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ONLY ONE WILL LIVE.

TWO BIMETALLIST TICKETS CAN NOT LAST.

Senator Lee Mantle Still a Republican. Though He Can Not Support the National Ticket—Women to Stamp for Populists—Some English Opinion.

Butte, Mont., July 28.—Senator Mantle and Congressman Hartman have arrived here. Both say they support Bryan because he is a bimetalist and not because he is a democrat.

"While I deplore that populists put up another ticket," said Mr. Hartman.



LEE MANTLE.

"yet I think in thirty days there will be but one bimetalist ticket in the field. I think Watson will allow his name to be withdrawn. The ticket from a point of good politics must be Bryan and Sewall. On second thought Watson and the man who nominated him must concede this."

WOMEN ON THE STUMP.

Notable Speakers Who Will Work for the Populist Cause.

St. Louis, Mo., July 28.—Among the speakers who will work the stump for the populist ticket will be Senator Butler and ex-Chairman Tarbebeck, Eugene V. Debs of Terre Haute, Ind.; Robert Schilling of Milwaukee; Senator Allen of Nebraska, Senator Peffer of Kansas, Gov. Llewelling of Kansas, Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Lease of Kansas, Mrs. Roberts of Georgia and many others, including Coxey and Carl Browne.

OPINIONS OF LONDON PAPERS.

London, July 28.—The Globe publishes a long article headed "American Communism" and concludes as follows: "There is a clear issue between the gold standard allied to extreme protection and free coinage, coupled with confiscatory socialism."

STABBED TO THE HEART.

President of the Illinois State Board of Pharmacy Slain. Cairo, Ill., July 28.—I. N. Coffey, president of the state board of pharmacy, was stabbed and killed at 12 o'clock last night while on his way to take a train for Springfield to attend a meeting of the board.

SHOULD HAVE BEEN LYNCHED.

Inhuman Parents Whip a Seven-Year-Old Child to Death. Savannah, Ga., July 27.—James Weeks and wife, a white woman, who couple living in Colquitt county, this state, had a narrow escape from lynching yesterday, the result of the alleged brutal murder of their 7-year-old daughter. Witnesses testified to the inhuman whipping administered the child by the mother, in which the father assisted, and which resulted in the death of the little victim.

DISLIKE ANARCHISTS.

SOCIALIST LABOR CONGRESS MAY EXPEL THEM.

The Question Has Not Yet Been Decided—United States Represented at the Meeting—London Times' Comment on Proposed Zollverein.

London, July 28.—The International Socialist Labor and Trade Union congress opened this morning in St. Martin's town hall. When the full convention had been called to order, addresses of welcome were delivered by Henry Aveling, Sidney Webb, a member of the London county council, and George Bernard Shaw of Dublin, the only socialist Irishman present, and responded to by Herr Liebknecht, Bebel and Singer, of the German social democratic party, and delegates from Austria. The remainder of the occasion was devoted to wrangling as to whether anarchists should be admitted. The question of admitting anarchists was not decided when the session was adjourned.

A number of socialist organizations in the United States were represented by proxy, while among the delegates from that country present in person were Matthew Maguire of New York, representing the socialist labor party; Lucien Santall of the Trade and Labor alliance, and Arthur Keep of Washington, representing the Federation of Labor.

No less than 500 resolutions submitted by the socialist organizations of the various countries represented appear in the pamphlet agenda distributed among the delegates. The Dutch socialist party asks for a definition of "political action." The executive council of the Social Democratic Federation is in favor of "the workers being a political party themselves." England, Austria and Germany ask for complete political equality for the proletariat women. The Social Democratic Federation is in favor of the socialization of the means of production, distribution and exchange. The Independent labor party advocates a universal language and the Social Federation expresses the wish that this language shall be English.

ZOLLVEREIN IMPOSSIBLE.

Premier Reid Says British Colonial Trade Interests Clash.

London, July 28.—The Times comments upon a dispatch from its Melbourne correspondent, reporting that Hon. G. H. Reid, premier of New South Wales, thinks a Zollverein between England and her colonies would be impossible, because the clashing of selfish trade interests would tend to destroy the present loyalty and the Zollverein might unite the rest of the world in a hostile combination with the new and substantial motive of revenge. Only Canada among the colonies says the Times, is really desirous of a Zollverein, and as the conditions of trade with Canada are altogether artificial it behooves us to diagnose more fully the nature and extent of the cause which produced the suggestion of a Zollverein before consenting to a change in the whole fiscal system of the empire.

READY TO PROTECT CHRISTIANS.

Athens, July 28.—A dispatch received here from the island of Crete says that while the national assembly was sitting Saturday a panic occurred and the Turks prepared to attack the Christians, whereupon the commander of the British ironclad Hood lowered five boats with which to land a force of marines. Order was restored, however, before action became necessary. During the disturbance a Turk was killed by a shot fired by another Turk.

JAMESON TRIAL CLOSING.

London, July 28.—The trial of Dr. Jameson and his associates in the Transvaal raid reached a concluding stage to-day. Sir Edward Clarke and Sir Frank Lockwood, for the defendants, occupied all the morning in their pleas for the prisoners, and Sir Richard Webster, Q. C., the attorney general in behalf of the government, was still replying at 4 o'clock. It is expected that the case will go to the jury to-morrow.

MISSOURI "SOUND-MONEY" MEN.

Kansas City, Mo., July 28.—L. C. Krothoff, who went to Chicago to attend the conference of gold-standard democrats, returned to this city today. It is said in connection with his return, that as soon as possible a conference of local gold-standard democrats will be held to call a mass-meeting for the near future. Prominent democrats will make speeches, and it is said Fred W. Lehmann, a St. Louis attorney, who stumped the state for the democratic party four years ago, will be one of them. Mr. Lehmann was one of the delegates from Missouri to the conference of gold democrats in Chicago Thursday.

INDIANS TAKING UP LANDS.

Chamberlain, S. D., July 27.—A clause in the Indian appropriation bill granted permission to the Lower Brule Indians who, prior to July 3, 1890, lived south of White river, on the Rosebud Indian reservation, to return there and select the allotments of land occupied by them prior to that date. About 400 of the Lower Brule have just taken advantage of this clause and moved to their former homes. They had already been allotted lands on the Lower Brule reservation, which they now abandon and they will again have to be allowed lands in severality in their new location. The government will have to pay the Rosebud Indians at the rate of \$1 per acre for all lands settled upon and occupied by the Lower Brule.

IRON MILLS RESUME.

MANY IDLE MEN TO BE PUT TO WORK.

At Least 10,000 Will Be Given Employment—Striking New York Tailors Reclaim Firm—Cleveland Trouble May Be Settled.

Pittsburg, Pa., July 28.—To-day occurred the beginning of a resumption of iron mills, which will soon put to work at least 10,000 idle men. It is estimated that at least that number are interested in the settlement of the wage scale with the Ohio manufacturers at Youngstown Saturday night. The success of the Amalgamated Association in making the wage settlement means that the men employed in non-union mills will get an advance in their wages and their employers will sign agreements to pay them the union prices. This comes as near a recognition of the union as the men are contending for at the present time. The conference was with the Ohio association, but plants in several other states will be started under the agreement.

The men who signed the scale are as follows: Andrew Brown and Company, Hazelton, Ohio; Brown, Donnell & Co., Hazelton, Ohio; Brown, Bonnell Co., four plants at Youngstown, Ohio; Union Iron and Steel Company, two plants at Youngstown, one at Warren, and one at Girard; Mahoning Valley Iron Company, two plants at Youngstown; Falcon Iron and Nail Company, Niles, Ohio; Coleman, Shields & Co., Niles, Ohio; Eagle Iron and Steel Company, Ironton, Ohio; Union Rolling Mill Company, Cleveland; Carnes & Sons Company, Massillon; Cherry Valley Iron Company, Leetonia, Ohio; Elva Standard Iron Company, Bridgeport, Ohio; Central Iron and Steel Company, Brazil, Ind.; Indiana Iron Company, Muncie, Ind.; Weatherall Rolling Mill Company, Franklin, Ind.; Birmingham Rolling Mill Company, Birmingham, Ala.; Alabama Rolling Mill Company, Gate City, Ala.; Sharon Iron Company, Sharon, Pa.; Struthers Iron Company, Struthers, Ohio; Pomeroy Iron Company, Pomeroy, Ohio.

NEW YORK TAILORS' STRIKE.

New York, July 28.—An all-day meeting was held by the striking tailors of this city Sunday. The substance of the remarks made by the various speakers was to the effect that no compromise with the contractors should be made, and that the strikers must stand firm and accept nothing but victory. It is estimated that fully 20,000 hands are now idle on account of the strike in this city and vicinity. Commissioner Charles L. Phipps, chairman of the state board of arbitration, has visited the leaders on both sides of the controversy, an effort is now being made to induce all to arbitrate.

TRUCK STORE TYRANNY.

Hazleton, Pa., July 28.—There is much uneasiness among the employees of the Silver Brook Coal Mining Company at Silver Brook and serious trouble seems imminent. It is due to the action of the company in evicting those miners from the company's houses who do not patronize sufficiently the company store, known as the "Silver Brook Supply Company store." The miners are first told that they are not leaving enough money in the store, and if they do not increase the amount they are given ten days to leave the house.

FLAG OF TRUCE AT CLEVELAND.

Cleveland, O., July 28.—It is believed by the leaders of the strike at the Brown Hoisting works that terms of settlement between the men and the company will be agreed upon within a day or two, and that work will be resumed before the end of the week. Propositions have been made which are likely to be accepted, but the locked-out men refuse to give the terms of the settlement.

WILL NOT TALK.

Mr. Bryan Has No Communication to Make to the Public. Lincoln, Neb., July 28.—At an early hour Sunday, Congressman Francis G. Newlands of Reno, Nev., who stopped en route home from the silver convention, called at the Bryan home and remained there until the family left to attend church services. Senator James K. Jones, chairman of the Democratic national committee arrived from St. Louis, at 3:35 p. m. He attended a conference with Mr. Bryan. When they finished, Mr. Bryan assured the press representatives in waiting, that there was nothing to give out. "We have been discussing plans, but we have decided upon nothing that can be given to the public," said Mr. Bryan. Governor Holcomb returned from the St. Louis convention and was a party to the conference for an hour or more. Senator Stewart was expected, but he did not put in an appearance.

JERRY SIMPSON'S OPINION.

St. Louis, Mo., July 21.—Ex-Congressman Jerry Simpson is strongly of the opinion that Bryan and Sewall will be indicted. "The issue is paramount," said he, "and men dare not play politics at such a time as this. If this convention should refuse to endorse Bryan, the populist party would not contain a corporal's guard in November. Honest indorsement is the only salvation of the party. So far as Kansas is concerned, it matters not what this convention does. We will indorse Bryan and vote for silver."

MISS KINGSLAY'S ADVENTURE.

Miss Kingsley, the African traveler, gives an amusing account of the beginning of her love of adventure. She was at the Canary islands and hearing "very dreadful accounts of the dangers and horrors of traveling in west Africa," she felt she must go out of mere feminine curiosity. She continues: "I asked a man who knew the country what I should find most useful to take out with me and he replied: 'An introduction to the Wesleyan mission, because they have a fine hearse and plumes at the station and would be able to give you a grand funeral.'"

GUTENBERG'S INVENTION.

What the Printing Press Has Done for Mankind.

Five hundred years ago the literary Zeitgeist, ink-fingered and fiery, cried out for help, and his cry was heard in Germany and answered by the birth of Gutenberg in 1397, who gave to the world, in 1450, its first completed printing press, says the New York World. "Four men," writes the German historian Kapp, "Gutenberg, Columbus, Luther and Copernicus, stand at the dividing line of the middle ages and serve as boundary stones marking the entrance of mankind into a higher and finer epoch of its development." From centers of discovery and invention in ever-widening circles that development has gone on. But of all the means by which the divine fiat "Let there be light" has been fulfilled—in its inner sense—through the long ages, there has been none in the material realm that has exerted an influence as powerful and far-reaching as the printing press. Compared with this discovery, which has evolved from the nebular chaos of man's thoughts and emotions the vast solar system of books, even the finding of a new continent, pale in significance. The priority of Gutenberg's discovery over that of Columbus is in itself evidence of its vaster and more urgent import. However it may be now, there was a time when we needed a printing press more than we needed another hemisphere. For there has never been any miscalculation in the order of the discoveries and inventions of the universe. The Edisons and Maxims never could have been born before the Newtons and Watts any more than man could have made his appearance in the early prozoic era. The wonders of electricity and Roentgen rays are the culminating luxuries of invention, so to speak, and not its first necessities. Added to all the other glories of the universe, it has rendered mankind, the printing press has enabled man to repeat in a spiritual sense the divine drama of creation. And many an ink-begotten hero is as living and effectual an inspiration to noble deeds as though he had lived and breathed in human form. It is, moreover, by means of their typographical monuments that the real heroes of every land and clime have escaped oblivion. Better than all the promises of immortality offered to Ulysses by Calypso has been the immortality conferred upon him and his comrades by the no less magical wand of the printer. "Were our mother island sunk beneath the sea," wrote Lowell, "Shakespeare would still be an immortal England." On the other hand, andor compels the admission that sinful man has made use of type—as of every other invention—for base and ignoble ends. But the most big-headed pessimist would hardly maintain that the evil results thus obtained could be more than an infinitesimal part of the good ones. For the printing press has demonstrated in a most convincing manner that only what is good and beautiful is permanent. Every vile and morbid book has died, or eventually will die, of its own diseases, till at length authors and publishers will have learned the folly of printing such things. It is not mere fancy that sees in the steady external improvement that has been made on the first book models a symbol of an internal progress, the matter between the covers of bookdom. However much antiquarian rapture we may feel when we buy a worn-entire old book in fifteenth century print, we cannot deny that in their superb typographical ward robes the books of to-day as far surpass the first Gutenberg attempts as the dainty tinted gowns of a modern belle outvie the impromptu makeshift of our Dickens and Dickens.

NEWSY TRIFLES.

In Ohio the supreme court has decided that an election wage cannot be legally enforced. If the wealth of the United States were equally distributed every person would receive only \$200.

There are now orders ahead in the shops of Paris and London for all the golden hair that can be purchased in the next five years.

One of the most prosperous lumber merchants of Bangorville, Me., is now in an insane asylum because of a lack of snow during the past winter.

A horse which takes the end of a hose pipe in his mouth and holds it there until his thirst is quenched is owned by F. S. Brown of Ansonia, Conn.

Some interesting statistics have been published which show that England's expenditure per head on her navy is nearly double that of any other nation.

China plans another important reform. The Pekin government has applied for admission to the postal union, as the Chinese postal system is most inefficient.

The English derby is a race which nearly always falls to a titled personage. During the last twenty years only five gentlemen without "handles" to their names have secured the coveted prize.

The first British railway in West Africa has just been opened at Sierra Leone. At present the line is only six miles long, but it greatly delights the natives, who are much impressed by the railway engine.

An organization has been formed at Des Moines, Iowa, "to provide immediate relief and to insure concerted action in the event of tornadoes, cyclones, fires, floods, railroad accidents or other serious emergencies."

THE CHURCH MILITANT.

The American Congregationalist pilgrims, on their arrival in London, England, were accorded a reception in the library of the memorial hall of Dr. Guinness Rodgers' church.

The American bishop of the Armenian church, the Rt. Rev. M. Deroulian, celebrated high mass and preached a sermon lately in the Episcopal cathedral of St. Peter and Paul, Chicago.

At the second annual convention of the Luther League of Illinois, held at Springfield, Joseph B. Oakleaf of Maine was elected president. There were about 300 delegates in attendance, and the meeting was a grand success.

Dr. Thaddeus Mason, forty-four years pastor of the church at Shrewsbury, N. J., resigned his charge recently. The church declined to receive it, and voted to give Dr. Mason his full salary and the use of the manse.

At a special session held at Adrian, Mich., the Monroe Presbytery voted to drop Rev. H. P. Collin from the roll in compliance with his own request. Rev. Collin is the Coldwater clergyman whose liberal views, shared largely by his congregation, have placed both pastor and people in an antagonistic attitude toward the Presbytery belief.

FIGS AND THISTLES.

The growler is a poor traveling companion. The fatter the pig, the better it likes the mud. The broader the way, the more it is traveled. God waits to help every man who needs help. No grave can be made deep enough to hold the truth. With a subtle enemy to greatness is the newspaper portrait. Worry in the Christian is a sure sign that he don't pray enough. Keep praise alive, and there will be no lack of joy in the heart. It is a waste of breath for a preacher to preach higher than he lives. When God comes into our hearts he makes us feel akin to everybody.

Sailors to Be Tried for Murder. Boston, July 28.—The Plant line steamer Oliveette arrived from Halifax today with First Mate Bram and the crew of the American barkentine Herbert Fuller on board. The men, who are under arrest pending a further investigation into the murder of Capt. Nash, Mr. Nash and the second mate, were taken in charge by the police.

THINGS WORTH KNOWING.

Opals remain fashionable and certainly lend themselves well to the lapidary's art. The most conservative persons now admit that American cut glass is the finest in the world.

The peculiar greens and blues that prevail in dress fabrics are shown in enamels on gold and silver.

Birthday watches claim attention. These have dials enamelled with the flower of the month or set with the natal stone.

All kinds of fancy colored stones are worn, including caruncules, peridots, amethysts, topazes, turquoises and, above all, sapphires.

Flowers and scrolls represented in brilliant are arranged as a pendant, which is also adapted for wearing in the hair or as a brooch.

A favorite style of necklace consists of three rows of pearls, each with a separate diamond clasp, so that they can be worn singly if required.

Silver plate bearing the trademarks of trustworthy makers possesses remarkably enduring qualities and the metallic character of solid silver.

Damp spoils the tones of a piano and turns its keys yellow sooner than anything else. Keep the piano shut on damp days, but a little sunshine will help to preserve the color of the keys.

To prevent table salt from becoming lumpy mix it with a little corn flour before putting it in the salt cellar; the proportion about a heaped dessert-spoonful of corn flour to a tea-cupful of salt.

Spirits of wine diluted with a little water may be used for improving the appearance of black satin. Apply it with a sponge and rub it on gently the right way of the material. The satin should then be put between two pieces of satin and ironed on the wrong side.

WORSE THAN PIGEON ENGLISH.

"English as She Is Spoken" by Many Londoners. After living awhile in London, writes a correspondent to the St. Louis Republic, an American begins to think that the English language is something like the Christian religion. In each case the fundamental idea may be the same wherever you find it, but the variations on it are bewildering, not to say upsetting. American English is no more like English—English as spoken in London—than a Universalist is like a blue Presbyterian.

You are apt to begin finding out the dissimilarity between English as it is spoken and English as it is spoken in London. In traveling it is worse, even when you are undertaking such a sample of a journey as a trip on the underground—or most one say in the underground—or with the underground? At any rate, it is a railroad a little quicker than the 'buses and a little slower than walking, unless you just make connections. It is like this: You—"A ticket, please." He—"Wot fur? (He means to what place.)" You—"I want to take the elevated for—" He—"Wot s'y, liddy?" (What did you say, laddy?)

You—"The elevated for—" He—"Never eared of the name. Maybe you mean Elephant and Castle; that's bus line." You—"No; I want a railroad ticket." He—"Oh, rilewy; you mean underground."

You (doubtfully, as you look at the long stairs you must climb up to get to the "underground" and hear a train thunder by overhead)—"Well, yes; underground." He—"What fer?" You—"Why, to get uptown." He (exasperatedly)—"W'ere do you want to go? (Impatiently.) 'Urry up, liddy, don't like to d'y.'"

You—"Notting Hill." He—"Notting 'ill or Notting 'ill Ghyte stytion?" You (at a venture)—"Ghyte station, I think." He looks at you sourly and you return the look blandly, unconscious that you have, to his face, mimicked his cocknification of the words gate station.

He—"What class?" You (like all American idiots)—"First, please." He—"Return ticket?" You—"Return? No; I want to go there."

He (sarcastically)—"Lynte you s'vver coming back agene? If you h'are, don't you want a return?" You—"Oh, a round trip; yes, of course." He—"Ere you h'are (meaning here is the ticket) and ere's your chynge. Mykyste!"

This last word translated in to American English means make haste. And you, as you frantically sweep an unassorted mass of half-crowns, shillings, shillings, sixpences and three sorts of coppers to your purse, wish to say that you are making haste. But unconsciously dropping into the Londonese dialect you ejaculate, "I am a-myking hyste."

DECLARE RHODES GUILTY.

Capetown, July 27.—The house of assembly has unanimously adopted the report of the select committee on the subject of the Jameson raid on Johannesburg. The report finds that Cecil Rhodes, who at the time was premier of Cape Colony, was fully acquainted with the preparations for the raid, and that Alfred Beit, a director of the British South Africa company, Dr. Jameson and Dr. Rutherford Harris, also a director of the British South Africa company, were active promoters of the raid.

It often happens that ice is not obtainable when most desired, particularly in camp. Butter may be kept hard and fresh without ice by rolling it in a damp cloth, which is large enough to roll several times around the butter. The roll should be left where there will be a current of air, and the cloth should be moistened constantly. The butter will then keep firm.

RAM'S HORNS. In the Lord's army the base of supply is at the front. Get in the habit of resting all your weight on the Everlasting Arms. Life is full of disappointments to the man who tries to live without Christ. There are people who never care for music except when they play the first fiddle. The man who is doing the thing God wants him to do is engaged in a great work. The man who works for the Lord by the day will never be satisfied with the pay he gets. The best thing to do, when we cannot see in any other direction, is to look straight up. The man who is trying to hide behind a hypocrite now will not do it in the judgment. The man who is willing to do God's will will not long be kept in doubt about what is God's will. When the devil gets a chance to plant a thorn in the flesh of a man like Paul he always puts it in deep. Whenever God's word is believed, the man who believes it is blessed, whether he feels that way or not. Some people talk much about what a happy place heaven is, and do nothing to make their homes resemble it. Men do not have to commit all known crimes to miss heaven. It is lost by having nothing heavenly in the heart. When the devil knows that a man is kinder to his mule than he is to his wife he likes to hear him talk in church. The devil would have been whipped long ago if he had not always been able to find something good to hide behind. It sometimes takes a moderate drinker a long while to find out that the devil's claws have been run through him. Instead of praying for their daily bread some men tell the Lord what kind of weather is needed to make a wheat crop.—Ram's Horn.

HINTS TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

If a few slices of bacon are placed in the pan with a piece of lamb that is to be roasted they will greatly improve the flavor of the gravy. When shaking rugs and mats that are small enough to be done with the hands always hold them by the middle at the sides, and not at the ends, for by the latter handling the corners will soon be made to whip out and the fringe or binding to pull off. The drawer of a bureau or dresser that runs hard may be made to work much more smoothly and easily if it is taken out and the edges thoroughly rubbed with hard soap. If a screen is soaped before being put into hard wood it will go in much more easily. If half an ounce oforris root is broken into small pieces and placed in a bottle with two ounces of alcohol and a few drops then be placed on a handkerchief, it will give the odor of the fresh violet. The mixture should be tightly corked, being shaken before using.

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Have the water warm, not hot, then throw in baby's bath satchel. This is a small flannel affair, containing a mixture of bran, crushed Castile soap, orris powder and almond meal. It renders the water soft and fragrant and imparts delicacy to the skin. Now put baby in. After a few minutes' ablutions deposit him in a large square of Turkish toweling, which is laid over your lap. Wrap him closely in it, thus shutting out all air. In this you can rub and cuddle him to your heart's content till he is nearly dry. After unfolding, rub him briskly with a dry towel, powder, and dress him immediately. There will be no danger of his taking cold when bathed in this fashion.

He Knows. Teacher (with reading class)—Boy (reading)—And she called down the river. Teacher—Why are ships called "she"? Boy (sincerely alive to the responsibilities of his sex)—Because they need men to manage them.

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EMMA E. BOWER.

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS:

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FRIDAY.....JULY 31, 1896.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

Democratic National Ticket.

For President, WM. J. BRYAN, of Nebraska. For Vice-President, ARTHUR SEWALL, of Maine.

ON LOCAL TAXATION.

Taxes are the price people pay for the benefits arising from social organization. The collection of revenue for the support of government has, perhaps, been the subject of more discussion and experimenting than any other social problem. There is a school of economists who believe (and not without reason) that many, if not all, sociological problems would be solved by applying the taxing power to that source of wealth which they believe to be the common heritage of all—the land. But, it is not our purpose to discuss here the broader aspect of this theme; it is its narrower application to some of our local questions that we wish to call attention.

Our municipal taxes are divided by the purposes to which they are applied into two distinct classes—those which defray the current expenses of local government and afford us police and fire protection etc.; and those which go to pay for the construction of permanent public improvements rendered possible, necessary or desirable by community of interest, such as sewers and paving. The protection to person and property afforded by the first class of taxation is of manifest benefit to every resident within the confines of the city and, from a mere utilitarian point of view, its collection from all forms and species of property is not unjust. The second class, however, is applied to a purpose whose resulting benefit goes to one class of property only—the land. All public improvements, while they may minister to the convenience of the public at large, are in their pecuniary effects a benefit which the land shares with no other form of property. They raise the price of its use and the public pay in increased rentals for their participation in the accruing benefits.

A stock of merchandise is not more valuable when stored by a paved street than when stored by an unpaved one. The lot abutting upon a paved street is, however, other things being equal more valuable than one located elsewhere and will command a higher price for its use. Nor does the effect of public improvements upon the value of land make any distinction between vacant and improved property. The increased value resides in the land and not in the improvements there on.

It follows then, if these deductions be true, that taxes for public improvements should be laid upon land values alone. The city of Ann Arbor has already adopted this policy in paying for the construction of sewers. The defects which it has developed are not inherent in the system of taxation but are rather the results of an injudicious grouping of property in sewer districts. The only complaint has come from the third district where it seemed to the territory that was sparsely settled and of low valuation. In the first, second and fourth districts, where the value of land is quite uniform, the result was satisfactory.

THE DEMOCRAT hopes to see before long a plan developed for a comprehensive system of street improvements and the method of defraying the cost of such work must be one of its important features. We commend to the attention of the council the policy adopted in the sewer districts of assessing the cost upon land values alone as being the only just and equitable solution.

A PERTINENT SUGGESTION.

In his speech at the St. James banquet the other night Mr. E. F. Mills struck the right chord when he suggested that it would be well for the business interests of Ann Arbor if there was more unity among business men. The business men and property owners of Ann Arbor have a common interest in advancing the prosperity of the city and any thing looking to a closer union among them should be welcomed. Nothing will so quickly or so surely tell upon the prosperity of a town as a wide awake class of business men who pull together. Ann Arbor business men are not by any means sleepy but there is ample opportunity to develop a unity of purpose. It is not necessary to point out the numerous directions in which an active business men's association could advance the common welfare of the city, and make its influence felt in the initiation of new enterprises, in developing and directing the trend of public improvements, and in guarding the tax levy which is now a subject for congratulation when compared with the rate of other towns. The fact that Ann Arbor is a University town is no reason why it should not have its full quota of manufacturing establishments and a united and well directed effort toward that end would undoubtedly do much to advance the commercial importance of our town and with it the value of every foot of realty. The

press has done much to advertise the social, commercial and educational advantages of Ann Arbor, but it can not do it all. The business men and property owners must themselves present a united front on every question that arises affecting the common interest.

PROF. TAYLORS LECTURE.

The lecture of Prof. Fred M. Taylor in the lecture room of the law building last Thursday night was a fairly good Republican campaign speech. The professor was moderate in his treatment of the subject and made his best possible case for the gold side. He slipped quickly over those places where the foundation of the gold theory is weak and treacherous and expanded upon its strong points. It is but fair to state that many of the arguments advanced by the professor did not do justice to his well known reputation as a thinker and would have come with a better grace from a interested politician than from one who is supposed to teach the truth for its own sake.

In the course of his remarks the professor said that Mexico pays \$1.27 per ounce for silver and asked if free coinage would maintain the price of silver and gold at a parity, why it did not do so in Mexico. As a matter of fact the Mexican government does not pay \$1.27 or any other price for silver. It simply coins it at a ratio of gold of 16 2/3 to 1 and lets it circulate on its own intrinsic merits and the Mexican people are as prosperous upon that silver basis as it is possible for a people of their naturally indolent and improvident disposition to be under any system of finance. Much American capital and thousands of American working men have found it advantageous to go into Mexican territory in the last few years and do business upon a silver basis and receive "50 cent dollars in wages. The reason that free coinage in Mexico does not produce more figure in fixing the relative value of gold and silver is so plain that he who runs may read. Mexico is a comparatively insignificant republic with a population of less than 12,000,000 people more than half of whom are barbarians and whose commercial needs are supplied by a currency of \$5.00 per capita \$5,000,000 of which is gold, \$50,000,000 silver and \$2,000,000 uncovered paper. Its influence is not to be compared with that of the foremost commercial nation on the face of the globe which in prosperous times can easily absorb \$3,000,000,000 of money. A little further along he cites the stoppage of free coinage at the East Indian mint as another evidence that monetary use has nothing to do in fixing the relative value of silver. This statement is not sustained by fact. The cessation of the coinage of silver at the Indian mint in July 1893 caused the gold price of silver to drop 20 cents per ounce within one week. The fact that every other form of wealth except gold followed this abrupt depreciation of silver lends strength to the idea that this change of the relative value of the two metals was not entirely a depreciation of silver but was in part an appreciation of gold caused by placing the additional demand of Indian finances upon a gold basis, and affords excellent evidence in support of the contention that a country so powerful as the United States can establish bimetalism and maintain both metals at a parity.

Prof. Taylor says that ratios are not determined by the mint. We submit to the professor that so long as the demand for use as money continues to be the chief demand made upon the precious metals that a ratio may be established by international agreement which will at once become and remain the commercial ratio, for that would fix arbitrarily the best price that can be obtained for either metal. And we advance the further proposition that any country whose commercial needs are great enough to absorb the annual output alone can establish bimetalism on any ratio higher than that of the European coinages and retain both metals in circulation on a parity with each other.

He characterized bimetalism as a constitutional right of the debtor to repudiate a portion of his debts by having the option to pay in the cheaper metal but he did not offer any argument to establish a moral right of the creditor to receive payment in the dearer. Nor did he explain that the natural choice in bi-metallic countries to pay in the cheaper metal is the very factor which prevents serious fluctuations in either metal and guarantees a greater stability for both.

He said the rise of prices would be sudden and he did not think a rise of prices would be a good thing for the world. It probably would not be a good thing for college professors with a fixed salaries, but there are people hereabouts who do not think that the material interests of this country revolve about its colleges. He could not see why that the depreciation of farm lands, farm products and all other species of property was a bad thing, but there are some things which even a college professor devoted to original research does not want to see when it conflicts with his personal interests or preconceived notions.

He advanced the proposition that the debtor was left with the cheaper metal when this option was taken away by the demonetization of 1873. This is dangerous ground for a gold-monometallist. Gold was it is true the cheaper metal at that time but the demonetization of silver doubled the demand upon gold it steadily became the most valuable and has been increasing in value ever since and will continue to increase in value to the manifest detriment of all productive industry until something is done to lessen the demand for it. He alleges that over production of silver is the cause of its decline in value when measured in gold and a little later insists that the increased production of gold has reversed its appreciation. Either one or the other of these deductions must be wrong. We believe them both to be false. In the first premise the production of gold has increased quite as rapidly as that of silver. The increase of neither has kept pace with expanding commerce. There is then no support here for the theory of over production. But in estimating the exchange value of the precious metals not only the annual production but the accumulated stock of ages must enter into our calculations. The largest annual increase in the production of gold and silver has been less than three per cent of this stock on hand and very evenly divided between the metals—hardly enough to

make good the losses from abrasion and that used in the arts,—not enough to meet the needs of expanding commerce. At the present rate of annual production it would take nearly 50 years to replace with gold the primary money destroyed by the demonetization of silver.

Again, the commercial ratio of gold to silver was in 1850 15.7 to 1. There was extant at that time 30 tons of silver to 1 ton of gold. At the present time this proportion has changed to 18 tons of silver to one ton of gold, yet the commercial ratio has changed from 15.7 to 1 to 30 to 1. Is it logical to conclude that a change of relative proportions which would be in favor of an increased price for silver has been the cause of its depreciation. Hardly. We must look to discriminating legislation for an explanation.

He said but few farm mortgages run back to 1873. That may be true but most of them represent debts which have come down from that date and the majority of our national state municipal and railroad bonds, which the people must pay either directly or indirectly, date back to that period.

He calls attention to the fact that many mortgages of the present day have gold clauses and says that the gold will be harder to get if we should go to a silver basis. We must remind the professor that neither the precepts of political economy of which science he is a recognized light, nor the facts of practical experience sustain his contention that a given quantity of gold would exchange for more property on a silver basis than it does now on a gold. The history of the greenback period refutes this idea. The exchange value of gold diminished from 1849, the date of the California discoveries to 1873, the date of demonetization. This decline in value of gold was largely due to an increased supply of that metal but it serves to prove the proposition that gold may be at a high premium in currency and yet exchange for less property than when its command was no premium.

His point that preachers, teachers and other salaried officials would lose by a decline in the purchasing power of money will not appeal very strongly to the sympathies of those in the business, farming or professional walks. Life who are taxed to pay those high salaries while their own incomes which are earned in open competition with the world suffer from an appreciating standard. The professor admitted that a gradual change would do no harm. With the exception of those who, like himself, are shaking the hobgoblin of unpayable ruin over the heads of the people, no one anticipates a sudden change. The appreciation of gold did not come about in a day. Neither can it be destroyed at one fell stroke. The readjustment will be gradual enough for all business to adjust itself to it. The first effect of free coinage will be to raise the value of silver to the present value of gold. That will be the turning point. From that time forward the values of both labor, the products and the prices of labor will rise in direct proportion to this decline. But, direct proportion, free coinage will at once drive the gold out of the country and the value of the dollar would at once fall to the present bullion value of the silver dollar. Should the gold brokers enforce their threat and ship their gold to Europe we have the opinion of a no less distinguished authority than Secretary Carlisle given in his recent speech to the workmen of Chicago, "that the scarcity of money caused by the withdrawal of gold would sustain the purchasing power of the silver dollar on a level with gold till the mints could replace the gold withdrawn with silver. As this would be the job of an hour or a day we can see the change must still be a gradual one and either solution of the problem leads to the same conclusion."

A REPUBLICAN PROPHECY. It becomes necessary sometimes to fight fire with fire. The amount of that is being published by the Republican press upon the money question would make this appear to be an opportune time to quote the opinions of Republican leaders upon this question before the party become committed to gold mono-metallism. Below we give the prophetic words of Jas. G. Blaine uttered in the U. S. Senate in 1880. The developments of subsequent years have proven the position then taken by Mr. Blaine to have been correct:

"I believe the struggle now going on in this country and in other countries for a single gold standard would, if successful, produce widespread disaster in and throughout the commercial world. The destruction of silver as a sole unit of value, must have a ruinous effect on all forms of property except those investments which yield a fixed return in money. Those would be enormously enhanced in value, and would gain a disproportionate and unfair advantage over every other species of property. If, as the most reliable statistics affirm, there are nearly 87,000,000,000 of coin or bullion in the world, very equally divided between gold and silver, it is impossible to strike silver out of existence as money without results that will prove distressing to millions and utterly disastrous to tens of thousands.

"I believe gold and silver coin to be the money of the constitution; indeed, the money of the American people anterior to the constitution, which the great organic law recognized as quite independent of its own existence. No power was conferred on congress to declare that either metal should not be money. Congress has, therefore, in my judgment, no power to demonetize silver. If, therefore, silver has been demonetized, I am in favor of re-monetizing it. If its coinage has been prohibited, I am in favor of having it resumed.

"O. E. B." occupies a column of space in the Courier that might have been devoted to the tariff in assuring the people that Bryan is too young to feed in the presidential trough. People who know that "O. E. B." don't stand for Old Established Business or any thing else more mature than a callow disciple of Blackstone may infer that it is Bryan's hold upon the people that is worrying his goldite critics more than his youth.

The work of wrapping a winding sheet about Major McKinley's hopes goes merrily on.

Either gold mono-metallism is all right or it is all wrong. There is no middle ground. Silver should either be made standard money or be dropped from the coinage altogether. There is no more sense in trying to circulate silver on a gold basis than there would be in using silver tablets to write personal notes and checks upon. Paper is cheaper and more convenient. Make silver standard money and it will take care of itself. The Republican platform, while it declares for gold mono-metallism tacitly admits bimetalism to be the proper financial basis. Are they right when they pledge themselves to maintain the existing standard or are they right when they admit the existing standard to be wrong and say that at the same indefinite time in the future they will remedy it with bimetalism? Can the Republican leaders arraign the Democracy for pledging itself to do that which they admit to be right but are afraid to do?

Hon. Edward Duffy, member of the Democratic State Central Committee from this district, says that the central committee at the recent meeting in Detroit were unanimous in their support of Bryan and Sewall and the Chicago platform. While there were some differences among the members concerning the manner in which the campaign should be managed. They were united in support of the ticket and were all in favor of putting up a fight to a finish. The retention of Mr. Stevenson as chairman of the committee at the recent meeting in Detroit was in the interest of harmony within the party organization. Recognizing that the majority must shape the party policy Mr. Stevenson assured the committee that his best efforts would be devoted to the success of the ticket. Mr. Stevenson and John Russell are said to have purchased I. M. Weston's Grand Rapids Democrat and will make of it a red hot free silver paper.

They say that the silver agitation is causing a stringency in the money market. Let us reason a bit upon this proposition and find, if we can, why any one should cling to money. If there was any foundation for the dark predictions of the goldites all forms of money, gold excepted, would depreciate. The gold is not and has not been in any possible outcome why one having currency in his possession should refuse to loan it. The safest thing to do with currency which is likely to depreciate on one's hands is to invest it to buy something with it. But when money seeks investment in property prices rise and times are good. Those are not characteristics of business at present.

The Michigan good roads association have figured out that there is \$1,000,000 annually spent on roads in Michigan outside of the road working tax and the Executive committee do not think that it is spent as well as it might be. This is undoubtedly true. There is a grand opportunity for reform in the matter of country road making.

From Bryan's Convention Speech. Our silver democrats went forth from victory unto victory until they are assembled now, not to discuss, not to debate, but to enter upon the judgment rendered by the plain people of this country. When they come before us and tell us that we shall not disturb business interests, we reply that you have disturbed our business interests by your course. The farmer who goes forth in the morning and tills all day, begins in the spring and toils all summer, and by the application of brain and muscle to the natural resources of this country, creates wealth, is as much a business man as the man who goes upon the board of trade and bets upon the price of grain. Our war is not a war of conquest. We are fighting in the defense of our homes, our families and posterity. We have begged and they have mocked, and our calamity came. We beg no longer; we entreat no more; we petition no more. We defy them. They tell us that this platform was made to catch votes. We reply to them that changing conditions make new issues; but the principles upon which rest democracy are as everlasting as the hills, but that they must be applied to new conditions as they arise. When I find a man who is not willing to pay his share of the burden of the government which protects him, I find a man who is unworthy to enjoy the blessings of a government like ours. Those who are opposed to this proposition tell us that the issue of paper money is a function of the bank, and that the government ought to go out of the banking business. I stand with Jefferson rather than with them, as he did, that the issues of money is a function of the government and that the banks ought to go out of the governing business. If they ask us here why it is that we say more on the money question than we say upon the tariff question we reply that if production has slain its tens of thousands. How is it today? Why, that man who used to boast that he looked like Napoleon—that man shudders to day when he thinks that he was nominated on the anniversary of the battle of Waterloo. It is no private character, however great, that can protect from the avenging wrath of an indignant people the man who will either declare that he is in favor of fastening the gold standard upon this people, or who is willing to surrender the right of self-government and place legislative control in the hands of foreign potentates and powers. It is the issue of 1776 over again. Our ancestors, when but 3,000,000, had the courage to declare their political independence of every other nation upon earth. Shall we, their descendants, when we have grown to 70,000,000, declare that we are less independent than our forefathers? Having behind us the commercial interests and the laboring interests and all the toiling masses, we shall answer by saying to them you shall not press down upon the brow of labor this crown of thorns. You shall not crucify mankind upon a cross of gold.

Boils and pimples are due to impure blood. Remove them by making the blood pure with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Frankfort is the most charming resort in Northern Michigan. The days are pleasant there; the nights cool. Ten day excursion via Ann Arbor R. R. Wednesday, July 29th.

Mrs. McInnis on "16 to 1." Will you see if she has nominated Billy Van, her president. O! wretched was his kin to Bryan's of Kildaven. If he is, he's from good stuff—they were all some strips of lads that weren't afraid of anything, but at the same time wretched hurt a flea unless it bit em. But say f'wah's this, they're talkin' about so much—"16 to wan"—an "a cross av gold"—and so on? Shure ivery dang paper base full av sooch sayins.

O! axed out Duffy the Aldherman, f'wah't mint but he waded me aff, an says he, "Oh! go an home an doant be botherin me; its not for women to be talkin' poletecks; the min'll be takin care av that. Let the women take care av the homes and childrens."

Now that's all roight, an Oim not agin id; but betwame me an id, Duffy didnt know any more about id than meself, and so he med that bluff at me, so sez O! O! I thry and find out anyway. So O! wint over to Dailey's shure f'wah! all the min do be smokin an talkin' the whole time. O! walked in an siz to the gang. Cud any of ye tell me the maning of "16 to wan"? They all began to ready out thar throats, but divil a wan av thim cud tell me. Aven ouid Daily (whi will talk for hours an lave customers waitin) med the eggeuse that he was busy just thim.

Now the thruth is the miserale conated min, are afraid to admit that they doant know f'wah't the question is. Ye'll hear wan say to the other: "Well are ye a gold man or a free silver man?" and the other'll say, "O! Oim all roight," an laugh an squirm around for fear he'll show his ignorance of the soad Amerish man is for gold—so he sez—but O! tell him he reminds me av the Oirishman and the Jew. The Oirishman an Jew were out in a small boat together an be some hook or crook the Shaney fell into the wather. The Oirishman med a grab at im as he kem up, and caught him be the hare. Now sez he "ye curley headed divil, say that you bave in the Saviour Jansus Christ, or down ye agin."

"Oh! my fear friend," sez the Shaney "O! content out of ye kill me." "Well, down ye go thim!" sez the Oirishman, who after lavin him there a few seconds pulled im up again, an put the same question to im. The Shaney refused to comply an down he wint agin. Upon being brought to the serface once more he was nearly strangled an spluttered an enoked; but the Oirishman had a firm hold an put the question agin. The Shaney seen it ment death to refuse, repated after the Oirishman that he blaved in the Lord Jansus Christ. "Well die in the faith thim," sez he, an held him under till he was dead.

"An thas the way they'd do wid you," sez O!; "they'll promise to save ye an 'the country'll be the 'good standard' or f'wah't ever in the divil it is, but aftther ye do as they tell ye, an election is over, ye can 'die in the faith.'"

But be loike all the rest will only laugh an walk off. There's no danger of any one being killed in a poleteckle argument this year. For begorra they know so little about id, they're afraid to argue.—Nels D'oyile in Monroe Democrat.

Do Not Do This. Do not be induced by any other if you have made up your mind to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. Remember that Hood's Sarsaparilla cures when all others fail. Do not give up in despair because other medicines have failed to help you. Take Hood's Sarsaparilla faithfully and you may reasonably expect to be cured.

HOOD'S PILLS are purely vegetable, carefully prepared from the best ingredients. 25c.

UNDOUBTEDLY We will commence July 28 undoubtedly the greatest bargain sale the people of Ann Arbor ever knew. There are not many goods in this sale, but while they last they will go at great bargains. These are broken sizes from our stock of Fine Shoes accumulated mostly in the past few months. We do not want to ship these goods out of town, would much rather our customers should have them. Come at once.

JACOBS & ALLMAND, Washington Bk., Washington at, Ann Arbor, Mich. "Ann Arbor Rail Road Bulletin." The Ann Arbor Rail Road will sell tickets at one fare for the round trip to all stations on their Line between Hamburg Junction and Toledo on Sunday trains. Tickets limited to date of sale.

E. S. GILMORE, Agt.

Stomach, sometimes called waterbrash, and hiccups, indigestion, nausea, dyspepsia, are cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla. This it accomplishes because with its wonderful power as a blood purifier, Hood's Sarsaparilla gently tones and strengthens the stomach and digestive organs, invigorates the liver, creates an appetite, gives refreshing sleep, and raises the health tone. In cases of dyspepsia and indigestion it seems to have "a magic touch."

"For over 12 years I suffered from sour

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Does It Pay to Trade at B. St. James

Why of course it does. During the month of July and August Come Yourself and See if Our Store is not the proper Market for Saving Money.

B. St. James. Ann Arbor, Mich.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL "The Niagara Falls Route." Central Standard Time. TRAINS AT ANN ARBOR.

Table with columns: Going East, Going West. Lists train times for various routes including Detroit, Toledo, and Chicago.

FAST DAY TRAIN TO Bay View VIA G. R. & I. Leaves Grand Rapids 2 p. m. with through coaches and Wagner buffet parlor car to Petoskey, Bay View, Oscoda and Harbor Springs.

PATENTS CAVEATS, TRADE MARKS, COPYRIGHTS. CAN I OBTAIN A PATENT? For a brief answer and a list of inventions, write to MUNN & CO., who have had nearly fifty years' experience in the patent business.

Special 10 Day Excursion to Northern Michigan. Wednesday July 29th the Ann Arbor Ry. will sell excursion tickets to Frankfort on Lake Michigan and Benzonia on Crystal Lake at \$5.00 for the round trip.

Ann Arbor R. R. Excursion Rates. Camp Meeting at Island Lake near Brighton on D. L. & N. Ry. Tickets sold on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays good returning till September 4.

National League of American Wheelmen, Louisville, Ky. Rate of one fare for the round trip, tickets to be sold Aug. 9th and 10th, good returning to August 17th.

Knights of Pythias Uniform Rank, Cleveland, Ohio. One fare for round trip August 22nd to 24th, good for return August 31st.

UNDUBTEDLY We will commence July 28 undoubtedly the greatest bargain sale the people of Ann Arbor ever knew. There are not many goods in this sale, but while they last they will go at great bargains. These are broken sizes from our stock of Fine Shoes accumulated mostly in the past few months. We do not want to ship these goods out of town, would much rather our customers should have them. Come at once.

JACOBS & ALLMAND, Washington Bk., Washington at, Ann Arbor, Mich. A Handsome Book for a Two Cent Stamp. New Publication by The D. & C. Line.

To those who contemplate taking a summer outing, we will mail for 2c. postage our illustrated pamphlet, which contains a large number of fine engravings of every summer resort between Cleveland, Toledo, and Piquette Mackinac. It has many artistic half-tones of points of interest of the Upper Lake region. Information regarding both short and extended tours, costs of transportation and hotel fare, etc. Address A. A. SCHANTZ, G. P. A., Detroit, Mich.

Important Notice to Wheelmen. The Ann Arbor R. R. Co. take pleasure in announcing that hereafter bicycles will be checked between all stations on its line without charge.

Make it a point to see that your blood is purified, enriched and vitalized this season with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

BIG SHOES FOR ANOTHER "BIG HAUL"

RANDALL ARGARD & Co's Shoe Stock of Grand Rapids, Mich. Sold to us for.

=65 cts. on the \$1=

Large Portion of Same Shipped here have Concluded to open Great Cut Sale. Times are Hard, Money is Close, Make Money by Saving it, and Save it by Using Good Judgement in Buying. Cash Talks With Us. 36 pairs Ladies' Vici Button nar. sq. toe \$3.50 cut to \$2.65, 108 " " " Dongola " " " \$2.25 " " \$1.48, 106 " " " Kid Oxfords cut to 76c., 112 " " " Tan " " " 87c.

Men's Russia Lace Shoes \$4.00 cut to \$2.98. Satin of Cong. & Bales \$2.25 cut to \$1.48. Working all Solid 99c. OTHER GOODS IN PROPORTION—Investigate, No Trouble to Show Goods. GOODSPED BROS. 17 S. Main street, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

The Ann Arbor Savings Bank

Ann Arbor Mich., at the close of business, July 14, 1896.

Table with columns: RESOURCES, LIABILITIES. Lists assets and liabilities including stocks, bonds, mortgages, deposits, and capital stock.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, Charles E. Hiscock, Cashier of the above named Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 20th day of July, 1896. MICHAEL J. FRITZ, Notary Public.

CORRECT—Attest: Christian Mack, W. D. Harriman, L. Gruener, Directors.

Estate of Fred, Minors. STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw, ss. At a session of the Probate Court for the county of Washtenaw, held at the Probate Office in the city of Ann Arbor, on Tuesday, the 7th day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

Steam AND Gasoline Portable and Marine Engines. If you think of buying an engine of any size or kind send for our Catalogue No. 30, containing illustrations and prices of every kind of engine from one up to 25 horse power, at bottom prices, or List No. 29 for yacht engines, boilers and boat machinery. Either sent free.

Chas. P. Willard & Co. 197 Canal Street, Chicago.

Notice to Creditors. STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw, ss. At a session of the Probate Court for the county of Washtenaw, held at the Probate Office in the city of Ann Arbor, on Wednesday the 8th day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

Notice to Creditors. STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw, ss. At a session of the Probate Court for the county of Washtenaw, held at the Probate Office in the city of Ann Arbor, on Tuesday, the 8th day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

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# The Store.

## Housekeepers Day

### This Week Saturday.

# Towels.

This Week Saturday we place on Sale

**Our Entire Stock of Towels**

at prices no economical housekeeper can afford to miss. There is no pretense for this one day to get jobbers or even manufacturers prices—What We Do Want To Get is a rousing crowd and we have made prices that will insure one.

**12 1-2c Towels for 4c.**

No. 28417—25 doz Turkish Towels size 18x31 inches. Sells every day in the year for 12½c Saturday 4c.

**14c. Towels 8c.**

No. 3540—15 dozen all Linen Huck Towels size 17x30 inches always 14c. Saturday the price 8c.

**16c. Towels 9c.**

No. 16334—35 doz all Linen Huck Towels Hemstitched size 17x34 inches. Every day price 16c. Saturday 9c.

No. 16490, 16 doz Horney Comb Towels size 24x32 10c always reduced Saturday to 9c.

**18c. Towels 10c.**

No. 16224 20 doz all Linen Huck Towels—Hemstitched size 18x33 inches. 18c all day Saturday 10c.

**22c. Towels 12 1-2c.**

No. 25788 24 doz Fine heavy all Linen Towels, Fringed white or colored border size 19x38 are marked 22c. Saturday they go at 12½c.

**25c. Towels for 14c.**

No. 25788 all Linen Fringed Huck Towels same as above size 20x40 strictly 25c Saturday 14c.

**30c. Towels for 16c.**

No. 25788 all Linen Towels Same as above size 24x40 part of a Big Job easily worth 30c all you want Saturday while they last at 16c.

We can mention only a few of the numbers we will have on Sale—Don't miss this.

# Shoe Sale.

\$3.00 Shoes \$2.24.

Ladies' Kid Shoes Cloth & Kid top, Black and Colored 6 styles worth \$3.00, Saturday \$2.24.

# Mack & Company

# The Store.

# We've Got Some Bicycles

We'd Rather Have Money.

If you have just a little money, You'd like to trade for GOOD HIGH GRADE BICYCLE. We want to see you cause we want that money.

# Majestics

—AND—

# Mascots.

Now don't borrow. Trunks or traveling bags from your relatives or neighbors. They will think you are cheap and Trunks and Bags certainly are cheap.

A good metal covered trunk, (good one understand) \$2.68.

A good leather bag—14 inches long \$2.20.

A leather bound telescope 18 inches long 65c.

When you fit up those rooms, Remember we sell every article used in the house hold.

56-58-60 S. Main st. Phone 164.

# Mack's Company

## Furniture.

# --AT--

# Wahr's Bookstore

Wall Paper Never so Cheap. Decorate your Homes Now. A Mammoth Stock of beautiful Combinations.

# Our Prices.

Standard Blank 3c per roll.  
Silver Combination 5c " "  
Best Gilt Paper 7c " "  
Best Ingrain 8c " "

We do Paper Hanging.

Window-shades made and hung to order in any part of the city.  
Window shades mounted on best spring rollers at 20c each.

# GEO. WAHR,

Opposite Court House, Main street, Ann Arbor.

# The Democrat.

FRIDAY.....JULY 31, 1896

Friends of The Democrat, who have business at the Probate Court, will please request Judge Babbitt to send their Printing to this office.

## JOTTINGS.

Three inches of water fell in Ann Arbor Sunday night.

Low Clement sold 300 Ann Arbor organs to one firm in Chicago.

The municipal committee on macadamizing did Detroit yesterday.

The Light Infantry band will give an excursion to Put-in-Bay in August.

Childrens day will be observed at the German M. E. church, Sunday evening.

Mr. Sawyer is having the opera house put in shape for the coming season.

The Elks new club rooms are now open from 11:30 a. m. until 11:00 p. m. daily.

The Wolverine Cyclers gave a negligence party at their club rooms last night.

Educational Extension for July comes to us bright and entertaining as usual.

Henry Todd an aged and respected resident of Webster township died Monday.

The Ann Arbor road suffered from Sunday night's storm. Trains were delayed Monday.

Dr. Vaughan lectured to the summer school students on the "Restriction of Disease," Wednesday night.

Taxes are not coming in with sufficient rapidity to raise the enthusiasm of the city treasurer to a fever heat.

Showers have been so frequent that one farmer in this vicinity wore his hat crooked over to dry it out.

The Light Infantry boys are already planning for their mid winter circus which will be a corker and no mistake.

Peter McNaney, from Sharon; and Thos. McNamara, of Chelsea, were sent to the asylum at Pontiac this week.

Barney Morrison has the contract to pave the gutters on Miller ave and build two box culverts across that thoroughfare.

The contractors on the 5th district sewer have 500 feet of main pipe laid on Ashley and about the same amount on William st.

E. W. Jones was married to Miss Lavina Heibin Wednesday night at the residence of the grooms father, Chas. H. Jones.

The board of public works let the contract for putting the new bath room in the Engine house to Rettich & Hochrein for \$65.55.

The Lyra boys are camping at Whitmore lake this week. The way they have of waking up the quiet solitudes of the lake region is just awful.

Born to the wife of A. J. Kitchin Tuesday July 28, a son, and now A. J. goes about with the self satisfied air of one who has served his country well.

The Keeley jag cure at Ypsilanti can not be a very profitable institution when it takes a decision of the supreme court to draw out an investment in the concern.

Miss Margaret V. Bower has been appointed State Instructor for the Ladies of the Macebees for Michigan. Miss Bower will leave Monday next to begin her work.

The Bach & Butler agency sold the Ward house on S. Thayer st. to W. S. Hongland of Muskegon and the Kerr property on Fourth ave to Mrs. Minnie Adams.

Ed Hangsterfer has purchased the Walter Toop store on State st. through the Bach & Butler agency. Mr. Hangsterfer will start a branch of his downtown business on State st.

A. C. Schumacher and Herman Miller will open a drug store at the present location of Anton Teufel on S. Main st. Their wide acquaintance and well known business tact insures success.

Rich widows are warned that one Wm. White, once of Ypsilanti, who has become notorious through his many alliances with widowed ladies of comfortable estates, is at large in this vicinity.

The cool new linen suit and suave smile that Editor Lesimer wears about with him these hot summer days is offered in evidence that the existence of a newspaper man is not always a thorny one.

There are over 60 in attendance at the summer normal now running in the High school building. Prof. Cobb of Ypsilanti, Miss Cella Brennan of Chicago, and M. J. Cavanaugh are among the lecturers.

Look out for him. He will soon be along appointing agents for a patent roof paint and the harmless receipt you sign for the samples he leaves with you has a tendency to blossom into a promissory note.

The pump at the Washington st. station of the Ann Arbor Water Company is in position and has been at work cleaning the wells of fine quicksand. Water will be turned into the mains from these wells Monday.

Hotel Judson is comfortably filled at present with a miscellaneous company of thieves, forgers, bicycle cranks and other lunatics. There are few Pingree men there now, however. They are out rustling for Hizzoner.

Reports from the township of Webster say that Ralph McCallister is eating up every thing in sight. If given time enough "Mac" will clean up the township in very much the same manner as the grasshoppers clean up bleeding Kansas.

President Winter of the Ann Arbor St. Railway refuses to move his tracks from Detroit to Beakas street as requested by the city council. At the present writing the St. railway company seems to hold the key to the Detroit st. situation.

There are many washouts in the streets of Ann Arbor after the storms of the fore part of the week. The only way this expensive destruction of streets can be avoided is by building good paved gutters of sufficient size to carry the water on all streets likely to wash.

J. C. Henderson, of St. Paul, Minn., has been selected to succeed Lew H. Clement as manager of the Ann Arbor Organ Co.'s wholesale department. Mr. Henderson has for three years been secretary and manager of the Schimmel & Nelson Piano Co. and is most highly recommended.

## Personals.

Lawyer Butterfields fishing at Bay View.

Miss Mattie Drake of the Courier visited in Detroit this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed Maloney rejoice in the possession of a bran new boy.

Our tall and talented friend W. W. Wedemeyer is again in Kalamazoo.

D. F. Schafer and family are at home after a swing around the country.

Rev. Gelston and family have gone to Massachusetts to spend the summer.

D. Henning was in Ann Arbor last week looking after his property interests.

W. B. Phillips and wife returned today from a four weeks' visit to Bay View.

Mr. and Mrs. O. M. Martin have returned from a fishing trip to Mallet Lake.

Mrs. Geo. L. Moore is enjoying a month on the sea shore near New Haven.

Judge Harriman is the guest of Gov. Ashley on a fishing excursion to Crystal Lake.

Geo. Burke has gone on a trip to Europe, which continent he will do on a bicycle.

Judge Kinne has returned from the mining district of Colorado. Is he for silver or gold?

Prof. M. C. Boyle and wife and little son Jewell from Sioux City, Iowa, are visiting in this city.

Alden Nichols of Pittsburgh, Pa., is expected to spend a couple of weeks with his mother on N. Ingalls st.

Miss Myra Andrews, of Murphysboro, is expected today and will be the guest of Mrs. Elmina Howe for several weeks.

Miss Maad Bates of Woodstock, Ontario and Mrs. Helen Olmstead of Kalamazoo are guests of Mrs. W. D. Adams.

R. C. McAllister is out in Webster visiting his wife and baby and incidentally talking up the virtues of the silver dollar.

Miss Emma Bower is in Grand Traverse this week attending the meeting of the Michigan Woman's Press association of which she is the president.

J. J. Maloy of Kalamazoo, Mich., spent a few days last week with his Uncle Jerry Walsh, on his way to New York, to visit his Uncle Hon. James Shannahan.

## Text of the Supreme Court Decision on the Homeopath Hospital Case.

The supreme court of the State of Michigan yesterday handed down a unanimous opinion declaring unconstitutional, and therefore null and void, the legislative act of 1895 known as the Homeopathic College Removal Act, which provided for the removal of the Homeopathic Department of the State University to Detroit. The opinion was written by Justice Grant and finally settles the authority of the state legislature to command the University Board of Regents.

The regents of the University refused to comply with the act and an action was brought by Dr. Charles F. Sterling to compel their compliance with the terms of the law. It was contended on behalf of the regents that it was not in their judgment for the best interests of the University that the college be removed to Detroit, and second, that the legislature has no constitutional right to interfere with or dictate the management of the University.

After quoting at length the reasons given by the regents why the college should not be removed from Ann Arbor the court indicates that the regents have no interest in the matter and intimates that he is not a proper person to institute the proceedings. Inasmuch, however, as this question had not been raised the court concluded to do as it has sometimes done before and dispose of the case upon the main issue.

The causes leading up to the creation of the Board of Regents and taking the University out from under the control of the legislature are mentioned in the rather extended opinion by Justice Grant. It is said that obviously, it was not the intention of the framers of the constitution to take away from the people the government of the University. On the contrary there was provided for its management and control a body of eight men elected by the people at large. For 43 years the regents have exercised such control and openly asserted their right to do so. It is said that the courts have refused to compel them to comply with the acts of the legislature, holding that they are a constitutional body upon whom is conferred the exclusive control of the institution.

It is said: "In the face of these facts, this court is now asked to hold that the regents are mere ministerial officers, endowed with the sole power to register the will of the legislature and to supervise such branches and departments as any legislature may see fit to provide for. By the power claimed, the legislature may completely dismember the University and remove every vestige of it from the city of Ann Arbor. It is no argument to say that there is no danger of such a result. The question is one of power, and who shall say that such a result may not follow? The legislature did once enact that there should be a branch of the University in every judicial district. Under this power the legislature could remove the law department from the University at Ann Arbor to Detroit and to provide that the law library to which one citizen of Michigan has donated \$20,000 could also be removed. What permanency would there be in an institution thus subject to the caprice and will of every legislature?"

It is said that the act renders nugatory the express provisions of the constitution that the regents shall have the direction and control of all expenditures from the University interest fund, and it is held to be significant that at the time of the adoption of the constitution this fund constituted

## Almost the sole support of the University.

"The Board of Regents and the legislature," the opinion reads, "derive their power from the same supreme authority—the constitution. They are separate and distinct constitutional bodies with the powers of the regents defined. By no rule of construction can it be held that either can encroach upon or exercise the powers conferred upon the other. The Board of Regents is the only corporation provided for the constitution whose powers are defined therein. In every other corporation provided for in the constitution it is expressly provided that its powers shall be such as the legislature shall give."

It is held in conclusion, that no other finding is possible than that the intention was to place the University in the direct and exclusive control of the people themselves through a constitutional body elected by them, and that the homeopathic college removal act of the legislature in question is without force or effect upon them.

## As The Times See It.

Imbued and encouraged by the thought that the so-called "free silver craze" will sweep the country, the leaders of the Democratic party of Washtenaw are of the firm belief that the cyclone in November in its sway will also touch the Ann Arbor court house, so they think they can most profitably and most honorably serve their party best by taking charge of the county offices, which are now occupied by Republicans, and pocket the salaries of said offices as a side issue. Among these gentlemen might be mentioned:

For the Office of Probate Judge—Hon. William D. Harriman, who has held the office in the distant past and discharged the official duties of the position with satisfaction. His friends would like to see the Judge take charge of the office again.

Hon. Ezra B. Norris, who has served the county as prosecuting attorney faithfully and well. His friends insist that as party manager and manipulator he has done well, and they harbor the opinion that he should be our next judge of probate.

Hon. Wm. G. Doty, who has done considerable hard work for the party and frequently stumped the county in its behalf, should be honored with the position. His friends say he has a judicial look and judicial abilities second to none, hence he should be nominated for the office.

Hon. J. Willard Babbitt. There are numerous Democrats who think that the county should leave well enough alone and retain the present incumbent in the office. It is said that the Judge would not object to being again honored by his party.

For the office of County Clerk the logical candidate appears to be the Hon. Jacob F. Schuh, who was nominated for the office two years ago and went down with the Democratic free trade landslide. In consideration of erstwhile party duties, conscientious, and economically administered, his friends think he should be renominated.

Hon. John P. Kirk, the William Jennings Bryan of the Ypsilanti wing of the Democratic party, is the only gentleman whose name is now mentioned in connection with the office of prosecuting attorney.

Hon. Alfred P. Davenport will probably be nominated on the first ballot for the register of deeds' office.

Hon. Melven C. Peterson and Hon. High Lighthall, all, all, honorable men, will vie with each other for the sheriff's office against the Republican chief aforementioned.

## The Demands of Society.

Society demands that you should look well. Not that you should be a beauty, but that you should, on occasion, put on your best bib and tucker and help make up the picture that, all in all, constitutes society. You speak of the social world as selfish; so it is, for it demands from all its votaries absolute unselfishness. You must learn to have no ill-feeling toward anybody. If a chatterbox tells you that Madame Malice has made you the subject of her ridicule you must make yourself smile; go forward and meet Madame Malice with a pleasant word, a courteous bow, and you must entirely forget that she has ever said anything but that which was pleasant. Society ceases to be good when malicious sayings are recognized.—RUTH ASHMORE in August Ladies' Home Journal.

## California Fish Stories.

Charles J. N. Jacobs, of A. Hamburger & Son's, Los Angeles, Cal., who has been taking a vacation at Catalina Island, in the Pacific Ocean, says that in about two hours' fishing he helped to catch 40 fish weighing from five to eight pounds each. There were caught he says, while he was there fish weighing 200 to 350 pounds of Tunia and Jew fish. The Tunia fish will grab the hook and draw the boat from a half to three miles, he says. Charley was called a truthful boy when in Ann Arbor, but we see he has formed the habit of all Californians, telling big stories.

He speaks of meeting Mr. A. C. Hiscock and wife on the island, who made it very pleasant for him. Mr. Hiscock is a nephew of Daniel Hiscock of this city.—Evening Times.

## Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair.

**DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER**

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

40 Years the Standard.

## Toilet Soaps

We have just received a new lot of Fels & Co. and Colgate & Co.'s Fine Toilet Soaps.

We have had made especially for us an Elderflower Soap which is very nice. Each cake weighs over five ounces. It costs only 10 cts cake or 25 cts a box.

Our Handworkers' Soap is a splendid thing for removing dirt and grease.

**A. E. MUMMERY'S**  
New Drug Store.  
cor. Washington and Fourth Sts.

## ARTHUR J. KITSON,

## Contractor and Builder.

Estimates furnished on all work in line of the above.

21 Geddes-ave. A. J. Kitson.

## Order ICE

OF

**E. V. . .**

## Hangsterfer.

Having increased my supply one-third, I am ready to furnish 600 Private Houses with pure, 1 p river Ice. Guarantee both quality and prices.

Deliver to any part of city. Office: Cor. Washington and 4th ave.

## The COAST LINE to MACKINAC

—TAKE THE—

## TO CLEVELAND MACKINAC.

2 New Steel Passenger Steamers

The Greatest Perfection yet attained in Boat Construction—Luxurious Equipment, Artistic Furnishing, Decoration and Efficient Service, insuring the highest degree of COMFORT, SPEED AND SAFETY.

Four Times per Week Between

Toledo, Detroit & Mackinac

PETOSKEY, "THE GOOD," MARQUETTE, AND DULUTH

LOW RATES to Picturesque Mackinac and Return, including Meals and Berths. From Cleveland, \$45; from Toledo, \$15; from Detroit, \$12.50.

EVERY EVENING

## Between Detroit and Cleveland

Connecting at Cleveland with Earliest Trains for all points East, South and Southwest and at Detroit for all points North and Northwest.

Sunday Trips June, July, August and September Only.

EVERY DAY BETWEEN

Cleveland, Put-in-Bay & Toledo

Send for Illustrated Pamphlet. Address

S. A. SCHWARTZ, P. O. BOX 100, DETROIT, MICH.

The Detroit and Cleveland Steam Nav. Co.

## UNDOUBTEDLY

We will commence July 28 undoubtedly the greatest bargain sale the people of Ann Arbor ever knew. There are not many goods in this sale, but while they last they will go at great bargains. These are broken sizes from our stock of Fine Shoes accumulated mostly in the past few months. We do not want to ship these goods out of town, would much rather our customers should have them. Come at once.

JACOBS & ALLMAND,  
Washington Bk., Washington st.,  
Ann Arbor, Mich.

## Just What's Needed

Exclaims thousands of people who have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla at this season of the year, and who have noted the success of the medicine in giving them, relief from that tired feeling, waning appetite and state of extreme exhaustion after the close confinement of a long winter season, the busy time attendant upon a large and pressing business during the spring months and with vacation time yet some weeks distant. It is then that the building-up powers of Hood's Sarsaparilla are fully appreciated. It seems perfectly adapted to overcome that prostration caused by change of season, climate or life, and while it tones and sustains the system, it purifies and vitalizes the blood.

The Scientific American, of New York, has signaled its 50th anniversary by the publication of a very handsome 72 page special number, which consists of a review of the development of science and the industrial arts in the United States during the past 50 years. It was an ambitious undertaking, and the work has been well done. The many articles are thoroughly technical, and they are written in a ray and popular style, which makes the whole volume—it is nothing less, being equal to a book of 442 ordinary pages—thoroughly readable. It is inclosed for preservation in a handsome cover, and is sold at the price of ten cents.

Gamp Meeting at Hazlett Park on C. & G. R. Ry. near Lansing one and one-third fare for round trip. Tickets sold July 30 and 31 and every Thursday during the month of August, good returning September 1.

## KOAL

Order your Season's Supply of Coal of

**M. STAEBER.**  
Office 11 West Washington-st.  
Phone No. 87  
Yards M. C. R. R. Phone No. 97.

## C. W. VOGEL.

Dealer in

FRESH, SALT and

## Smoked Meats

Sausages of all kinds. Poultry and Game in Season.

C. W. VOGEL, No. 9 E. Ann-st.

## JOHN BAUMGARTNER

Successor to Anton Eisele.

—DEALER IN—

## American and Imported Granite

—AND—

**MARBLE of all KINDS,**

Building Stone, Stone Walks, etc.

Satisfaction guaranteed; Handle from the smallest to the largest work in all its Branches.

Shop—Cor. of Detroit and Catherine sta. — Ann Arbor, Mich.

## SCHALLER'S

## BOOKSTORE

An Entire New Line this year, from

## 5 cents

a ROLL up.

## Martin Schaller

Bookseller, Stationer and Wall Paper Dealer. 19 E. Washington-st.

## Miss E. G. Walton

A full Line of

## DRESS MAKING SUPPLIES

## Fancy Goods

Special Attention given to

## College Colors.

And Glove Cleaning.

52 S. State-st., Cor. William-st.

## REVIVO RESTORES VITALITY.

Made a Well Man of Me.

THE GREAT 30th Day.

**FRENCH REMEDY** produces the above results in 30 days. It acts powerfully and quickly. Cures when all others fail. Young men will regain their lost manhood, and old men will recover their youthful vigor by using REVIVO. It quickly and surely restores Nervousness, Lost Vitality, Impotency, Nightly Emissions, Lost Power, Failing Memory, Wasting Diseases, and all effects of self-abuse or excess and indolence, which unfit one for study, business or marriage. It not only cures by starting at the seat of disease, but is a great nerve tonic and blood builder, being the only one of its kind. It works off impurities and restores the fire of youth. It wards off insanity and Consumption. Insist on having REVIVO, no other. It can be carried in vest pocket. By mail, \$1.00 per package, or six for \$5.00, with a postal note written guarantee to cure or refund the money. Circular free. Address

ROYAL MEDICINE CO., 371 Wabash Ave., CHICAGO, ILL.

## FOR SALE BY—

## Eberbach Drug and Chemical Co.

Ann Arbor, Michigan.

D. & C. Summer Service to Mackinac.

Their new steel passenger steamers are all in commission, making four trips per week between Toledo, Detroit, Mackinac, Soo, Petoskey, Duluth. If you are contemplating a summer outing, send 2c stamp for illustrated pamphlet. Address A. A. SCHWARTZ, G. P. A., Detroit, Mich.

# DOLLAR GAS

After MAY 1st we will sell gas for fuel for \$1.00 per thousand.

Cooking by gas is no longer a Luxury but an economy.

Gas is not the fuel of the rich, but is most appreciated by those of moderate means who do their own work.

The Cleanest, Coolest, Quickest, simplest and

# Safest Summer Fuel.

If Your Neighbor has a GAS STOVE ask him about it and he will convince you that you need one at once.

We have the Largest Assortment of Stoves in the City and at the Lowest Prices.

We Sell Stoves only that we may sell Gas.

# The Ann Arbor Gas Co.

## COMFORT IN COOKING

# Monarch Gasoline Stoves

—OR—

## Jewel Gas Stoves.

Why roast over a wood or coal stove when gas or gasoline is so much cooler? Cooler and cheaper too.

We have a large line of these stoves and invite your inspection. Also

## America Refrigerators

(THE GREAT ICE SAVERS).

# Parker, Colburn & Schneider

25 East Washington Street.

# The Ann Arbor Savings Bank

Organized 1869, under the General Banking Law of this state.

## CAPITAL \$50,000,

Surplus \$150,000 | Total Assets \$1,000,000

Business men, Guardians, Trustees, Ladies and other persons will find this Bank a SAFE AND CONVENIENT Place at which to make Deposits and do business.

Interest is Allowed on all Savings Deposits of \$1.00 and upward, according to the rules of the Bank, and interest compounded semi-annually.

## Money to Loan in Sums of \$25 to \$5,000,

Secured by Unencumbered Real Estate and other good securities.

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Board of Public Works.

Office of the Board of Public Works, 1 Ann Arbor, Mich., July 20th, 1896. Special session. Called to order by Pres. Smith. Present, Pres. Smith, McIntyre, Keesh.

Mr. Keesh moved that the Board recommend to the Council an appropriation of \$136.00 for improving and protecting the bank on the south side of Felch Park.

Yeas—Pres. Smith, McIntyre, Keesh. Nays—None. Mr. Keesh moved that the estimate of the Engineer for cost of macadamizing Detroit and Division streets be submitted to the Council.

Yeas—Pres. Smith, McIntyre, Keesh. Nays—None. Mr. Keesh moved that the subject of the well on Maynard street be referred to the President of the Board.

Adopted. Mr. Keesh moved that H. G. Pretyman be granted permission to use the public streets for building materials.

Yeas—Pres. Smith, McIntyre, Keesh. Nays—None. Mr. Keesh moved that a written order be served upon L. C. Weilmann to construct his plumbing to conform with the Plumbing Rules.

Yeas—Pres. Smith, McIntyre, Keesh. Nays—None. Mr. Keesh moved that the subject of laying a tile drain on S. University Ave. be referred to Mr. Keesh and Engineer Key.

Yeas—Pres. Smith, McIntyre, Keesh. Nays—None. Mr. Keesh moved that the Clerk advertise for bids for the construction of the bath in the Fire Hall.

Yeas—Pres. Smith, McIntyre, Keesh. Nays—None. On motion the Board adjourned.

Office of the Board of Public Works, 1 Ann Arbor, Mich., July 21st, 1896. Special session. Called to order by Pres. Smith.

ABOUT TEA DRINKING.

A Sentimental Love Affair Gave the World a New Beverage. China claims the origin of the use of tea as a drink. Of course there are various stories connected with it, among which, perhaps, the following may be the most interesting and credible as they are the Philadelphia Inquirer.

The tale runs, one of the daughters of a reigning sovereign was hopelessly enamored of a young nobleman whose estate did not permit him to aspire to her hand, but they exchanged glances and occasionally he gathered a few blossoms and took means to have them conveyed to her. One day the princess met her admirer in the grounds of the palace and as the attention of the attendant was attracted in another direction the young man tried to put a few flowers into her hand, and all that she could grasp was a little twig with green leaves. This she treasured and when she reached her apartments she placed the twig in a goblet of water, how to remain for some hours, the object of her tenderest care.

Toward evening she was seized with a sentimental attack, during which she drank the water in which the twig had been kept. It had a most agreeable taste and she ate the leaves and stalk.

The flavor pleased her admirer, and every day, in memory of her death, she had bunches of the tea tree brought to her and ate them or put them in water and drank the infusion. The ladies of the court observed her and were moved to try it themselves and did so with such pleasing result that the practice sprang throughout the kingdom and one of the great industries of China was thus established.

It is claimed that the date of the sentimental origin of tea drinking was nearly 3,000 years before Christ.

TELEGRAMS TO WOMEN.

Ordinary Messages Sometimes Greatly Excite Wearers of Petticoats. The telegraph messenger who keeps his eyes open has an opportunity to note curious phases of human nature, and one of the most recent he brought to her and ate them or put them in water and drank the infusion.

Mr. Keesh moved that the subject of the well on Maynard street be referred to the President of the Board.

Adopted. Mr. Keesh moved that H. G. Pretyman be granted permission to use the public streets for building materials.

LAND IN INSANE ASYLUM.

Many Inventors Overfit Their Brains and Become Crazy. "A lunatic asylum is about the last place any one would search in for ingenious and valuable inventions, isn't it?" said the resident physician of one of the largest of these institutions to a visitor from Philadelphia. Inquirer.

He is shut up in the old Fleet prison for the national debt. In the hope of raising money to pay off this trifling and obtain release he has for the last two years devoted his poor brains to inventing things. Strange to say, among a host of utterly absurd ideas he actually produced two which are really practicable. His friends and I have supplied him with such harmless material as he requires and he has just finished a simple automatic contrivance for the head of a lawn tennis racket to pick up the balls and abolish stooping. It acts perfectly and I'm so convinced there's money in it that I've advanced the inventor a loan of \$100,000 for his invention in case he becomes cured.

His other invention is of a different kind, being a really efficacious preventive of seasickness. It's very simple. Two of its components are in every kitchen and the rest in every chemist's shop. I myself have successfully tested it recently on two occasions when crossing the channel in very stormy weather.

As an instance of the cleverness of lunatics it may interest you to know that a very valuable improvement connected with machinery and now in daily use everywhere was invented by the inmate of an asylum well known to every one by name. As he is now quite cured and is a somewhat prominent man I won't mention any details, but his invention, designed and modeled as a diversion while absolutely insane, has since brought him in thousands of pounds.

A lunatic in an asylum where I was once assistant physician invented a flying machine and had an unique method of suspending it in mid-air. The atmosphere's pressure being fifteen pounds to the square inch he had to have simply to exhaust all the air from above my ship by an enormous air-pump fixed over the whole deck and the air pressure underneath will hold the ship up. I told him he'd need another air-pump on top of the first one to exhaust the air that would be pressing the pump down, and another about the same size, and he declared he once made a model which had worked splendidly. He said "It flew about the room like a bird. Unfortunately the window happened to be open at the top and it flew out. And so I lost it," he lamented. The chaplain of an asylum in the north once told me of a madman there who had a plan for laying a cable round the world in two days.

His idea was to send an aerial balloon to the highest possible altitude with a cable attached. By the revolution of the earth on its axis the cable, he declared, would be laid completely round the earth in twenty-four hours!

A deaf-mute lawyer. William Egan, a deaf mute who is a printer, is ambitious to become an attorney-at-law and is anxious to enter Gallaudet college at Washington, D. C., says an Alameda (Cal.) correspondent. He will be the first deaf mute ever admitted to the practice of the law in California and the second in the country. Egan is a native of San Francisco and is 25 years of age. He is an orphan and when very young he was placed in the institution for the deaf at Berkeley.

He learned the sign language and was allowed. He read law while at Berkeley. He made known to W. W. Foot, his ambition and that gentleman took an interest in him. Senator George C. Perkins is endeavoring to gain admission for Egan to Gallaudet college. Egan can pronounce some words. He says when he was 18 months old he went with his mother to sea on a steamer. He fell down the companionway and struck that time has been deaf. If he is admitted to the college he expects to take a course in articulation and hopes to regain his speech. Egan carries on conversation in the sign language of deaf and by writing. He writes rapidly and his thoughts on every subject are intelligent and come quickly. He says he will study and whether or not I am permitted to enter the college at Washington I will apply for admission to the bar in this state.

HAD THE WAITER'S SYMPATHY.

Man Who Suffered from More Things Than Dyspepsia. They came into the breakfast room of an uptown hotel, says the New York Journal. It was as evident that the hollow-eyed, thin-faced, yellow man was a dyspeptic as it was that both were from the country and that she resembled an "old-fashioned" crust in more ways than one. They seated themselves at a table and consulted a bill of fare.

"What are you going to have?" asked she, with just a suspicion of a sneer. "Well, I'm feelin' pretty good today and I guess I'll take two boiled eggs and a cup of coffee."

"I thought so. Well, I guess you'll have one poached egg and a cup of hot water." The dyspeptic sank into himself and said mildly: "I feel considerably better today and two boiled eggs would taste good."

"If I didn't egg poached is all you get. But one look after your stomach you wouldn't have any," said she, with a baleful glare. "But I'm hungry. Can't I have two poached?"

"What's the use of arguing, Henry? I try to speak plain, and one poached egg and a cup of hot water is what I said." Here a light came into the eyes of the unfortunate, like the last glimmer of the spark in a dying match, and he turned to the waiter. In a voice trembling with moral courage the dyspeptic said: "Two boiled eggs and a cup of coffee for me."

His better half looked at him dumb-founded for a moment, and then she said decisively: "Waiter, you bring him one poached egg and a cup of hot water, and I'll have a steak with fried potatoes and two boiled eggs and a side dish of hash and a plate of corn bread—oh, and some oranges to start with."

The waiter walked toward the kitchen in deep abstraction, while the lady glanced triumphantly at her lord and master, who fell to reading a newspaper with much attention. When the waiter came back with the order there was a look of grim determination on his face. He first put the beefsteak, fried potatoes, the oranges, the corn-bread hash and eggs and corn bread before madam. Then he defiantly placed at the dyspeptic's place the forbidden boiled eggs and the coffee.

"Didn't I tell you to bring him one poached egg and a cup of hot water?" demanded the lady, with austerity. "You take them to the kitchen back and bring what I told you to."

"Beg pardon, mum! What did you say? What cases? Certainly, mum, and the waiter fled toward the kitchen. The dyspeptic ate the two boiled eggs and drank his cup of coffee triumphantly, but he did not look, when he left the table, as if he expected a pleasant fifteen minutes immediately following.

A curious incident. The son of the Baronet was a highwayman. A gentleman had been staying on a visit with a certain baronet, and when leaving behaved very liberally to the domestics, having distributed among them a more than usual amount of money, says the Strand Magazine.

He was on his way to the railway station alone on horseback, and just as he was putting his foot in the stirrup to start, the groom who assisted him and had been a sharer in his bounty contrived to approach him closely and whisper, unperceived, this startling warning in his ear: "See if your pistols be loaded as soon as you are beyond the domain."

"MR." AND "MRS."

An English Writer Urges Some Radical Changes. It has sometimes been said that it requires a child or a genius to show us our inconsistencies, says the Westminster Review. She had no mind, she lived a very secluded life, he knew but little of the ways of the world, and hearing a gentleman spoken of with the prefix "Mr.," remarked, simply: "Mr.? But he isn't married, is he?" His logical little mind had decided that if women, prior to marriage, retain the title of their childhood, "Miss," in a similar condition should retain theirs of "Master."

It was the child's unerring insight into the fitness of things, an insight soon lost in the stress and strain of life, which causes us to hurry along with the crowd, thinking as they think, doing as they do. The remark of this little fellow suggests a train of thought. Imagine a "Master Herbert Spencer," a "Master Arthur Balfour."

Yet, when looked at through other than the glass of custom, these are not more funny than "Miss Frances Cobbe" and "Miss Frances Willard." Harriet Martineau, in her time was regarded as so powerful a writer and so fascinating a name, saw the absurdity of the title and objected. She had no mind, she said, to be addressed as a school girl, and requested her friends to use the prefix "Mrs." It would, of course, be simple enough for every one to address all middle-aged women with the prefix "Mrs." But that would mean concession. No concession is wanted; the thing is to put the matter on a different basis. As the schoolboy had no mind, she said, to be addressed as "Mr.," and as the schoolgirl had no mind, she said, to be addressed as "Mrs.," the original significance of the word is a matter of no consequence. The custom need cause no more confusion than it now does with the male sex. The sons are distinguished from the fathers, where necessary, by the initials of the Christian name, and the daughters could be distinguished from their mother, where necessary, in the same way.

Wheelman and insects. Cyclists become discouraged in the study of natural history. Wheelmen do not begin the study of natural history like ordinary people. It was few minutes after 12. There was one redeeming feature about the scorching outfit. He had a very bright light, and his mouth was wide open ready to yell. There were many insects dancing in the air, among them several large and hard-shelled beetles. These insects, on perceiving the scorching light coming, flew toward it at good speed to investigate. One of them, an especially large and strong-winged beetle, flew about two inches higher than the lamp, and the cyclist began his study of the entomological branch of natural history on that one. There is no place where rare and curious insects and the like may be put for temporary security more conveniently than the mouth, but it is usually advisable to keep the specimen first, nor is it a good plan to close one's teeth about it, for that ruins the specimen irrevocably. Not knowing this, the cyclist, an amateur naturalist, spoiled a magnificent addition to his collection. A good many wheel-folks have begun the study of natural history in this inadvisable way, using their open mouths as landing nets with which to capture insects lured by their lamps. Such a method of procedure is almost sure to cause the beginner to give up the study entirely.

Chorus Singing in Vienna. The young girl graduate of a Vienna school of acting begins work at a drama class theater for \$25 a month, and in cases must provide her own costumes. A chorus girl, if in the best luck, gets \$24 a month. That is the maximum. Many chorus girls receive but \$5 each a month, and those who receive \$15 each a month are supposed to be doing well. In the court opera the chorus girl at the beginning of her career has a salary of \$12.50 a month. Her salary is increased with each succeeding year of service until, after fifteen years in the chorus, she gets the royal and imperial sum of \$30 a month. In the Theater an der Wien the chorus girl's pay is from \$5 to \$22.50 a month; in the Carl theater, from \$10 to \$22.50; in the Josephstadt theater, from \$2.50 to \$22.50; in the German People's theater, from \$175 to \$300 a year.

Christian Endeavor. Great Britain now contains more than 100,000 Christian Endeavorers. Last year Dr. Clark traveled 37,000 miles in the interest of the Christian Endeavor.

The Mansfield, O., and Tacoma, Wash., unions have been conducting evangelistic campaigns under the direction of the pastors that have resulted in hundreds of conversions.

Across the burning, broiling plains of Mexico two plucky Endeavorers traveled afoot for eight days in order to attend the first national convention of Mexican Christian Endeavor societies at Zacatecas. Other delegates did almost as heroically.

A wonderful service was held in the Kentucky State prison at Eddyville by a large number of delegates at the close of the Kentucky Christian Endeavor convention. One of the hundred prisoners publicly expressed a desire to lead Christian lives.

For the second time in the history of Protestant missions in Mexico a general gathering of missionaries was held on the occasion of Dr. Clark's recent visit to the national Christian Endeavor convention. The only other time was when Mr. Moody visited Mexico.

A convict of a Kentucky prison was so much helped by the Christian Endeavor society, among the men, that he wrote to outside Endeavorers asking that a pledge and literature be sent him. His wife and two children are his friends. He is in the bond street. Its avowed desire is to entertain friends from all parts of England and from foreign countries as well, particularly the United States. New York clubwomen have, therefore, a warm personal interest in the new London International.

THE CHURCH OF ST. SPIRITO.

An Imposting Festival on a Saint's Day in Florence. One day in Florence I went with a fellow-countryman to the church of St. Spirito, says the Cornhill Magazine. It was the saint's festival. Outside the morning was hot and still, and you could hear the larks over the red earth and blossoms of the distant fields and gardens. Across the church's threshold, however, as was yellow with candle light. The atmosphere was sticky sweet and hot, thanks to incense, flowers, warm humanity and the multitude of untimely tapers. A woman knelt by my side and prayed audibly for certain desirable blessings, with her bright eyes upon the richly garbed officiating clergy by the altar. Two or three amazed tourists stood and contemplated the candles, the worshippers and the clergy through opera glasses, passing remarks between their views. I heard a British youth whisper, "What roll!" none too quietly. Anon the function at the altar reached its zenith. The worshippers seemed to hold their breath. What was coming next? Why, this. The reverend bishop showed symptoms of fatigue or suffocation. Instantly two of the lesser clergy relieved him of his mitre; the one then respectfully wiped his episcopal brow, while the other, with the palm of his hand smoothed his sleek hair at the back. Afterward the function proceeded. In the evening this same church was decorated externally, also with countless lights to his weathervane. There was no wind to spoil the garish spectacle. But there was a vast assemblage of the faithful and the dilettanti in the space about the church and an infinity of tokens of joy. The word "Bella!" was banded from tongue to tongue, as if from their eyes you could see the people. The people had received a national and personal boon of the highest kind. They were the lineal ancestors of those impulsive men and women, who 600 and more years ago, when Cimabue's "Madonna" was ready for its shrine escorted it, with incredible rejoicing and the music of trumpets, from his studio to the church of St. Maria Novella. They recognized in this sad-faced virgin the source of new emotions, and as such it was exceedingly welcome quite apart from its religious character.

Why He Sold It. The Rev. Francis Winter was a native of Boston and a graduate of Harvard college, says the Lewiston (Me.) Journal. He came to Bath early in 1877 and after preaching on invitation for the orthodox church, was invited to settle, which invitation he accepted. He was ordained in the autumn of the same year. He came to Bath on horseback in company with Lemuel Standish. Mr. Winter came from Boston, where he had associated with such eminent men as Adams, Otis and Warren, himself becoming an ardent patriot, taking the lead in the revolutionary measures adopted in Bath during that memorable period.

Mr. Winter married Miss Abigail Alden in 1768 and it is through her that the Winters of today trace their ancestry back to the Puritan Maiden of Plymouth.

Three years after the marriage of the Rev. Francis Winter and Abigail Alden they started to visit a sister of Mrs. Winter living in Connecticut and intended to ride all the way on horseback, but Mrs. Winter became so fatigued that Mr. Winter sold one of the horses for a carriage and harness. It was called a chaise. Traveling was so difficult that two negroes were employed to accompany them with shovels and axes to clear the road. Several times the chaise had to be taken apart and lifted over fallen trees. The minister's parishioners thought that it was putting on too much style for their pastor to ride in a carriage and in consequence Mr. Winter's chaise was in 1771. It was a two-wheeled chaise with the body resting on leather thoroughbraces, which were attached to wooden springs.

A Knotty Problem. Festina lente would be a safe maxim for our modern city reformers to follow, the opposite course which they have been pursuing having so far yielded unsatisfactory results. Among the latest instances is the case of Major P. M. Haverly, a veteran of the Civil War, who had been removed, ostensibly on the plea of physical disability, from one of the four assessorships provided for New York city by the Consolidation Act. At the time of Major Haverly's removal the other three assessorships became vacant and the four were filled by appointments made by the Reform Administration. Major Haverly carried his suit for reinstatement before the Appellate Division of the Supreme court, which decided in his favor. The Court of appeals has now affirmed the finding of the lower court, holding that mere physical defects are not enough to warrant the removal of a war veteran. Now comes the amusing part of the case. The law allows only four assessors, while the city now practically has five. Who is to be displaced to make room for the reinstated Major Haverly? When he was removed one of the new appointees was actually designated as his successor, and the problem who is to step down and out. One of the present incumbents is, like Major Haverly, a veteran, so that the choice of whose head is to fall in the official basket rests between the others. Meantime it is always good policy for the "outs" to "make haste slowly" when dealing with the "outs."

Until the ladies have recognized or refused to recognize a man's merit his social position is not determined.—Ex.

Musical Miscellany. Frangon Davies is going to make a concert tour of the United States next season. Music is now a part of the regular curriculum at Tufts College, Massachusetts. Rosenthal, the pianist, who comes to America next season, will first play in Paris and London. There is an excellent orchestra at Sing Sing prison, Sing Sing, N. Y., composed of convicts. Sir Arthur Sullivan is said to have realized from his first known song, "The Lost Chord," \$50,000. The Bostonians have been engaged to open the new Murray Hill theater in New York city next October. Henry Marteau, the young French violinist, is going to pay this country a visit next season and make a tour.

"The Wizard of the Nile," Victor Herbert's latest success in comic opera, is soon to be produced in Vienna, and later in Paris.

Nothing can stop the bicycle invention. The rate of a hundred daily at Washington, and already outnumber the total of washing machines, churns and automatic couplers for railroad cars. He seems to be filled with the idea that a bicycle to be operated by hand instead of foot power is the real, original, long felt want. Such a machine might be operated by the legless wonder of the dime museums, but what any one else would want with it is not clear. Many of the inventions are, however, of merit, and they relate to details in the intricate portions of the machine. There are some new things in the line of package carriers, and in the smooth paved cities are seen at least 90 per cent of the light delivery of dry goods, millinery, hats, shoes, flowers, confectionery, groceries, provisions, etc., will be through the medium of vehicles operated by boys and young men.—New York Journal.

THE LOST LABEL.

A Monumental Performance of Forgetfulness—Spoiled the Opera for Him. The most monumental performance of the Man I Know in the forgetting of faces and names was an exhibition he made of himself at the Italian theater in Venice a few years ago, says Harper's Magazine. He thought he would like to hear a Italian opera on an Italian stage and he purchased, at the little ticket office in the square of St. Mark, places for himself and his wife, costing 32 cents each; and admission cards for their gondoliers, at the price of a quarter of a dollar for the two. The opera house was crowded and it was late when they sailed up to the door. They had not time to secure the seats they wanted; and in no very amiable frame of mind, they were forced to push their way to the center of one of the front rows of stalls. After they were settled the Man I Know discovered that on the other side of his wife was one of the Stanley brothers, who was then a resident of the continent, and had much to say to him, finally changing seats with the other man. During the next intermission Stanley said rather savagely to the Man I Know that they had mistaken his name, and he seemed to think that there was no excuse for his forgetfulness. The Man I Know explained as best he could that his eyesight was failing; that he had to wear two pairs of glasses and that even thus armed he could not see straight. But of course, he recognized his friend now, and with a flash of inspiration he called him Mr. Thorpe. Thorpe was reintroduced in due and proper form and the lady helped matters materially by indorsing her husband's statement as to his growing blindness, making the Man I Know feel as comfortable as possible by adding that her husband was a little "eccentric." In the next intermission the husband turned to her once more and said, "My dear, he isn't Thorpe!" Without remark she left her place, he following meekly with his overcoat and umbrella and without so much as another glance at Stanley Thorpe. They sat down in some vacant chair at the extreme back of the house, she recognizing him as a suppressed grin. "Was that the signor's hat?" "Was that the signor's hat?" Why, the hat with the demolished crown, which had been kicked up and down the middle aisle, all through the lobby and finally out into the water. And that is how Stanley-Thorpe got even with the Man I Know. To this day the Man I Know has the most remote notion who Thorpe-Stanley was.

Some persons are born that way!

Easy on Them. The late Rev. Dr. William L. Breckinridge of Kentucky used to tell this story of an Irishman who desired to have a letter written home to his friends in the old country. It was a time when provisions were so abundant in the west as to be almost without value.

After mentioning a good many things that he wished to have written to his friends in Ireland regard to America, Patrick said: "Tell them I get all the meat I can eat three times a week."

"And what do you mean by that?" asked the writer. "Don't you get all the bacon you can eat three times a week?" "Yes, your riverine," was the very prompt reply.

"Well, then, what do you mean by writing to your friends in Ireland that you can get all the meat you can eat three times a week?" "Faith," said Pat, "and that is more than they will believe."—Youth's Companion.

Sports May Be Varied. The awarding of the prizes concludes the entertainment, and is always a time of great interest. Some women—generally the hostess—presents them with a few mock heroic words, and a little quick wit enhances the fun and laughter. There is generally enough food for discussion over the incidents of the afternoon to last as an amusement till the carriages are ordered. Those who have taken part in sports not infrequently ride off on their cycles, and garden-party attire nowadays has a special favor. The sports may be endlessly varied as ingenuity suggests. A clever and inventive host and hostess may devise most fascinating novelties in the events. It is only an imagination devoid of much play which will be content to run endless cycle sports on the precise lines which have just been indicated.

One at a Time. Clara—Does your intended know that you wear false teeth? Ella—I intend breaking it gently to him; I have already owned to one.—Lose Blaxter.

The Bicycle Inventor. Nothing can stop the bicycle invention. The rate of a hundred daily at Washington, and already outnumber the total of washing machines, churns and automatic couplers for railroad cars. He seems to be filled with the idea that a bicycle to be operated by hand instead of foot power is the real, original, long felt want. Such a machine might be operated by the legless wonder of the dime museums, but what any one else would want with it is not clear. Many of the inventions are, however, of merit, and they relate to details in the intricate portions of the machine. There are some new things in the line of package carriers, and in the smooth paved cities are seen at least 90 per cent of the light delivery of dry goods, millinery, hats, shoes, flowers, confectionery, groceries, provisions, etc., will be through the medium of vehicles operated by boys and young men.—New York Journal.

Teacher (with reading class)—Boy (reading)—And she sailed down the river. Keesh—Why are ships called "she"? Boy (preconsciously aware of the responsibilities of his sex)—Because they need men to manage them.

A carriage recently constructed for a baby prince of India contains a music box, a gramophone, a clock and a radio. The variety of affairs is great. Last season, twenty-two summer comic opera companies started out of New York city. This summer only eight such organizations have started out.