

ANN ARBOR COURIER



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RINSEY & SEABOLT.

IT WAS A HAPPY DAY.

THAT OF THE ODD FELLOWS' DEDICATION OF THEIR NEW HALL.

Monday was a great day in several ways, but especially for the members of the Independent Order of the Odd Fellows in the city. It was the day set apart for the dedication of their new hall and rooms on the 3d floor of the Henning block.

At about 10 o'clock a. m., members of the Ann Arbor Canton, Patriarchs military heading the procession in full uniform, and in step with the thrilling music of the Washtenaw Times band, they marched to the various railroad stations to meet their incoming guests, and escorted them to the headquarters, which had been established at the American House for the day.

The formal dedicatory exercises of the day began in the hall at 2:30 p. m. Grand Master W. F. Wiseloge, of Muskegon, assuming the direction of affairs, assisted a little later on by Grand Warden E. H. Sellers, of Detroit.

The following were then appointed as officials to take part in the ceremonies: Grand Warden—Russell C. Reeves, of Dexter; grand marshal—George Scott; grand chaplain—Henry Richards; grand heralds—Mrs. George Scott, Mrs. C. S. Elmer, Mrs. G. W. Clarke, Mrs. J. J. Ferguson; grand guards—George H. Miller, George W. Clarke, Lawrence Curtis, John R. Willcutt, Chas. Winkle, S. P. Hill, W. F. Stiegelmaier, J. J. Ferguson; builder—Edward Winders. The venerable Past Grand Master Jonathan Sprague, of this city was given a seat of honor by the side of the grand master.

The ceremonies at this time consisted in the construction in the center of the rooms of a symbolic altar, consisting of six different colored stones in the following order: For the foundation a white stone representing Purity; on this was laid a pink stone representing Friendship; then a blue stone representing love; a scarlet stone representing Truth; a green stone representing Faith; a royal purple stone representing charity. These stones were laid by the heralds of the North, East, South and West, the ladies holding these positions being attired in flowing robes of white, blue, pink and scarlet respectively. Surmounting the altar was placed a white altar rail. The altar thus beautifully and impressively built was then dedicated as the hall of which it was a representative to the business purpose of Odd Fellowship. Charles E. Godfrey, chairman of the hall or building committee, through whose energy and activity the fine hall is in the hands of the Ann Arbor brethren, formally presented the key to Grand Master Wiseloge, who completed the exercises and returned the key to the committee. Brief remarks by the Grand Master and Grand Warden closed the dedication. Appropriate music was furnished at intervals during these exercises by a quartet choir consisting of Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Staebler, Miss Mary Allmendinger and Henry Meuth, Miss Lillian Frost being at the piano.

At a special meeting to be held this evening, the building committee will formally surrender the keys and the hall to a board of trustees, consisting of three members of each of the two local lodges, of which Herman Krapf is president, John Fisher secretary, and George H. Miller, treasurer.

But it was in the evening that the most brilliant part of the program was carried out. There were at least 250 ladies and gentlemen present at the banquet, for which Hangsterfer catered, and very successfully. Rev. T. W. Young of the Baptist church invoked the blessing.

After the guests had departed of the feast, Capt. Chas. H. Manly acted as master of ceremonies, and announced the numbers of a very interesting program. After a piano solo by Homer B. Godfrey, Mayor Chas. E. Hiscock was called upon and gave a glowing description of this beautiful city of Ann Arbor, and its many desirable features. He dwelt upon the great strength of the

forty secret societies which flourish here, said to include fully one-half of the adult male population of the city.

Grand Master Wiseloge told the audience what Odd Fellowship does for its members, and told it in a very pleasing and convincing way. Among other things he stated that the order had over 400 lodges and 25,000 members in this state, and over 300 lodges of the Daughters of Rebekah.

Grand Warden Sellers, of Detroit, answered for the fuss and feathers of the Uniformed Degree, giving a good idea of its aims and works.

Judge H. Wirt Newkirk, of Dexter, is one of the best after-dinner speakers in this part of Michigan, and a program without him loses much. This evening he had a very felicitous subject "The Sisters of the Order," and felicitously did he handle it, reciting in an exceedingly entertaining way the story of Rebekah. His remarks were happily illustrated with pat stories.

Miss Emma E. Bower spoke good naturedly, and yet a trifle of sarcasm could be traced in the application of her words, of the Brothers of the Order. Maj. Harrison Stepped in the breach made by the absence of Dr. Conrad Georg, and put the audience in the best of humor by his remarks, telling why the order was a secret one.

Past Grand Master Jonathan Sprague paid a glowing and deserved tribute to American Odd Fellowship; Glen V. Mills told why he became an Odd Fellow, and roasted the toastmaster in return for a roast; and Rev. W. L. Tedrow closed the speaking by bringing words of greeting from other fraternal orders of the city.

During this part of the exercises instrumental music was furnished by Walter Crego on the cornet and Miss Minnie Davis on the piano.

The Y. M. C. A. Banquet—

Probably the most successful banquet yet given by the Woman's Auxiliary to the Y. M. C. A., was that which took place last Friday evening. It was given in compliment to the sustaining members, of whom there were some 150 present.

The tables were spread with good taste and potted plants and cut flowers added to the decorations. While the viands placed thereon for the guests were both delicate and delicious to the taste.

After the feast, Eugene S. Gilmore, as toastmaster, in a few well chosen words set the ball rolling, and unopposed the tongues of the speakers.

Dr. Rhy S. Cope and gave a very able and plain description of "Landlord and Tenant," and drew the conclusion that the Y. M. C. A. had been tenant long enough, and that it was the duty of the people of Ann Arbor to see to it that the association had a permanent home of its own.

Among the other speakers were Rev. J. W. Bradshaw, of the Congregational church of this city, Mr. H. G. Van Tuyl, of Detroit, G. Frank Allmendinger of this city, and the General Secretary for the state Y. M. C. A., Mr. C. M. Cope and. All gave good addresses and impressed upon those present the duty of not only sustaining the association with a right good will, but of taking hold and helping the members to secure the much needed home of their own.

Before the meeting adjourned, Mr. Gilmore announced that two checks for \$250 each, one from James L. Babcock and another from Mrs. Ella Babcock, also a subscription of \$100 from G. Frank Allmendinger had been received. These swell the building fund already accumulated to \$2,800. And may the good work go on.

The fire department was called out last evening by a conflagration in the east building of the Michigan Table Co's factory on S. Main st., at the Ann Arbor Railway crossing. The run was made in quick time, but the flames had quite a lively start, and the loss on machinery and tools will be considerable—hard to estimate at this writing.

COMING GREAT FESTIVAL,

SOMETHING READABLE ABOUT THE SINGERS, THE ORCHESTRA AND THE CHORUS—

We give below a few specimens from notices of some of the artists who are to appear at the coming May Festival. We would like to impress upon our readers the fact that nearly 800 seats remain unsold, thus they are beginning to go, and further that the expenses are so enormous that all seats must be sold to cover the expenses.

EMMA CALVE.

Last night Calve was in splendid spirits, for the enthusiasm of her welcome, as shone by the size of the audience, was enough to fill any singer with



EMMA CALVE, WHO WILL APPEAR IN CONCERT OF MAY FESTIVAL.

joy. Never has she interpreted Carmen with greater variety of delicate and subtle glances of dramatic expression. Her voice, her face, her poses, her gestures were all parts of a delicate, flexible scale of expression. There was the sparkle of champagne in her comedy and the fire of absinthe in her tragedy. She swept the gamut of passion with a free hand, and she made her audience vibrate like the chords of a great Eolian harp. And she sang with an exquisite art that does not get half the appreciation it deserves, for a large number of her hearers labor under the delusion that they are moved by her acting. But Calve's finest dramatic instrument is her voice, which thrills and glows with wooing love or glitters like cold steel with anger as she wills. Her performance last night was that of a genius.—New York Times, Dec. 12.

Calve's Santuzza has long been known as superb piece of dramatic and vocal art. It is this year as fine, possibly finer, than ever. One seldom comes under the sway of this superb artist without feeling that she never was quite so good before. Usually distance lends enchantment but Calve's presence eclipses memories of her.—Brooklyn, N. Y. Eagle, Dec. 17, 1896.

J. H. MCKINLEY.

Amidst a scene of the utmost enthusiasm—with the audience applauding, the member of the orchestra rattling their bows against their fidles and the chorus standing up and wildly cheering—the second night of the Festival was brought to a triumphant termination. The tumult was occasioned mainly by the tenor. Mr. McKinley, whose ter-

rible invocation, "Let them perish all in this place," in a series of topic notes that rang through the building till it echoed again, started every man and woman in the hall to their feet in a state of uncontrollable excitement. He was the hero of the hour among the soloists.—Worcester, Mass., Daily Telegram.

THE CHORUS.

The work of the Choral Union at this concert was most satisfactory. The ladies' chorus, Ava Maria of Marchetti, was sung with correct shading and phrasing, and in perfect tune and time. The closing numbers, Thanks Be to God, from Elijah, brought out the full power of the chorus, which, reinforced by the Columbian Exposition organ, now owned by the University, filled the great hall with a great outburst of melody. Each year Prof. Stanley brings

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY —OF— THIS WEEK, Two Great Selling Days.



LADIES' TAILOR-MADE SUITS

EXTRAORDINARY OFFERINGS.

Bought from the Cincinnati Cloak and Suit Company at about fifty cents on the dollar—we place them on sale at HALF PRICE.

One lot of Black and Blue Serge Suits at \$5.98.

One lot of Covert Cloth and Fancy Mixtures in Tailor-Made Suits, Jacket Silk Lined, at \$5.98.

One Lot of Whip Cords, Fine Coverts and Checks, Eton and Fly Front, Silk Lined Jacket, value \$12.00, at \$8.50.

One lot of Fine Cheviots and English Serge Suits, value \$14.00, for this sale \$10.

Special in Dress Skirts for Saturday.

One lot of Fancy Check Skirts, Lined with Taffeta, Velvet Bound, on sale 9 a. m. Saturday, at \$1.25.

One lot of Brocaded Black Brilliantine Skirts on sale Saturday Morning, at \$1.69.

Fine Brocaded Black Silk Skirts at \$6.50.

Velvet Capes, Ribbon Trimmed, at \$2.50.

Black Silk Capes, at \$3.75, 4.50 and 5.00.

SCHAIER & 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.

(Continued on 8th Page.)

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

A Very Desirable Medium for Advertisers

JUNIUS E. BEAL, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

One inch of rain falling over the region drained by the Mississippi is equal to 21,750,000,000,000 gallons of water. Is that all?

American and English travelers visit Paris now in equal numbers, about 45,000 a year of each. It is another example of the modern annihilation of distance.

Motor cycles have appeared in several cities this spring. One in England is propelled by acetylene gas which may develop the unpleasant habit of throwing its rider by an explosion.

A book of the highest interest about Gen Grant will be the memoirs soon to be published by Mrs. Grant. The best place to observe Grant was in his home, for he was an exceptionally domestic man.

Chinese nature is a curious branch of human nature. The Celestials not only continue to buy as freely as ever from their conquerors, the Japanese, but many of the Chinese insist that they never heard of the war.

Orchards under glass, with peaches ripened in January, are the latest hot house ideas in Belgium and France. Berries are ripened to order in mid-winter, but the prices, like the gardening, are decidedly intensive.

Ignatius Donnelly says that the Mississippi floods are due to sun spots. If Ignatius were placed at the head of a Solar Bureau he would make the publications of the other departments seem utterly uninteresting.

What the people of this state want is a road law providing for the collection of a moderate tax in such manner that every dollar of it must be properly and publicly accounted for; that will provide a system for the permanent, though gradual improvement of the highways; that will give taxpayers an opportunity to work out the greater part of their taxes, but require them to render honest service for their pay.

The best roast on the "Christian" powers of Europe that has yet been made was in the Illustrated Sunday edition of the New York Daily Tribune, called "Twinkles." It represents Greece as a Goddess of Liberty, with a drawn sword in one hand, the other hand resting upon a great cross which she is valiantly defending. To one side is the Sultan of Turkey perched on a canon, giving orders to Russia, Germany, Austria, England, Italy, etc., who are represented as soldiers charging upon the brave defender of the cross, his order being: "Forward, Christian Soldiers!" The cartoon is so keen, so true to the times, so forcible that it will outlive all illustrated literature of this humiliated war.

Little Men and Women

We call them little men and little women, but they are neither. They have ideas and ways all their own. Fortunately they soon become fond of cod-liver oil, when it is given to them in the form of SCOTT'S EMULSION. This is the most valuable remedy in existence for all the wasting diseases of early life. The poorly nourished, scrofulous child; the thin, weak, fretting child; the young child who does not grow; all take Scott's Emulsion without force or bribe. It seems as if they knew that this meant nourishment and growth for bones, muscles and nerves. Book telling more about it, free. It won't pay to try a substitute for Scott's Emulsion with the children. They will relish the real thing. For sale at 50c. and \$1.00, by all druggists. SCOTT & BOWNE, New York.

Secretary Gage cherishes a telegram of one word from San Francisco for which he paid \$5 when he was visiting Florida years ago. The word was "yes," and came in answer to a proposal by mail, with a request that the lady telegraph the reply.

The anti-trust law upheld by the recent decision of the Supreme Court is a republican measure and had no support from the democratic party. The blow given the trusts by the court's decision receives commendation in the columns of the press without regard to party, but it is well enough to give credit for the law where it belongs.—Cedar Springs Clipper.

CARL SCHURZ ON THE FORESTRY PROBLEM.

It will not be difficult to protect the timberlands against robbery if proper means be granted. Especially will this be easy to the national government. Indian wars are no longer to be apprehended. A large part of the army will be disposable for other objects. Why should not a few battalions be organized and specially instructed as forest guards for such service? There could hardly be a more useful employment for the soldier in time of peace.

The next problem will be to keep the forests so saved from devastation in a state of constant and profitable renewal, so as to make them a source of public revenue. This is a matter of science and of administration. In this respect several European countries present to us a noble example and a vast store of experience; and it is to be hoped that we have at last outgrown the childish notion that we are too great to learn anything from "abroad." No respectable American university or college should be without its forestry department, manned with instructors perfectly familiar with European systems; and nobody should be intrusted with forest administration other than persons educated in such schools. The first requirement to be kept in mind is that this branch of the public service be kept severely out of politics; for scientific administration has no more dangerous enemy than the "practical" party politician. This is an experience which especially the Governor of New York, if he is in earnest with his forestry policy, should not a moment forget.

It may sound like an exaggeration to say that, as to the future prosperity of this country, the matter of forest preservation and renewal is far more important than the tariff or the currency. But it is the sober truth. Nor is there any time to be lost. We have already sinned overmuch; and unless we make haste to stop the progress of ruin and to repair the injury done, our children will curse the wanton recklessness of their fathers.—Harper's Weeklv.

Household Hints

Fresh stains upon wall paper where people have rested their heads can be removed by covering the spot with a mixture of pipeclay and water made into a soft paste and letting it remain over night. Then brush it off with a stiff whisk broom.

To prevent a bruise from becoming discolored, apply immediately water as hot as can be borne comfortably, changing the cloth as soon as it loses its heat. If hot water is not to be had at once, moisten some dry starch with cold water and cover the bruised part with it.

Save your egg shells and use them to clean bottles, vinegar cruet and carafes. Put the shells away in a convenient box, and when ready to wash bottles, crush the shells up fine, pour oil the bottles with them, pour over them hot soapsuds, shake well, and rinse.

Among the latest uses to which fresh bread has been put is to furnish decorations in the way of artificial flowers. It is said that these bread blossoms are excellent imitations when first made and artistically colored. As the bread becomes old the flowers take on a faded look, which makes them still more true to nature.

Wind-burned faces are the result of bicycling against strong March winds. A mixture of equal parts of olive oil and vaseline proves a healing remedy for the skin burned in this way. Soft linen cloths dipped in water in which baking soda has been dissolved and laid upon the cheeks and forehead will give prompt relief.

Competent Criticism.

Men are not supposed to know much about the fashions, unless they are professionally interested in them, but there are cases when their judgment may not be altogether impertinent. "And how does your husband like your new dress?" "I don't know yet." "Why, hasn't he seen it?" "Yes, but he hasn't seen the bill!" What is the condition of our streets, to-day? Muddy? Or dusty?

Hip Disease

Was My Little Girl's Trouble—Success on One of Her Limbs—Hood's Sarsaparilla Healed the Wound and Built Up Her System.

"Years ago my little girl fell and dislocated her hip. Doctors set the bone, but it worked out again and an abscess came on one of her limbs. The doctor said it was caused by dead bone, and he took out four inches of bone. He came to see her every day and washed the wound, but it would not heal. Finally the doctor gave up coming. Then I gave her Hood's Sarsaparilla and it proved to be worth its weight in gold. It built up her system, healed the wound and she is now able to walk. She has gained 15 pounds in weight since taking Hood's Sarsaparilla." Mrs. SYLVIA RICHARDS, Rogers, Michigan.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the The Blood Purifier. Sold by all druggists. Be sure to get Hood's.

It cures Liver ills; easy to take, easy to operate, 25c.

Hood's Pills

A Farmer's Dream.

Once a farmer had one thousand eight hundred bushels of wheat, which he sold, not to a single grain merchant, but to one thousand eight hundred different dealers, a bushel each. A few of them paid him cash, but far the greater number said it was not convenient then, but would pay later. A few months passed, and the man's bank account ran low. "How is this?" he said. "My one thousand eight hundred bushels of grain should have kept me in affluence until another crop is raised, but I have parted with the grain and have instead only a vast number of accounts so small and scattered that I cannot get around and collect them fast enough to pay expenses." So he posted up a public notice and asked all those who owed him to pay quickly. But few came. The rest said, "Mine is only a small matter, and I will go and pay one of these days," forgetting that though each account was very small when all were put together they meant a large sum to the man. Things went on thus; the man got to feeling so badly and rolled and tossed about so much in his efforts to collect that he fell out of bed and awoke, and running to his granary found his one thousand eight hundred bushels of wheat still safe there. He had only been dreaming, and hadn't sold his wheat at all.

Moral—The next day the man went to the publisher of his paper and said: "Here, sir, is the pay for your paper, and when next year's subscription is due you can depend upon me to pay it promptly. I stood in the position of an editor last night, and I know how it feels to have one's honestly earned money scattered all over the country in small amounts."—Franklin Democrat.

Where Flour Should be Kept.

Flour is one of the cooking materials that often receive no thought as to where they should be kept. Many houses are not provided with a store closet, and a barrel of flour is put in the corner of the kitchen behind an outside door "to have it out of the way and not fill up the pantry." Dampness affects flour, making it close and heavy; besides flour will absorb the odor of many things as quickly as butter, so if one wishes to be sure of good and light bread and cakes one of the first things to do is to "fill up the pantry." Make feet of four small pieces of wood for the barrel to stand upon, thus allowing the air to circulate around all parts of the barrel.

A Padlocked Heart.

How many women lock their hearts and sufferings in their own hearts and silently endure misery and pain which would cause strong men to cry out in agony.

The sufferings of women are more than half unknown and unappreciated. The refined sensitiveness of their organization lays them liable to a thousand exquisite tortures which a coarser nature can never experience or comprehend.

The least derangement or disorder of the delicate special organism of their sex overwheals the whole physical and mental being with weakness and wretchedness. But it is a mistake to suffer these troubles in silence. They may be cured in the perfect privacy of home, without the repugnant ordeal of examinations and "local treatment" which the family doctor is sure to insist upon. No physician in the world has had a wider or more successful experience in the treatment of woman's diseases than Dr. R. V. Pierce, chief consulting physician to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, of Buffalo, N. Y. His "Favorite Prescription" is a positive cure for the most obstinate and complicated feminine difficulties. It is the only medicine of its kind prepared by an educated, skilled physician. Mr. J. F. Sneed, of Omen, Texas, writes: "My wife was badly afflicted with female weakness. We tried three of the best physicians in the country without benefit, but at great expense. My wife grew worse, and we gave up in despair. She could not get in and out of doors without help, was not able to stand on her feet long at a time, complained of dragging pains in abdomen. Nothing but an untimely death seemed awaiting her, when—happy thought!—the name of Dr. Pierce came to my mind. I wrote to Dr. Pierce received his advice, followed it, my wife improved perceptibly from the first two weeks' treatment, continued the treatment six months, and pronounced the cure complete, at a cost of less than one month's treatment by the best physician we employed down consulting Dr. Pierce. She used Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and the lotions recommended by him. It has been two years since, and the good effect is permanent."

CURRENCY ELASTICITY.

INFERIORITY OF OUR OWN AS COMPARED WITH SCOTCH AND CANADIAN CURRENCY SYSTEMS.

Need For More Money to Move Crops Is At Once Supplied in Other Countries, but Not in This—Red Tape, Cost and Delay in Obtaining Currency Make Our System Inelastic and Increase Rate of Interest in August and September—Better Banking and Currency Systems Alone Can Rid Us of the Silver Question.

Secretary of the Treasury Windom said in his treasury report for 1896: "In my judgment the gravest defect in our present financial system is its lack of elasticity. * * * The demand for money, in this country, is so irregular that an amount of circulation which will be ample during ten months of the year will frequently prove so deficient during the other two months as to cause stringency and commercial disaster. The crops of the country have reached proportions so immense that their movement to market, in August and September, annually causes a dangerous absorption of money. The lack of a sufficient supply to meet the increased demands during those months may entail heavy losses upon the agricultural as well as upon other business interest."

How hard and inelastic is our present unscientific currency system, or lack of system, is apparent when a comparison is made with the currency systems of other countries. In a pamphlet recently issued by the sound currency committee of the Reform Club Mr. L. Carroll Root illustrates the relative elasticity of 20 different banking systems in 10 different countries. He says:

"The data secured includes weekly or monthly statements of the outstanding circulation of the leading bank currency systems of the world. The period covered in each case is the two years 1894 and 1895. The method of preparation of diagrams has been to take the minimum circulation of the period as a base line and to reduce the amounts on other dates to percentages of this. In this way a common measure has been secured, and comparison of one diagram with another is facilitated."

We reproduce below three of Mr. Root's diagrams which show in a striking way the great difference in elasticity of currencies in Scotland, Canada and the United States.

BANKS OF SCOTLAND—TEN BANKS.

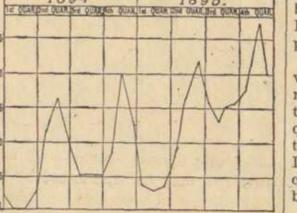


Table with 2 columns: Circulation, 1894 and Circulation, 1895. Rows list months from January to December with corresponding circulation values in millions of pounds.

CANADIAN BANKS—THIRTY-EIGHT BANKS.

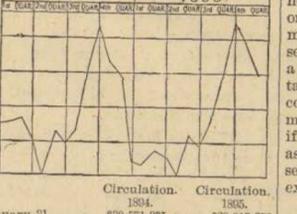


Table with 2 columns: Circulation, 1894 and Circulation, 1895. Rows list months from January to December with corresponding circulation values in millions of dollars.

UNITED STATES NATIONAL BANKS.

Table with 2 columns: Circulation, 1894 and Circulation, 1895. Rows list months from January to December with corresponding circulation values in millions of dollars.

EXCLUSIVE OF BANK'S OWN NOTES ON HAND.

Table with 2 columns: Circulation, 1894 and Circulation, 1895. Rows list months from January to December with corresponding circulation values in millions of dollars.

These diagrams show that in Scotland there is about 20 per cent more of currency in circulation in November than in February. In Canada there is 23 per cent more currency in circulation in October than in May. In the United States there was only 6 per cent change in circulation during the two years 1894 and 1895, and the most of this change is accounted for not by the changing needs for currency at different periods of the year, but by the sales of United States bonds, which made it convenient for banks to increase their circulation. Mr. Root thus explains the changes in Canada and Scotland:

other occurs one month earlier than in Scotland. The explanation will without doubt be found in the Scotch practice of making payments on mortgages, interest, annuities, etc., at those dates—a practice not followed so extensively in Canada.

"In general a single annual movement may be said to characterize agricultural communities. This occurs in the fall, and is due to what we have come to call 'moving the crops.' Its explanation may be found in the fact that farmers, as a class, are not accustomed to make use of bank deposits, and consequently when payments are made to them for their crops (largely at a single season of the year) the surplus over immediate payments is required by them in the form of notes—it being unquestionably true that in any of our agricultural communities in this country the average farmer has in his possession during the six weeks following the sale of his crop a much larger amount of currency than during the rest of the year. The result in the aggregate is an extraordinary demand, such as that which leads in Canada to an annual expansion of 20 per cent in the bank circulation."

Undoubtedly the needs for currency in the United States change about as much as in Canada, but the cost of buying bonds at a high premium on which notes can be issued only to 90 per cent of their par value, the red tape necessary to obtain these notes from the government and the tax on circulation make a delay and cost in increasing the circulation which practically prohibit an increase until the need for such increase is past. Therefore interest rates in this country run up rapidly in August and September without appreciably affecting the supply of currency.

In Scotland and Canada the machinery necessary to increase the supply of currency is simple and is entirely in the hands of the banks; hence the cost and delay necessary are much less than with us. Thus in Canada a few big banks with numerous "branch banks" supply all parts of the country with currency. When more money is needed in any province—as in Manitoba when the wheat crop is being harvested—rates of interest begin to rise. The profits of supplying currency in this province are increased, and immediately additional supplies of currency are sent from the big banks in Montreal, Quebec or Toronto to their branch banks in Manitoba. Thus the cost of moving the crops is much lower in Canada than in the United States, where rates of interest go up and down without materially changing the supply of currency. Of course the farmers, through increased competition of bidders, who obtain plenty of money at low rates of interest and can afford to pay high prices, reap most of the benefit.

There are other advantages connected with "branch banks" which it is unnecessary to explain here. It is sufficient to say that in Canada there is no silver question to disturb business and occupy the time of politicians and legislators. It is not likely that we will have financial peace until we greatly improve our banking and currency systems.

Credit For Farmers.

We have lately given some account of the operation of agricultural banks in Europe, which have done very much for the farming class by making it possible for it to secure loans on such security as farmers can offer. The farmer is especially in need of credit, for the interval must always be considerable between the preparation of the soil and the harvesting of the crop. He must spend money a long time before he can get any back. As to most of his products, he may be said to be carrying on a business where the stock is turned over but once a year. Furthermore, as a crop matures all over the country at the same season, and generally within a period of a few weeks, it is particularly important to the farmer that he should not be compelled to realize on his harvests immediately. He would break the market if he were obliged to sell all his crops as soon as gathered, and yet he must sell a good deal, for he has been under expense for months without any income.

While the farmer more than almost any other producer needs credit, he cannot generally offer commercial security, and real estate is not a good security for ordinary banks of discount to take, and it is unlawful for our national banks to accept it. The result is that the farmer is usually compelled to sell his produce at an unpropitious time or to get credit of merchants and private bankers for which usurious rates are obtained. In this country there has been practically no effort to supply this need for agricultural credits, although the brokers and private bankers and factors who have made a practice of lending to farmers have made a great deal of money out of it, for the absence of competition enables them to get a high rate for money, and the farmer pretty generally pays his debts.

It is singular that in our own country no effort has been made to afford agriculture in general the capital it needs for the improving of land and for carrying on farm operations during the long intervals between the annual marketing of crops. The changed conditions of the times make it imperative that farming must be conducted upon more scientific principles so as to get out of the land more than it has heretofore produced, and that necessity leaves no alternative but either to afford the farmer enlarged credit facilities or to leave the present landholders to be frozen out by insolvency, with the result of transferring this industry to a class possessing ampler means and able to cultivate larger farms upon improved methods.—Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin.

Health and vigor are essential for success. Therefore make yourself strong and healthy by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. Ladies' Library, Huron st., open daily from 10 to 12, also Saturday from 2 to 5 o'clock.

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Advertisement for CH&D (Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton) featuring the slogan 'The Only Direct Route From All Points in MICHIGAN AND CANADA TO LIMA, FINDLAY, DAYTON, CINCINNATI and INDIANAPOLIS.' It lists services like 'Modern Sleeping Cars on Night Trains' and 'PAILOW CARS on Day Trains.' It also mentions '3 SOLID TRAINS each way between Detroit & Cincinnati.' Contact information for D. B. Tracy and John Bastable is provided.

Advertisement for 'IF YOU WANT THE BEST GARDEN in your neighborhood this season PLANT OUR FAMOUS SEEDS AND PLANTS.' It promotes a 'New Catalogue for 1896' and offers a 'Free delivery of Seeds at Catalogue prices to any Post Office.' It includes a '2-cent stamp' and a 'free' catalog. Contact: PETER HENDERSON & CO., 35 & 37 Cortlandt St., New York.

Advertisement for 'Nerve Tonic DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE' and 'Blood Builder.' It claims to be 'Send for descriptive pamphlet.' Price: 50c per box, 6 for \$2.50. Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Schenectady, N.Y.

Advertisement for '120 DOLLARS PER MONTH IN YOUR OWN LOCALITY' by 'TRUE & CO., Box 400, Augusta, Maine.' It describes a business opportunity where one can 'make easily and honorably, without capital, during your spare hours. Any man, woman, boy, or girl can do the work handily, without experience. Talking unnecessary. Nothing like it for money-making ever offered before. Our workers always prosper. No time wasted in learning the business. We teach you in a night how to succeed from the first hour. You can make a trial without expense to yourself. We start you, furnish everything needed to carry on the business successfully, and guarantee you against failure if you but follow our simple, plain instructions. Reader, if you are in need of ready money, and want to know all about the best paying business before the public, send us your address, and we will mail you a document giving you all the particulars.'

Advertisement for 'Scientific American Agency for PATENTS.' It lists services: 'CAVEATS, TRADE MARKS, DESIGN PATENTS, COPYRIGHTS, ETC.' It provides contact information for 'EUN & CO., 361 BROADWAY, New York' and 'Oldest Bureau for securing Patents in America.' It also mentions 'Every patent taken out by us is brought before the public by a notice given free of charge in the Scientific American.'

Advertisement for 'MEN AND WOMEN' clothing. It states: 'Can obtain pleasant and profitable work by addressing the COMPTONVILLE MFG. CO., MANVILLE, R. I., for samples, patterns, and secure agency. Mention this paper.' It also lists 'Sales-Agents Wanted for Made to Measure and Ready Made Clothing by Sample. The very lowest prices for best clothing. Liberal commissions are paid, and energetic soliciting agents can make from one to three thousand dollars yearly. Storekeepers can supply themselves without carrying stock. Apply. WANAMAKER & BROWN, PHILADELPHIA.'

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

"The Niagara Falls Route."

TIME TABLE IN EFFECT FEB. 7, 1897.

CENTRAL STANDARD TIME

Line	Station	Time	Station	Time
N. Y. & B. Sp.	Chicago	11:30 a. m.	Ann Arbor	11:30 a. m.
	Chicago	1:30 p. m.	Ann Arbor	1:30 p. m.
	Chicago	3:30 p. m.	Ann Arbor	3:30 p. m.
	Chicago	5:30 p. m.	Ann Arbor	5:30 p. m.
M. & N. Y. C.	Chicago	11:30 a. m.	Ann Arbor	11:30 a. m.
	Chicago	1:30 p. m.	Ann Arbor	1:30 p. m.
	Chicago	3:30 p. m.	Ann Arbor	3:30 p. m.
	Chicago	5:30 p. m.	Ann Arbor	5:30 p. m.
M. & N. S. L. M.	Chicago	11:30 a. m.	Ann Arbor	11:30 a. m.
	Chicago	1:30 p. m.	Ann Arbor	1:30 p. m.
	Chicago	3:30 p. m.	Ann Arbor	3:30 p. m.
	Chicago	5:30 p. m.	Ann Arbor	5:30 p. m.

O. W. RUGGLES, G. P. & T. Agt. Chicago
H. W. HAYES, Art. Ann Arbor

ANN ARBOR AND YPSILANTI MOTOR LINE.

TIME TABLE

Taking Effect January 1st 1897.

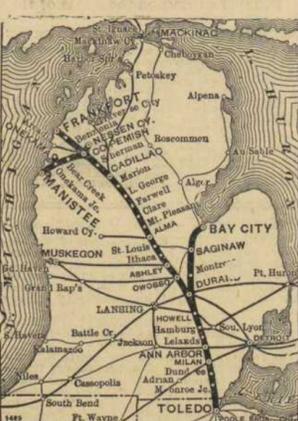
Line	Station	Time	Station	Time
WEEK DAYS.	Ann Arbor	7:30 a. m.	Ypsilanti	7:30 a. m.
	Ann Arbor	9:30 a. m.	Ypsilanti	9:30 a. m.
	Ann Arbor	11:30 a. m.	Ypsilanti	11:30 a. m.
	Ann Arbor	1:30 p. m.	Ypsilanti	1:30 p. m.
SUNDAYS.	Ann Arbor	10:30 a. m.	Ypsilanti	10:30 a. m.
	Ann Arbor	12:30 p. m.	Ypsilanti	12:30 p. m.
	Ann Arbor	2:30 p. m.	Ypsilanti	2:30 p. m.
	Ann Arbor	4:30 p. m.	Ypsilanti	4:30 p. m.

Cincinnati, Jackson & Mackinaw Ry.

Time Table in effect Dec. 27, 1896.

Of Trains Passing Jackson, Mich.

Line	Station	Time	Station	Time
CENTRAL TIME.	Ann Arbor	7:30 a. m.	Jackson	7:30 a. m.
	Ann Arbor	9:30 a. m.	Jackson	9:30 a. m.
	Ann Arbor	11:30 a. m.	Jackson	11:30 a. m.
	Ann Arbor	1:30 p. m.	Jackson	1:30 p. m.
SOUTH BOUND.	Ann Arbor	7:30 a. m.	Jackson	7:30 a. m.
	Ann Arbor	9:30 a. m.	Jackson	9:30 a. m.
	Ann Arbor	11:30 a. m.	Jackson	11:30 a. m.
	Ann Arbor	1:30 p. m.	Jackson	1:30 p. m.
NORTH BOUND.	Ann Arbor	7:30 a. m.	Jackson	7:30 a. m.
	Ann Arbor	9:30 a. m.	Jackson	9:30 a. m.
	Ann Arbor	11:30 a. m.	Jackson	11:30 a. m.
	Ann Arbor	1:30 p. m.	Jackson	1:30 p. m.



TIME TABLE

TAKING EFFECT

SUNDAY, January 31, 1897.

Line	Station	Time	Station	Time
NORTH.	Ann Arbor	7:30 a. m.	Ypsilanti	7:30 a. m.
	Ann Arbor	9:30 a. m.	Ypsilanti	9:30 a. m.
	Ann Arbor	11:30 a. m.	Ypsilanti	11:30 a. m.
	Ann Arbor	1:30 p. m.	Ypsilanti	1:30 p. m.
SOUTH.	Ann Arbor	7:30 a. m.	Ypsilanti	7:30 a. m.
	Ann Arbor	9:30 a. m.	Ypsilanti	9:30 a. m.
	Ann Arbor	11:30 a. m.	Ypsilanti	11:30 a. m.
	Ann Arbor	1:30 p. m.	Ypsilanti	1:30 p. m.

*Trains marked thus run between Ann Arbor and Toledo only.
All trains leave daily except Sunday.
Trains leave Ann Arbor by Central Standard Time.
W. H. BENNETT, G. P. A.
E. S. GILMORE, Agt.

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TRUE LOVE.

By Lady Cook, nee Tennessee Claffin.

Love rules the court, the camp, the grove, And men below and saints above; For love is heaven and heaven is love. SIR WALTER SCOTT.

Ambition and love appear to be two master passions of mankind. But few ambitions are worthy, and comparatively few loves are true. Vulgar love, like vulgar ambition, may degrade its possessor and ruin others, but true love ennobles him who feels it, and exalts its object beyond all else. Lately our contention that true love is the product of later times, and was unknown to the ancients, has been called in question by one or two superficial critics. The Bible and Horace have been quoted to disprove our statement. In regard to the Scriptures, the conditions of life were such in Biblical times that its existence was impossible. Women were either slaves or semi-slaves, constantly in subjection from their birth to their death to one man or another. Solomon's song is very beautiful as the production of an ancient Eastern poet. But the Royal lover, whose harem contained a thousand women obtained by power, could never have known the sentiment in its purity, however much he may have fancied a new beauty, or however impassioned may have been his lay. Much has been said of Jacob's serving seven years for Rachel, but that was a common mode in those days of obtaining a wife when a man was too poor to buy one, and it is still done in many parts of the world. Jacob's affection, which came nearer to modern love than any of which we have read, did not prevent him from taking as many other women as were offered him, although he preferred Rachel to her sore-eyed sister and to the female slaves who were his concubines. Seeing that she was quick-witted, "beautiful, and well favored," his preference is not surprising, nor that the few years "seemed to him but a few days for the love he had to her," for these were years of courtship between a patient shepherd and a pretty shepherdess. In the pastoral age they took no note of time. Jacob's grand-father had just completed a century, and his wife and half sister was nearly as old when Isaac was born to them. We sober westerners must not take the tales of the east too literally. The whole account is deeply tinged with the exaggerations and marvels of the Arabian Nights. Sarah is the Jewish Helen with whom all who see her are smitten. By collusion she passed as Abraham's sister. The king of Egypt takes this very matured beauty into his harem, and "the Lord plagued Pharaoh and his house with great plagues because of Sarah, Abraham's wife." Twenty-four years later, when she was extremely old, and at least forty years past the period of child-bearing, her husband was informed that she would become a mother. She is very sarcastic over it, regarding it as a physical impossibility, nevertheless it came to pass within a year. But, in the meantime, her beauty attracts the notice of the king of Gerar, who also seizes her, and takes the venerable princess into his harem. God visits him in a dream and tells him all about his mistake. Besides which, the fertile ladies of the court were suddenly afflicted with barrenness, but as soon as Abimelech restored her, things went on as usual. If the purity of love is to be proved in Scriptural times, it must be on more coherent testimony than all this. The course of Nature proceeds irrespective of human morality or immorality, but the sacred writers had very confused notions of moral and physical causes and sequences, and often mixed them incongruously.

The odes of Horace are next cited to refute us. Well, all who have really read Horace know that he followed the indescible and abominable custom of the Romans of his day, just as they copied the Greeks, and that it was a matter of indifference to him whether the object of his affection were a girl or a boy. This custom was lawful, was indulged in openly, and neither honorable men or virtuous women appear to have disapproved of it. But such people must not be quoted as knowing anything of love. The men were too sensual, and the women were too servile to comprehend the pure passion of to-day, and the prettiest phrases that ever were penned cannot conceal the vile immoralities and unnatural lusts which they have enshrined. When our objectors next do us the honor to criticize, we trust that they will first prepare themselves by some elementary acquaintance with the subject.

Chaucer, in the patient "Griseida," who suffered every cruel indignity at her husband's hands and never once complained nor resented it. This was much esteemed. Abject submission, however, is not love. No woman could really love a man who treated her so foully. Yet many poets have held up this Griseida as a pattern of wifely virtue and conjugal love. The Patient Countess, in Percy's Reliques, is a somewhat similar but better example. The first stanza anticipates its moral:

"Impatience chaungeth smoke to flame
But jealousy is hell;
Some wives by patience have reduced
Ill husbands to live well;
As did the lady of an earle,
Of whom I now shall tell."

The ancient ballad of Sir Cauline who loved "faire Christabelle, that lady bright," the daughter of a "bonny klinge in Ireland ferr over the sea," is a beautiful tale of unhappy love with a tragic ending. Yet we see from the first that it was chiefly "the lust of the eye." They had no other reason to love, for they knew little of each other.

The ballad of "The Nut brown Maid," gives us a nearer glimpse of the true passion. Yet even she seems to have been a relation of the Patient Griseida. Men, however, like women to learn that the most esteemed among them were those who would flatter and pet them notwithstanding their infidelities, their coarseness of mind and manners, their neglect, and general bad conduct. Thus pretty fools without much sensibility have always been admired, while women of sense and learning and self-respect have been shunned. Both sides, however, are becoming wiser. Men are not so ready to marry a doll-face as they were, and women begin to look for men with brains and sound hearts. Increase of caution will produce increase of domestic happiness, and will make less work for the divorce courts. For it is not possible for two to run together unless well suited to each other. They cannot even pull comfortably through life in harness together unless they are unanimous. There are so many tendencies to friction in married life that it is certain to prove unhappy unless misery be insured against beforehand. Nothing but mutual love can preserve them from this, a love based on profound knowledge of each other, profound respect, mutual admiration, and general agreement, which altogether produce an irresistible attraction. Physical beauty may play a part, but mental and moral beauty will always prove more powerful and more enduring, for while the first is fading the others are ripening into fuller perfection. True love can only be experienced by the highest natures, because the moral qualities required for it are indispensable. They must be true, chaste, full of honor and fidelity, tender, generous, and firm as adamant. The false, the sensual, the dishonorable and faithless, the hard, the mean, and the fickle, can never acquire the happiness of possessing it. Its heavenly delights are for reverent dispositions. If "love is heaven and heaven is love," then to love truly is the most perfect moral and spiritual education. Selfishness has no place in it. Self-abnegation is its flower and root. In order to obtain this supreme felicity of life, we must avoid all that will sower our moral tone, and must cherish whatever will advance it. They are fools and egoists who despise love. Love is the highest form of altruism, and is, therefore, the most perfect goodness.

Whoever lives for or to serve another without looking for fee or reward, lives a life of love. Nature is love; by her laws each lives for others; "all the flowers kiss one another." Heaven is love. God is love. And marriage might, and should be, the most perfect means of human happiness could we only purify and etherealize it with the spirit of true love. The noblest and wisest minds have already obtained it, and when true nobility and true honesty become less rare, true love will be more general. But while marriage continues to be based upon unworthy considerations, inspired by recklessness, ignorance, lust, selfishness, or weak ambition, instead of true love, it will be like that house which was built upon the sands; "And the rains descended and the floods came, and the winds blew, and beat upon that house; and it fell; and great was the fall of it."

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"MORE MONEY" CRY.

IT COMES FROM FARMERS, WHO HAVE A REAL MONETARY GRIEVANCE.

They May Be Mistaken as to the Cause and Remedy but Not as to the Existence of Their Trouble—Why Interest Is High in the West and South—Statistics of Banking Power in Different Sections.

Upon tracing the movement for a larger volume of circulation back for a score of years it will be found that it has invariably manifested greatest strength in the agricultural sections of the country. Obviously, then, we must seek for the underlying causes in these communities.

When the subject is analyzed, it will be observed that the ground for discontent at existing conditions lies in the fact that notwithstanding greatly improved means of production, notwithstanding greater facilities and materially reduced rates for the transportation and distribution of products, the agriculturist, upon whom so large a part of our economic system is dependent, finds himself, generally speaking, after a twelvemonth of hard work, no farther ahead than at the beginning of the year, and in many instances his status is worse. Through the failure to make a proportionate income he has not been able to reduce, but has, in fact, increased his money obligations.

It is not maintained that such is the case throughout the land, nor are all agriculturists entitled to equal credit for care and economy. Many cases there are, doubtless, where sympathy is not deserved, but in most of the communities where discontent prevails the reason here given is the true one, the dissertations of self-satisfied theorists to the contrary notwithstanding.

Numerous examinations made by painstaking investigators warrant the statement that the unequal distribution of capital and of money and the consequent gross inequality in interest rates are the chief cause of the inability to carry on the important business of agriculture profitably.

The sections of the country polling the largest silver vote in 1896 have, generally speaking, insufficient credit facilities. The small farmer who, advancing from the condition of farm laborer, seeks a larger measure of independence and greater comforts for his family, is not only compelled to mortgage his realty, frequently at rates as high as 15 per cent, but is under the necessity of borrowing upon his prospective crop. Having no banking office to call upon, he turns to the storekeeper, who extends credit for the needed supplies and taxes the borrower first for interest upon the loan, second in the way of increased prices for staples furnished and finally in the way of discounts or commissions upon the product of the farm turned in as payment. These items not infrequently aggregate 30 per cent upon the actual credit extended, and in a very large number of cases the total exceeds 20 per cent.

It is perhaps unnecessary to add that business of any kind under such conditions would be unprofitable.

It is, then, surprising when the agriculturist, who knows little relatively of the principles of sound finance, imagines that an increase in the volume of money would benefit him? Is it to be wondered at, when he hears or reads of money going begging at 3 per cent in the metropolis, he fancies that, by some hocus pocus, Wall street is constantly striving to grind him down?

It is our business to teach him otherwise; to teach him that the prosperity of the commercial centers is closely interwoven with his—is, in fact, largely dependent upon his welfare—but the lesson can only be brought home to him by the introduction of means through which his own prosperity shall be assured. For, even as it is impossible to interest a starving man in the plan of salvation, so the debt ridden farmer can only acquire faith in our views of sound finance when relieved of his present onerous burdens. To him a system which operates so unequally as the existing one does must appear not only unsound, but absolutely tyrannical. Any change, he feels, would be for the better. Consequently the southern farmer demanded the reinstatement of the state bank note system four years ago, and last year the free coinage of silver appeared to him the best solution of the difficulty.

The remedy is manifestly not to be found in any form of inflation of our circulation, but in providing by legislation or otherwise increased credit facilities, both for long term loans upon mortgages and short term credits upon crops, and a better distribution of the circulation which we have.

In this, as in many other matters, we must refer for guidance to human experience elsewhere. In no country has the system of advancing short time credits to agriculturists reached the high state of development which is found in Scotland. The Scotch banker has learned that the farmer is, under a well guarded system, as fairly entitled to credits to float his venture as the merchant or the manufacturer.

Scotland has one banking firm for each 4,000 of population and a ratio of banking capital to total resources of banks of 1 to 12. By this economy in the use of capital the banks are able to declare dividends averaging fully 10 per cent while giving credits ordinarily at rates rarely exceeding 4 per cent, and every hamlet in the kingdom has a banking office within its limits or in its immediate vicinity. *

Taking the states of Alabama, Mississippi and Arkansas as an example, it will be found that these have about 4,000,000 population and 171 banking institutions, including private bankers, with a total capital of \$17,000,000; total resources, \$40,000,000, or a ratio of capital to resources about 1 to 2.3, and one banking office to 23,000 of population.

The reason for exorbitant interest rates in the last mentioned section is

obvious. And it will continue to exist unless some means of economizing capital, as is done in Scotland, is provided and the storekeeper is compelled by competition to reduce rates. The comptroller of the currency, in his annual report for 1896, presents a table showing the banking power of the several states and territories, from which the following abstract is compiled, to illustrate this point more forcibly:

State or Territory	Banking Power per Capita	United States	Maximum	Minimum
United States	\$2.83	64.02	185.75	371.02
Island	121.85	—	—	4.80
New England	4.80	—	—	4.80
6 New England states	78.90	30.60	132.50	232.00
13 middle states	69.74	22.73	84.53	127.00
3 southern states	17.98	.04	.09	18.70
8 central states	48.14	2.41	6.84	66.89
13 western states	34.59	—	1.28	36.57
4 Pacific states	46.88	—	25.09	73.57

The great disparity between the banking facilities is seen at a glance. The six New England states, with an estimated population (1896) of 5,200,000, possess nearly \$79 per capita; the 13 southern states, with 20,000,000 population, show barely \$18 per capita, or 22 per cent of the former. Including savings banks and loan and trust companies the ratio is materially reduced, the south showing only 7 per cent of the amount given for New England. Analyzing the items given in the last column, as stated in the comptroller's table, it is found that the states and territories representing 70 per cent of the population have less than 33 per cent of the entire banking power, estimated at \$6,700,000,000.—Maurice L. Muhleman in New York Herald.

"Free Coinage" Demand Is Misleading.

If any advocate of the free coinage of silver dollars or copper dollars or iron dollars at any ratio, 16 to 1, more or less, will agree to stop there and ask nothing more, I for one am prepared to meet him, and in that way to stop the present contest. Who would want them? Not one of these men will consent to free coinage on those terms. Not one of them would then get what he is after under the pretext that free coinage and "equal rights of gold and silver" are all that he wants. I challenge any one to find an advocate of free coinage at 16 to 1 on these simple terms—that both gold and silver should be treated alike; that both gold and silver coins shall be made for any one who takes the bullion to the mint to any number that he wants. I challenge any advocate of free coinage to deny that free coinage, pure and simple, is not what he demands, and not one of them will dare to meet this challenge.

This demand for free coinage is a cover intended to conceal the true purpose of those who ask it. Most of those who support this measure have been deceived and misled. Let such men put the question to any owner of silver mines, to any senator or representative in congress or to any and every candidate on the free coinage platform in the following terms:

"If we grant free or unlimited coinage, without charge for the coining, will you demand nothing more?" Not a man who knows what the true purpose is will answer "Yes" to that question.—Edward Atkinson.

Increasing the Volume of the Currency.



Capital—By dividing this one dollar it becomes two, which makes more money. I pay you these two dollars for wages, you see.

Labor—But when I go to buy bread I find them only worth one, so I don't see it.—From "Robinson Crusoe's Money," by David A. Wells.

Can't Export Laws.

No civilized country can confine its citizens within its own territory or prohibit all commercial intercourse with other countries. Every country, therefore, needs money which can be used in purchase from and in payment of its debts to other countries. Yet, howsoever great a country may be, and however absolute may be the power of its government, its laws can have no extraterritorial effect. No government, therefore, can prescribe the standard by which its currency shall be valued in any other country, or compel the citizens of another country to receive its currency save at the bullion value of that currency in the markets of the world.

Silver Versus Milk.

Up in Iowa they have given up silver and have a softer snap. They make \$41,600,000 in Iowa from their cows alone. That beats free silver, doesn't it—beats it all hollow? They make \$41,600,000 selling milk, butter, cheese and calves, and at the end of the year they have the same old Bossy and Speck and Spot and Brindle and Bess that they had the year before. The Kansas cow is sticking her head over the pasture fence, and looking and mooring, with her bag swelling with \$41,000,000 worth of milk, while the old man is down town tearing his shirt because the plutocrats won't coin \$36,000,000 worth of silver.—Emporia (Kan.) Gazette.

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

THE ORIGINAL DEMONETIZATION OF SILVER WAS EFFECTED BY JEFFERSON'S ORDER.

He Was at All Times Opposed to Cheap Money and Repudiation of Debts—Believed That Coinage Ratio Should Stick Close to the Market Ratio—Favored Use of Both Metals, but Showed a Moderate Preference For Gold—Could Not Have Stood on the Chicago Platform.

Thomas Jefferson was a patriot and a statesman of the highest order. It is proper for all true Democrats to celebrate his birthday, April 13, and to commemorate his many excellent qualities, but why should those who voted in 1896 to repudiate debts and to cheapen our dollar by attempting to fix an artificial ratio between gold and silver widely different from the market ratio meet to honor, or dishonor, Jefferson's name? Is there anything in his writings or his conduct to indicate that he would have been a cheap money and repudiation Democrat?

In 1788 Mr. Jefferson wrote:

The proportion between the value of gold and silver is a mercantile problem altogether. Just principles will lead us to disregard legal proportions altogether, to inquire into the market price of gold in the several countries with which we shall principally be connected in commerce and to take an average from them.

Does this sound like the silver plank of the Chicago platform?

In a letter to Mr. Hamilton in February, 1793, Mr. Jefferson expressed his opposition to cheapening the dollar or reducing the monetary unit. He said of the dollar:

I very much doubt a right now to change the value, and especially to lessen it. It would lead to so easy a mode of paying off their debts * * * Should it be thought, however, that congress may reduce the value of the dollar, I should be for adopting for our unit, instead of the dollar, either one ounce of pure silver or one ounce of standard silver, so as to keep the unit of money a part of the system of measures, weights and coins.

The original "demonetization of silver" was effected by the following order from Thomas Jefferson:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, May 2, 1806.
SIR—In consequence of a representation from the directors of the Bank of the United States that considerable purchases have been made of dollars coined at the mint for the purpose of exporting them, and as it is probable further purchases and exportations will be made, the president (Thomas Jefferson) directs that all silver to be coined at the mint shall be of small denominations, so that the value of the largest piece shall not exceed half a dollar.

ROBERT PATTERSON, Esq., Director of the Mint.

Except 1,000 pieces, no more silver dollars were coined till after Andrew Jackson retired from the presidency.

It is clear from Jefferson's writings that he favored the use of both metals, but only at their natural ratio in the world's markets. He seems to have had an instinctive fear that people who wished an "easy mode of paying off their debts" would attempt to fix our coinage system independent of the world's markets. His policy at all times was to stick close to the natural ratio.

His desire to ascertain the market ratio between gold and silver and adopt that as the legal ratio is shown again in his supplemental notes, Works, edition of 1853, volume 1, page 170, written in 1788 or 1784, when he suggests that the committee of the states be instructed: To appoint also proper persons to inquire what are the proportions between the value of fine gold and fine silver at the markets of the several countries with which we are or may probably be connected in commerce, and what would be a proper proportion here, having regard to the average of their values at those markets and to other circumstances, and to report the same to the committee, by them to be laid before congress.

Jefferson framed and had passed by the Virginia assembly a law by which the value of the paper money of America was settled "in sterling money or the lawful money of England."

If Jefferson had been compelled to choose between the two metals, he would undoubtedly have taken gold. In his "Notes" he observed that the high price which Spain paid for gold had a tendency to draw away gold and to leave us only silver. He thought, therefore, that "we might with safety lean to a proportion somewhat above par for gold."

Free silver Democrats are not Jefferson Democrats. They should either abandon their false doctrines or worship at another shrine.

Good Money Is Good Anywhere.

While a government can within its territory define that which shall constitute a legal tender in satisfaction of contracts past and future it cannot by legislation fix the purchasing value of its money, for money is a commodity, and its value is determined in the markets of the world under the laws of trade, and the laws of trade, like the laws of nature, are stronger and more far-reaching than any constitutions or statutes. The best money is the money of greatest purchasing power, and that money has the maximum of purchasing power which is exchangeable at par, not only in the country from whose mint it is issued, but also in the markets of the world.

Peru Follows Japan.

Peru is the latest addition to the list of countries planning to get on to a solid gold basis. If silver keeps up its present rate of progress, there will be nothing left for gold to conquer in 1900. Of course the need for silver legislation will then be greater than ever, and the silverites must work accordingly. They will then have the herculean task of converting the whole world back to silver.

Our Own Experience.

In this country since 1865 the wage earner has received his pay in dollars which have on the whole steadily appreciated in value, so far as general commodities are concerned, so that the purchasing power of his wages has nearly doubled, while interest on capital has steadily fallen and now averages scarcely half what it was.

THE TEST

IS COMPARISON.

Anyone, even if he doesn't know cotton from wool or silk from linen can write flaming advertisements. Claiming to carry the best goods, to "underbuy and undersell" every house in town. That's very easy. All it requires is plenty of wind, a lead pencil and profits to pay the bills for advertising, but

The Test for the Buyers

IS COMPARISON.

We ask you to compare our prices on Clothing and if we are not the lowest in prices for equal or better qualities, we don't ask you to buy of us, but look before you buy. We know that we will save you money if you make the comparison.

WADHAMS, RYAN and REULE,

18 and 20 MAIN ST., Ann Arbor.

The Ann Arbor Courier.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 28, 1897.

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

WANT COLUMN.

FOR RENT.—In the town of Pittsfield 1 1/2 acres of land adjoining the Albert Hammond Estate, the land is in meadow of clover and timothy to be mown. Please enquire of BACH & BUTLER, or Mrs. A. STEWARD, 52 East Liberty St. Ann Arbor, Mich. April 12, 1897.

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. COBURN, 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 75 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 specialty. J. F. AVERY, Ann Arbor, No. 18, Church St.

EGGS FOR SALE.—Pure Plymouth Rock eggs 15 for 25 cents. ARTHUR BELL, 30 S. Fifth Ave. Ann Arbor, Mich.

WANTED.—Several upright, industrious persons in Michigan as state agents, or managers, for responsible house. \$750 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. The larger house especially adapted for a first class boarding house. Inquire on the premises. O. M. TAYLOR

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

THIS MEANS YOU.—Do you want a paying business? Is a money maker; a necessity in every home. Sells at sight. We want agents, either sex. Write for particulars. Goss Chair Commed Co., Portland, Mich.

LOCAL.

The Normans second nine defeated the Ann Arbor High Schools Saturday p. m., at the fair grounds, the score standing 7 to 12.

The Ann Arbor Electric Co. are putting in some fine poles shipped here from North Dakota—but just where in North Dakota they grew is not said.

Henry Luce was a member of the Royal Arcanum when he died, and his mother will receive \$3,000 in a short time, the amount of his policy therein.

Billy Walsh is something of a hustler. In company with Chris. Brenner, he has already sold a carload of Deering harvesting machines, which will be delivered May 1st.

The Dessert

for to-day? Don't give it a thought—further than to order it from your grocer. Give your husband and the boys a treat after their own hearts—a mince pie, fruit cake, or a fruit pudding. To have the perfection of mince pie or fruit pudding, order

NONE SUCH MINCE MEAT

Ready for use in twenty minutes. Always fresh, delicious and wholesome. Cleanliness and the best grade of materials are first considerations in its manufacture. Sold everywhere. Take no substitutes. Send your address, naming this paper, and we will send you free a book, "Mrs. Popkins' Thanksgiving," by one of the most popular humorists of the most popular day.

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

Dr. Mead has opened up an office at No. 47 N. Fourth ave.

The annual high school party will be given on Friday evening.

Kent's market on Detroit st. has been purchased by Mr. Shepherd.

The children's class had their last dance Saturday p. m., at Granger's Fraternity Lodge F. & A. M., will work the 3d degree on Friday evening.

There are a large number of good seats yet to be obtained for the May Festival.

Mayor Maybury's private secretary is James A. Martin, a former Ann Arbor boy.

There is to be a dramatic entertainment at the Unitarian church on Friday evening.

Miss Jessie Merrill is to succeed Edward L. Seyler as bookkeeper for E. F. Mills & Co.

J. D. Ryan has rented his new annex to W. J. Gwinner, who will open a saloon therein.

There was a sharp frost again yesterday morning. Verily, spring is not perpetual spring this year.

A meat market will be run by W. L. Dunning of N. Main st., hereafter in connection with his grocery business.

It is thought that the legislature will appropriate \$3,000 to keep the hospital open during the summer vacation.

A friend writing from a southern state says: "We are much obliged for the Courier. It is like greeting an old friend."

The street committee of the common council was on its grand rounds yesterday, so look out for some big improvements soon.

The Lyra Maennerchor announces a grand concert for Thursday evening, May 6, and it will be assisted by the Ann Arbor orchestra with 15 pieces.

Somebody who has to handle coin asserts that there are a lot of counterfeit silver dollars of the 1893 date and half dollars of 1891 date in circulation.

The enterprising farmer, when he reads of the European war, will feel inclined to sing the wheat bye and bye.—Daily Times. In this wheat buy and buy.

If farmers would spend more time in building good roads and less time in building poor ones, they would come out in the end with both time and money saved.

The Esperto Club is to appear at the Chelsea opera house, April 30. This Club is gaining a remarkably fine reputation, and gives an excellent entertainment.

To-morrow, April 30, the Ann Arbor High School nine will play a game with the Detroit team, in this city. A return game will be played in Detroit on June 19.

The deal for the south face of the court house clock arrived Friday, and Saturday C. E. Godfrey's men hauled it up into the tower with rope and tackle—no small job.

Could we get along without the telephone or telegraph? Yes, but it would be slow. Merchants can get along without advertising but it's slow.—Pinckney Dispatch.

Ladies, listen to this from the Grass Lake News: "When ever you see one of the sex at an entertainment who don't remove her sky p'ow, you may know she is ashamed of her hair."

Chas. Bagnass, who formerly lived with his folks here, on E. Ann st., had the sad misfortune to have his left hand cut off while working in his father's saw mill at Temple, Mich.

Choral Union rehearsal Friday evening. Every member must be present and on time, at 7 o'clock sharp.

Those who wish to carry on the saloon business the coming year must have their bonds filed with the city clerk before Friday noon.

On Sunday evening May 9th, one week from next Sunday, Rev. Dr. L. T. Townsend, of Washington, D. C. will lecture in the Wesleyan Guild course.

Manager Keech, of the Bell Telephone company, announces that his company is ready to enter into contracts under the reduced rates for any term up to five years.

An effort is being made to organize a branch of the Catholic Knights of St. John, an insurance order, in this city. Meeting Saturday evening at St. Thomas parochial school.

"Col." Winslow, our bullder and contractor, has gotten on to the secret of constructing cold storage buildings, and is in demand throughout the state for that purpose.

A meeting of the W. H. M. S. of the M. E. church will be held with Mrs. W. J. Booth, of 48 E. Liberty st., on Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Affairs of interest will be brought forward.

Randall had some extremely fine work on display in his Easter window. A picture of Gerald Brown, with his choir vestments on, was especially fine, and attracted much attention.

Some travelers in Pamir profess to have found in that unexplored country a peculiar tribe of people who are sun-worshippers. Well, there are quite a good many sun-worshippers here, in this country.

Foster predicts that May will bring some fatal storms—storms that should be provided against and watched, but for the most part good, seasonable weather for prosecuting all agricultural work.

Jacob Sturm has levied upon the land of Chas. T. Estleman, the man who set fire to his own property in the town of York to secure the insurance. The amount of the judgment is \$169.46, with costs of \$3.10.

Mrs. J. H. Eaton of E. Ann st., has given \$100 toward the Y. M. C. C. A. building fund. This makes the fund stand at an even \$3,000. Since the above was written Mrs. D. F. Schaefer has added another \$100. Good.

A new telephone line will soon be constructed and in operation from Detroit to the county house and will probably be extended to Ypsilanti and Ann Arbor. The rate will be 10 cents per message and coupon books will be sold.—Wayne Review.

The circuit court calendar for the term is being printed, and will contain 65 cases altogether, of which 14 are criminal, 30 issues of fact, 4 issues of law, 7 1st class chancery, 1 3d class chancery and 10 4th class chancery. The jury is called for Tuesday, May 4th, at 10 o'clock a. m.

It is related by the Free Press that Representative Sawyer, of Ann Arbor, is a heart winner, among the ladies who visit the state house, the little nook behind his rotundity being dubbed "Bonnet Corner." Well, it must be confessed that A. J. is good looking well larded, witty, gallant, and a speech maker, but so shy—my eye!—Adrian Press.

The picture framing business of M. W. Baker, carried on in the lower story of Randall's gallery, on E. Washington st., has been purchased by Chris Almenninger and Abram B. Wines, who will conduct it hereafter in the firm name of Wines & Almenninger. Chris has been a fixture in the business so long that customers are all well acquainted with him, and Mr. Wines is also a practical man, so the new firm ought to succeed.

Wm. W. Wedemeyer has resigned the office of County Commissioner of Schools, to take immediate effect, and it being the duty of the chairman of the various township boards of school inspectors to choose his successor, County Clerk Schuch has called that body to meet at the court house, in this city, on Tuesday next, May 4, at 11 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of filling the vacancy. As Prof. Wm. N. Lister has been chosen to the position, and will take the place in a short time anyway, he is the logical candidate, and will no doubt be elected.

Godfrey, the truckman, has had a delicate little truck built, the tires for which are 8 inches wide, and everything else in proportion. Friday he initiated the vehicle by hauling a fourteen ton chunk of marble from the Ann Arbor depot to Forest Hill cemetery. The shaft is for a monument to be placed on George W. Bullis' lot, and was worth \$1,200. The transfer was made without the least trouble. Mr. Godfrey says his truck can carry all the weight possible to place upon it, up to thirty tons, at least.

What is the condition of our streets, to-day? Muddy? Or dusty?

Some of the pictures of President Angel which are travelling about the country are truly alarming. One taken from the New Orleans Times-Democrat is sent us with the remark: "The climate seems to have done wonders for him, to grow hair on the top of his head in the short time he has been south."

The Ann Arbor Railway will not only put on re-painted and refurbished coaches on May 1st, but will do away with the little box the brakeman carries off and on at every station for the benefit of passengers who cannot or do not desire to make a long reach to get upon the steps of the platform. The innovation is to attach an extension step to those already on.

The I. O. O. F. Mutual Benefit Association is the name of a society formed by the Odd Fellows and Daughters of Rebekah, with the idea of furnishing a fund for its members to be used in case of their death, the amount to be paid not to exceed \$200. Each member pays an initiation fee of 50 cents and \$1 at a death. There are 23 charter members, and the officers are as follows: C. E. Godfrey, president; W. C. Jacobus, vice president; C. S. Emmer, secretary; Herman Krapp, treasurer; trustees: R. A. Jenny, John Fisher, Joseph Martin, George Scott, Henry Richards and Mrs. McNally.

Some one claims to have made a very startling and pleasant discovery: "When peeling onions carry a piece of steel—an ordinary darning needle is large enough, in the mouth, projecting between the lips, and you will avoid the smarting, tear-making sensation which ordinarily accompanies this operation. There is something in the steel which attracts to it the offending volatile oil rising from the pungent vegetable, giving the one peeling absolute immunity from its distressing effects." So, of course, after one has eaten onions, the same thing ought to work the other way, taking from the breath all the offensive odor. Consequently, the offensive odor, consequently, for two days after eating onions, hold a darning needle between your teeth.

Manager T. J. Keech announces officially that, beginning July 1st, the telephone rates for Ann Arbor and Ypsilanti subscribers will be: For business houses, \$24, net, per annum; two or three 'phones on same line, \$20 each; four to six on the same line, \$16 each. For residences \$18, net; two or three on same line, \$17 each; four to six on same line, \$15 each. This new rate is the same as that offered by the New State Telephone company, which has been trying for some time to get a foothold in this city. Manager Keech insists that his company cannot afford to lower the rates and does so simply because forced to do so. He also states that he is ready to make contracts for five years at the above figures.

The Daily Times says that some of the hotel men are kicking because the Choral Union authorities ask to have those who can furnish room and board for the May Festival visitors to send in their names to Secretary Spence, citing the fact that last year the hotel had no guests at all for that week. Last year the event was not advertised outside of Ann Arbor, and if any one came here from outside they came to the city as guests of friends living here. The year previous the hotel was flooded and so were all the boarding houses. This year there will be all the people the hotels and boarding houses can take care of, as the Festival is being advertised throughout the state again. The Choral Union authorities are doing what they should do, making an earnest endeavor to properly provide lodging and meals for all who may desire to attend the Festival from abroad.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore, requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address, F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio. Sold by Druggists, 75c.



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For Bicycling and Outing is the most satisfactory suit one can wear. It looks well, wears well, and is comfortable. We have everything new and swell.

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In new shades. Browns, Reds and Greens.

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Noble's Star Clothing House

35 SOUTH MAIN ST.

OUR REMOVAL SALE

will only continue for about ten days more. We dislike to move many goods and prefer to sell them at a sacrifice. Now is your opportunity to get Good Furniture at a low price.

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 stove. 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 (5 1/2), 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 hr. 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.	Carbonic Acid thrown off.
Heat.	Unsteadiness of Light.
Freezing Pipes.	Danger of Suffocation.
Humidity.	Danger from use of Matches.
Ceilings Blackened.	Water and Air in Pipes.
Sulphur thrown off.	Metals and Gildings Tarnished.
Ammonia thrown off.	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 LITTLE PAINT

in the right place, and of the right kind, will make a great change in the looks of the room or a home. The window casing, baseboards, picture mouldings, chairs and tables—all these can be brightened and made clean with paint.

THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS ENAMEL PAINT

is just the thing for furniture and decorative work. It gives a fine, glossy, enamel-like surface. The tints are delicate for indoor use. "Enamel Paint" is prepared ready for the brush. Any one can use it. We make paints for every purpose—each is a special kind suited to a special use.

Our booklet "Paint Points" tells all the little kinks about paint—the good and the bad. It tells the best special paint for buggies, boats, farm tools, barns, fences, roofs, houses and all other painted things. Send to-day for a free copy.

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



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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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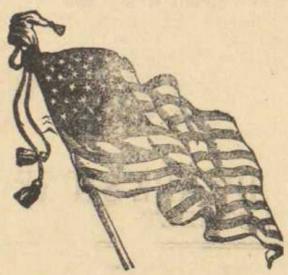
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PERRY DAVIS' PAIN-KILLER

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

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

COUNTY AND VICINITY.

Chelsea's streets are being put in summer order.

Casper Winters, of Chelsea, died April 16, aged 61.

C. W. Matoney has made improvements in his home at Chelsea.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Van Riper have removed from Chelsea to Clare.

Allen Stephens is to occupy Milo Shaver's house in Chelsea hereafter.

Thurston McMillen, of Mooreville, died April 14, of pneumonia, aged 14.

Easter brought beautiful services to most of the churches of the county.

Farmers pretty generally are to experiment with Kaffir corn this season.

The Soldier's Monument at Chelsea will be dedicated on Memorial Day, May 31.

C. E. Babcock has gone to Grass Lake to care for W. P. Schenck & Co's store there.

The Chelsea M. E. church people made \$30 clear, by their Easter entertainment.

The farmers say that they are having a hard time to get their oats in, it is so wet.

Mrs. Rosa Maler, of Grand Ledge, visited her brother, Chas. H. Kempf at Chelsea last week.

The next meeting of the Saline Reading Circle will be with Miss Bertha Schaller, on Saturday.

O Case, of near Mooreville, has moved to Milan, and Allie Bradley has moved on to his farm.

There will be two graduates from the Dexter High School this year: Chas. Richardson and Pearl DeWitt.

By the death of his father, at Boston, Herbert Wheeler, of Saline, will come into a large fortune, it is said.

The Paey farm in Bridgewater has been divided and Geo. F. Boettner rents one part and C. F. Baum the other.

It is said that the grasshopper, undaunted by the cold of this spring has already entered his appearance in places.

Chas. Dresshouse has purchased the old Hauke mill property in Bridgewater and he will put it in running order again.

The Adrian Press man remarks of the Chelsea Standard man: "There is an editor, with a heart in him like a beef cutter." He's no coward though.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Dewey, of Jackson, are to move on to the Pelows farm in Manchester, which is owned by Mrs. Osborn, Mrs. Dewey's mother.

The Observer very justly kicks because the fire department ladders are kept loaned most of the time to some ambitious Salinite, who has a desire to climb.

Freeman Tucker was killed in a runaway accident at Chelsea just about one year ago, and on the 16th of April his widow, Phoebe, died at her home in Saline.

Why should not this country make its own sugar? We have all the facilities.—Stockbridge Sun. Yes, and it "beats" all the nations of the world for sweet girls, too.

A telephone line has been completed between Clinton and Franklin, and it will soon be extended to Sand Lake. It is a wonderful convenience to the people along its line.

Mrs. Frank Tower, of Lodi, having been ill for some time, the members of the Mozart quartette went to her home the other day, and gave her one of their fine concerts.

The university association center, which was organized here several weeks ago, has proven very profitable and entertaining and interest is growing.—Manchester Enterprise.

Lyndon, Washtenaw county, has a minister by the name of Thistle. He ought to be able to prick the conscience of unbelievers, if there is anything in a name.—Plymouth Mail.

Fruit growers in different parts of the state have given their fruit trees a thorough examination, and the majority of them report excellent prospects for a large fruit yield.—Chelsea Herald.

One of the young ladies who attended church last Sunday was heard to say that while most of the girls had something new for Easter, she did not even have so much as a new fellow.—Chelsea Standard.

Look well to the cellar, take out anything that will decay and cause mould. Diphtheria, scarlet fever, etc., are bred by just neglecting these little things. An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure.

Eliza, widow of the late Joseph Harrison, of Saline, died on Thursday last, of dropsy, at an advanced age. She had resided in Saline township

TIRED SALESWOMEN.

Employers Should Be More Considerate of Their Health.

Interesting Statement by a Young Lady in Brooklyn.

In the vast retail establishments of large cities, many women are employed as saleswomen.

Men formerly held the positions that



women now hold, and while women's organization is less strong than men's they are expected to do the same work. Their duties compel them to be on their feet from morning to night, and many of them, in a short time, contract these distressing complaints called "female diseases."

Then occur irregularities, suppressed or painful menstruation, weakness, indigestion, leucorrhœa, general debility and nervous prostration.

They are beset with such symptoms as dizziness, faintness, lassitude, excitability, irritability, nervousness, sleeplessness, melancholy, "all-gone" and "want-to-be-left-alone" feelings, blues and hopelessness.

In such cases there is one tried and true remedy. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound at once removes such troubles. The following is a sample:

"My dear Mrs. Pinkham:—After writing you, and before your answer came, I was too miserable to go to the store, and so lost my position. That was five weeks ago. I am now back again in my old place, and never felt so well in all my life. The bearing-down pains and whites have left me, and I am not a bit nervous or blue. Life looks brighter to me. I don't get tired, and my temper is real sweet, and I could scream right out sometimes for joy. Your Vegetable Compound is my stand-by. You don't know how thankful I am to you for saving me from suffering. Every woman in my position should know of your wonderful remedy. I never saw you, but I love you for being so good to me."—EDITH—W. 6th Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

since 1823. Funeral services were held on Sunday the 25th, at Leland's church.

The governor has signed the bill dividing the township of Plymouth, and so after the 4th of April next, Northville will be a little township all by itself. How selfish!

Chelsea's last "Remnant" is gone. It was Albert who has moved to the matrimonial state, where he has formed a life partnership with Miss Ora Allyn. May there be many small Remnants.—Plymouth Mail.

List to this from the Saline Observer: "Many of our exchanges have been making terrible work spelling School Commissioner-elect Lister's name. They get it Lester, Lyster, Lyster, etc. Spell it simply L-i-s-t-e-r."

People are still discussing the explosion which was heard Monday afternoon but no one has been able to ascertain what it was. It was heard at Ann Arbor, Saline, Ypsilanti and many other points, equally as plain as at this place.—Dexter Leader. It was gas generated by that air ship, that's all.

From Taylor's Corners, Hillsdale county, comes the fame of a duck which has expelled an egg 7-1-2 by 9 inches in length. Of course we do not doubt it, because the account appeared in the Hillsdale Democrat; but it must have been a duce long duck.—Adrian Press. Yes, we should de-duck that much.

E. E. Beal's branch shoe store here, which has been managed by Jay Keith, has been closed and the stock moved back to Ann Arbor. Since the moving out of the shoe stock, some people have wondered where to find the express office. Mr. Keith says that for the present, at least, it will remain where it is.—Dexter Leader.

Geo. A. Peters, the Solo peach grower, doesn't expect to get rich off his peach crop this year. He says he recently experimented on about 100 buds taken from different parts of his orchard and found all dead but two and life in these was very faint. He thinks the buds entirely ruined.—Dexter Leader. Peters should have given the buds some of his hot talk during the cold snap.

Attorney Henry G. Pratt, of Adrian, (who some of our people about the county will remember to have met) met a smooth stranger in Toledo on Monday who said he was in the United States secret service. The fellow asked to see a \$5 bill. Pratt gave him one. It was returned and thanked him profusely. Later he examined the bill and found it called for \$1.—Blissfield Advance.

The Petersburg Sun has made the discovery that to run a newspaper without committing errors or giving offense, would be as marvellous as running a railroad without accidents or smashups. Very true, but just as true, there is always some gallowss-faced gorrilla who wants to start a libel suit for \$50,000, when he knows the editor is wearing elephant legged pantaloons because he hasn't the price to get them reeled.—Adrian Press.

The mill dam at Pinckney got tired of holding back the water in the pond there the other day and broke away, doing considerable damage. The principal losers are Thos. Birkett, \$1,000, on mill dam and property; the township of Putnam \$500 on bridges and approaches; K. H. Crane, Geo. W. Teep's each a small amount. It is said that bushes of fine fish were picked up on the bottom of the pond after the water went out.

Could not other school boards take a hint from this? "A good move: By reference to another column it will be seen that the school board has taken action to abate the vile habit which is prevailing extensively of blasphemy and vulgarity of language on the streets, among the young. This action is most timely and should be endorsed by every individual of the community. This vile and useless habit has become an intolerable nuisance.—Dundee Reporter.

There are 61 widows in the little village of Dexter and 18 widowers.—Courier. Dexter pair those widowers off and then the balance will be on the side of the ladies.—Ann Arbor Argus. 'Twas ever thus. Man wants but little here below, and generally that's what he gets.—Plymouth Mail. Just the same, my dear Ma!, the man who gets one of those widows, gets a great deal. They are more precious than gold. What's the matter with those widowers? They are so slow?

To cite an instance that farming does pay even in these times, we publish a statement made to the Salineburg News. The informant said that a few days ago an acquaintance of his marketed a load of hogs in that village, for which he was paid \$95, and with that made the last payment and interest due on his 80 acre farm, which he bought five years ago, going in debt \$1,000 contracting to pay \$200 a year a year and the interest. He has by hard work and right managing fulfilled the contract and is to-day the owner of a good 80 acre farm unincumbered.

Not having seats enough at Grass Lake, they are after the county seat. Hear this from the News: "There is a growing desire on the part of the citizens of this township to have the question of the removal of the county seat to Grass Lake submitted to a vote of the people. The township would promise in case the measure carried, to erect an eighty thousand dollar court house here without a nickle's expense to the balance of the county. The board of supervisors may be called upon to take action in the premises, and no doubt if the matter is tested at the polls the townships will give big majority for the change. Hurrah for Grass Lake as the county seat!"

The Saline Observer gives the only solution we have yet seen of the explosion here on Monday of last week. It was no doubt caused by the explosion of a meteor in the air: "Much comment and some excitement has shown itself here since Monday afternoon about five o'clock, when a heavy report or explosion was heard. It was something unaccountable, and jarred several houses. There were several men just out of town who heard the noise and as it sounded above them they cast eyes upward, there to discover at a great height, a large object, of dark color, traveling a westerly direction at a rapid speed and against a strong wind. The 'animal,' whatever it was, remains a mystery. Since the above was put in type we have heard of some farmers who witnessed the same."

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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 or Bronchitis in this city, one liberal "free trial box" of his Cure, but urgently requests all sufferers to call at Good-year'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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YPSIANTI NEWS ITEMS.

John Carroll has removed to Pittsburgh, Pa.

Ten sactions have filed bonds for the coming year.

Edward Spence has been granted an increase of pension.

Victory Sandford has been given an original pension.

Jay Osgood and mother will go to Toledo to live in a short time.

Nearly a half-hundred masons saw Fred Coe raised to a M. M., the other night.

Mrs. Bessie Harris Farwell, a former resident, died at Eddy, N. Mexico, April 6th.

The entertainments recently given at the high school, cleared \$100 for the library fund.

The oldest religious society in this city is said to be the Aid Society of St. Luke's parish.

Harvey Ferguson is building a house for himself next that of his father on Ellis st.

Will Murdock, a former Ypsi. boy, will be married May 5, to Miss Rose Barley of Northville.

Ray Randall, of the Normal, is to be one of the instructors at the teacher's institute in Tekonsha.

A double screen for windows has been invented and patented by Anson Campbell of this place.

Thos. Hill, who was up here visiting during the past week, was a merchant in this city away back in 1837.

There are quite a few citizens who are protesting vigorously against taking down the electric light towers.

On Thursday morning, April 22, Mrs. Wm. Ward, of Ypsilanti town, died at her home of Bright's disease.

In June next the Home Society, whose members are from all churches, will celebrate its 40th anniversary.

The little one who came to the home of Mr. and Mrs. Newton Vall last Wednesday evening will wear a veil.

Miss Jessie Wilkinson who was visiting her aunt Mrs. Jeanette B. Campbell, has returned home to Germantown, Pa.

It is thought that the McKinstry case will surely come to trial during the May term of the circuit court at Ann Arbor.

There will be little sorrow here over the failure of the legislature to establish a Normal School in the upper peninsula.

Frank R. Neat, formerly of this city, was married at Kansas City, Mo., to Miss Kate A. Wilson, of Polo, Ill., on the 15th.

Miss Jessica McIntyre will leave for Europe as soon as her school duties close here, and expects to remain for the year.

About the middle of next month the Ladies' Library Association claim they will surprise the public with a novel entertainment.

The Y. W. C. A. is now being assisted by Miss Edith Smart of Jackson, who is rightly named. She is a member of the state Executive Com.

Christian Miller broke his right leg above the ankle while jumping from the hay loft to the floor at L. Z. Foerster's barn a few days since.

The Ladies' A.M. Society of the Methodist Church have just completed a good job of renovating the parlors, dining room and kitchen of the church.

Dr. Boone and Capt. Allen have caused the legislative ways and means committee to pause and inquire before cutting down the Normal appropriation.

The funeral of Miss Sarah J. Fisher who was killed at South Lyon, was held Thursday a. m., and about 150 Normal students followed the hearse to the cemetery. The gifts of flowers were very generous.

The Clear Business College Association, at its annual meeting elected as President—P. R. Cleary; vice president—H. R. Coveil; secretary, D. W. Springer; treasurer—N. B. Harding. It was decided to make a specialty out of the summer school.

A pugilistic encounter is said to have taken place at the fair grounds last Wednesday between two young men who took that method to settle their differences. Both were whipped and glad to quit after pummeling each other in a savage and bloody manner.

The Epworth League has elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, F. R. Gorton; 1st vice pres., Miss Minnie Hoover; 2d vice pres., Miss Clark; 3d vice pres., Frank McKinstry; 4th vice pres., Miss Maud Frazer; secretary, C. A. Bovee; treasurer, Bert Comstock.

P. W. Ross has gone to Georgia with a requisition from Gov. Pingree for Reddin Smith, Jr., who obtained

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ALMOST A COMPLETE WRECK.

But the Wonderful Dr. Greene's Nervura Made Him Well.

Charles H. Stevens, South Effingham, N. H., says:—"I was about prostrated in health, extremely nervous, limbs stiff in the joints, my bowels were bloated badly, and my breathing was terrible. I could not stoop without losing my breath. In fact I was almost a complete wreck, and could do but little work of any kind."



CHARLES H. STEVENS, ESQ.

"I commenced to take Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy, and at the end of one week I had lessened in girth about my bowels two inches and now my girth is five inches less, and I am able to do a full day's labor. I tell you, if it had not been for Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy I should have been dead before this time, and I can therefore give this wonderful remedy the highest praise."

If constipated, use Dr. Greene's Cathartic Pills with the Nervura. Dr. Greene, 35 West 14th St., New York City, the most successful physician in curing nervous and chronic diseases, can be consulted free, personally or by letter.

\$50 from Mrs. Nowlin of the Hawkins House under false pretenses, two years ago. It is to be hoped that Mr. Ross will avoid the fate of the Lenawee deputy sheriff who went to New York, and got into trouble by letting his prisoner go on payment of the amount taken from Judgeway.—Ypsilanti. Billy Jiddogway doesn't have that sort of deputies.

The Ypsilanti kicks about it in this way: "Tuesday night we had a sample of streets lighted solely by lamps suspended on poles at low elevation. The city lay in alternate spots or sections of intense light and dense shadow, and the effect was anything but agreeable. When the trees are in foliage, the effect will be still worse. Ypsilanti has driven another nail in her coffin by abandoning the towers, and this, too, just when everybody is anxious to attract strangers to the city. Those interested in the new bath house ought to have some interest in this matter. With such imperfect illumination there can be no pleasure to patients in an evening visit in the suburbs of the city, a recreation which heretofore everybody has highly appreciated. We believe the council's order to remove the towers was taken without due consideration and time will prove it to have been unwise."

Beauty in Maturity.

The physical beauty of women should last, growing more and more mellow until the end. That the beauty of women, like that of man, should be determined from the advancing maturity can not be disputed. It is absurd to claim that the ripe, rich beauty of 40 is less attractive than the budding immaturity of sweet 16. When women live in harmony with nature's laws each stage of life has its own charm. The fullness of beauty does not reach its zenith under the age of 35 or 40. Helen of Troy comes upon the stage at the age of 40. Aspasia was 36 when married to Pericles, and she was a brilliant figure thirty years thereafter. Cleopatra was past 30 years when she met Antony.

Diane de Poitiers was 36 when she won the heart of Henry II. The king was half her age, but his devotion never changed. Anne, of Austria, was 38 when described as the most beautiful woman in Europe. Mme. De Maintenon was 43 when united to Louis, and Catherine of Russia 33 when she seized the throne she occupied for thirty-five years.

Mlle. Mar was most beautiful at 45 and Mme. Recamier between the ages of 35 and 55. The most lasting and intense passion is not inspired by two decade beauties. The old saw about sweet 16 is exploded by the truer knowledge that the highest beauty does not dwell in immaturity. For beauty does not mean alone the fashion of form and coloring as found in the waxen doll. The dew of youth and a complexion of roses are admirable for that period, but a woman's best and richest years are from 36 to 40. It is an arrant error for any woman to regard herself as passe at any age, if she grows old gracefully.

The True Remedy.

W. M. Replne, editor Tiskitwa, Ill., "Chief," says: "We won't keep house without Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds. Experimented with many others, but never got the true remedy until we used Dr. King's New Discovery. No other remedy can take its place in our home, as in it we have a certain and sure cure for Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, etc." It is idle to experiment with other remedies, even if they are urged on you as just as good as Dr. King's New Discovery. They are not as good, because this remedy has a record of cures and besides is guaranteed. It never fails to satisfy. Trial bottles free at Eberbach Drug & Chemical Co's Drugstore, and Geo. J. Haeussler, of Manchester.

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BAD DRIVES OUT GOOD.

Senator Jones Admits That There Can Be but One Standard of Value.

No government can maintain at one time more than one standard of value, any more than it can maintain more than one standard of weight, or more than one standard of measure, or more than one standard of length. If there be two or more standards of different value, the standard of lower value will in practice become the only standard.

If one goes into the market, the law being that a yard shall be either two feet or three feet in length, and buys carpets by the yard at a fixed price, there will be delivered to him carpets measured in yards of two feet in length. If he buy coal by the ton, the law being that a ton shall be either 2,000 or 2,240 pounds, he will receive tons of 2,000 pounds each. If he buy potatoes by the bushel, the law being that a bushel shall contain either two pecks or four pecks, there will be delivered to him bushels of two pecks each.

On the same principle, if the law be that a dollar is either a gold coin, with a bullion value equal to its face value, or a silver coin, with a bullion value of only half its face value, and not convertible at par into gold coin, the sellers of the carpets, the coal and the potatoes will be paid in dollars of the lesser value.

There never has been and there never can be in any country at any time a bi-metallic standard, and the attempt to create a double standard has never produced anything better than an alternating standard, with the inevitable consequences of injustice with reference to past contracts and uncertainty with reference to future contracts.

Indeed, Senator Jones admits in the report of the silver commission of 1876 that "whenever under the double standard there is a variance between the legal and market relations of the metals the standard would be practically based on one metal, and it the cheaper and more available one." The financial history of the United States and of France furnish conclusive evidence of the accuracy of the senator's view on this point.—C. Stuart Patterson.

More Money in Circulation.

If there was any actual relation between the quantity of money in circulation and national prosperity, we would now be on a flood tide. For more than a twelvemonth now the amount of money in circulation in the United States has been steadily on the increase. July 1, 1896, about the time the Chicago platform was in the process of incubation and the month of the popocrat was full of demands for more of the circulating medium, the total money in circulation in the United States was \$1,509,725,200, making \$21.15 per capita on an estimated population of 71,390,000.

Nov. 1, 1896, on the eve of the election, when the people of the United States were to give their verdict against a debased and depreciated currency, the money in circulation was \$1,627,055,614, making \$23.63 per capita on an estimated population of 71,902,000.

March 1, 1897, on the eve of McKinley's inauguration, the total money in circulation in the United States had risen to the unprecedented sum of \$1,675,694,953, making \$23.14 per capita on an estimated population of 72,418,000.

To fully appreciate this increase of the money in circulation in the United States it is only necessary to say that in the last ten months it amounted to \$165,969,753, or more than \$2 per capita of the entire population.

While the absolute circulation has passed all previous high water marks the per capita circulation is still \$1.30 below that of 1892, just before the panic. But the per capita is now higher than it was in 1890 or any year in the history of the republic prior to that. Then why are the times not as good as they were along in the late eighties? Simply because good times depend on public confidence and industrial activity, and not on the amount of money in circulation. This is simply the teaching of the old proverb that a nimble sixpence is better than a slow shilling.—Chicago Times-Herald.

One Way to Get Rid of the Silver Question.



Let the silverites have their own way and the end will not be far off.

Confidence Makes Gold Plentiful.

The gold standard does not restrict us to the use of gold. Our country, like every other gold standard country, uses vast amounts of silver concurrently with gold.

There is no shortage of gold. Its production is steadily increasing. When confidence prevails, there is no lack of gold for currency or any other purposes.

The Wage Earner's Interest.

Appreciation of the dollar in which wages are paid and consequent lower prices are constantly and certainly to the advantage of the wage earner. Depreciation of the dollar and consequent higher prices are always and certainly to his damage.

A lawyer in Butler, Mo., has baptized his twin sons Gold and Silver.

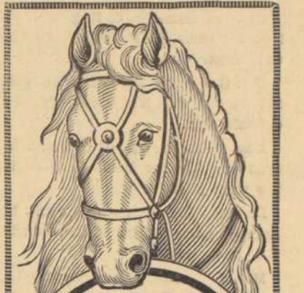
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You want in these Hard times Something that will Help you to Economize. We have it. Buy a copy of Dr. Chase's Recipes or Information for Everybody. It contains over 1,000 Tried Recipes. A sale of over One million copies Testifies its true worth. No Book has ever been Put on the Market That has met with such Wonderful Success. Why? Because it helps the buyer And is worth Double the money It Costs. Agents are yet making Big Wages In selling. Now is just the time to Start out On the road with a Sample Copy. The Book sells itself. Everybody wants it. Everybody has heard of it. Send for Circulars. Address R. A. Beal Publishing House, The new Revised Edition Is the best Recipe Book Ever printed.

THE COMERS AND GOERS.

Miss Tessie Martin has returned to Saginaw. August Dieterle was home from Detroit over Sunday. A. F. Freeman, of Manchester, was in the city Thursday. Abram Steffy is moving into the city from Emery station. Miss Ella Meuth goes to Bridgeport, Conn., for the summer. Miss Mattie Drake spent Sunday and Monday in Detroit. C. Fred Gauss spent vacation week with friends in Pontiac. Cashier Deiser, of the F. & M. Bank, was in Jackson Saturday. Supervisor Burtess, of Manchester visited the city Thursday. Ex-Congressman Weadock was an Ann Arbor visitor last week. F. C. Parker has been transacting business in Ohio during the week. Mrs. Henry W. Gibson, of Deland, Fla., is visiting friends in Ann Arbor. Deputy R. R. Com. W. W. Wedemeyer was in the city the last of the week. Bertram Reimold, of Saginaw, visited his uncle, D. F. Schaller during the week. Mrs. Gregory E. Dibble of E. Washington st., who has been very ill is convalescing. Miss Belle Sperry, of Chicago, has been visiting her home here during the week past. Dr. Fred W. Blake, of Alpena, has been greeting old friends here during the past week. Mrs. J. W. Rogers and daughter Alta, returned Friday from a week's stay in Lansing. Mrs. F. J. Hahn has been entertaining Mrs. E. Parker, of Ypsilanti, during the week. Miss Winifred Beman, who visited friends at Akron, Ohio, last week, has returned home. A. B. Smith, of the Milan Leader, was in the city Saturday, accompanied by Mrs. Smith. Harry E. Parr and W. J. Kirby, two prominent typists of the city, were catching fish at Strawberry Lake the first of the week. Y. W. C. A. Notes— There will be a union meeting at the M. E. church Sunday evening, May 2d, in honor of the third anniversary of the Ann Arbor Y. W. C. A. Miss Eva Seever, of the International Committee, will deliver the address. As outside of our membership dues and what we have earned, we have received only \$100 from the public this past year, we feel justified in asking for a good collection. We hope to have Miss Strong of Ypsilanti, to lead the Sunday afternoon meeting, and that a delegation from Ypsilanti will attend the anniversary. Let every member remember also the Monday evening business meeting. The last public entertainment to be given by the education classes of the Y. W. C. A. will be the one at High School Hall, Friday evening, May 7th. A more extended notice will be given next week and we bespeak your attention to it at that time. W. C. T. U. At the meeting of the W. C. T. U. last Thursday, essays written by pupils of the first and sixth ward schools, on the subject of tobacco, were read. Some very interesting points were brought out, showing that most excellent work is being done by teachers in some of the schools, showing the young people dangers in the use of narcotics. Statistics show that 20,000 die annually from the use of tobacco. When a month contains five Thursdays, as does April this year, a meeting is held on that day, and special topics are discussed. The topics for next Thursday are of particular interest to all mothers, and they are especially invited to visit us that day at 3 p. m., in rooms over the post office. The Loyal Temperance Legion meetings will re-open on Friday May 7th at 4 p. m. in hall over Calkins drug store on State street. The new leaders Miss Faye Bodmer and Miss Hurry will be pleased to welcome all the former members and their friends. Rally at once, dear children. What is the condition of our streets, to-day? Muddy? Or dusty? Ladies library, Huron st., open daily from 10 to 12, also Saturday from 2 to 5 o'clock. The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper of CASTORIA.

Sheriff Judson is in Detroit and Monroee to-day looking after official and disem-official matters. Dr. Frank Logan, of the University Hospital, has been spending a few days with friends in Toledo. Mrs. E. A. Keith of St. Thayer st., returned home Saturday from a week's stay with friends in Detroit. Miss Louise Gaunt, who has been the guest of Mrs. D. F. Schaller, returned home to Chicago last Thursday. County Clerk J. F. Schuh was down Thursday last for the first time since breaking his leg a couple of months ago. Mr. and Mrs. John Schaeffer, who were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Philip Lohr, have returned home to Marshall. Mrs. Dr. H. J. Pearson of Detroit st., was called to Union City, Ind., Sunday, by the serious illness of her mother. Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Purchase, of Denver, Colo., have been the guests of Mrs. Wm. Bury during the past few days. Miss Carrie L. Dicken, who teaches in our public schools, returned Saturday from a week's visit at her home in Romeo. Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Mills have been entertaining their parents, Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Hill, of Detroit, during the week. Mrs. Archibald Johnson, of St. Paul Minn., has been in the city during the week, called here by the death of her father C. Bliss. Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Schaeffer were called to Berlin, Ont., a few days since by the death of her mother, Mrs. Jacob Leiske. Miss Minnie Haskins, who has been the guest of Mrs. O. E. Butterfield for several weeks, returned home to Bradford, Vt., Monday. Mr. and Mrs. John W. Bennett have been entertaining Mr. L. C. Sabin, U. S. Engineer at Sault Ste. Marie, who is a U. of M. graduate. C. E. Worden, familiarly known as "Ed," of San Francisco, Cal., is visiting his parents Mr. and Mrs. Chas. H. Worden, for a few days. Harry E. Parr and W. J. Kirby, two prominent typists of the city, were catching fish at Strawberry Lake the first of the week.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure. Celebrated for its great leavening strength and healthfulness. Assures the food against alum and all forms of adulteration common to the cheap brands. ROYAL BAKING POWDER COMPANY, NEW YORK.

COMING GREAT FESTIVAL.

(Continued from 1st Page.) The result was perfect.—New Bedford (Conn.) Mercury. The orchestra played superbly, its tone being deep and rich, the bass section being of fine quality and nicely graded to the remainder of the orchestra. The work of the orchestra alone was a superb concert in itself.—Salem (Mass.) Gazette. The Boston Festival Orchestra is an organization that is well trained and musically striking. This refers as much to the concerted efforts of the fifty players as to their individual excellence. In the MacDowell section, "In a Haunted Forest," even more than in the Beethoven Overture, it bursts forth as an orchestra of rare ability, one to compare favorably with any Thomas's baton ever guided.—Indianapolis Journal. JENNIE MAE SPENCER. Miss Spencer possesses a wonderfully good voice, and she was a picture in a dainty gown of delicate coloring. She has magnetism, a fine stage presence, and sings easily any difficult score.—Boston Post. The new and rising favorite Miss Jennie Mae Spencer, who appeared in full Scotch costume, sang "Charlie Machree" in the most artistic manner and with a sincerity that was indeed refreshing. Her number was interpreted with admirable tenderness of expression, and with an artistic grace and dramatic fervor that won her hearty applause.—Boston Globe. Miss Jennie Spencer's beautiful contralto voice, remarkable execution, perfect intonation and expression held her audiences spellbound.—Boston Transcript. Miss Jennie Mae Spencer gave with thrilling effect the story of "Charlie Machree," by Dana. Her pure, noble contralto is equal to the demands of grand opera.—Boston Herald. Miss Spencer sang the grand Aria for contralto from Semeramide and it was a delightful rendering of this great work. She sang with dramatic effect displaying a wonderful contralto voice.—Dorchester Beacon. Miss Jennie Spencer proved to be a contralto of purity and richness of voice and sang with utmost ease several difficult numbers.—Meriden, Conn. Miss Spencer is to appear in the "Stabat Mater," as well as in single numbers in the miscellaneous concerts. She has fully realized all the expectations of musicians and has become a great favorite in the eastern cities in which she has appeared. She is diligent, conscientious and talented. With such a combination of virtues it is easy to predict for her a successful career. The Fourth Annual May Festival, Ann Arbor, May 13, 14 and 15, 1897, will be an event of more than local importance. The University of Michigan Festival has taken its place among the greatest in the country, a fact of extreme significance not alone to all interested in the University but also to those who have the musical advancement of the state at heart. Calvé, Bloodgood, Berthald, Campanari and other artists of the first rank will appear. The Boston Festival Orchestra (50 men) the University Choral Union (300 voices) and the Frieze Memorial Organ will be heard in these concerts which will be under the direction of Emil Mollenhauer and Albert A. Stanley, conductors. Season tickets including reserved seats for the series of five concerts, \$4.00, may be obtained by addressing Ross Spence, Secretary, University School of Music, Ann Arbor, Mich. Copies of Festival Journal containing programs, cuts of artists etc., may also be obtained through Secy Spence. Half rates have been secured on all the railroads good from May 13 to 17 inclusive. See Bills at R. R. Station. Ladies library, Huron st., open daily from 10 to 12, also Saturday from 2 to 5 o'clock.

A DUTY WE OWE To The Generations that are to Come. The following, taken from an address by State Commissioner of Forestry J. T. Rothrock, of Pa., to the public schools of Lancaster, Pa., should be read by every person able to read. And as Friday is Arbor Day, it might do well to act upon it: "Less than three centuries ago, in the providence of God, our ancestors fell heirs of a land which was not only well watered and fertile, but well wooded. It is fair to say that on the eastern slope of the continent there was no second area equal in size to Pennsylvania which possessed resources so varied and that had fair to last so long. So rich was our inheritance that we felt we could never come to want or see the end of our resources. American extravagance has become a byword among other nations, and Pennsylvania is in no respect behind others in the sisterhood of states. But already practically 75 per cent of our state is destitute of real forest growth and to meet the wants of a rapidly increasing population we are now importing lumber. Not only this, but from about an eighth of the land which we have cleared we have so exhausted the fertility that it can no longer be made remunerative in agriculture. In at least one county of our state we have the word of the presiding judge that the barren hillsides are being deserted by their population because they can no longer wring a living from the impoverished lands. Thus far mankind has derived its food from the soil of the water. In the state-house of Massachusetts there hangs a figure of a codfish, to indicate that from the sea that great commonwealth derives a large part of its support. Our waters are practically barren, and our strength must come from the soil. I desire now to leave a question with young people. It is this: If on the one hand we double our population in about thirty years, and if, on the other hand, we continue to make so much of our soil poorer every year, how will those who come after us obtain a living? Bear in mind that when you render the soil incapable of producing a crop you cut off the head of the State. Thirty years and more ago our nation's life was in danger. I know you love the dear old flag around which so many of us rallied. I know that there is not a boy or girl before me but thinks the red, white, and blue of "Old Glory" are the very brightest and best colors that fly in the breeze of any land. Its ample folds mark the thousand of schoolhouses where you are taught to become good men and women and patriotic citizens. But you are now called upon to save the State from wasting its strength, and from becoming weak and poor, when it should be strong and rich. God never allowed a child to be a citizen without providing something for him or her to do for public good. Every citizen should in some way aid in making every acre of the State as productive as it can be made. Of all things a useless soul and a useless acre are the most useless. I call upon you young people here, who are thinking all ready what you will do when you are grown up, to resolve that you will be patriots, and help make the land in which you live as near a paradise as you can. You will be wiser if you begin at once to do some good thing. Here is a chance. Every tree that is planted helps to save water for the uses of the people. It helps to restrain the floods which destroy life and property. It helps to keep the air in pure condition for you and your associates. It helps to moderate the climate so that crops may grow and fruits may mature. If, then, you plant a tree, you increase the wealth and strength of the Commonwealth and at the same time you aid in husbanding its resources. Is not this a worthy work? But it is so small a thing, you may say! True, but life is made up of small things. How many really great things can anyone do? The great acts of any man's life are few. It is a multitude of small deeds which makes life important. Nebraska was once a treeless area. Now it is a well-wooded State. This is almost entirely due to the Arbor Day planting which Secretary Morton started a score of years ago. His example has spread from state to state, until over almost the entire Union a day is set apart every year for the purpose of tree planting. European countries are taking up with the idea. It has spread to the isles of the ocean. If we except Christmas and Easter, there is probably no anniversary more widely celebrated than Arbor Day." It takes very little money to make God's man rich. "Not Exactly Right." Thousands of people are in this condition. They are not sick and yet they are by no means well. A single bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla would do them a world of good. It would tone the stomach, create an appetite, purify and enrich the blood and give wonderful vigor and vitality. Now is the time to take it.

Liver Ills Like biliousness, dyspepsia, headache, constipation, sour stomach, indigestion are promptly cured by Hood's Pills. They do their work easily and thoroughly. Best after dinner pills. 25 cents. All druggists. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. The only Pill to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla. One of the daughters of the late Gen. Logan, Mrs. Mary Logan Tucker, is soon to come into a snug fortune. She and her son, George Lemon Tucker, inherit two-fifths of the estate of the late George E. Lemon, which amounts to over \$3,000,000.

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 verified, of John Shanklin 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, Judge of Probate. (A true copy.) F. J. Lehman, Probate Register.

900 DROPS CASTORIA A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of INFANTS & CHILDREN Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC. Fac Simile Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher NEW YORK. At 6 months old 35 Doses - 35 CENTS EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

SEE THAT THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF Chas. H. Fletcher IS ON THE WRAPPER OF EVERY BOTTLE OF CASTORIA 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 druggists or will be sent by mail upon receipt of price. SEND SIX TWO CENT STAMPS FOR SAMPLE BOX. Booklets and proofs free. Eureka Chemical & Mfg Co., La Crosse, Wis. Office of THE PIONEER PRESS COMPANY, C. W. HORNICK, Supt., St. Paul, Minnesota, Sept. 7, 1894. 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, and 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 accidentally 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.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS 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.

Some very interesting points were brought out, showing that most excellent work is being done by teachers in some of the schools, showing the young people dangers in the use of narcotics. Statistics show that 20,000 die annually from the use of tobacco. When a month contains five Thursdays, as does April this year, a meeting is held on that day, and special topics are discussed. The topics for next Thursday are of particular interest to all mothers, and they are especially invited to visit us that day at 3 p. m., in rooms over the post office. The Loyal Temperance Legion meetings will re-open on Friday May 7th at 4 p. m. in hall over Calkins drug store on State street. The new leaders Miss Faye Bodmer and Miss Hurry will be pleased to welcome all the former members and their friends. Rally at once, dear children. What is the condition of our streets, to-day? Muddy? Or dusty? Ladies library, Huron st., open daily from 10 to 12, also Saturday from 2 to 5 o'clock.

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W. F. MOORE, DENTIST Work done in all forms of modern dentistry; crown and bridge work a specialty (Graduate of the U. of M. Office, 27 S. Main st., Ann Arbor, Mich.

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. DIRECTORS. Christian Mack, W. D. Harriman, Daniel Hiscock, William Deubel, W. E. Smith, David Rinsey, Leonhard Gruner. OFFICERS. Christian Mack, President. W. D. Harriman, Vice-President. Chas. E. Hiscock, Cashier. M. J. Fritz, Assistant-Cashier.