantile house.

Dr. Owen's son F. K. Jr., is spending his vacation at home. He is a student at the Ag. college.

The Queen City Hive L. O. T. M., will give their sixth annual banquet Thursday evening of next week, Apr. 8th.

Mrs. George S. Harper, of Minneapolis, Minn., was the guest of Mrs. Julia A. Sherman, for several days last week.

Mrs. J. E. Pomeroy, of Summit st., has returned from Oneida, N. Y., where she was called by the death of her father.

The last entertainment in the Normal occurs Tuesday, April 6, when the Normal choir of 150 voices will render Hayden's Creation.

The Normal girls feel very much elated over their victory, having defeated the Detroit girls at basket ball by a score of 12 to 0.

F. W. Monroe slipped on an icy walk on Congress st., so straining and injuring his left leg that he will have to remai nat home for quite a long time.

The home of B. D. Kelly, of the township, was made merry last Friday evening by a party of city folks who drove out there to have a good time.

Mrs. Maggie M. C. Pierce, aged 24 years, died at the home of her sister Chloe E. Towler, of Ypsilanti town, on March 19, after a long and painful illness.

The remains of T. S. Markham, who died at Washington recently, were brought here for burial in Highland Cemetery. He was in business here some years ago.

It is said that the democratic statesmen of the 5th ward have smoked the pipe of peace, and will pipe peace from now on. The young men are on top of John Terns this time.

M. J. Cavanaugh, of Ann Arbor, came down here last Friday, defended Marion Lyons against a charge of larceny, in Justice Child's court, and the jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

H. P. Glover has bought the interest of G. H. Scharf in the Tag, Box & Label Co., and now holds 7-8ths of the stock. D. P. Sullivan has been put in charge of the factory for the present.

Cards are out announcing the marriage, on Tuesday evening April 14, of Herbert C. Amerman, and Miss Mary Eva Hendrick. They will be at home after May 1st, at 119 Adams street.

The cook with the retreating forehead who dishes up the state news stew for the Detroit Free Press, ought to know that Grass Lake is a far more important town than faded and wrinkled Dexter, or green and grunting Stockbridge.—Grass Lake News.

The Woman's Parliamentary Club, at its meeting Friday afternoon, discussed this question: "Resolved, That woman could do more to make the world better by making home attractive than through public effort." Of course all the argument was on the affirmative.

The democrats nominated the following aldermen in the various wards last Friday evening:

1st Ward—Clifford R. Heuston.
2d Ward—Wm. I. Fell.
3d Ward—Geo. B. Jackson.
4th Ward—Frank P. Worden.
5th Ward—Wm. A. Moore.

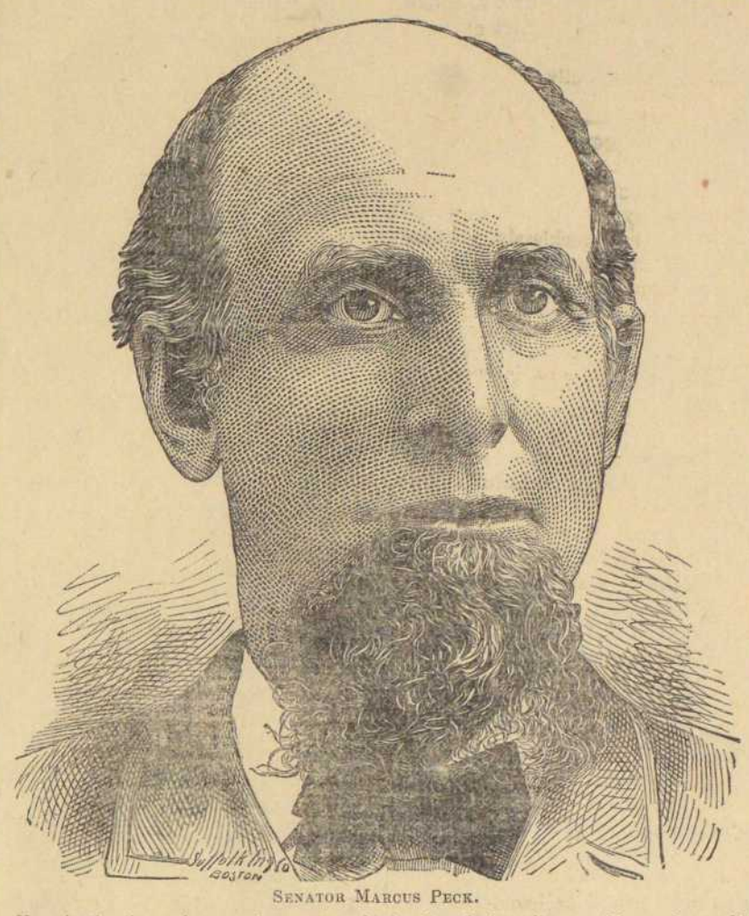
A Valuable Prescription.

Editor Morrison, of Worthington, Ind., "Sun" writes: "You have a valuable prescription in Electric Bitters, and I can cheerfully recommend it for Constipation and Sick Headache, and as a general system tonic it has no equal." Mrs. Annie Stehle, 2025 Cottage Grove Ave., Chicago, was all run down, could not eat nor digest food, had a backache which never left her and felt tired and weary, but six bottles of Electric Bitters restored her health and renewed her strength. Prices 50 cents and $1. Get a bottle at Eberbach Drug & Chemical Co's Drugstore and Geo. J. Haeussler, of Manchester.

NOW THE [illegible] TO TAKE IT.

Dr. Greene's Nervura the Remedy Above All Others To Take in the Spring.

Dr. Greene's Nervura, Grandest of Spring Medicines, Cured Senator Marcus Peck and His Wife. Take It Now and Get Well.



SENATOR MARCUS PECK.

Now is the time when people most need medicine. After the long, cold winter and indoor life, the system requires toning up, and nerves and blood need that most perfect invigorator, that best spring medicine, Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy. Senator Marcus Peck, Brookfield, Vt., one of our most prominent statesmen, who has been Senator, Representative, and is now State Road Commissioner of Vermont, tells you what at this season most vitally concerns you—how to invigorate your system, restore lost energies, get back your health and strength.

Senator Peck says: "Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy has been a welcome visitor in my house for a long time past. My wife used it for nervous prostration and was greatly helped. She is using it now and derives benefit from its use. I have also used it with complete satisfaction. There are many cases in my knowledge that have been benefited, and I have no hesitation in recommending its use to others."

Take Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy now, for now is when it will do you most good. It is the best spring medicine in existence and the surest cure known in the world. Dr. Greene's Cathartic Pills are the sure cure for biliousness and constipation. Small, sugar-coated, easy to take, sure and pleasant to act. Dr. Greene, 35 West 14th St., New York City, the most successful physician in curing diseases, can be consulted free, personally or by letter. No fees are charged or taken for consultation, examination or advice. The price of his health-giving medicines is always low, which fact, with the free advice and consultation, places a sure cure in reach of everybody.

Diaz the Man.

A man of five feet eight, erect as the Indian he is disproportionately confounded with, quick as the Iberian he far more nearly is, a fine agreement of unusual physical strength and still more unusual grace, with the true Indian trunk and the muscular European limbs, Diaz is physically one man int wenty thousand. The single infusion of aboriginal blood (and that at the beginning of this century) is an inheritance much more visible in his figure than in his face.

There are young old men everywhere, but this is the freshest veteran in my knowledge. By the lithe step, the fine ruddy skin whose capillaries have not yet learned to clog or knot, by the keen, full eye, or the round, flexible voice, it seems a palpable absurdity to pretend that this man has counted not only sixty-seven years, but years of supreme stress. If in forty of them he ever knew a comforting certainty, it must have been by faith and not by sight; for from boyhood to middle life his face was always against overwhelming odds.

It might be rash to jug into any comparison the Iron Chancellor, but of actual rulers, republican or dynastic, there certainly is not another—if there may have been one—so "posted" as the man of Mexico. Off-hand, without hesitation and with accuracy (as I have often been at pains to verify), he gives whatsoever detail is desired of whatsoever branch of government. He is more ready than the contractors themselves as to the men and money using in some great work. The commanders of military zones can tell you (in twice the words) as much each of his own scope as Diaz can tell you of the entire field. The superintendent of education in a district may be as informative (if you give him time) about the schools in his charge as the creator of the Mexican public-school system is about the districts en masse. It is an open secret in the capital that the president frequently worsts his ministers in their own fields. And—a genuine test of breadth—he is not afraid to say, "I do not know." He ventures no opinions in things he has not measured.—Chas. F. Lummis, in Harper's Magazine for April.

Reminiscences of Dickens.

It was at the juvenile birthday parties that Dickens seemed in all his glory. At the supper table, in helping some little miss to a "trifle," he would assure her with all possible gravity that it was no trifle at all. When the writer, urged to make a little speech on the occasion of Charlie's birthday, came to a full stop at the words "I am sure," Dickens at once came to his assistance, and enabled him to retire from the platform however ungracefully, with the remark, among others, "Always be sure my dear boy, and you'll get along all right."

At the little theatrical entertainments Dickens was the alpha and omega of the proceedings. He was sometimes author, adapter, condenser, musical director, manager, prompter, and even stage carpenter. He overflowed with energy.

Dickens, doubtless remembering his own acute sensitiveness as a child, could not wittingly wound a child's feelings. He made fun with, not of us. No party ever came off at Dickens's without "Sir Roger de Coverley" being introduced. Dickens shouted with laughter as some novice got badly mixed up in "all hands down the middle." Off he darted after the lost sheep—generally an awkward boy—and turned his blushes to smiles by saying, "What a dancer this boy will make when he's tackled a little more roast beef!" or, "Isn't Tommy a nice young man for a small party?"

There was nothing of the pedagogue about him. No vulgar attempt to pose as the brilliant "Boz." He was simply a big boy, and he came down the ladder of his fame to meet his fellows on their ordinary platform—to be one of them in their own simple way for a time.—Harper's Round Table.

Don't Delay—Accept at Once.

If you are sick or out of health, here is a chance of being cured which may never happen again. Dr. Greene 35 W. 14th st., New York City, is the most successful physician in curing disease this century has produced, has announced that sufferers from disease may consult him by letter free. Write him immediately about your case. You can thus get his opinion and advice without charge. Do not miss this opportunity—your restoration to health will undoubtedly result.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper of CASTORIA.

THE BANK SHRINKAGE.

The national bank statements just published in Detroit furnish a good indication of the shrinkage that has taken place during four years of Democratic demonstration. When the published statements were made March 6, 1893, there were eight national banks in Detroit, with capital stock of $4,400,000. Now there are six, with capital of $3,300,000, a falling off of 25 per cent. The total assets at the close of business March 6, 1893, were $25,579,853. At the close of business March 9, 1897, they were $23,784,337, a decrease of $1,795,516.

The deposits were about the same then as now, something over $18,000,000.

In the loans and discounts, which are the best barometer of business activity, the falling off is the most marked. In March, 1893, these amounted to $17,621,433. March 9, 1897, they were only $13,589,037, a falling off of $4,031,795, or about 23 per cent. Instead of being actively employed in business over $5,000,000 of the funds belonging to Detroit banks is lying, comparatively idle, in the vaults of other national banks. To get these funds into active business use is one of the most important purposes of congressional legislation.

A BLOW AT SHODDY.

There is one feature of the wool schedule in the new tariff bill that will commend itself to flock masters, woolen manufacturers and consumers, and that is the high duty imposed on noils, shoddy and waste. If there is anything upon which, in the interest of both producer and consumer, a prohibitory tariff should be levied, it is this unclean material for flimsy textiles. The duty on this grade of wool and refuse under the McKinley law was 30 cents per pound, and on woolen rags 10 cents per pound. In the fiscal year 1892, under this tariff, the importations amounted to only 87,825 lbs., and in 1894 they were only 47,322 lbs. The Wilson bill admitted the stuff free and in 1896 the imports arose to 18,-71,109 lbs., or nearly four hundred times as much as in 1894. One pound of noils displaces in manufacture about two and one-half pounds of good wool, making a proportionate loss to wool growers. The Dingley bill restores the duty to the McKinley rate, and that means good-bye to shoddy.

FARM PRODUCTS.

Decrease of Agricultural Exports in Past Four Years.

The effect of free trade agitation and tariff revision on agricultural exports is a subject in which Michigan is especially interested. The Statistical Abstract of the United States for 1896, recently issued, gives, on page 149, the following exports of agricultural products for the years named:

Year.	Exports.
1896	569,879,297
1890	629,820,808
1891	642,751,344
1892	799,328,232
1893	615,382,986
1894	628,363,038
1895	553,210,026
1896	569,879,297

This shows under the first two years (1891 and 1892) of the McKinley tariff and the reciprocity treaties, a total of agricultural exports of $1,442,-079,576; and under the last two years (1895 and 1896) of the Wilson tariff, $1,123,083,323. Here is a falling off of $318,990,253, or over 28 per cent.

THE REGENCY CANDIDATES.

Politics aside, the Republican candidates for regent have much to commend them to the voters of this state. Mr. Cocker has already demonstrated his fitness for the place by over seven years of useful service. His work has been especially valuable in bringing the financial management of the University under a business like system, a service which only those can fully appreciate who were familiar with the loose methods that prevailed before. Mr. Lawton has been an instructor in the University and during many years of active business life has kept up his interest in that great institution of learning. The voters in supporting these candidates are not voting for unknown quantities but for men of proved capacity. If the opposing candidates on the combination ticket have similar qualifications nobody knows of it, for the candidates themselves are comparatively unknown.

NOT THE JUDICIAL QUALITY.

Appeals are made for votes for Mr. Yaple on account of his personal popularity as shown by the votes cast for him in his own section on former occasions. He undoubtedly obtained a strong following at one time, on account of his zealous advocacy of free trade. This is not as popular a doctrine now as it was before the disastrous experience of the past four years, and his zeal in that behalf certainly did not indicate the qualities that make up the judicial mind. Mr. Yaple is a better stump orator than he is lawyer, and is by instinct and habit a partisan. Extreme partisanship is not the ideal qualification for a judicial office.

The very first one of the weekly commercial reports issued after McKinley was inaugurated was a harbinger of what may be expected when the present congress has had time to act. Bradstreet's report, March 6, said: "The new administration, the certainty of an extra session of congress, and the promise of a new tariff at an early day which shall provide adequate revenue and protection, have done much to stimulate a better feeling in trade circles and increase confidence in the near approach of an improvement in business." The re-opening of a large number of mills since has been in line with this good omen.

We have in this country three great factories for the manufacture of soda ash, yet foreigners control nearly 60 per cent of the American trade. The duty on this product is $5 a ton. The price in Liverpool is about $17 a ton, but the price for export to America is one pound sterling less than it is for home consumption. This seems to be one of the cases where the foreigner pays the tax, and where the patriotic Briton discriminates against the home consumer though he bitterly complains if an American ever does the same.

The Ann Arbor Courier.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 31, 1897.

MR. SAWYER'S POSITION.

Upon Some Very Important and Live Questions.

Editor Ann Arbor Courier,

Dear Sir:—I have receive a communication signed by Frank Storms, Chelsea Michigan, Secretary of the W. W. Union Farmers Club, in which he informs me that the club desires I should use what little influence the people have given me for the following purposes:

First—To prohibit the collection of pay for papers or magazines sent beyond the time of subscription.

Second—The Kimmis bill to abolish the county fee system. That all fees shall be turned over to the County Treasurer.

Third—Senate bill No. 249 to suppress saloons near educational institutions.

Fourth—To repeal the mortgage tax law.

Fifth—To repeal the law of gathering farm statistics.

I should be greatly pleased if the people of my district who take interest enough in any of these questions to do so, would write me their opinion in relation to them. I may say I entertain at present opinions upon these question as follows:

First—As to the Kimmis bill, I am in favor of establishing for every county officer a salary that shall be sufficient to pay him for faithfully discharging the entire duties of his office and requiring him to collect the fees now established by law and turn them over to the county treasurer. I think something might be saved to the people in that respect, although the question is beset with great difficulty and danger.

Second—I think the law as it stands at present in relation to the collection of pay for papers and magazines, if properly enforced will give all the protection needed. At present if the subsciber to a newspaper or a periodical is being sent to him beyond the time for which he has subscribed, all he has to do is to decline to take the paper out of the post office with notice to the post master that he does not desire to longer take that paper, and the United States statute then requires the post master to return the paper or periodical to the publisher without expense to the subscriber, with notice that the subscriber has terminated his subscription. The subscriber is not chargeable with the cost of the paper after he has notified the post master. I think possibly that it is because this part of the law is so little understood that there seems to be something of a demand for further legislation upon that subject.

Third—The bill introduced in the Senate No. 249 has not passed the senate and I do not believe it will pass, and therefore has never reached the position where I can vote for or against it. I doubt, however, the propriety of such a measure. There is great reason for believing that instead of diminishing it would increase the drinking habit, for if a limit was fixed, then immediately beyond that limit the saloon would be open at every available point, and those inclined to drink, having been to the trouble and expense of going so far in order to gratify their appetites, would be apt to indulge to a greater extent than they otherwise would ever think of doing. Not only so, but it would place the younger portion of the community, who are still somewhat under the control and influence of fathers and mothers and friends, beyond their immediate notice, and having escaped their influence, and become associated with persons who are there simply for the purpose of indulging the drinking habit, would go farther and be more liable to fix upon themselves a permanent habit than they would be if they were at home where the influence of the home circle and the better influences always prevades the precincts of drinking. Again such a law would relieve the saloons from all police restrictions, and would permit them to remain open at all hours, and upon every day in the week.

Fourth—The repeal of the mortgage tax law would be a personal benefit to me, but in my judgment there is no species of property that can better afford to pay the tax and assist in supporting the government than mortgages. I am unable to see what benefit our people would derive by exempting that particular specie of property from taxation. At a rough guess in the various townships of our county the mortgagees pay from one to ten thousand dollars of the tax. If mortgages are exempt from taxation the amount of tax would not be reduced, but the burden would be transferred to other property, thereby increasing the tax upon the already overburdened land in order to benefit property that can better afford to pay a tax than any other property in the state. I am unable to see how the borrowing classes, at least in our district, would be in any way benefited by the repeal of the mortgage tax law. Interest was never lower than it is today in our vicinity since I have been a resident of the state of Michigan. So far as my knowledge extends there is no general or concerted action on the part of the mortgagees requiring the mortgagors to pay the tax in addition to the interest paid. There are a few cases where such a provision in the mortgage is insisted upon, but the borrower need not submit to the exaction unless he pleases. Others will lend him the money without it.

Fifth—The law providing for the farm statistics has already been repealed during this session and for the repeal of that law I cast my vote.

The foregoing opinions held by me are in no way permanent, but are subject to revision and change whenever I shall learn that the people of my district desire the change, or whenever I shall be satisfied I am wrong, and for that reason I solicit communication from the people of my district covering these questions.

Respectfully yours,
A. J. SAWYER.

Our Supreme Court.

From the Lansing State Republican.

The tendency which we note to thoughtlessly and recklessly criticise our courts whenever, perchance, an opinion is handed down which does not meet the approval of certain classes or interests, it seems to us, is one o the most reprehensible tendencies of the day. The courts are the arbitrators of all the delicate and important functions of government, and it is of the highest importance that confidence in their integrity and cheerful acceptance of their decisions shall at all times be impressed upon the public mind. Probably no other declaration in the Chicago platform contributed more to the defeat of the nominee of that party than the resolution intended to reflect upon and impugn the integrity of the supreme court of the United States, and very properly so.

It has been the rare good fortune of the state of Michigan, from the beginning to the present time, to have a supreme court which has commanded the unbounded confidence of all our people. At home and abroad our court has been universally recognized, during all these years, as being the peer of any court in the land for ability and integrity; and never more so than now. Indeed, it may be truthfully said that the high reputation which our court has sustained for its uprightness, great learning and judicial wisdom has been one of the chief glories of the state.

Bearing these universally conceded facts in mind, every good citizen should feel like resenting any wanton or acrimonious reflection upon our court of last resort. Possibly it is quite natural for litigants, who have cases decided against them, to disagree with the findings of the court and not accept the results with equanimity. But when such litigant presumes to go so far as to reflect upon the integrity of such a court as adorns our supreme bench, it strikes us that the time has come when a halt should be called.

These thoughts have found utterance because of the unseemly reflections that have been made upon thef court, growing out of the recent decision handed down in connection with the mayoralty contest in Detroit. We believe that practically every attorney of repute in the state will uphold the court in its interpretation of the law in this case. Indeed, we think that section 15 of article 5 of the constitution of Michigan makes it so clear that a man cannot hold the office of mayor and of governor at the same time, that there cannot well be any controversy regarding it. But even though there were reasons for difference upon this subject, it is certainly reprehensible to attack the integrity of the court because of the decision. For men occupying prominent positions in official life to do so is to set a bad example for the ignorant and vicious of society, and therefore their actions should be frowned upon by all law-abiding people.

In this connection we cannot forbear to commend Justice Long for the fidelity to duty he displayed in sitting in this case. Notwithstanding his election was pending, he showed the courage of his convictions by not avoiding his duty. Had he been weak and craven, he would have found a good excuse for escaping responsibility. But the same fidelity of purpose, heroic courage and fearless uprightness that caused him as a lad to sacrifice an arm upon the altar of his country, forbade that he should shirk his duty in this instance. However much people might disagree with the decision of the court, they should all admire him for the rectitude and stamina he exhibited. No better evidence could be given to demonstrate that he is entitled to the encomium of being a just and upright judge. It will be a sad day inde d for Michigan when the people fail to recognize such qualities by maintaining men of this character upon their supreme bench.

It not unfrequent y happens that courts are called upon to decide questions in regard to which there may be such division of public sentiment, that only the well balanced judicial minds can approach them without reluctance and embarrassment. Just in proportion as courts are independent, fearless and honest, they will discharge such duties without hesitation or evasion. All who reflect upon the subject at all will agree that no greater calamity could befall a state than to be encumbered with a supreme court, weak, vacillating and cowardly enough to pander to the passing prejudices of the hour, or to be swerved from judicial rectitude at the behest of political expediency or dictation.

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Celebrated for its great leavening strength and healthfulness. Assures the food against alum and all forms of adulteration common to the cheap brands.

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Circuit Court Proceedings.

In re appeal Y. Joseph Feathers vs. Caroline Feathers Estate. Verdict for plaintiff in the sum of $1 30

Wm. Popkins vs. Mora S. Popkins. Divorce. Decree granted.

Simon J. Kress and George Dettling vs. Frank Reidel, et al. Verdict for plaintiff for $486.

Henry Breitenweischer vs. Clough Elmer. Verdict for the defendant.

The People vs. Andrew Sharp: Charged with embezzlement. Recognizance taken in the sum of $ 10.

Wm. and Herbert Burke vs. John Burke and wife. Decree granted.

Nernelia Crawford vs. Maurice Crawford. Devorce. Decree granted.

In re appeal of Elizabeth Lum from the order of the probate court admitting to probate the will of Saran Goodrich, deceased. Motion for new trial granted.

Lula A. Liesemer, by next friend vs. John Burg. Argued and submitted.

City of Ann Arbor vs. Xavier Lerg. This is the famous milk ordinance case. Verdict for defendant.

In the matter of the appeal of the Guardian of Archibald H. Smith incompetent, from the order of probate court, allowing the final account of Kinsley Calkins, former guardian. Order of probate sustained.

Sellick Wood and Frank Wood vs. Louisa Nordman. Judgment rendered for $310 in favor of plantiffs.

Elizabeth Calhoun vs. Chas. Calhoun. Divorce. Decree granted.

Mr. Bryan on Equality.

In his speech at New York on Feb. 26 Mr. Bryan said: "If any person believes a government should single out a few people and give them advantages over others, he does not understand equality under the law."

This is very true. But, in demanding that silver mine owners be permitted to take 50 cents' worth of bullion to the treasury and have it stamped as $1, is not Mr. Bryan advocating the very inequality under the law which he rebukes? Would not free coinage of silver at a fictitious ratio be to "single out a few people and give them advantages over others?" The owners of silver bullion in this country are very few indeed.

Again Mr. Bryan says, "No just government ought to enable or permit one citizen to injure another citizen."

True. But would not the government do this if it enabled one class of citizens, the debtors, to discharge their obligations to another class, the creditors, in dollars worth only half as much as were the dollars loaned? If the government were to make wampum or conch shells legal tender for the payment of debt, would it not enable one class of citizens to injure another class? And would it not do the same in depreciating the currency of the country to a 50 cent basis?

The people so decided last November.

The Only Good Paper Currency.

All propositions for the retirement of the legal tenders and the abolition of the treasury reserve as a feature of our currency system are coupled with the demand for a banking system that would afford a large note circulation, one more responsive to the fluctuating demands of business and one whose reserve would be maintained by banks which would be compelled by the conditions of their existence and by law to protect their notes, and which, through their discount business, have the necessary machinery for increasing their reserves or decreasing their liabilities. Such a banking system would provide the paper currency which the American people would rather handle in their daily transactions and carry about as pocket money than specie. —Iron Age.

Afraid of 16 to 1 Fire.

The Democrats of Rhode Island will, it is said, ignore the currency question in their coming state convention. They will ignore it for the same reason that a burnt child stops playing with fire. It is to be hoped that the Democrats will profit by past mistakes. It would be a pity not to have the two great old parties in the field in 1900.

Japan's Progressive Step.

Japan shows both its progressiveness and its financial honesty and sense in providing for gold and silver coinage at a ratio of 32½ to 1. This is the commercial ratio enforced by Jefferson and sought by every succeeding administration until the Blandites tried to make a dollar out of 50 cents.—New York World.

The ticket needs every republican vote. Don't be a stay-at-home.

Price, the millionaire Baking Powder man, writes as follows: "Send me a dozen boxes of Gessler's Magic Headache Wafers. I would not be without them for all the world. They are the best cure for Headaches I have ever found and leave no bad after effects. If you have a headache you cannot afford to be without them." They are guaranteedG to cure or your money refunded. A. E. Mummery, your druggist, will tell you there are none half so good. Price reduced to 25 cents. per box.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. is on every wrapper of CASTORIA.

(Continued from 1st Page.)

your city, condemning the introduction of a bill in the legislature to authorize the city of Ann Arbor to raise money by the issue of bonds for the erection of an art gallery for the University. Since I know all about the framing and introduction of that bill, it is but just to your senator, Mr. Campbell, and your representative, Mr. Sawyer, that the facts be known.

Mr. Sawyer is in no wise responsible for its introduction. Shortly before the expiration of the fifty day limit for the introduction of bills, I had a conversation with Senator Campbell, in regard to the propriety of introducing such a bill with the proper safeguards. It did not occur to me that it would be reprehensible to introduce such a bill. While the legislature may appropriate money for those things which are essential for the success and growth of the University, it was and is my judgment that the appropriation for the erection of a building for an art gallery is exceedingly remote. I knew the crowded condition of the library building, where the Lewis collection is stored. That collection, the munificent gift of Mr. Lewis, is practically unavailable to the public or students either for use or pleasure. If such a building is ever erected it will probably be by private munificence.

The bill, as drafted, is carefully guarded, giving to the common council the right to submit the question to the tax-paying electors if they should see fit to do so at any time time within two years. It limits the rate of interest to four per cent., makes none of the principal payable within twenty years and must be ratified by a majority vote of the tax paying electors of the city.

Senator Campbell introduced the bill at my suggestion, and it was drawn by me. I will not now enter into the advantages of such a building in which could be placed the Lewis collection of paintings, the Rogers collection of statuary and other gifts of art which have been made to the University. Under the feeling that it appears to have developed in your city, I regret its introduction and only write this article in order that your citizens may place the blame where it belongs.

It have told Mr. Sawyer that I have no desire to see the bill pressed in the house, and shall be perfectly content to have it die in the committee. My sole excuse for what I did is my interest in the University.

Yours truly,
C. B. GRANT.

The ticket needs every republican vote. Don't be a stay-at-home.

Notice of City Election.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Charter Election in and for the city of Ann Arbor will be held on Monday, the 5th day of April, A. D. 1897, at which election the following city officers are to be elected, viz:

A Mayor, President of the Common Council, City Clerk, City Assessor and Justice of the Peace will be elected by the qualified electors of the whole city, and a Supervisor an Alderman and a Constable will be elected in each ward thereof.

The said election will be held in each ward of said city at the following places, viz:

First ward, Zion German School, Washington St., near Fifth Ave.

Second Ward, Pratt Block, No. 64 Main St. South.

Third Ward, basement of Court House.

Fourth Ward, Engine House, Huron St., Corner Fifth Ave.

Fifth Ward, Engine House, Swift St., near Broadway.

Sixth Ward, Engine House, E. University Ave., near College.

Seventh Ward, Weinberg's shop, rear 110 State St., South.

GLEN V. MILLS, City Clerk.

Notice of General Election.

Notice is hereby given that the General Election in and for the city of Ann Arbor will be held on Monday, the fifth day of April, A. D. 1897, at which election the following State and County Officers are to be elected, viz:

A Justice of the Supreme Court in place of Charles D Long, whose term of office expires December 31, 1897, also two Regents of the University of Michigan, in place of Levi L. Barbour and William J. Cocker, whose terms of office expire December 31, 1897.

Also a County Commissioner of Schools for the county of Washtenaw in place of William W. Wedemeyer, whose term of office expires.

And also the following Amendments to the Constitution of this State will be voted on, viz:

Joint resolution proposing an amendment to section one, article nine, of the Constitution of this State, relative to the salary of the Attorney General

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Michigan, that an amendment to section one of article nine of the constitution of this State be and the same is hereby proposed, to read as follows:

Section 1. The Governor shall receive an annual salary of four thousand dollars; the judges of the circuit court shall each receive an annual salary of two thousand five hundred dollars; the Attorney General shall receive an annual salary of three thousand five hundred dollars, and he shall reside during his term of office in the city of Lansing, and in person attend to the duties of his office; the Secretary of State shall receive an annual salary of eight hundred dollars; the State Treasurer shall receive an annual salary of one thousand dollars; the Superintendent of Public Instruction shall receive an annual salary of one thousand dollars; the Commissioner of the State Land Office shall receive an annual salary of eight hundred dollars. They shall receive no fees or perquisites whatever for the performance of any duties connected with their office. It shall not be competent for the Legislature to increase the salaries herein provided.

Be it further resolved, that said amendment shall be submitted to the people of the State of Michigan at the next spring election, on the first Monday of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, and the Secretary of State is hereby required to give notice of the same to the sheriffs of the several counties of this State the time prior to said election required by law, and the said sheriffs are hereby required to give the several notices required by law. Each person voting for said amendment shall have written or printed on his ballot, as then provided by law, the words "Amendment to the constitution relative to the salary of the Attorney General—Yes," and each person voting against said amendment shall have on his ballot in like manner, "Amendment to the constitution relative to the salary of the Attorney General—No." The ballots shall in all respects be canvassed and returns made as in general election of State officers.

This joint resolution is ordered to take immediate effect.

Filed February 19, 1897.

Joint resolution to amend section ten of article ten, of the Constitution of the State of Michigan so as to provide for a Board of County Auditors for the County of Kent.

Resolved by the Senate and the House of Representatives of the State of Michigan, that the following amendment to the constitution of the State of Michigan be and the same is hereby proposed and submitted to the people of this State, that is to say, that section ten of article ten of said Constitution be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 10. The Board of supervisors, or, in the county of Wayne and in the county of Kent, the board of county auditors, shall have the exclusive power to prescribe and fix the compensation for all services rendered for, and to adjust all claims against their respective counties, and the sum so fixed or defined shall be subject to no appeal.

And be it further resolved, that said amendment shall be submitted to the people of this state at the election to be held on the first Monday in April in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, and that the Secretary of State is hereby required to give notice of the same to the sheriffs of the several counties of this State, at least twenty days prior to such election, and the said sheriffs shall be required to give notice to the several townships, the same as for the election of justices of the Supreme Court, and the said amendment shall be printed upon the official ballot used at such election provided by law, as follows: "Amendment to the Constitution to provide for a Board of Auditors for Kent County—Yes; No." All votes cast therefor shall be counted, canvassed and returned as for the election of a justice of the Supreme Court of this State.

This joint resolution is ordered to take immediate effect.

Filed February 19, 1897.

GLEN V. MILLS, City Clerk.

ESTATE OF JAMES RICHARD.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw.

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 1st day of February in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety seven.

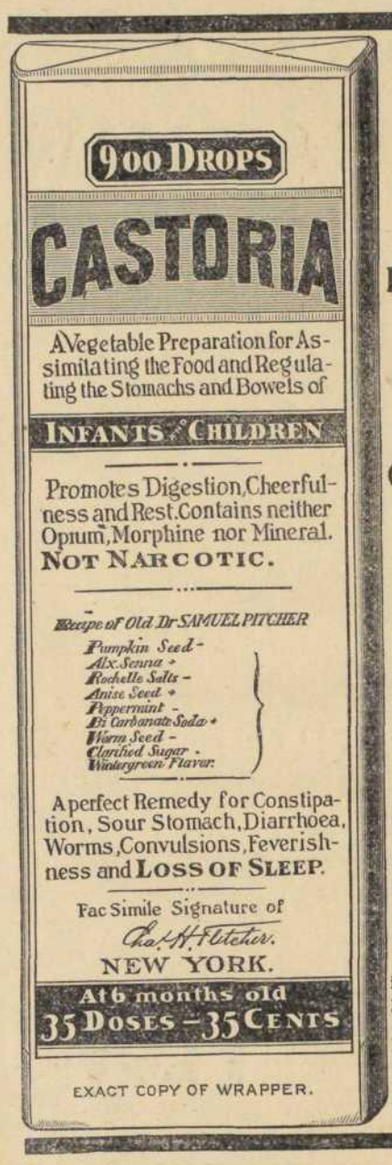
Present, H. Wirt Newkirk, Judge of Probate

In the matter of the estate of James Richard, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition duly verfied, of John Shankland praying that the administration of said estate may be granted to himself or some other suitable person.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Tuesday, the 6th day of April 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, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted. And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Ann Arbor Courier a newspaper printed and circulated in said county three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

H. WIRT NEWKIRK,
(A true copy.) Judge of Probate.
P. J. Lehman, Probate Register.



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Castoria is put up in one-size bottles only. It is not sold in bulk. Don't allow anyone to sell you anything else on the plea or promise that it is "just as good" and "will answer every purpose." See that you get C-A-S-T-O-R-I-A.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. is on every wrapper.

DON'T STOP TOBACCO

IT'S INJURIOUS TO STOP SUDDENLY and don't be imposed upon by buying a remedy that requires you to do so, as it is nothing more than a substitute. In the sudden stoppage of tobacco you must have some stimulant, and in most all cases, the effect of the stimulant, be it opium, morphine, or other opiates, leaves a far worse habit contracted. Ask your druggist about **BACO CURO.** *It is purely vegetable. You do not have to stop using tobacco with* **BACO-CURO.** *It will notify you when to stop and your desire for tobacco will cease. Your system will be as free from nicotine as the day before you took your first chew or smoke. An iron clad written guarantee to absolutely cure the tobacco habit in all its forms, or money refunded. Price $1.00 per box or 3 boxes (30 days treatment and guaranteed cure), $2.50. For sale by all druggist or will be sent by mail upon receipt of price. SEND SIX TWO CENT STAMPS FOR SAMPLE BOX. Booklets and proofs free. Eureka Chemical & M'f'g Co., La Crosse, Wis.*

Office of THE PIONEER PRESS COMPANY, C. W. HORNICK, Supt., St. Paul, Minnesota, Sept. 7, 1894.

Eureka Chemical and M'f'g Co., La Crosse, Wis.

Dear Sirs—I have been a tobacco fiend for many years, and during the past two years have smoked fifteen to twenty cigars regularly every day. My whole nervous system became affected, until my physician told me I must give up the use of tobacco for the time being at least. I tried the so-called "Keely Cure," No-To-Bac," and various other remedies, but without success, until I accidenally learned of your "Baco-Curo." Three weeks ago to-day I commenced using your preparation, and to-day I consider myself completely cured; I am in perfect health, and the horrible craving for tobacco, which every inveterate smoker fully appreciates, has completely left me. I consider your "Baco Curo" simply wonderful, and can fully recommend it. Yours truly, C. W. HORNICK.

The Ann Arbor Savings Bank!

COR. MAIN AND HURON STREETS.

CAPITAL $50,000.
RESOURCES $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $150,000

This Bank is under State control, has ample capital and a large guarantee fund, is conservatively managed and does a general banking and exchange business.

Deposits in the Savings Department draw four per cent interest, which is paid semi-annually.

Safety Deposit Vaults of the Best Modern Construction.—Boxes to rent at from $3.00 to $10.00 per year.

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Christian Mack, W. D. Harriman, Daniel Hiscock
William Deubel, W. B. Smith, David Rinsey.
Leonhard Gruner.

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W. D. Harriman, Vice-President. Chas. B. Hiscock, Cashier.
M. J. Fritz, Assistant-Cashier