

THE ANN ARBOR REGISTER.

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WHOLE NO. 653.

COLLEGE JUBILEE

THE SEMI-CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.

A Large Gathering of the Alumni--
Addresses--Class Day Exercises--
The Reception--Reunions,
Procession--Regents'
Meeting, etc.

The semi centennial celebration and 43d annual commencement of the University is now a thing of the past. Never before in the history of the university has there been such a gathering of noted men and members of the alumni. Other colleges and Universities have sent official delegates. Most of the American institutions of learning are represented. Among the noted persons in attendance are Prof. G. L. Goodall, of Harvard; President C. A. Schaeffer, of Iowa University; Chancellor Lippincott, of the University of Kansas; Prof. Macfarlane, of the University of Texas; Prof. G. C. Brown, of Union College; President C. K. Adams, of Cornell. The exercises were opened Sunday evening in University hall by Dr. Henry S. Frieze, LL. D., who delivered an address on "The Relation of Religion to the University." Monday and Tuesday were devoted to class-day exercises; Wednesday, to re-unions. Monday evening occurred the torch light procession; Tuesday evening the Senior reception, and Wednesday evening the concert. The commencement exercises were held in University hall this morning. The commemorative address was delivered by President Angell, who spoke in substance as follows:

We celebrate today the jubilee of this University. Her years are indeed few when compared with those of Heidelberg University, which last year kept her five hundredth anniversary, or with those of the University of Edinburgh, which recently observed her tenth centenary, or even with those of Harvard University, which last autumn gathered an illustrious assembly to celebrate the two hundred and fiftieth year of her prosperous life. But in this country, where we judge men by their achievements rather than by their lineage, we properly judge of institutions by their deeds rather than by their age. When we consider what we must in all soberness of language call the extraordinary development of this University, especially during the last thirty-five years, when we remember that men are living who have shot wild deer upon the grounds which now form our campus, when we see that from the number of her students and from the extent, variety and excellence of her work, she is deemed by the public not unworthy a place by the side of the oldest and best endowed universities of our country, and that she has sent out more than eight thousand graduates who are adorning all honorable vocations in all parts of the world, we may well pause for a day even at this early stage in her history to rejoice at the unparalleled rapidity of her growth, to acknowledge our grateful appreciation of the men, who laid her foundations with prescient wisdom, and of the equally wise men who built thereon in the broad spirit of the founders, and to stimulate our hearts with fresh hope and courage for the future. The vigorous and virile life of the west, which within the memory of many now before me has reared immense cities on the prairies and has builded states that are empires all the way from the great lakes to the Pacific, has also poured its currents through the veins of this school of learning, and has hurried it in a few brief years to the development which the strongest of the New England universities took two centuries and more to reach.

We might in a very just sense celebrate this year the centennial of the life of the University. For the germ of that life and of the life of all the state Universities in the west is found in that great instrument, the Ordinance of 1787, which was adopted just a hundred years ago the thirteenth of next month. You remember that memorable Article, whose first sentence we have placed here upon our walls, a sentence, which should be engraved in letters of gold on fitting monuments in every state that was carved out of the Northwest territory: "Religion, morality and knowledge, being necessary to good government, and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged."

Within a fortnight after the adoption of the Ordinance, congress acted up to the spirit of the imperative shall in that instrument by making appropriations of lands for a university and schools in Ohio, the first of the long series of appropriations of lands by the general government for educational purposes. The precedent then established has been uniformly followed in the admission of new states. Well, therefore, might not only this University, but all the public schools and the state universities in the northwest, join in grateful observance of the hundredth anniversary of the Great Charter of freedom and intelligence for this region. Well might they together commemorate the centennial of the inauguration of that fruitful policy, which has endowed institutions of learning with the means of knowledge and the means of education shall forever be encouraged."

(Concluded on 2nd page.)

Dr. Frieze's Address.

The exercises of the week were opened Sunday evening by an address by Henry S. Frieze, LL. D., upon "The Relation of the University to Religion," in University Hall. The hall was tastefully decorated with bunting and the class colors, and on the arch back of the stage appeared those memorable words of the ordinance of 1787: "Since religion, morality and knowledge are necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged."

Prof. Frieze's address, like all of his efforts, was able and logical. In eloquent terms he defended the University against the designing of unscrupulous politicians and of religious bigotry. He maintained that the stability of the state depended upon its educational privileges; that to be accessible to all it must be organized and maintained by the state; that such an institution cannot be unfriendly to religion, and that the University has been helpful to religion in the past and will continue to be in the future. Education in its whole range and in its diversities must in some way be made accessible to every son and daughter of the state. This the interests of the state as such and those of the people individually demand. Without it the citizens are not equal to the duties of self-government; without it the state cannot hold a place among the most enlightened communities, while the sons of the poor, as gifted as those of the rich, will have no means of reaching the position for which their natures destined them, and education, in time, will become the privilege of only wealth and rank.

He deprecated the policy of maintaining collegiate and professional schools by private corporations, whether secular or religious. They have not the resources which a state can command, and institutions so maintained are dependent chiefly upon fees and tuitions for their support, are usually too expensive for the poor. Educating the rich man's children and not the poor will tend to widen more and more the breach between riches and poverty, and so also to render more impossible the gradual process of intellectual leveling, which, more than anything else, can bring an end to the long, historic and almost hopeless war between capital and labor. The poor man and his son and daughter have no more dangerous enemy, no foe more sure to rob them of all the chance of improving their condition than the short-sighted politician who declaims against public high schools and state universities. These institutions are the pathways of the poor towards those higher planes in life to which their talents and enterprise entitle them. There is a movement in Canada to move all the denominational schools to Toronto, the seat of the Provincial University. "Is it in the possibilities" said the Doctor, "of the future of this good state of Michigan that all the educational funds of private corporations, now disbursed here and there, within our territory, among institutions doing or aiming to do precisely the same work, can be gathered together in one locality, where all may have access to all the privileges so munificently provided by the State, while each, like the colleges of Oxford, retains its own internal government, where every dollar expended by every individual corporation will be spent for some good end, yielding its full value; where the interests of all will be identified in a general unity of purpose, and the prosperity and strength of each will contribute to the success of all the rest? It would not be a group of colleges representing a national religious establishment, as the English universities, built up around a central institution, to become, like them, the citadel of strength to one particular branch of the church; but it would be the concentration of all the educational forces of the Christian bodies of every name around the University to increase its power for good, while doubly increasing their own, and while conspiring to make what is now a great center of public education a center of Christian influence, the power of which would make itself felt in the State and in the world as long as the State shall last."

Doctor Frieze concluded his address by delivering an earnest exhortation to the graduates of this semi-centennial year, closing with the words: "And just as some today, silvered with age, look back along the vista of our first half century, and call to mind the first planting of that tree which now stands glorious in height and beauty; so may you look back from that centennial day of 1937, and so survey with gratitude and rejoicing the history of a hundred years, a century of successful achievements, sending forth from all these schools successive generations, multitudes of youth of both rich and poor, natives of the state, natives of the land, natives of distant lands, all made happier, more useful to themselves and to the world for being here, all conspiring to give the University and state a name not to be estimated in gold and silver. And on this day this youthful band, that leaves us now, who shall then be the silver-haired alumni of 1937, will talk with pride of Alma Mater and rejoice in her prosperity; and give, perchance, some kindly thought to us who cannot see that distant day; for our poor mortal nature longs to be remembered. And then as now these old halls behold another host like this she sees today, with speech and song, and shouts of joy, bearing filial greeting to his shrine of love and duty, singing, as we do now, hymns of praise and gratitude to God, who moved the fathers of the state to found this home of learning, the brightest jewel in the crown of Michigan."

Literary Class Day Exercises.

The exercises of the graduates of the literary department were held Thursday morning, in University hall. The class numbered sixty-seven. The exercises began with music and prayer by Rev. Dr. Ramsey. T. F. Moran, the class orator, was introduced, who spoke at some length, being of good voice and of decided manner. His subject was a "Retrospective Research of Social Reforms." The various forms of socialism and their history were discussed, and the conclusion was drawn that the highest culture, the best reforms, the greatest advancement, the truest liberty is due to individualism, properly regulated and kept free. A. G. Newcomer, read a poem entitled "Cui Boni," which was well received. The forenoon's exercises were then closed with music.

In the afternoon exercises were held under the Tappan oak. The exercises were opened with music by the Detroit society orchestra, after which the president introduced the class historian, A. G. Hall. After reviewing the history of the class from the time they first landed in Ann Arbor to the present time, he gave a few statistics as follows: The class entered with 225 members; 110 came back for the sophomore year; ninety-seven graduated today. The classics meet with the least favor in the choice of studies, mathematics and philosophy being the best liked. One graduate began his college career in 1851, thirty-six years ago, but was irregular in attendance. Fifty-seven graduates came from Michigan, and the remainder from all of the Union. The average class-age is 23 years 5 months, the oldest man being—excepting the gentleman who entered in 1851—29, the youngest 19. The average of the ladies is 33 years 3 months. Three girls have grown two years younger, each, since last fall. The smallest lady is four feet ten inches, the tallest five feet nine inches. The heaviest man weighs 205 pounds. Blue and brown are the ordinary colors of the class's eyes; one man has green eyes, one lady's pink. Twenty-eight graduates are the sons and daughters of business men; eight of farmers; eight of lawyers; five of teachers. Twenty intend to teach; seventeen study law; ten engineering; four medicine; two journalism. The average class expenses were about \$1,400. One man spent \$1,000, of which he earned \$650 during summer vacations. The class as to politics is strongly republican, with ten democrats and eleven prohibitionists as a set-off.

The class prophecy was read by Miss Antoinette Brown. It was of considerable length and was delivered in an admirable manner. President Pittman made a few brief remarks and the exercises closed. He declared that the duty of bidding farewell to his class was an extremely sad one.

Law Class Day.

The law class held its exercises in University Hall, Monday afternoon, in the presence of a goodly number of spectators. The stage was tastefully decorated with class colors and flowers. After music the exercises were commenced with an excellent address by the class president, E. D. Black, after which, A. H. Brownell, A. B., read a poem which was well received. The closest attention was given W. W. Davis when he delivered an oration on "Law and Lawyers."

Absalom Rosenberger, the historian, gave a history of the class. After several allusions to their past history as a class, and making several personal hits, which were well received, he gave the following statistics: 70 are the sons of farmers, 17 of merchants, 14 of lawyers, 13 of mechanics, 5 of ministers, 5 of manufacturers, 3 of doctors, 2 each of diplomats, government officers, bankers, teachers, journalists, shoemakers and men of no calling or profession. In age the oldest has passed her semi-centennial and the youngest is at that period which Charles Lamb styled "hobble-dehoy, neither men nor boys." The average is 25 years; 19 are six feet or over, the tallest being six feet three and a half inches; the shortest man is five feet five inches, 4 weigh over 200 pounds each, the heavier by 230. In political complexion 70 are republicans, 44 democrats, 6 prohibitionists, 3 independents, 2 mugwumps, 1 greenbacker, 10 don't know, 1 woman suffragist and 1 variable, 76 believe in protective tariff, 32 in free trade, 20 tariff for revenue only and 6 don't know; 64 believe in constitutional prohibition, 64 in local option or high license, 5 don't know, 45 take intoxicants in small quantities as a beverage, 53 are church members, 60 are not, 1 atheist, 1 agnostic and 1 freethinker. Of church members 13 are Methodists, 11 Catholics, 10 Presbyterians, 6 Episcopalians, 4 Congregationalists, 8 Baptists, 2 Mormons, 2 Quakers, 2 United Brethren, Universalist, Unitarian, Disciples of Christ and Spiritualists, one each. 25 are college graduates, 53 entered on diplomas, 52 on certificates, 27 on examination, 18 are married and have a posterity of 12 children, 3 are widowers and 10 are bound by the invisible chord of betrothal. A remarkable feature is that so many as 70 have earned their own way, 11 have partially done so, 44 have not, 23 have expended each \$500 or less for the two years' course, 80 each between \$500 and \$1,000, 21 each over \$1,000 and \$2,000, and 2 each over \$2,000. 115 will practice law, 4 probably will, 1 is not decided, 4 will not.

E. L. Curtis read the class prophecy, which created considerable merriment among the members of the class. The exercises closed with a "consolation," by J. V. Sheehan, who made several very clever hits which elicited loud and continuous applause from his hearers.

Medical Class Day.

The class day exercises of the department of medicine and surgery were held Monday morning, in University Hall, before a large audience. The class numbered eighty-one, two less than last year. Large portraits of the different members of the medical faculty were placed on the stage. The exercises opened with music

by the Chequamegon, after which W. H. Stauffer offered a short and reverent prayer. W. H. Winslow delivered an oration on "Byways," Arthur H. Brownell, A. B., the class poet, read a poem, entitled "Healing Art," F. C. Thompson, the class historian, gave the history of the class. He described the feelings of the class when it first landed in Ann Arbor, 132 strong. How it dwindled in its junior year to 118 members and in its senior year to eighty-five, and graduates eight-one. After the first contest with the juniors the class claimed to be victorious in athletic contests. The average age of the class was 25 years, the average height was five feet, seven inches. The state of their affections was diagnosed as twenty-eight in love, nineteen engaged and twelve married. The number addicted to the use of strong drink or tobacco was said to be extremely small, which was ascribed to the teachings of Dr. Palmer.

W. A. Cowie, the class prophet, depicted a happy future for the class. M. H. Clark, president of the class, made the farewell address to his classmates, in which he spoke feelingly of the advantages they had together enjoyed, and the friendships they had formed and the good fellowship they should always remember, and dwell encouragingly upon the future and the responsibilities they would have to meet.

The exercises closed with music by the Chequamegon, and the last meeting of the class of '87 was over.

Dental Class Day Exercises.

The class day exercises of the graduating class of the dental department were held Tuesday morning, in the lecture room of the dental department.

The exercises opened with music by the Chequamegon. Dr. G. G. Corbin, who was hardly as youthful as might have been expected, delivered the oration. He had been a student in the University way back in 1852, when he had graduated in medicine. Now when his hair was silvered and his beard whitened with age, he had returned to round up his education with a course in dentistry. Dr. Corbin's subject was "Progress," and his oration, though short was an excellent one. P. J. Sullivan read the history of the class, which was out of the routine in not dealing with statistics. The prophet, W. A. Power, predicted a bright future for the class, who were to locate in eleven different states, ranging from Maine to California. F. W. Gordon read an excellent poem, entitled, "Dental Class of '87." W. D. Saunders, the class president, delivered the closing address. It was short, pithy and excellent, and entirely in the nature of a farewell discourse.

Alumni Banquets.

The Kent Chapter, Phi Delta Phi, held its annual banquet, Tuesday evening. The guest of honor was Associate Justice Miller, of the United States supreme court, who was on that day initiated into the fraternity. The annual address was given by George H. Hopkins, of Detroit. J. W. Saunders, Jr., was toast master. The toasts and responses were as follows: "Our Guest," Prof. H. W. Rogers Dean; "Kent Chapter," response by P. F. Gosby; "The Logic of the Law," ex-Attorney-General Otto Kirchner; "Our Good Fellowship," W. H. Brunson; "Survival of the Fittest," Levi T. Griffin; "The Boys," M. L. Courtwright; "Our Duty to the Profession," William H. Wells; "Our Ups and Downs," I. J. Ringolsky; "The Law and the State," Judge Thomas M. Cooley; "Kent Farewell to Prof. Hutchins," J. W. M. Stewart; "The Bench," Justice Miller. The banquet room was festooned with pictures and banners. Ex-Gov. Austin Blair was one of the guests. The speech of Justice Miller delighted the members of the fraternity.

The Senior Reception.

The brilliant event of the week was the senior reception, Tuesday evening. It occurred in a large pavilion which had been erected for the occasion at the east end of the main building. It was one of the largest pavilions ever erected in Ann Arbor for such an occasion, its dimensions being 80x125 feet, and it was thronged with gay young couples, middle-aged and the aged. The music was furnished by the Detroit society orchestra. The occasion was one long to be remembered by all who were present.



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THE REGISTER

THURSDAY, JUNE 30, 1887.

COLLEGE JUBILEE.

(Continued from 1st page.)

tutions of learning, from the lowest to the highest, by the gift of public lands.

It was in strict accordance with the spirit of the great Ordinance that congress took action, March 26, 1804, reserving for a seminary of learning a township in each of the three divisions of the territory of Indiana, one of which became in 1805, the territory of Michigan and so received the grant. And on this day when we gladly recall the names of our benefactors, let us not forget to acknowledge that our endowments were materially enlarged by the generosity of the aboriginal inhabitants of this region. By the treaty of Fort Meigs, negotiated in 1817, the Ottawas, Chippewas and Pottawatomies granted six sections of land to be divided between the church of St. Anne, in Detroit, and the college of Detroit. This college of Detroit, which was the lineal ancestor of the University, was not established until a month after the treaty. When steps were taken in 1824 to select the lands ceded by the Indians, such difficulties were encountered in complying with the conditions of the act of 1804, that congress in 1826, made the location of lands practicable and authorized the selection of a quantity equal in amount to twice the original grant. The entire endowment of lands thus became equal to two townships and three sections. There is something pathetic in this gift of the Indians, who were even then so rapidly fading away. They doubtless hoped that some of their descendants might attain to the knowledge which the white man learned in his schools and which gave him such wonderful power and skill. Their hope has never been realized, so far as I know, by the education of any full-blooded Indian at the University.

The original plan which was drawn by Judge Woodward in 1817 was characterized by remarkable breadth, though sketched in language ridiculously pedantic. In the development of our strictly University work we have yet hardly been able to realize the ideal of the eccentric, but gifted man, who framed the project of the "Catholopistemiad or University of Michigan," with its "thirteen didaxia or professorships." Even while amusing ourselves at his Greco-Latin vocabulary, we may remember that our statement of early days carried on their discussions under classical pseudonyms, that Mr. Jefferson suggested names for the western states hardly less remarkable than the formidable title with which the University was burdened at its christening.

In 1821 the governor and judges translated Judge Woodward's charter into modern forms of speech and modified it in some particulars. They gave to the institution the simple name of The University of Michigan. Repealing the Act of 1817, they yet retained in the Act or Charter of 1821, the grant to the University of the power to establish colleges and schools so far as the funds, which were no longer to be furnished by taxation, would permit. The catholicity of this charter of 1821 is shown in this memorial article:

"Be it enacted, that persons of every religious denomination shall be capable of being elected trustees; nor shall any person, as president, professor, instructor, or pupil be refused admittance for his conscientious persuasions in matters of religion, provided he demean himself in a proper manner and conform to such rules as may be established."

The trustees maintained in Detroit for some time what was known as a Lancasterian school, and until 1837 a classical school, but their chief business consisted in caring for the lands. In those early years, when the population of the territory was small, the college was not yet needed. But what we want to keep distinctly in mind to day and to state with clearness and emphasis is that in both the act of 1817 and in that of 1821, those two early charters of the University, what we may call the Michigan idea of a system of education, beginning with the University and stretching down through all the lower grades to the primary school, was distinctly set forth.

On the admission of Michigan to the Union as a state, broad plans for public education were taken up with more vigorous spirit than ever before. The men who framed the first constitution and shaped the early legislation of the state were men of large views, great enterprise, and marked force. They had come mainly from Ohio, New York, and New England, though a few conspicuous leaders were from Virginia.

A considerable proportion of them were college bred, and all appreciated the importance of a well organized system of public education. Isaac E. Cray, a graduate of Trinity (then called Washington) college, in connection with chairman of the committee on education in the constitutional convention, and drafted the article on that subject, which was incorporated into our first constitution. It provided for the appointment of a superintendent of public instruction, an officer then unknown to any one of the states, for the establishment of common schools, of a library for each township, of a University, and in general for the promotion by the legislature of intellectual, scientific and agricultural improvement.

What a noble and statesman-like conception those founders of Michigan had of the educational outfit needed by the young state, which they foresaw was destined to be a great and powerful state. What a rebuke is their action to some of their theorists of our day who would confine the action of the state in providing for education to elementary instruction. Would that these men of narrow vision would study the words and the acts of the men who framed our first constitution and shaped our early legislation on education, and would thus learn what was the original and genuine Michigan spirit and temper concerning the support of all our educational institutions.

Through Mr. Cray's influence his friend, the Rev. John D. Pierce, a graduate of Browne University, who had placed Cousin's Report in his hands, and had discussed with him at length the plans of education needed in Michigan, was appointed the first superintendent of public instruction. It was a singular good fortune that befell the state when Mr. Pierce was selected in that formative period for that important office. I cannot here pause to recognize what he did for the common

schools. But that I will say that Henry Bernard did not do more for the common schools of Rhode Island, nor Horace for those of Massachusetts, than John D. Pierce did for those of Michigan.

The superintendent's laud and intelligent report made a deep impression upon the legislature, and was adopted with scarcely a dissenting voice. On March 18, 1837, the act of establishing the University was approved. It followed in all important particulars the suggestions of the superintendent. On the 20th of March, the act was passed which located the University at Ann Arbor, where the forty acres of land now constituting our campus had been gratuitously offered as a site by the Ann Arbor Land company. Three of the members of that company are still living in this city, E. W. Morgan, Charles Thayer and Daniel B. Brown, and have been invited to be present as our guests today. On the 5th of June, fifty years ago this month, the board of regents held their first meeting in this town. That day may perhaps with as much propriety as any be considered the natal day of the present organization of the University.

Meantime from the date of their accession to office the regents had been busy in preparing to launch the University. Their difficulties were very great. The management of the lands was not in their hands. They could not know, even approximately, in any one year how much money they could rely on having the next year. They had no power to appoint a president. They had many discouragements in their debt of gratitude for the courage with which they pushed on. Our scientific friends will observe with interest that among their very first act was the purchase of the Baron Lederer collection of minerals, and a copy of Audubon's Birds of America.

The very first professor they appointed was Dr. Asa Gray, to the chair of Zoology and Botany, the distinguished botanist, who, crowned with the laurels from both hemispheres, is still laboring with untiring activity in the freshness of a vigorous old age. They received in March, 1838, a loan of \$100,000 from the state, and by September, 1841, had completed the erection of four dwelling houses, and of a building which now forms the north wing of this edifice. They first called this north wing the "main building," and afterwards in honor of Governor Mason "Mason Hall," a name which unfortunately did not remain in use. And so now, in September, 1841, four years after the regents had begun their work, we find the doors of the University really open for the reception of students, and Professor Whiting and good Dr. Williams, as we learned to call him afterwards, welcoming to their classrooms five freshmen and one sophomore. It is to be presumed that there was not much hazing of freshmen by the sophomore class. All but one of those six students are still living, to march at the head of the long procession of graduates who have since left these halls. In spite of financial distress, which threatened to suspend the life of the institution in 1841 and 1842, the two zealous professors bravely held on to their work and by 1844 the faculty was enlarged in number, so that in 1845 the first class of students numbering eleven, was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

From this time until the accession of Dr. Tappan to the presidency, the work of the college classes was carried on after the methods and in the spirit of the typical New England college.

In 1847 the regents gave careful and considerable consideration to the subject of establishing medical and law departments. The result was that in 1850 the medical department was opened, and a class exceeding in number the students in the literary department, was in attendance during the first year. That department speedily took rank, which it has ever since maintained, among the leading medical colleges in the country. Like the literary department, it has been fortunate in retaining in its chairs for more than a generation at least two of its most accomplished teachers, Palmer and Ford, who hundreds of their grateful pupils delight to greet here today. The graduates of the early classes have special cause for thanksgiving in the fact that three of the professors who opened the school are still living to receive their congratulations, Dr. Gunn, Dr. Douglas and Dr. Allen.

The constitution adopted by the state in 1851 provided for the election in that year of regents by popular vote. The new board at once addressed itself to the task of finding a president. The choice fell upon Dr. Henry Philip Tappan. No better man could have been selected for the special exigencies of the University at that time. A man of commanding presence, of marked intellectual endowments, already proved by the authorship of books, which had won for him a reputation on both sides of the Atlantic, of large familiarity with the history of education, of experience as a college teacher, of broad and well defined views on university policy, of the warmest sympathy with Cray and Pierce and the founders of this institution in their admiration of the Prussian system, of remarkable power of impressing others with his views whether by public speech or private intercourse, he took up the work here with a vigor and earnestness that speedily kindled in all hearts the hope of that brilliant success which soon crowned his labors. He confessed that he was attracted to Michigan by the broad views embodied in the plan of the state system of education. In the spirit of that plan he brought to his work the most generous conception of the functions of the University, and he soon awakened in the public an enthusiastic sympathy with his own large ideas. He aroused people to an appreciation of the fact that our state system of education could not reach its proper development without a well equipped University as its heart to send the energies of its life down through the schools. Not yet have we filled in the sketch which he drew of the ideal University for Michigan. He maintained that a real University ought to give instruction not only in the studies ordinarily pursued in colleges in that day, but also in the Fine Arts, in Agricultural, in the Industrial Arts, in Pedagogy, and in the preparation for the so-called learned professions. He added to the faculty a corps of brilliant scholars, two of whom, Dr. Winchell and Dr. Frieze, abide with us even now, and have built their fruitful lives into the life of the University. He introduced the scientific and the partial course of instruction to afford facilities to those who did not wish to

pursue the classical curriculum. He secured funds for the Astronomical Observatory, which, under Bruno and later under Watson, was destined to win so much renown for the University. A new life, a new enthusiasm were awakened throughout the whole institution. Both teachers and students were full of zeal and of hope. They caught the spirit and echoed everywhere the stimulating words of the new leader until every one not only saw a real University was growing here with unprecedented vigor, but was full of faith that a much more brilliant development in the near future was secured. This ardent faith was itself a guarantee of the success for which it looked. I doubt if in the fifth decade of this century any other University in the land was administered in so broad, free and generous a spirit as this was under Dr. Tappan and his large minded colleagues in the faculties. Dr. Wayland with his herculean strength, rose up in rebellion against exclusive devotion to the old ways, under which the colleges were pining away, and made an effort for larger freedom of action even before Dr. Tappan came here. But his effort was only partially successful and for a limited time. But this University having once started upon the new path, blazed out by Dr. Tappan and his associates, never once faltered in its progress, but has gone bravely on to larger and larger successes.

In 1850 occurred that important event in the history of the University, the opening of the law school. Perhaps never was an American law school so fortunate in its faculty, composed of those renowned teachers, Charles I. Walker, James V. Campbell and Thomas M. Cooley, all living, thank God, to take part in the celebration, and to receive the loving salutations of the more than three thousand graduates who, as learners, have sat delighted at their feet. The fame with which these men and those afterwards associated with them gave to the school was a source of great strength to the whole University.

During the two years in which Dr. Frieze occupied the executive chair two most important measures were adopted, which broadened very much the influence of the University. These were the admission of women to all departments, and the establishment of the system by which students are on certain conditions received from high schools without special examination. In respect to both of these measures we may say that seventeen years experience has justified them, if not all, the expectations of those who advocated them, and has removed the doubts and fears of those who opposed them as those who supported them with hesitancy. Hundreds of women have availed themselves of the privileges offered them here, and have gone forth, several of them to foreign lands as missionary teachers or missionary physicians, many to various parts of our country as teachers in high schools, academies and colleges, and the rest to those various duties, whether in professional careers, official positions, or in domestic life, which women of culture are able to discharge. The success of the experiment of admitting women to this institution was very influential in opening to them the doors of many colleges in this country, and was not without effect abroad.

During recent years, with an ever enlarging conception, both on the part of the state and of the University of the functions, opportunities, and duties of this institution, its development has been rapid and striking. The work of the long-established departments has been elevated, broadened and enriched, new departments have been added, commodious buildings have been multiplied, and the power of the University has been largely strengthened.

The number of teachers and assistants now reaches eight-hundred and the number of students fifteen hundred and seventy-three. As upon this glad day we gratefully trace the remarkable growth of the University, we find the inquiry constantly forced on our minds, to what is this wonderful growth due? The answer has, I trust, been in some degree suggested in what has been said. But it may be well to set forth more sharply the causes of the great development, which we so rejoice to see.

1. First I would name the broad conception which has for the most part been held with distinctness, of the functions and methods of a university. The custodians and administrators of this institution have striven to build on a large and generous plan. They have happily followed in general the German rather than the English ideal of education, but they have always aimed to adapt the plans to the real wants of our time and country. They have filled out the large plan originally sketched as rapidly as the means at their disposal would permit. With a prudent courage in experimentation and innovation they have introduced methods which have been widely approved and imitated; even by institutions which were at first severe in their criticisms of them. This large and free and generous spirit, in which the University has been conducted, has commanded itself, especially in the west, and has been a source of great power.

2. The authorities of the University have been guided throughout its history by the wise principle enunciated early by Superintendent Pierce, that men, not bricks and mortar, made a university. Certainly there is nothing in the beauty or elegance of most of our buildings to awaken any special vanity on our part. But from the opening of the University there has never been a time when the faculties did not contain able and eminent men, and for more than thirty years now passed, men of national and European reputation have always been found giving instruction in these halls. The marvel is that with their meagre salaries such men have been willing to remain here. But there has been among them an esprit de corps, an appreciation of the largeness of the work which falls to this University, an enjoyment of its free spirit, and a consequent devotion to its interests, which have fortunately retained some of our most gifted teachers in the face of the strongest pecuniary temptation to go elsewhere. The same of these faithful teachers has been an inestimable endowment of the University and has drawn pupils from every state and territory of the Union, and from every continent on the globe. May the day never come when the governing body of this institution shall lose sight of the vital truth, that it is on the abilities and attainments of the teachers

more than on any or on all things else that the fortune of the University depends.

3. It has doubtless been conducive to the growth of the University that the founders organized it on the plan of bringing education within the reach of the poor. The early settlers of the state, though many of them were well educated, were generally men of limited means. They appreciated intellectual training, and desired that it should, if possible, be secured by their children. They knew that the rich could send their sons away to eastern colleges. But if college education was to be gained by their sons, it must be at small cost. They therefore naturally and wisely provided that instruction should be afforded at a nominal rate. This was a most democratic and salutary plan. There could have been no greater misfortune to this state than such an organization of the higher education that it should have been accessible to the rich alone. Society is now sufficiently shaken by the antagonisms and friction between the rich and the poor. But suppose we had the poor hopelessly doomed to comparative ignorance by the costliness of advanced education to the pupils, so had society divided into two classes, the one rich and highly educated, the other poor and with limited education, or none, how much more fearful would be their conflicts, when they met in the shock of battle! But here the rich and the poor have always sat side by side in the class-room. They have associated on terms of perfect equality. Brains and character have alone determined which should be held in the higher esteem. There is no community in the world so wholesomely democratic as one like our body of University students. The whole policy of the administration of this University has been to make life here simple and inexpensive. And so a large portion of our students have always supported themselves in whole or in large part by their own earnings. They have flocked hither in great numbers because they believe that an excellent education could be obtained here by students of very limited means. This has always been, and we are proud of the fact, the University of the poor. From these halls the boys born in a log cabin of the wilderness have gone forth, armed with the power of well disciplined minds and characters, to fight their way to those brilliant successes, which mere wealth could never have achieved, to the foremost positions in church and state.

4. We gladly recognize the fact that the success of the University is largely due to the efficient aid of the schools of the state. While the University has done much to elevate the character of the schools, by sending them as teachers, its thoroughly trained graduates, it is also true that but for the hearty co-operation of the schools, but for the continual and rapid improvement in their work, it would have been impossible for the University to push up its standard of work from decade to decade, as it has done. Especially has there been a helpful improvement in the high schools, since the diploma relation between them and the University was established. There is now a certain unity in the scholarly spirit of the schools and that of the University, which is serviceable to the schools, and we believe to the schools. But without this fine spirit in the schools the University would be seriously crippled. The child who enters the primary school is now stimulated to hope for the highest education, since the way lies open straight and clear from his school house to the very doors of the University, the way which has been trodden by many as poor and as humble as the poorest and the humblest in the rudest school house in the northern woods.

5. The loyalty and the success of our graduates of all departments have also been most helpful to our rapid growth. More than eight thousand in number, they have gone to all parts of the land and to foreign lands, speaking with loving praise the name of their Alma Mater, and illustrating in their lives the value of the training they had received under our roof. In the great struggle for the nation's existence they did their full part, and some of the choicest and best, whose names are starred on our general catalogue, poured their young lives on southern battle fields. Our graduates are found in every worthy pursuit. By their achievements they are commending their dear mother not only for their brave discipline she gave them, but for the mental, earnest, manly spirit by her free methods and by the character of her teachers she nourished in them. The sap and vigor of this western life have always characterized this young University and the great body of her alumni, and so the earnest, ingenious youth of the west have come here almost instinctively to find a congenial home. If sound learning has been imparted here, we believe that we may yet more emphatically claim that manliness of character has always been developed in these halls.

While studying to-day the history of and development of this institution, it is pleasant to remember that it has not been without a creditable influence upon other colleges and Universities. Every good institution of learning by its life helps every other good one. And while in the presence of so many honored delegates from other schools of learning, who rejoice us by their presence at this hour, we gratefully acknowledge the inspiration we have received from our sister institutions, we may be permitted to recall the testimony which some of them have borne to us of the assistance they have found in our experience. Particularly have the state universities which have been established in all the western and some of the southwestern states, built to a considerable degree on the model of this University. The same causes which contributed to our prosperity are now crowning them with success. Whatever perils may have beset any of them in their earlier days, their existence is now assured. Not infrequently they have hurried hither for counsel and naturally enough, have often adopted methods which had here been proved wise. As we see these state universities attaining to higher usefulness and eminence and rejoice in their progress, we think it not presumptuous to believe that one of the useful services which this institution has rendered is found in the guidance and help which she has providentially been able to furnish to these sister institutions of the west.

In the bright history of this institution we joyfully read a happy augury for her future. With such rapid strides has she come forward into the front rank of American Universities that we instinctively look for continued and brilliant progress in

the second half century of life, upon which she is now entering. We often delight ourselves with imagining what the next generation will find here when the celebration of the centennial of the University shall be held.

While we do not suffer ourselves to doubt that the development of the University is to continue, we do well to keep in mind even in these days of exuberant joy the essential condition of her prosperity. That condition is the hearty sympathy and support of the state of Michigan. The proceeds of the United States land grant and the fees of students no longer suffice to meet the current expenses of the University. We are obliged to have constant aid from the treasury of the state. If the University is to grow under the present organization, that aid must be, not rapidly, perhaps, but steadily and surely increased. Should that aid be withheld, the institution would at once shrink from a great University with a cosmopolitan constituency to one with a declining fame. The question, therefore, is, if the University persists in her old habit of growing, will this commonwealth stand by her and meet her pressing needs? All these fifty years, Cassandras have not been wanting, who have predicted that the state would, in weariness, abandon the University. Happily these predictions have never been fulfilled. Never before, I believe, was the University so intrenched in the affections of the state. But the sons and daughters and friends of the University may even in their exhilarating celebrations of this week lay it soberly to heart, that the prevalence of an intelligent public opinion upon the value of the institution is absolutely essential to her prosperity, and that on them it mainly depends, whether such a public opinion, appreciative and sympathetic, shall prevail. The great majority of our citizens, the great majority of our legislators, never see the University. They must know of the scope and worth of its work and of the considerable sums needed to maintain it, even on our most economical methods, mainly as they learn all this from you. In a very just sense and in a large degree, then, the fortunes of the University are committed to your hands. That you will be faithful to this great trust we do not for a moment question. Therefore, we confidently cherish the hope that this great and prosperous commonwealth will, with just pride in the renown and usefulness of this school, continue, in all the years to come, to meet her reasonable requests for support.

The munificent gifts which during the last few years we have received from private benefactors also encourage us to believe that the generosity of the state will be supplemented by that of large-hearted individuals. There is abundant room for the most appropriate exercise of private beneficence. We cannot doubt that some of our citizens, especially some of our alumni, will wish to leave here memorials of their abiding interest in the University.

And so, full of that faith in the future growth of the University, which is begotten by the contemplation of her inspiring history of fifty years, by our confidence in the appreciative generosity of this great, wealthy and growing commonwealth, and by our assurance of the loyalty and devotion of her sons and daughters, with joyful enthusiasm, with abounding hope, with loving hearts, we bid her Godspeed, as she enters now upon the second-half century of her life.

ANN ARBOR MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE REGISTER, June 30, 1887.

These quotations are corrected weekly. Under the head "wholesale" we quote prices as paid to farmers bringing their products in, and under the head "retail" are prices to consumers as sold over the counter. We are under obligations to the Central Mills, Kinsey & Seabolt, John Heinemann and M. Weinmann for favors rendered.

Wholesale Market.

Wheat—\$4.85c per bu.
Apples—\$1.00 per bu.
Beans—\$0.125c per bu.
Cherries—\$0.125c per bu.
Beef—\$0.06c per lb.
Chickens—10c a lb.
Clover seed—\$5.50 per bu.
Butter—12c per lb.
Calf Skins—7c per green.
Corn—25c per bu.
Eggs—12c per doz.
Hay—\$12 a ton.
Hides—50c per lb.
Live pork—30c per lb.
Maple syrup—\$1.25 per gal.
Mutton—7c per lb.
Oats—32c per bu.
Pork—7c per lb.
Potatoes—75c per bu. New—\$1.50
Tallow—\$1.40 per lb.
Turkeys—10c per lb.
Veal—7c per lb.

Retail Market.

Bacon—12c per lb.
Beans—6c per qt.
Beefsteak—10c to 12c per lb.
Butter—16c per lb.
Cherries—dried, 20c to 25c per lb.
Cornmeal—2c per lb.
Eggs—15c per doz.
Flour—at the mill, \$2.50 per cwt.
Grapes—3c per lb.
Ham—14c per lb.
Hominy—4c per lb.
Honey—15c per lb.
Lard—10c per lb.
Lemons—25c per doz.
Mutton—6c to 12c per lb.
Mutton—4c per lb.

She scolds and frets,
She's full of petts,
She's rarely kind and tender;
The thorn of life
Is a fretful wife—
I wonder what will mend her?

Try Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. Ten to one, your wife is cross and fretful because she is sick and suffering, and cannot control her nervousness when things go wrong. Make a healthy woman of her and the chances are you will make a cheerful and pleasant one. "Favorite Prescription" is the only remedy for woman's peculiar ailments, sold by druggists, under a positive guarantee from the manufacturers, that it will give satisfaction in every case, or money will be refunded. See guarantee on bottle wrapper. Large bottles, \$1. Six for \$5.

If a man is crusty it is easy "to break him all up." Good nature is proof against all unkind words.

Careful attention to diet is the best guard against disease. It is a fact which all should know, that over-eating not only corrupts the blood but destroys nerve force, and induces dyspepsia, jaundice, bad breath, piles, pimples, low spirits, headache, agria, malaria, and all stomach and liver troubles. Dr. Jones' Red Clover Tonic quickly cures the above diseases. Can be taken by the most delicate. Price 50 cents, of Eberbach & Son.

"Ephraim, does de good book say dat we are made of de dust?" "Yes, Augustus, yes sah. And dat we must return to de dust." "Yah! yah! yah! is dat so?" Well, den, I guess it must be coal dust.

HALL'S \$100 Reward. \$100.

The readers of THE REGISTER will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known in the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucus surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength, by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The Proprietors have so often cured one hundred dollars, for any case it fails to cure, Send for list of testimonials. Address, F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75 Cts. CATARRH CURE.

The only disease that is transmitted by kissing, the theories of medical experts to the contrary notwithstanding, is affection of the heart.

"Not Bulk, but Business!"

Is the way a Western man put it in expressing to a friend his complete satisfaction in the use of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pills. So small and yet so effectual, they bid fair to supplant entirely the old-style pill. An ever-ready remedy for Sick and Bilious Headache, Biliousness, Constipation and all blood disorders. Mild in action, wonderful in effect! Put up in vials, convenient to carry. Their use attended with no discomfort! These sterling merits account for their great popularity.

Grandma—Johnny, I have discovered that you have taken more maple sugar than I gave you. Johnny—Yes, grandma, I've been making believe there was another little boy spending the day with me.

PLANTS For the Garden and Lawn.

Vegetable Plants.

Lettuce, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Celery, Peppet, Vegetable Egg, Tomatoes, Beet, etc.

OUT FLOWERS AND DESIGNS

For Funerals, Weddings, School Commencements, etc. Patronize home trade if you wish to sustain first-class Florists. We are not amateurs, but professional Florists.

YPSILANTI GREENHOUSE,

WELLS & CO.,

Ypsilanti, Mich. One door West of Postoffice. 645-60

Chattel Mortgage Sale

Having purchased the Furniture Stock of John Muehlig at a great bargain, I propose to give the Citizens of Ann Arbor and surrounding Country a benefit.

—I have also added a—

FULL LINE OF NEW DESIGNS

—in—

Parlor Furniture

—and—

Bed-Room Furniture

For low priced Furniture you will find my store the best place in the City.

W. C. DIETERLE.

JOHN MUEHLIG'S Old Stand, - 37 South Main-St.

THE REGISTER.
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THURSDAY, JUNE 30, 1887.

ANN ARBOR is having a glorious boom this week. Her name and fame is being heralded to all parts of the world as fast as steam and electricity can carry them. Not only is the great University mentioned, but the beauty and thrift of this city and her many unusual advantages are spoken of in most glowing terms. All Michigan and the world is proud of Ann Arbor.

AN ITEM FOR OUR GOVERNOR.

The Journal of Education, published at Boston and Chicago, is one of the ablest and most reliable publications of its class in the world, and its utterances demand respectful consideration. The value of the University to this state and the reputation it is making abroad for the state may be partially judged by the following, taken from the editorial columns of this widely read and influential paper: "This state (Michigan) is fast becoming,—if, indeed, it be not already,—one of the leading educational states in the Union. There is no state which exhibits greater harmony, a more settled purpose, or keener loyalty to pedagogical interests. This is due to the spirit and purpose, to the breadth and intensity of the superintendents and teachers; notably, the higher grade teachers of the state. There are indications that the University at Ann Arbor has been one of the leading instrumentalities in the accomplishment of this result. The part the University has had in this movement has been due, under President James B. Angell's admirable management, to Prof. William H. Payne's enthusiastic reign in the chair of Theory and Art of Teaching. To Professor Payne belongs the honor of proving, to the satisfaction of the American public, that a department of Pedagogy can be made sufficiently attractive to be financially profitable; sufficiently scientific to command the respect of the most scholarly associate pedagogues; sufficiently ardent to awaken pedagogical enthusiasm throughout the University; sufficiently practical to command the sympathy of its entire constituency."

In view of all that Professor Payne and the University have already done, it is a matter for congratulation that the superintendents and high school men of the state have united with him in arranging for a Summer School of Advanced Pedagogy for the benefit of teachers who entered the profession before they could command the advantages of such training as the University now offers.

"PERRY'S VICTORY."
A class of Seventy-two Bright Pupils of the High School Receive the Laurel Wreath.

A beautiful day, as bright and cheery as the merry month of June ever dispenses, caused great happiness to the seventy-two members of the senior class of the high school as they surveyed the weather prospects of their graduation day, last Friday. At 10 a. m., University Hall was nearly filled with expectant parents, admiring friends, teachers and others who have an interest in educational matters. On the stage sat the graduating class, seventy-two bright looking young men and maidens; in front of them were Prof. Walter S. Perry, superintendent of the schools, Prof. J. G. Pattengill, Rev. Dr. Haskell, members of the school board and the Chequamegon orchestra, who discoursed music for the occasion.

At ten o'clock the exercises began with music by the orchestra, after which the Rev. Dr. Haskell asked the Divine Master to crown the future efforts of those before him with success, as he had so generally in the past. The class is one of the best superintended Perry and his corps of assistants have ever led to graduation; their representations on the stage showed as great ability and scholarship as any who have preceded them, and the first two words of this article were never more appropriately used than in reference to this occasion.

Arthur H. Covert, of Superior, was the first speaker, and in a well delivered oration he made an "Earnest Plea for the Russian Peasantry." He pictured very graphically the terrible oppression to which the peasants of Russia are subjected, and showed that the establishing of a popular form of government is the only remedy for the deplorable state of affairs there existing.

"Conventionalism," was shown by Sarah G. Come, of Ann Arbor, to be a thing as bad as the green-eyed monster, "jealousy," and other kindred evils. In elegant language she urged her hearers not to submit to its hateful dictation.

Nellie G. Phillips, of Ann Arbor, discoursed learnedly on "The Benefits of Vice." "If there were nothing bad in the world there would be no chance for moral advancement." The work of reforming the world carries with it a blessing. Utter moral stagnation would prevail if it were not for the constant sharpening of the intellect and moral faculties in the fight for the right.

Grace A. Stayl, of Ann Arbor, read a beautiful essay on "The Land of Promise" which she placed in the great undeveloped west, and invested it with so much that was fascinating as to almost cause her

hearers to forget the glories of their present homes. "The Art of Poverty Making," by Thomas B. Cooley, of Ann Arbor, should have been heard by every young man in America. In spite of the common idea that every man desires riches, and is striving to obtain them, there is the lamentable fact that nearly all the world is employed in the work of poverty making. Those who are wasting fortunes, and health, liquor or any foolish, hurtful and expensive luxuries, are in this class. Strict integrity, with industry, enterprise, and perseverance, is the remedy for this evil.

M. Belle Sperry, of Ann Arbor Town, read a very creditable essay on the "Seen and Unseen," showing how great a portion of life is hidden from mortal eyes and fails to respond to the questioning and investigations of the curious. We must be satisfied with the results of the natural and spiritual forces that are doing their work in unseen ways, although philosophers and scientists may be unable to explain them. The time will come when all will be made plain.

"What Next?" was a fine, scholarly production, delivered with the grace, ease and elegance of the most finished orators, by Earl W. Dow, of Bellefontaine, O. The history of religion and civilization, from the earliest ages; its clouds and the forces that brushed them away, were eloquently discoursed.

Viola M. Williams, of Ann Arbor Town, showed the great distinction between "Rashness and Courage," and the superiority of the latter quality, in fighting the battles of this life. Benjamin E. Page, of Ann Arbor, compared "Eastern and Western Civilization" with arguments logical and convincing in favor of the more enlightened and civilizing government and habits of the new world. He had given his subject thorough research.

"A Defense of Positive Opinions," by Anna Belle Wiley, of Ann Arbor, gave several illustrations of men who have been an honor to the world, and whose names as benefactors of the human race will go down to the end of time because of their positive opinions, and perseverance in living up to them. From these glorious examples she drew the lesson that people should act in accordance with their convictions, have courage to express their opinions, even at the expense of losing friends thereby, and above all, of practicing what they preach. The example of Christ in this respect is the safest to follow.

"Satire and its Effects," by Weller G. Williams, of Anderson. This essay was short, crisp and well delivered. The use of this dangerous weapon has often been resorted to in combatting error; and if rightly used with noble promptings, it may be made one of the most effective methods of correcting existing evils.

Mark Rockwell, of Corey, in ably discussing the question "Science, Friend or Foe," showed that the benefit science had been to the world far surpassed any evil that may be claimed against it, and no class of society, the poorer class especially, can afford to declaim against its progress.

The closing essay by Gertrude S. Wade, of Ann Arbor, on "Luck or Gumption?" was a fitting to the feast of reason served by these youthful intellectual athletes, whose productions are worthy of more space than we have at our disposal in this busy week. Gumption was shown to be the quality worth cultivating, as trusting to luck is risky in the extreme, and generally futile.

The diplomas were presented to the class by Supt. Perry, and the benediction pronounced by the Rev. Dr. Haskell. The music furnished by the Chequamegon was of a very high order and reflected much credit on them as musicians. Following is a list of the graduates.

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| CLASSICAL COURSE. | |
| Sarah G. Come. | Benjamin E. Page. |
| Thomas B. Cooley. | Minnie L. Royce. |
| Earl W. Dow. | Charles D. Warner. |
| Warren H. Halleck. | Minnie A. Watson. |
| LATIN COURSE. | |
| Celia W. Brennar. | M. Belle Sperry. |
| Elizabeth A. Campbell. | Grace A. Stayl. |
| Sara G. Come. | Emilie Thomas. |
| Mertie L. Goodell. | Viola M. Williams. |
| Harry Palmer. | Edward M. Wilson. |
| Nellie C. Phillips. | Gertrude S. Wade. |
| Bertha E. Pritchard. | |
| SCIENTIFIC COURSE. | |
| James F. Breakey. | Fannie M. Groves. |
| Birdie B. Bliss. | George E. Miller. |
| J. Almina Curtis. | Ella L. Mathewson. |
| Sadie A. Clark. | Opal Robinson. |
| Yeva Cornwell. | Fred. S. Richmond. |
| Lawrence T. Cole. | Mark Rockwell. |
| Arthur H. Covert. | Annetta Slay. |
| Dwight B. Cheever. | Charles E. Thomas. |
| Adolph J. Diehl. | Jessie Williams. |
| Lizzie W. Dean. | Carrie M. Watson. |
| Edward H. Edwards. | Anna B. Wiley. |
| Arthur J. Kendall. | |
| ENGLISH COURSE. | |
| Carlootta B. Bullis. | Gertrude E. Sanford. |
| Nannie Brothers. | Hattie B. Sales. |
| Albert R. Crittenden. | Nellie F. Rice. |
| Walter S. Drew. | Edith Seyler. |
| Jennie M. Grace. | Ada Sutherland. |
| Dwight A. Gray. | Nellie G. Williams. |
| ENGINEERING COURSE. | |
| William F. Tolchard. | |
| MUSIC COURSE. | |
| Luella M. Rose. | |
| COMMERCIAL COURSE. | |
| Elizabeth Bradshaw. | Emma M. Hery. |
| Robert E. Christmann. | Irene Johnson. |
| Emma R. Cole. | Thomas S. Mann. |
| Cora J. Estey. | Nathaniel C. Martin. |
| William A. Gwinner. | George W. Price. |
| Frank N. Hallock. | Ralph C. Pinckney. |

Alumni Day.

LITERARY DEPARTMENT.
Wednesday was alumni day, and it opened in the chapel with a business meeting of the alumni of the department of literature, science and the arts. The report of Treasurer King showed that there were \$38,345.84 in the Williams professorship fund. The matter of establishing a fellowship fund of \$8,000 was debated on at considerable length. It was finally decided to start one, and the following persons subscribed the amount set opposite their names: F. M. Hamilton, \$100; T. W. Palmer, \$100; E. A. Halstead, \$100; S. Wright Dunning, \$100; J. E. Beal, \$100; Col. J. P. Sanford, \$100; J. H. Moore, Jr., \$100; ladies, in small amounts, \$100; George W. Knight, \$50; F. C. Ferguson, \$50; E. W. Pendleton, \$50; class of '84, \$500; S. Grant, \$50; L. R. Halsey, \$50; L. C. Hull, \$50; D. H. Ball, \$50; Miss Salmon, \$25; Miss J. R. Colby, \$25; Miss Bird, \$10; J. J. Maple, \$25; Eastman, \$25. Here the list ended. It was then decided that the secretary should appoint a committeeman from each class to secure subscriptions and notify the committeemen of their appointment. The fellowship fund had secured \$1,800 in ten about minutes. The

following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Col. Edward Bacon, '50; vice president, L. C. Stanley, '76; secretary, Calvin Thomas, '74; orator, Floyd B. Wilson, '71; poet, Alice E. Freeman.

The alumni of the S. C. A. met in the association rooms at nine o'clock. The meeting was conducted by Rev. J. M. Gelston, '69, of Pontiac. After the opening services an hour was spent in relating experiences, etc.

At ten a. m., in University Hall, Prof. J. M. B. Sell, of the state normal school, addressed the alumni on behalf of the state teachers' association. Hon. Austin Blair delivered an address on behalf of the board of regents.

The women graduates held a meeting in the chapel at three p. m., and devoted an hour in relating reminiscences, or at least that is supposed to be what they did. They locked the doors and no one in male attire was admitted.

At four p. m., in the hall, addresses were delivered before the alumni by Charles W. Noble, class of '46, president of the alumni association, and Hon. Thos. W. Palmer, class of '48, U. S. senator from Michigan.

LAW DEPARTMENT.
A business meeting of the alumni of the law department was held in the morning. The following officers were elected: President, Hon. T. M. Cooley; secretary, Henry Wade Rogers; treasurer, Hon. Alpheus Felch. In the afternoon Mr. Justice Samuel F. Miller, of the U. S. supreme court, delivered an address before them.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.
The meeting of the alumni of the medical department was held in the lecture room of the medical building in the afternoon. Addresses were made by Drs. Howell, Frothingham, Palmer, and others; about 80 were present. The following officers were chosen: President, Dr. Lewis Pilcher, Brooklyn, N. Y.; secretary, Dr. V. C. Vaughan, Ann Arbor; treasurer, Dr. C. G. Darling, Ann Arbor.

PHARMACEUTICAL DEPARTMENT.
About forty of the alumni of this department met in the chemical laboratory. At the business meeting, Prof. A. B. Stevens, of Ann Arbor, was elected president; T. A. Reyer, of Detroit, secretary; A. C. Schumacher, Ann Arbor, treasurer. After this they repaired to Hangsterfer's, where a sumptuous banquet was spread.

HOMOEOPATHIC ALUMNI.
A large number of the alumni and friends of this department met in the lecture room and listened to an able address by John W. Coolidge, of Pennsylvania.

DENTAL SURGERY.
The class in dental surgery were addressed by Mrs. Kate Moody, D. D. S., class of '82.

Class Reunions.

CLASS OF '45.
Ex-Regent L. D. Morris, of Grand Rapids, and Merchant Goodrich had the great honor of being the only members of the first class that graduated from the University. "May their shadows," etc.

CLASS OF '61.
The class of '61 took tea at Prof. Perry's Wednesday afternoon. Thirteen members were present. Prof. Perry, of Ann Arbor, was chosen class president, and Perry and Utley and Hoyt Post, of Detroit, were appointed a committee to arrange for the tri-decennial reunion in 1891.

CLASS OF '63.
A reunion of the class of '63, was held in the evening at the residence of Prof. Cheever, at which quite a number were present.

CLASS OF '63.
Held its reunion at the residence of B. W. Cheever, where it was very handsomely entertained. Levi L. Barbour, of Detroit, was elected president, and B. W. Cheever, of Ann Arbor, secretary. It was decided to hold the next reunion at Ann Arbor in June, 1891.

CLASS OF '69.
Was represented by about twenty survivors, and they hung together like the lot of long-lost brothers they were. They secured a camera this afternoon and were photographed in a group on the college campus.

CLASS OF '67.
The class of '67 gathered beneath the friendly shade of a small grove of thorny trees on the campus and talked over old times, happily renewing the acquaintanceship which was severed by graduation twenty years ago.

CLASS OF '67.
Was fourteen strong when it assembled on the campus Wednesday morning, and proceeded to elect C. A. Gower president and Prof. J. Montgomery secretary-treasurer. It devoted its reunion to visiting in little groups about the campus.

CLASS OF '69.
A social reunion of the class of '69 was held in the shade of some of the lovely trees in front of the building which contains the collection of objects of natural history. Among the prominent members of this class, who arrived yesterday, is Charles F. Brush, the inventor of the electric light system so universally used throughout the world.

CLASS OF '72.
Everywhere you meet members of '72, the first class to hold a banquet, which was served Tuesday afternoon.


CLASS OF '73.
The literary class of '73 had a reunion and banquet at Hangsterfer's, Wednesday evening, twenty-two members being present. W. B. Williams, of Lapeer, was made president, and W. Carrier Matthews, of Flint, secretary and treasurer. The next reunion will be held in 1890.

CLASS OF '75.
Were as full of enthusiasm as though they had just been turned loose, and their antics were equal to the proudest efforts of '86 and '87. The class turned out nineteen strong, and included many very prominent young men. The nineteen secured a big firecracker each and nineteen bunches of small firecrackers. They then formed a ring on the campus, bunched the firecrackers in the center, and discharged them en masse.

CLASS OF '86.
The class of '86 held their first reunion Wednesday, and wound up with a banquet in the evening.

A. L. NOBLE,
Sole Agent for

THE STAR SHIRT WAIST.
A NEWLINE
JUST RECEIVED.

A. L. NOBLE
IS SHOWING THE
Light Colored Derbys
—AND—
MACKINAW HATS,
Manufactured by

DUNLAP & CO.
Also Sole Agent for these Goods.

Suits at exactly one-half price.

A. L. NOBLE, sells all Kilt

The Star Clothing House
HEADQUARTERS FOR CHOICE GOODS AND RARE BARGAINS.
A. L. NOBLE, Leading Clothier and Hatter, Prop.

American Colleges
A handsomely illustrated volume of 300 pages containing information in regard to all the leading institutions of learning in this country, sent to any address upon receipt of 50 cents.
T. A. DEWESSE,
South Bend, Ind.

Summer School OF MUSIC.
July 6th to August 12th.
Instruction and Concerts will be given by
CALVIN B. CADY—Piano, Harmony, Choral Music, (Light Reading), Musical Analysis and Methods of Teaching.
ORIN B. CADY—Voice Culture, Singing, Methods of Teaching.
MISS MARY LOUISE WOOD and MISS JULIA L. CARUTHERS—Pianists.
WILLIAM LUDERER—Violinist.
FRANCIS L. YORK, M. A.—Organist.

Detroit Philharmonic Club.
WILLIAM YUNETH—1st Violin.
LOUIS F. SCHULTZ—2nd Violin.
WALTER VOIGTLANDER—Viola.
EMIL SCHIFFER—Cello.
TEN RECITALS:
Six Pianos, one Organ, two Violas, one String Quartet and Piano.
TUITION VERY LOW.
For Circular address,
Calvin B. Cady,
Ann Arbor, Mich.

The Palace Grocery,
NO. 9 NORTH MAIN ST.,
FRED STIMSON,
PROPRIETOR,
Have on hand a Fresh and Complete Stock of Every thing in the
Grocery Line
TEAS, COFFEES AND SUGARS
In Large Amounts and
AT CASH PRICES!
And can sell at Low Figures.
The Large Invoice of Teas they Buy and Sell is good proof that in
Quality and Prices
THEY GIVE BARGAINS.
Fresh Roasted Coffees every week and none but Prime Articles are used; Also a Large Line and Fine Assortment of
CROCKERY, GLASSWARE & LAMPS.
Call and See Them!

COMING.
The National School of Elocution and Oratory of Philadelphia.

Conducted by a faculty of the best and most proficient teachers in the country, each being a specialist in his department.
The branches taught are thoroughly practical and complete, consisting in voice culture, gesture, expressive reading, dramatic reading, artistic recitation, and extemporaneous speech.
Careful attention is paid to the special need of each student, correcting faulty habits of speech and gesture, and establishing purity and power of voice, ease and grace in delivery. Circulars to be had at the Steward's office at the University, or by addressing,
JNO. H. BECHTEL, Sec.,
1127 Girard-St., Phila.

Former Records Broken
THE LOWEST NOTCH.

THE LAST CALL.
Goods going out on double quick time. The fever spreading. The past week's business showed a crowded house in both Men's and Boys' departments. The following are some of the cuts we have made: Some goods at **LESS THAN HALF THE FORMER PRICE**, (by former price, we mean the regular price they were sold for before this sale commenced); some goods at **ONE-HALF THE FORMER PRICE**; some goods at **ONE-THIRD OFF**; some goods at **ONE-QUARTER OFF**, etc. What **Straw and Light Colored Fur Hats** that are left will be closed at one-third former price. In short, not an article in the house but what the price has been cut.
The Sale will continue until August 1st.
We have a large stock now, but we don't promise to have much of an assortment after two or three weeks, the way they are going.

J. T. JACOBSON & CO.
Ann Arbor, July 1, 1887.

C. BLISS & SON
Have just received a fine line of
Gold and Silver Headed Canes!
Also a fresh assortment of SILK UMBRELLAS in New Patterns.
New Novelties in Jewelry just out for the Spring trade.

THE LYMAN GASOLINE STOVE
Is the only stove that is positively free from leaks or leaking gas.
BUILDERS' AND HOUSEKEEPERS
Hardware a specialty.
LOW ESTIMATES
GIVEN ON PUMPING, STEAM AND GAS FITTING.

Everything New and Everything Cheap
New Spring Goods have again been opened during the last week at
MACK & SCHMID'S
And every Department will show the latest arrivals in new goods. We have the largest assortment and best values in
Foreign and Domestic
ALL WOOL SUITINGS, TRICOTES, etc., etc.
BLACK DRESS GOODS.
Making these goods a specialty, we buy only goods which we know to be standard in quality and color, and hence our reputation for the best Black Goods in this city has never been disputed. Among our selection will be found at lowest prices Lupin's Melrose Cloth, Henrietta Cloth, Carmelite Cloth, Marie Galante Cloth, Congo Cloth, Sebastopol Stripes, Cotelines, Drap de Alma, Diagonal Cord, Serges, Cashmeres and Nuns Veilings. Special attention is also directed to our very extensive assortment of Spring Jerseys. Our constant aim is: to give better value in every thing we sell than any other house in Ann Arbor.
MACK & SCHMID.

SEMI-CENTENNIAL

To the Hon. Board of Regents.
To the President, Faculty, Alumni and
Students of the U. of M.

THE TWO SAMs

Extend a cordial invitation during the great event to visit our Mammoth

CLOTHING, FURNISHING
AND HAT ESTABLISHMENT.

We are well prepared in every department. Our

Fine Dress Shirts AND Party Ties

—are complete.—

Our FINE TAILOR-MADE SUITS

FULL DRESS and SEMI-DRESS SHIRTS

are worth your while to inspect.

Remember THE TWO SAMs

The Only Strictly One-Price House in Ann Arbor. Students' Head-
quarters down Town.

THE TWO SAMs.

JUST RECEIVED

New Stock of Furniture

—at the—

KECK STORES, South Main-st.

New Parlor and Bed Room Suites, fancy Centre Tables and Stands—beautiful
Side Boards in Antique Oak, Walnut and Cherry Book Cases, Secretaries, Ex-
tension Tables, Parlor, Reception, Dining Room and Common Chairs. Furniture
of all kinds fresh and new. Splendid line of Lace and Heavy Curtains, Draper-
ies and Drapery Trimmings of New and Elegant Patterns, New Smyrna Rugs, Brus-
sels, Tapestry, Three-Ply and Ingrain Carpets of the latest patterns and lowest
prices. Hair, Wool, Cotton, Fiber and Husk Mattresses, all at bottom prices.

We call special attention to our New and Handsome Bed Room Suites, only
\$20.00

Don't miss the chance now offered to purchasers your furniture at the
very lowest prices for cash.

Upholstering and Repairing neatly and promptly done at our stores.

RICHMOND & TREADWELL.

DOTY & FEINER,

We have the Largest Stock in Variety,
Elegant Styles,
Perfect Fit,
Solid Comfort,
Unsurpassed for
Durability,
Styles and Prices to be found in the City



Audlow.

A LARGE

STOCK OF FINE SHOES

—FOR THE—

Spring and Summer Trade

It will do you good to call and see us.

No. 7 S. Main Street.

THE REGISTER.

THURSDAY, JUNE 30, 1887.

OUR LANSING LETTER.

"Tis done," he cried, and groaned and
went away! Last Friday night, to em-
ploy a Hibernianism, the legislature sat
till two o'clock Saturday morning. Both
houses then took a recess until eight
o'clock, when they met, transacted some
routine business and adjourned for the
day. The work of the session is done,
and all that remains now is to shut up
shop and go home.

The last two days of the session were
extremely busy ones. There was a great
deal of work on hand, and some of it
is there yet. There were measures of
personal legislation, class legislation,
corporate legislation and scheming, un-
just and deceptive measures on the ta-
ble and elsewhere in the files waiting a
favorable opportunity to call them up.
It was a time when an honest, conscien-
tious member, by keeping his seat and
watching the proceedings, could do good
and effective work. Some of them did
this, but too many did not.

The legislature passed resolutions
complimenting the state printers,
Messrs. Thorp & Godfrey, for their ex-
peditions and excellent work this ses-
sion. The compliment is well deserved.
Although the printing has been much
larger in amount than at any other ses-
sion, yet the work has been kept up
more closely than ever before. The
printing of the manual was done with
remarkable dispatch, and the Journal
and bills have been printed and deliv-
ered with unusual promptness.

Both houses concurred in the liquor
tax law. The conference committee on
the part of the house was constituted
of three staunch high-tax men. They
were so selected on the correct parlia-
mentary theory that the managers on
the part of the house should represent
the views of the majority of the house.
The Senate managers were not appoint-
ed on this correct theory. Only one of
the senate managers represented the
majority, viz., Mr. Sharp, of Jackson.
Of the other two, one was a fierce high-
tax prohibitionist; the other a high-
tax man, not so fierce but equally sin-
cere. Mr. Sharp found himself in an
overwhelming minority, but made such
a fight in the conference committee
that he carried four of the six points
made by the senate. The bill as agreed
to by both houses fixes the tax on beer
at \$300, on whisky, at \$500; bondsmen
who reside in the township are eligible
for villages; the saloons may keep
open until 11 o'clock at night, if author-
ized by the municipal authorities, and
summary arrests without warrants are
permitted if saloons are kept open at
unlawful hours or days. It passed the
house, yeas 55, nays 16; in the senate,
yeas 19, nays 9.

Mr. Hubbell is inclined to protest
against the way in which the conference
committee on the liquor tax bill was
constituted, holding that the views of
the majority of the senate on the main
issue—the amount of the tax was—not
correctly represented. A question was
raised in the committee of the confer-
ence as to how the vote should be reck-
oned. Mr. Sharp contended that a ma-
jority of the managers from each house
should prevail, not a majority of the
committee voting as a body. The two
houses when in joint convention decide
by a majority of those present and vot-
ing, except in the election of a United
States Senator, when a majority of all
members elect is required. If analogy
is to be given, the rule for conference
committees would be a majority of those
present and voting.

The bill of Mr. Grenell to use red,
white and blue tickets to purify elec-
tions succeeded in passing the senate.
To secure the passage of this bill has
been the principal employment of Mr.
Grenell for a long time back. There is
one good in this bill—the provision for
a barricade. While the bill was under
consideration in the senate, Mr. Grenell
moved about from seat to seat, suggest-
ing, importuning and otherwise making
himself conspicuous. An adverse vote
was given, but on motion of J. W. Bab-
cock the vote was reconsidered with a
view of later on trying it over
again, there being a hope that some of
those absent might be induced to vote
for the measure. In this also, Mr. Gre-
nell was not disappointed. After the
correction of certain defects the bill was
passed.

The bill of Mr. Rogers adapting to
this state the inter-state commerce law
with extra stringent regulations came
up in the senate. J. W. Babcock moved
to lay the bill upon the table. This was
negated—yeas, 10; nays, 16. Mr. Deyo
refused to vote, chiefly because when
there was no response from him Mr.
Gorman asked that he be required to
vote. When the request was reiterated
Mr. Deyo set his lips and said to the
president: "The senator from the four-
teenth declines to vote, and if the sena-
tor from the fourth (Gorman) persists
he will find that I weigh 200 pounds." President Monroe called attention to
the duty of each senator to vote—it was
his constitutional duty—and was also
required by the rules. To refuse to vote
was contempt. If a senator wished not
to vote on any particular question, he
ought to ask in advance of the calling
of the roll to be excused. When the
roll was being called it was not proper
to receive any motion, even one to ex-
cuse a senator from voting. This rul-
ing of president Monroe, obviously a
fair one, will probably be recorded in
the legislative manual as a precedent.
The bill then passed. In its present
form it is a measure not restrictive on
the railroads, but giving fair play to all.
One of the pleasantest features of the
closing hour was the present by the
house to Wm. Tomlinson, keeper of the
cloak room. The presentation speech
was made by Mr. Perkins, of Cheboygan.
Mr. Tomlinson in his response said that
he had been cloak-room keeper at every
session since 1873, and this token
caused him to believe the present the
very finest legislature of them all. A
great shout of approval welcomed this
delicate compliment.

And now comes the benediction. This
closes the legislative letters of your cor-
respondent. He trusts the readers of
this paper have not found his weekly
screed altogether uninteresting or un-
profitable. In closing let me hope that
you are all cantering through this life

with so much circulation that you will
not be called upon to make soggy fire-
wood in futurity. MAC.
LANSING, June 27, 1887.

Homeopathic Class Day.

The class-day exercises of this depart-
ment were held Wednesday morning. An
oration was delivered by M. B. Snyder,
A. B.; a poem was read by Mrs. S. I.
Lee; the class history was read by Mrs. S.
M. Snyder; Arabella Merrill read the class
prophecy; and S. G. Miller, A. M., de-
livered the president's address.

A pair of the best working Pants (war-
ranted not to rip) for One Dollar at Wm.
W. Douglas & Co's. 647

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Combines, in a manner peculiar to itself, the
best blood-purifying and strengthening reme-
dies of the vegetable kingdom. You will find
this wonderful remedy effective where other
medicines have failed. Try it now. It will
purify your blood, regulate the digestion,
and give new life and vigor to the entire body.
"Hood's Sarsaparilla did me great good.
I was tired out from overwork, and it toned
me up." Mrs. G. E. SIMMONS, Cohoes, N. Y.
"I suffered three years from blood poison.
I took Hood's Sarsaparilla and think I am
cured." Mrs. M. J. DAVIS, Brockport, N. Y.

Purifies the Blood

Hood's Sarsaparilla is characterized by
three peculiarities: 1st, the combination of
remedial agents; 2d, the proportion; 3d, the
process of securing the active medicinal
qualities. The result is a medicine of unusual
strength, effecting cures hitherto unknown.
Send for book containing additional evidence.
"Hood's Sarsaparilla tones up my system,
purifies my blood, sharpens my appetite, and
seems to make me over." J. P. THOMPSON,
Register of Deeds, Lowell, Mass.
"Hood's Sarsaparilla beats all others, and
is worth its weight in gold." I. BARRINGTON,
130 Bank Street, New York City.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Made
only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.
100 Doses One Dollar.

Chancery Notice.

STATE OF MICHIGAN.
The Circuit Court for the County of Washtenaw.
In Chancery.
At a session of said court, held in the court
room, at the city of Ann Arbor, in said county, on
the twenty-ninth day of June, A. D. 1887.
Present, Hon. C. Joslyn, Circuit Judge.
Albert H. Wilkinson, as administrator with the
will annexed of the estate of Mary A. Andrews,
deceased, vs. Alva Worden, Adelle E. Worden,
Henry M. Curtis, Henry Van Tuyle, Anson Searls,
George H. Nugent, and Josiah P. Fish.
It is satisfactorily appearing to the Court by the
affidavit of Albert H. Wilkinson, on file in said
cause, that the defendant, Anson Searls, is a non-
resident of this State, but resides in the State of
New Jersey, and that the defendants, George H.
Nugent and Josiah P. Fish, cannot be found, and
their places of residence cannot be ascertained,
on motion of Wilkinson & Post, solicitors for said
complainant, it is hereby ordered that each of
said defendants, Anson Searls, George H. Nugent,
and Josiah P. Fish, cause his appearance to be
entered herein within five months from the date
of this order, and in case of his appearance
that he cause his answer to the complainant's bill
of complaint to be filed, and a copy thereof to be
served on said complainant's solicitors within
twenty days after service on him of a copy of said
bill and notice of this order, and that in default
thereof said bill be taken as confessed by said de-
fendants.

And it is further ordered, that within twenty
days after the date hereof, the said complainant
cause a notice of this order to be published in the
Ann Arbor Register, a newspaper printed, pub-
lished and circulating in said county, and that
said publication be continued therein at least
once in each week for six weeks in succession, or
that he cause a copy of this order to be personally
served upon each of said defendants at least
twenty days before the above time prescribed for
their appearance.

C. JOSLYN, Circuit Judge.

WILKINSON & POST,
Solicitors for Complainant. 638-59 w 7

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complaint to be filed, and a copy thereof to be
served on said complainant's solicitors within
twenty days after service on him of a copy of said
bill and notice of this order, and that in default
thereof said bill be taken as confessed by said de-
fendants.

And it is further ordered, that within twenty
days after the date hereof, the said complainant
cause a notice of this order to be published in the
Ann Arbor Register, a newspaper printed, pub-
lished and circulating in said county, and that
said publication be continued therein at least
once in each week for six weeks in succession, or
that he cause a copy of this order to be personally
served upon each of said defendants at least
twenty days before the above time prescribed for
their appearance.

C. JOSLYN, Circuit Judge.

WILKINSON & POST,
Solicitors for Complainant. 638-59 w 7

Worth Considering
IF TRUE.

There are two methods of doing
business, one might be called the
"Snap" method the other "Square."

THE FIRST METHOD to illus-
trate by those smooth tongued, slick
fellows who give (?) a \$10 bill (?) with
every 5c cake of soap, or who sell any
thing which LOOKS well and deceives
the purchaser who finds out later that
looks are deceptive.

This class of salesmen make all they
can until their tricks become known,
then seek new fields for labor.

THE SECOND METHOD is to sell
honest, WELL KNOWN goods at
honest prices, make a FAIR living profit
and win the confidence of the people
who will stick by you. I have nailed
my flag to the SECOND mast and there
its bound to stay.

When you want a piano or organ, call
and examine the CELEBRATED
HAINES BROS' PIANO and
FAMOUS ESTEY ORGANS.

These instruments have stood the
test of years and are no experiment.

Every thing a well stocked music
store should have, sold at honest prices
by the Square Music Dealer,

LEW H. CLEMENT,

25 South Fourth-st., Ann Arbor.

Just Think of It

A Boy's Suit for Workingmen's
Pants for \$1.
\$3.00. WARRANTED NOT TO RIP

A Man's Suit for White Shirts for
\$8.00. 50 cents.
STRICTLY ALL WOOL THE BEST MADE.

AND EVERYTHING

—IN OUR—

IMMENSE STOCK

—At the—

Lowest Prices

EVER QUOTED IN ANN ARBOR.

We are bound to reduce our Stock regardless of
former prices.

DON'T FAIL TO GIVE US A CALL

And see for yourselves.

WM. W. DOUGLAS & CO.,

18 S. Main-St., - National Bank Block.

REDUCTION SALE

—of—

Wall Paper!

Large Stock of New Wall Paper at reduced prices.

COME AND SEE BARGAINS

Never before offered.

Best Gilt Paper from 20c to 35c per roll. Best White Blank from 8c
to 12c per roll. A lot of Remnants must be closed out at LESS THAN
ONE-HALF PRICE. I carry the most extensive and best selected
stock in the city. Window Shades and Curtain Poles at greatly reduced
prices. Don't miss these bargains.

GEORGE WAHR,

Book Seller and Stationer, Masonic Block.

FURNITURE EMPORIUM

—OF—

KOCH & HALLER,

52 South Main and 4 West Liberty Streets, Ann Arbor, Mich.

We have recently added to our already large line
of Furniture some very attractive patterns in Plush
Parlor Suites, (our own make) Bed Room Suites in
Cherry, Antique, and Olive Wood; and also re-
ceived the finest lot of Parlor Tables ever displayed
in this city.

We make the Curtain and Drapery line a spec-
iality and a number one assortment can always be
found with us. We still cling to our reputation of
having the lowest prices in the city.

Respectfully,

KOCH & HALLER.

SCENES OF RIOT.

Bloody Affray Between Whites and Blacks in Louisiana.

Eight Persons Killed and Others Injured.—The Tolliver Gang in Kentucky Seeking Revenge—A Labor Riot in Rochester.

EIGHT LIVES LOST.
GIRARD, La., June 23.—There was a riot at Oakridge at about 5:30 a. m. Sunday, in which two white men and six negroes were killed and several white men dangerously wounded. Sunday evening a negro living in the vicinity of Oakridge indecently assaulted a white girl. He was arrested about seven p. m., and when the deputies were taking him to the calaboose they were fired upon by Jerry Baldwin (colored), his two sons and three other negroes. The negroes then dispersed and later returned at a negro cabin two miles from town. On learning their whereabouts officers went to arrest them. On approaching the cabin the posse was fired upon and G. W. Higginbotham and Constable John Conger were killed and Constables Gardner and Baker dangerously wounded. During the melee which followed Jerry Baldwin and one of his sons and four other negroes were killed.

TOLLIVERS ON THE WAR-PATH.
FLEMINGSBURG, Ky., June 23.—The war in Rowan County is now in its second year. The escaped Tollivers are now in Rowan County, their home, rapidly recruiting a large following, and this week propose to retake Morehead, kill every man who took part in the recent killing of Craig Tolliver and three of his supporters, and then burn the town. Cal Tolliver, a brother of Craig's, is at the head of the movement. Cal and a cousin, also named Tolliver, were arrested in Elliott County Friday, on a warrant from Rowan County and placed in jail at Martinsburg. That night a mob of forty or fifty Tolliverites broke into jail and rescued the two prisoners. There is intense excitement again throughout Rowan County in anticipation of the proposed raid. John Rogers, one of the Tolliver men, who had such a narrow escape from death at Morehead last Monday, was arrested at Mount Sterling, Ky. He is charged with murder.

A citizens' meeting, it is reported, will be held at Morehead Wednesday, and the Tolliver gang, who are recovering from the shock of Craig's death, will try to get control of it.

LABOR RIOT AT ROCHESTER.
ROCHESTER, N. Y., June 23.—Yesterday morning nearly all the union laborers employed on the city streets, to the number of about 400, struck for an advance of wages to \$1.75 per day. The contractors put some non-union men to work in their places, but many cases the strikers forced them to quit. At seven o'clock Goodman street the strikers tried to stop an engineer, when a jet of steam was turned on them and they were driven off. In the afternoon a collision occurred between the strikers and the police, in which several of the latter were severely injured by stones. Three of the strikers were badly clubbed and arrested. One man was shot through the upper part of the head, and it is learned that two others were shot, but were conveyed away by their friends. One of them is now reported as dead.

Railroads Reply to Secretary Lamar.
WASHINGTON, June 23.—All of the land grant railroads of the country have returned answers to Secretary Lamar's order requiring them to show cause why the several orders of withdrawal from settlement of the lands within their indemnity limits should not be revoked and the lands thrown open to settlement. With but few exceptions the roads in reply state that if they had their due they would receive more land than they now have, as much of the land granted them has been pre-empted and there is no land from which to make selections.

Have Become Laws.
SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 23.—Lieutenant and acting-Governor Smith left the city yesterday without signing the Fluoropneumonia and other bills left by Governor Oglesby, and they became laws yesterday without executive approval. By the former measure the supervision and authority in the matter of cattle diseases in this State have in effect been transferred from the State Live Stock Commission to the National Agricultural Department and the Bureau of Animal Industry.

The Color Line.
WASHINGTON, June 23.—W. H. Heard (colored), pastor of the Mount Zion Methodist Church of Charleston, S. C., complains to the Inter-State Commerce Commission that he and several members of his congregation, having purchased first-class tickets over the Georgia railroad from Atlanta to Charleston, were forbidden entry to the first-class coaches and compelled to ride in a dirty and uncomfortable car, one-half of which was a smoking-car.

The Panama Canal.
CHICAGO, June 23.—W. J. Gillespie, a Chicagoan, who for the last two years has worked in a responsible position on the Panama Canal, says that owing to gross mismanagement the canal will not be finished for ten years yet, unless the present canal company are ousted by the French Government. It is possible the work will soon come to a standstill from lack of funds. About 14,000 men are employed on it at present.

Settlers Threaten Trouble.
RATON, N. M., June 23.—The settlers on the Maxwell land grant in New Mexico are organizing to resist the claims of the syndicate which holds the grant, although the Supreme Court of the United States has affirmed its validity. A mass meeting of the settlers has been called for August 1 at Raton, when, it is declared, plans will be adopted for "rumpus" unless their rights are respected.

New Pensioners.
WASHINGTON, June 23.—In the fiscal year just ending there have been placed on the pension rolls 55,000 new pensioners. This number is larger than in any one year since the war except 1896. Not 3,000 beneficiaries of the Mexican Pension bill have been enrolled. It is not deemed improbable that the next year will see 75,000 new pensioners.

Drought in Illinois.
CHICAGO, June 23.—Dry weather continues throughout the State, with injurious effects upon corn, oats, potatoes and pasture lands. The yield of wheat is greater than anticipated in the southern counties, where harvesting is nearly over.

Seventeen Persons Injured.
BERLIN, June 23.—An express train going from Berlin to Cologne was thrown from the track at Muelheim yesterday and seventeen persons were more or less injured.

BASE-BALL.

Standing of the Three Leading Organizations up to June 25.

In the National Base-Ball League the clubs have won and lost as follows:

Club.	Won.	Lost.
Detroit.	31	18
St. Louis.	29	20
New York.	25	20
Chicago.	23	25
Philadelphia.	23	25
Pittsburgh.	19	25
Washington.	13	25
Indianapolis.	13	34
American Association:		
Club.	Won.	Lost.
St. Louis.	40	13
Baltimore.	31	16
Cincinnati.	29	26
Louisville.	25	26
Athletic.	25	26
Brooklyn.	23	24
Metropolitan.	23	24
Cleveland.	13	38
Northwestern League:		
Club.	Won.	Lost.
Milwaukee.	26	10
Oshkosh.	19	19
St. Paul.	17	9
La Crosse.	15	18
Minneapolis.	15	15
Duluth.	11	19
Eau Claire.	8	25

REPUBLICAN CLUBS.

Proposition for a National Convention of These Organizations to Be Held in New York—Its Objects.

NEW YORK, June 27.—An address has been issued by the Republican club of the City of New York to similar organizations throughout the United States, inviting them to select delegates for a National convention of Republican clubs to be held in New York some time in October or November next. The primary object of the convention is to consider the subject of the organization of Republican clubs and the best manner of conducting their work. Prominent Republicans will be invited to address the convention on some important political question, as, for instance, the tariff, labor, anti-saloon movement, the fishery question, the merchant marine, reform in municipal government, the negro vote in the South, the effect of pauper emigration upon the working men and women of the country, or on some one of a half-dozen other subjects that might be mentioned.

Death of General James Speed.
LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 27.—General James Speed, whose serious illness was announced several weeks ago, died at 3:15 Saturday morning at his home in this city. For a year past he had suffered much from general debility. The deceased was a prominent Republican politician and was Attorney General under President Lincoln. He was in his seventy-sixth year. It was through a decision of General Speed while Attorney General that Jefferson Davis was tried by a civil instead of a military court. He was born in this city.

The Weather-Crop Bulletin.
WASHINGTON, June 23.—The Signal Service weather crop bulletin says the weather during the last week was generally favorable for the principal crops. The weather has been favorable for harvesting in the wheat regions, there having been excess of sunshine and very little rain. In the corn region the weather has been generally favorable, although in some localities more rain is needed, and the cold weather must have slightly retarded the growth of the corn crop.

A Gang of Counterfeiters Caught.
ADRIAN, Mich., June 23.—Counterfeit dollars have lately gained extensive circulation here, and the efforts of the officers have resulted in the arrest of four men—Theodore Packard, Henry Winters, Charles Jordan and Henry Jordan. The latter are brothers, and on their premises in Jasper, a village five miles south of here, were found bogus money and a full counterfeiting plant. The gang is believed to have had extensive ramifications, and other arrests are expected.

Granted Permission to Build.
CHICAGO, June 27.—A permit was taken out Saturday afternoon for the erection of the new Auditorium. The dimensions are 260 feet on Congress street, 157 feet on Michigan avenue and 161 feet on Washington avenue. The building will contain 7,000,000 cubic feet and will cost \$2,000,000. The building permit alone cost \$700 and the order permit \$600.

Five Acres Burned Over.
CHICAGO, June 27.—A fire at the Stock Yards yesterday burned over five acres of ground, destroying the packing-house and warehouse of the Chicago Packing & Provision Company, with their contents. The loss is estimated at \$1,250,000. Several firemen were dangerously injured by falling walls.

Signed by Governor Hill.
NEW YORK, June 26.—Governor Hill has signed the bill passed by the late Legislature extending local option throughout the State to the extent of permitting communities which have prohibited retail liquor-selling to also prohibit its sale at wholesale.

Eight Persons Drowned.
PARIS, June 27.—A water-spout burst Saturday near the quays at Toulouse, submerging a wash-house in which were eight persons, all of whom were drowned.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, June 23.		
LIVE STOCK—Cattle.	83 00	5 00
Sheep.	30 00	4 00
Hogs.	5 00	5 00
FEATHERS—Good to Choice.	2 00	5 00
Patents.	4 20	4 00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.	87 00	87 1/4
No. 2 Spring.	96 00	96 1/4
CORN—No. 2 Yellow.	46 00	46 1/4
OATS—Mixed Western.	31 00	35 00
RYE.	53 00	59 00
PORK—Kiddies.	14 75	17 00
LARD—Steam.	6 00	6 1/2
CHEESE.	7 1/2	8 1/4
WOOL—Domestic.	83 00	37 00
CHICAGO.		
BEEVES—Extra.	41 05	4 1/2
Choice.	40 05	4 1/2
Good.	38 00	4 1/2
Butcher's.	37 00	4 1/2
Patents.	1 75	2 1/2
HOES—Live—Good to Choice.	4 80	5 07 1/2
SHEEP.	2 50	4 30
BUTTER—Creamery.	13 00	13 00
Good to Choice Dairy.	11 00	13 00
EGGS—Fresh.	10 00	11 00
FLOUR—Winter.	3 90	4 00
Spring.	3 40	4 25
Patents.	4 00	4 25
GRAIN—Wheat, No. 2.	88 1/2	89 00
Corn.	35 00	35 1/2
Oats.	25 00	25 1/2
Rye, No. 2.	54 00	55 1/2
BROOM CORN.	57 00	58 1/2
Self-working.	3 1/2	5 00
Carpet and Hurl.	3 00	5 00
CROOKED.	2 00	5 00
POTATOES (bu.).	60 00	60 00
PORK—Mess.	21 50	22 00
LARD—Steam.	6 00	6 1/2
LUMBER—	15 00	5 37 1/2
Common Dressed Siding.	10 00	2 21 00
Flooring.	32 00	3 34 00
Common Board.	22 00	3 35 00
Fencing.	10 00	13 53 00
Lath.	1 75	2 00
Shingles.	1 25	2 50 00
EAST LIBERTY.		
CATTLE—Best.	41 00	5 75
Fair to Good.	40 00	5 50
HOGS—Yorkers.	30 00	3 25
Philadelphians.	5 25	5 30
SHEEP—Best.	4 15	4 25
Common.	1 50	3 25
BALTIMORE.		
CATTLE—Best.	85 13 1/2	5 37 1/2
Medium.	4 75	5 47 1/2
HOGS.	6 00	5 70 00
SHEEP—Poor to choice.	2 50	4 25

MICHIGAN STATE NEWS.

The Detroit grain and produce quotations are: Wheat—No. 1 White, \$2 1/2@2 3/4; No. 2 Red, \$2 1/4@2 3/4. Flour—Roller process, \$4.00@4.25; patents, \$3.75@4.00. Corn—No. 2, 38 1/4@38 3/4. Oats—No. 2, 29 1/4. Butter—Creamery 15@17c. Cheese, 9@9 1/2. Eggs, 13c.

The Cheshire iron mine, about twenty-seven miles south of Negaunee, on the line of the Chicago & Northwestern railway, which has been closed about seven years, will be started up soon. It was closed on account of legal complications.

Robert Parker, a brakeman on the Chicago & Northwestern railway, was killed the other day at Norway. A drawbar breaking threw him on to the track, the entire train passing over him. The train broke in two a second time, and in trying to catch the detached portion a switch was misplaced and the train ran off the track, Norway station being greatly damaged and many cars were smashed. The loaded ore cars were piled on the station platform.

Sixteen years ago Minnie E. Moore, then aged sixteen years, left her home in Kentucky and went to Detroit, where she has been employed as a domestic servant. The other night she received word that her father had died, leaving her \$30,000.

Simon Katz's clothing store at Ironwood, Ontonagon County, was robbed of \$500 worth of clothing, silk goods and jewelry the other night.

Several inmates of Mrs. Bertha Hoffman's boarding-house at Lansing had a narrow escape a few nights ago from being burned to death by a fire that caused damage to the amount of \$4,000.

Henry H. Brown, senior member of the law firm of Brown & Thomas, died the other evening at his residence in Battle Creek, aged fifty-nine years.

Thomas Carson, janitor of the White Cross Mission Chapel in Detroit, who shot John Haner in the leg, was acquitted the other day, it being proved that Haner was one of a lot of young toughs accustomed to the religious meetings, and the jury thinking it served him right.

George Harricks, at Big Rapids, was recently sentenced to Jackson for ten years for his murderous assault upon Dr. Morley, a cripple, at Millbrook.

The directors of the Michigan State Poultry and Pet Stock Association have decided on holding the next annual meeting in Grand Rapids next January.

The town of Ishpeming and a mining company are in a controversy over the ownership of Lake Argeline, under the bed of which a body of magnetic ore, of the supposed value of several million dollars, has been discovered. The water supply of the town is drawn from the lake. The question of ownership will be settled by the courts.

There were fifty-seven persons on board the steamer Champlain, which burned in Lake Michigan, near Charlevoix, the other morning, and but twenty-seven were known to have been saved.

W. C. Rogers, the owner, near Three Rivers, was robbed of \$61 the other night. Miss Porter, a school-teacher, owned \$100 of the lost money.

B. F. Mumford, for thirty years a prominent farmer in Kalamazoo township, was found dead in bed the other morning. He was in town the previous day and went to bed apparently well. He was aged eighty-three years.

Rev. Moses H. Worrell, pastor of the Eighteenth street Baptist Church in Detroit, died the other morning.

Charles Anderson, an old resident of Negaunee, was found dead on a railroad in that city a few nights ago with both legs crushed off below the knees. It was supposed that he was intoxicated.

George W. Dobson, of Litchfield, Hillsdale County, who was on General Custer's staff and rode with Sheridan on his famous ride from Winchester to Cedar Creek, a few days ago received \$1,048 back pension and a grant of \$6 per month.

A severe storm swept over Kalamazoo and vicinity the other afternoon. The wind blew a fierce gale, and rain and hail fell in torrents. A great deal of damage was done to the celery and other crops. Fences, chimneys and trees were also blown down.

George Hartell, of Charlotte, a prominent young man, accidentally cut a gash in his leg the other afternoon while dressing some hogs at the slaughter-house. Blood poisoning set in, and he died soon after wards.

Reports to the State Board of Health by fifty-five observers in different parts of the State for the week ended on the 18th indicated that cholera morbus increased, and tonsillitis, consumption of the lungs, bronchitis and whooping cough decreased in area of prevalence. Diphtheria was reported at ten places, scarlet fever at fourteen, typhoid fever at three and measles at thirteen places.

The builder of the new Livingston County jail receives \$9,000 for the job. Present indications are for a wool clip in the State of 11,641,000 pounds. The number of sheep in the State was 2,004,749, some 50,000 less than in 1884.

James H. McDonald, Lieutenant-Governor of the State, has an income of \$40,000 a year from an investment which cost him \$350 a few years ago when the Colby mine in the Gogebic iron range was discovered.

Mrs. John Millford, aged thirty-nine, years, of Greenland, Ontonagon County, fell dead while attending her husband's funeral a few days ago, leaving ten orphan children.

Joseph Gilver, aged thirty years, who lived with his wife and child in Detroit, shot himself dead in his sitting-room at eight o'clock the other night. Despondency was the cause.

Bay County has voted to issue \$60,000 in bonds to use in extending the system of stone roads in vogue in that county.

A. C. Lange, who was in the employ of L. G. Marson, of Muskegon, and who fled to Canada two years ago with \$30,000, was captured a few days ago at Island Point, Vt.

John Gulliver, twelve years of age, was drowned in Camp Lake, near Aigonac, a few days ago.

George Hall, aged twenty-six years, brakeman on the Luther & Manistee railroad, was instantly killed a few days ago at Luther.

Mrs. Ellen Mott, widow of the late Dr. Henry Mott, of Hillsdale, dropped dead at the house of a neighbor about five o'clock the other afternoon of heart-disease.

A drive well at Vassar struck a big beechlog a few days ago at a depth of seventy feet, and another at a depth of eighty feet.

The miners who have been working the Ridge Copper mine, near Ontonagon, on shares, dividing the copper with the owners of the mine, got forty-two and one-half tons of copper for their winter's work. A number of copper mines in Ontonagon and Keweenaw counties are now worked "on tribute," the miners being able to earn fair wages, where the company owning the mine could operate it only at a loss.

Three men were killed and two injured by a breaking derrick at the Isabella mine on the River a few days ago.

I'm Tired Out.
"I do not think I can stand this terrible suffering from the Rheumatism much longer. The pain has not let me for one minute during the past week." "I am sorry for you, but it is your own fault. You should use one of Pomeroy's Plasters. Its effect is quick and sure." Such was the statement and answer made by two parties in the writer's presence, and it is the truth. No other remedy has cured so many cases of Rheumatism, Backache, Neuralgia, Lumbago, etc., as Pomeroy's Plaster. But in order that you may not be deceived by an imitation, always insist upon having Pomeroy's Plaster in envelopes. For Sale by H. J. Brown, District Agent for Ann Arbor.

The mayor of a Wisconsin city has become a knight of labor. This kind of a knight mayor is not, however, likely to disturb any one's sleep, for he a conservator of law and order.

Can't Sleep. Nights is the complaint of thousands suffering from Asthma, Consumption, Coughs, etc. Did you ever try Acker's English Remedy? It is the best preparation known for all Lung Troubles, sold on a positive guarantee at 10c, 50c. JOHN MOORE, Druggist.

First broker—It's pretty bad for me—that last break in Ontario. I'm blue as a jay. Second broker—Cheer up, old fellow. Here, try one of my cigars. First broker—O, it isn't as bad as that. I wasn't contemplating suicide.

Enjoy Life.
What a truly beautiful world we live in! Nature gives us grandeur of mountains, gleams and oceans, and thousands of means of enjoyment. We can desire no better when in perfect health; but how often do the majority of people feel like giving it up disheartened, discouraged and worn out with disease, when there is no occasion for this feeble, as every sufferer can easily obtain satisfactory proof, that Green's August Flower, will make them free from disease, as when born. Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint are the direct causes of seventy-five per cent. of such maladies as Biliousness, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Constipation, Nervous Prostration, Dizziness of the Head, Palpitation of the Heart, and other distressing symptoms. Three doses of August Flower will prove its wonderful effect. Sample bottles, 10 cents. Try it.

"Mamma," said a little girl, what is that man doing over there on Mr. Thompson's porch? He has been sitting on the steps for two hours and hasn't moved." "That, my child, is a house painter. He is painting Mr. Thompson's house by the day."

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.
The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Fever Blisters, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Eberbach & Son.

There has been let at the Blizzard office an umbrella, which the owner can recover by calling. It is a very poor one and needs recovering.

SULPHUR BITTERS.
For those deathly Bilious Spells depend on SULPHUR BITTERS. It will cure you. Do you suffer with that tired and all gone feeling, if so, use SULPHUR BITTERS. It will cure you. Operatives who are closely confined in the mills and work-shops, clerks who are overworked, and all who are confined in doors, should use SULPHUR BITTERS. They will not then be weak and sickly. If you do not wish to suffer from Rheumatism, use a bottle of SULPHUR BITTERS. It never fails to cure. SULPHUR BITTERS will build you up and make you strong and healthy. SULPHUR BITTERS will make your blood pure, rich and strong, and your flesh hard. Don't be without a bottle. Try it. You will not regret it. Ladies in delicate health, who are all over to-night, and run down, should use SULPHUR BITTERS. They will feel better forthwith. Do you want the best Medical Work published? Send 2-cent stamps to P. O. ORWAY, U. S. Co., Boston, Mass., and receive a copy, free.

THE GREAT German Remedy.
TRUTHS FOR THE SICK.
For those deathly Bilious Spells depend on SULPHUR BITTERS. It will cure you. Do you suffer with that tired and all gone feeling, if so, use SULPHUR BITTERS. It will cure you. Operatives who are closely confined in the mills and work-shops, clerks who are overworked, and all who are confined in doors, should use SULPHUR BITTERS. They will not then be weak and sickly. If you do not wish to suffer from Rheumatism, use a bottle of SULPHUR BITTERS. It never fails to cure. SULPHUR BITTERS will build you up and make you strong and healthy. SULPHUR BITTERS will make your blood pure, rich and strong, and your flesh hard. Don't be without a bottle. Try it. You will not regret it. Ladies in delicate health, who are all over to-night, and run down, should use SULPHUR BITTERS. They will feel better forthwith. Do you want the best Medical Work published? Send 2-cent stamps to P. O. ORWAY, U. S. Co., Boston, Mass., and receive a copy, free.

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It is an invaluable companion in every School, and at every Preside. Specimen pages and testimonials sent free, on application. Published by G. & C. MERRIAM & CO., Springfield, Mass., U. S. A.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE Ann Arbor Savings Bank AT ANN ARBOR, MICH., ON MONDAY, Jan. 3d, A. D., 1887.

MADE IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTIONS 18, 19 AND 67 OF THE GENERAL BANKING LAWS AS AMENDED IN 1871.

RESOURCES.
Loans and Discounts.....\$ 272,771 89
Bonds and Mortgages.....175,297 81
U. S. 4 per cent. Registered Bonds.....11,400 00
Overdrafts.....441 22
Furniture and Fixtures.....1,930 88
Due from National and State Banks.....87,098 01
Cash on hand.....35,983 74

LIABILITIES.
Capital Stock.....\$ 50,000 00
Surplus Fund.....50,000 00
Profit and Loss.....15,388 72
January Dividend.....2,680 00
Due Depositors.....466,794 60

\$ 581,863 82
I do solemnly swear that the above statements are true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
CHAS. E. HISCOCK, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 4th day of January, 1887.
L. GRUNER, Notary Public.

CUSHMAN'S MENTHOL INHALER.
AFFORDS QUICK RELIEF OF NEURALGIA, HEADACHE, HAY FEVER, CATARRH, ASTHMA, AND BY CONTINUED USE EFFECTS A CURE.
Satisfaction Guaranteed or money refunded. Six months treatment for 50 cents. If your druggist has not the Inhaler in stock send 50 cents in stamp to the proprietor and the Inhaler will be forwarded by mail, postage paid, and if, at the expiration of five days from its receipt you are not satisfied with its effects, you may return it, and if received in good condition your money will be refunded. Circular and testimonials mailed free on application to the proprietor.

H. D. CUSHMAN, THREE RIVERS, MICH. For Sale by Druggists in Ann Arbor.

YOUR LAST CHANCE TO BUY MINNESOTA OR DAKOTA.
THE CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY CO. has nearly A HALF MILLION ACRES of choice farming lands for sale in lots to suit. Convenient to markets. Well-watered. Healthy climate. Good churches, schools, and social advantages. A region where failure of crops has never been known. Address CHARLES E. SIMMONS, Land Com. C. & N. W. Railway, CHICAGO, ILL. These lands cannot fail to be a safe investment.

POMEROY'S PETROLENE PLASTER.
Cures Backache, Lung Troubles, Kidney Diseases, Rheumatism, Etc.
A trial will convince the most skeptical that they are the best. They are medicated with capsicum and the active principle of petroleum, being far more powerful in their action than other plasters. Do not be induced to take others, but be sure and get the genuine "Petrolene," which is always enclosed in an envelope with the signature of the proprietor, The F. W. E. Co., and directions in four languages; also seal in green and gold on each plaster. Sold by all druggists, at 25 cents each.

THE AMERICAN MAGAZINE.
BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED. This Magazine portrays American thought and life from ocean to ocean, is filled with pure high-class literature, and can be safely welcomed in any family circle. PRICE 25c. OR \$3 A YEAR BY MAIL. Sample Copy of current number mailed upon receipt of 25 cts.; back numbers, 15 cts. Premium List with either.

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Solid Facts.
Nestling between the Owl's Head and Tortilla Mountains, Pinal County, Arizona, are the twelve mines of the Tortilla Gold and Silver Mining Co., which expose a sufficient wealth of ore to run a 20-stamp mill for years to come. During the past three years a 5-stamp mill has produced 9 tons of ore daily, while a 20-stamp mill will turn out 49 tons daily. Such a showing has caused capital to seek possession of shares, which are non-assessable information etc., address the Tortilla Gold and Silver Mining Co., 57 Broadway, New York. The shares give the same attention to an order for one share that it does to an order for five hundred shares. If desired certificates will be sent by express, the money to be paid when they reach the investor.

It is a curious phase of human nature that as old age comes creeping on the incidents and scenes of boyhood come impressively to the mind.

Acker's Blood Elixir is the only Blood Remedy guaranteed. It is a positive cure for Eruptions, or Syphilitic Poisoning. It purifies the whole system, and banishes all Rheumatic and Neuralgic pains. We guarantee it.
JOHN MOORE, Druggist.

Some old dinner customs still prevail. The Romans used to recline at their banquets, and the habit of lying at public dinners still prevails.

KASKINE

(THE NEW QUININE.)

Gives
Good Appetite,
New Strength,
Quiet Nerves,
Happy Days,
Sweet Sleep.

A POWERFUL TONIC
that the most delicate stomach will bear.
**A SPECIFIC FOR MALARIA,
RHEUMATISM,
NERVOUS PROSTRATION,
and all Germ Diseases.**

THE MOST SCIENTIFIC AND SUCCESSFUL BLOOD PURIFIER. Superior to quinine.
Mr. F. A. Miller, 630 East 17th street, New York, was cured by Kaskine of extreme malarial prostration after seven years suffering. He had run down from 175 pounds to 97, began on Kaskine in June, 1886, went to work in one month, regained his full weight in six months. Quinine did him no good whatever.
Mr. Gideon Thompson, the oldest and one of the most respected citizens of Bridgeport, Conn., says: "I am ninety years of age, and for the last three years have suffered from malaria and the effects of quinine poisoning. I recently began with Kaskine which broke up the malaria and increased my weight 22 pounds."
Kaskine can be taken without any special medical advice. \$1.00 per bottle.
The Agent of KASKINE has on Public Exhibition a remarkable MANIKIN, or model of the human body, showing the Stomach, Heart, Lungs, Liver, Spleen, Kidneys and the other organs and parts in Health and in Disease. By an inspection the afflicted can see the nature and location of their troubles and learn how KASKINE relieves and cures them.
KASKINE CO., 54 Warren St., New York.

Ann Arbor Small Fruit Nursery!

All kinds of Berry Plants; Fine Plants of the Sharpless; The best Strawberry; Fruit and Ornamental trees from Ellwanger & Barry, Rochester, N. Y. Orders must be sent early.

WINES AND SYRUPS.

Sweet Home-made Wine for Invalids, and the Enchanter, Sour Wine, Raspberry Syrup, Shrub, Pear Syrup, Plymouth Rock Eggs.

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West Huron St., Ann Arbor.

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REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE AGENT OF
A. W. HAMILTON
Offices, No. 1 and 2, First Floor, Hamilton Block.

Parties desiring to buy or sell Real Estate will find it to their advantage to call on me. I represent the following first-class Fire Insurance Companies, having an aggregate capital of over \$5,000,000:

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The Ohio Farmer's Ins. Co., (insurers only dwellings)
The Germania Fire Ins. Co.,
The Concordia Fire Ins. Co.,
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The Milwaukee Mechanic's Mutual Fire Ins. Co.,
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I also issue Life and Investment Policies in the Conn. Mutual Life Insurance Company. Assets \$55,000,000. Persons desiring Accident Insurance, can have yearly Policies written for them or Traveler's Coupon Insurance Tickets issued at Low Rates in the Standard Accident Insurance Company of North America. Money to Loan at Current Rates. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 12 M., and 2 to 5 P. M.

ALEX. W. HAMILTON,
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It is Generally conceded by physicians that the spring truss is the best known instrument for retaining hernia, giving a uniform pressure and conforming to the various positions of the body. They are clean, comfortable and durable.

Our stock is large, embracing all the leading makes. We guarantee satisfaction.

**Browne & Sharpe Hair Clipper No. 1 \$2.50; Postage 15c.
Browne & Sharpe Horse Clipper No. 2 \$3.00; Postage 25c.**
MANN BROS., Druggists, Ann Arbor.

SWEPT BY FLAMES.

Marshfield, Wis., Totally Wiped Out of Existence.

A Spark from An Engine Kindles a Blaze That Destroys Over \$1,000,000 Worth of Property—Fifteen Hundred Persons Homeless—A Plea for Aid.

RED RUIN.

MARSHFIELD, Wis., June 23.—The city of Marshfield, Sunday a busy, thriving town of 3,000 inhabitants and large manufacturing enterprises, was almost wiped out of existence by fire yesterday. The flames started about noon in the lumber-yard of the Upham Manufacturing Company and spread with almost lightning rapidity. Every possible effort was made to check them, but in vain; and hundreds of citizens stood helpless and agitated at the great calamity which was befalling them and the flames which were devouring their homes and places of business. The material in the lumber-yard furnished splendid food for the fire. Telegrams for help were sent to Chippewa Falls and other points, but aid did not arrive in time to be of any use.

By three o'clock it was seen that the entire business part of the town was doomed, and the flames were raging with unabated and restless fury. The people were almost panic-stricken, and the question which every one asked was "Where will it stop?" As the fire reached the residence part of the town vehicles of every description were used in efforts to save household goods and other property with which the people fled to the woods. Still the flames swept on and they have been subdued only because there is nothing left for them to feed upon. The entire business part of the town, except a solitary store, is a mass of smoldering ashes.

The loss can only be guessed at. It will reach \$1,000,000 on the most conservative estimate and it may reach \$2,000,000. The amount of the insurance, though large, will not nearly cover the loss. It is estimated at about one-fifth of the loss.

There are 1,500 people homeless and the scenes of anguish and despair on the part of those who have lost all their earthly possessions can not be described. It is simply awful. People with the household goods which they managed to save are scattered along the roads, and hundreds are left without shelter, except the friendly sky, and with nothing to eat. Immediate assistance is needed badly, and Marshfield will not forget the friends who respond to the appeal which she sends forth in her extremity.

Upham's saw-mill, planing-mill, furniture factory and grist-mill were destroyed; also the entire lumber-yard. The Wisconsin Central depot is burned. The heat was so intense that 2,500 feet of Wisconsin Central track, which runs through one end of the town, was bent and twisted into the most grotesque shapes. Travel can not be resumed on this account until to-day. Many people were transferred by specials to neighboring towns and others camped on the outskirts of the town. Among the buildings destroyed besides those mentioned above are the Tremont and several minor hotels, the warehouses along the Wisconsin Central, four churches and many houses. The fire was started by a spark from a locomotive. The fire protection of the town was very deficient.

The scenes about Marshfield are pitiable. The wearied men and depressed women are watching the remnants of their homes and possessions promiscuously scattered round in the surrounding woods, which are lit up by the glow that comes from the still-burning mass that covered acres and represented a thriving village.

As soon as it became apparent that the fire was beyond control, help was telegraphed for, and the Central Company sent out special trains from Stevens Point and Chippewa Falls with an engine on each. Lively runs were made, but the fire had done its work before help arrived, or had such headway that it could not be extinguished.

The Sentinel received the following dispatch last night:
"MARSHFIELD, Wis., June 27.—Our people here are in great privations or any place to buy any. Help is needed."
"W. H. UPHAM, Mayor."

Found with Their Throats Cut.

NEW YORK, June 23.—In a room in this city yesterday Maggie McGowan and Adelbert Brannick were found with their throats cut. Each charged the other with the crime, but it was believed the girl did the cutting, the pair having quarreled over religious matters. They will probably recover.

A Mysterious Tragedy.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., June 23.—In her home in this city late Sunday night Miss Sarah Aldridge, aged nineteen years, was found shot in the head. George Jettel, her lover, who was in the parlor with her, says she shot herself while he was asleep with his head on her lap, but his story is doubted, and he has been imprisoned.

Ball Refused the Convicted Beggars.

CHICAGO, June 23.—Judge Shepard yesterday overruled the motion for the admission to ball of McGarble and McDonald, the convicted hospital applicants. Judge McCallister, of the appellate court, for a supersedeas as soon as the transcript can be prepared.

End of the Indian Outbreak.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—Dispatches say the hostile Apaches in Arizona have been driven back to the San Carlos reservation by Lieutenant Johnson's command, and have surrendered. A court martial has been instituted to try the principal offenders.

Leaving the Knights.

NEW YORK, June 23.—The silver-chasers, who have been on a strike for nearly three months, are forsaking the Knights of Labor and are being taken back by their employers. The condition of re-employment is renunciation of all allegiance to the trades unions.

Mrs. Blaine's Health Improving.

LONDON, June 23.—Mrs. Blaine is in better health Thursday. There is little danger of any serious turn to her illness. It seems that she only suffered a nervous prostration from the after-effects of her sea voyage, and Dr. Verdon says she will speedily recover.

Harvard the Winner.

NEW LONDON, Conn., June 23.—In the eight-oared barge race yesterday between the Harvard and Columbia crews the former won. The distance was six miles and the time 20:20, beating the record by ten seconds.

No Need of an Extra Session.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—It is now generally accepted that the President has concluded there will be no necessity for an extra session of Congress.

Snow fall in Minnesota.

WINONA, Minn., June 24.—Farmers report that snow fell in Pleasant Valley Wednesday morning.

READY FOR WORK.

The Striking Chicago Bricklayers Make Concessions.

CHICAGO, June 23.—The bricklayers at a largely-attended meeting Thursday night declared the strike off by withdrawing the demand for the Saturday pay-day. It now remains with the bosses whether the men will be taken back on the same conditions they worked under immediately preceding the strike. The demands made on the part of the bosses since the lock-out commenced received no consideration last night and it was stated that the men would not return if they were presented with codes of principles to be signed, etc.

The Tribune estimates the total amount of wages sacrificed by the workmen during the strike, which commenced April 30 last, at \$2,400,000, and says it would be difficult to name a trade or business not directly a sufferer from this protracted strike.

CHICAGO, June 23.—In reply to the proposition of the bricklayers to withdraw the demand for a Saturday pay-day, the Master Mason's Association has made a proposition to submit the differences, together with the code of principles they have adopted, to a board of arbitration, to consist of four business men and a United States Judge and agree to abide by the board's decision.

THE MEXICAN POSTAL TREATY.

Senor Romero Believes It Will Increase Trade with the United States.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—Senor Romero, the Mexican Minister, is enthusiastic over the new postal treaty made between the United States and Mexico, under which all matter may pass between the two countries at the rates now prevailing in this country. Said Minister Romero: "The treaty practically makes a single territory, so far as the mail service is concerned, of Mexico and the United States, and it means increased trade between the two countries, and, therefore, the advantages which will necessarily accrue to merchants and business men will be important. It will create quite a large retail trade between Mexico and the United States, to the profit of both countries, its advantages not being confined to any one city or locality, but being equally effective in all portions of the country."

More Cincinnati Failures Expected.

CINCINNATI, June 23.—Yesterday morning the business situation seemed greatly improved. The flood of the panic feeling incident to the Fidelity Bank failure disappeared with last week, and public confidence seems almost restored. Failures are still expected, however. With the installation of the new receiver, David Armstrong, of Jackson, O., yesterday morning, several clerks were dispensed with, and steps were taken looking to a setting up of the bank's estate. Suits are being piled up against the directors, and lawyers anticipate a lucrative business. Harper and Hopkins are still confined in the county jail.

National Prison Association.

TORONTO, Can., June 23.—The next meeting of the National Prison Association will be held in this city September 10 to 15. The presence of such men as ex-President Hayes, Hon. Francis Wardlaw, of Connecticut, Charles Northhoff, Charlton T. Lewis, Charles L. Brace, Frederick Wines and Warden Brockway, of Elmira, N. Y., all of whom will take part in the deliberations, insures an interesting and useful meeting. The meeting will consist of an American Prison Congress. The Canadian officials will generally take part in it.

The Presidential Trip West.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—It is stated here that Mrs. Cleveland will extend the Presidential tour to Madison, Wis., where she will visit the family of Postmaster-General Vilas. The President will join his wife there in the second week in September, and together they will visit Detroit, Jackson, Grand Rapids, Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul, Minneapolis and the Pacific coast.

An Iowa Farmer Swindled.

DES MOINES, Ia., June 23.—Peter Van Rankin, an old and wealthy farmer of Marshall County, was Wednesday night swindled out of \$2,000 by an ancient card lottery confidence game worked by a couple of Chicago sharpers. The sharpers made their escape. About a year ago Mr. Van Rankin was beaten out of \$1,700 in the same manner.

New York Silk Weavers Ordered Home.

NEW YORK, June 23.—Collector Magone has ordered that eighteen French silk weavers who landed at Castle Garden Sunday be sent back to France under the act of Congress prohibiting the importation of contract labor. The weavers are under contract to work for a Jersey City silk manufacturer, who will appeal to the courts for an injunction.

Pension Crooks Arrested.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—Dr. Robert N. Mills, who is wanted in Elmira, N. Y., for complicity in the "blind" Patterson pension case, whereby the Government was swindled out of \$13,139, was brought to this city yesterday, having been arrested in Virginia. John Ludlow, who is alleged to have made a false affidavit in the case, was arrested at the same time.

The Earth's Surface Cracking.

SHENANDOAH, Pa., June 23.—The residents of this section of the city near the junction of Gilbert and Lloyd streets were thrown into excitement between one and two o'clock Friday morning by the subsidence of the ground on which their houses stood. A number of houses were damaged and the roadway cracked.

Sensational Suicide.

NEW YORK, June 23.—An Erie Pa. special says Charles Williams, of Corry, this county, blew out his brains Thursday evening on his wife's grave. In his left hand was a note, saying: "I here end a worthless life." The suicide was to have been married again at the very hour he took his life to Miss Bessie Prentiss.

Hoke Granted a Supersedeas.

PEORIA, Ill., June 23.—Judge McGruder, of the Illinois Supreme Court, granted a supersedeas Friday in the case of Finley Hoke, the forger. This remands him to jail until the court meets in December, and is considered a victory for the defense on the question of jurisdiction.

Will Enforce the Law.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 23.—Citizens of Niagara Falls and Suspension Bridge, N. Y., who employ persons who live in Canada, have been notified that if they continue to give these persons employment after July 1 the laws of the United States will be invoked against them.

Heavy Cattle Receipts.

CHICAGO, June 23.—Nearly 150,000 cattle have been marketed in the Chicago Stock Yards within three weeks, and prices have touched the lowest figures reached in many years. Remains and steaks at the butcher-shops remain unchanged.

Not Guilty.

CLEVELAND, O., June 23.—Benjamin S. Wheeler, over eighty years old, rich and peculiar, was arrested in this city nearly a year ago charged with choking his wife to death. Yesterday the jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

MINOR NEWS ITEMS.

For Week Ended June 23.

The Bavarian Government has officially declared King Otto to be insane. It is announced that Ovid's tomb has been discovered at Anadolko, near Kustenden.

In the celebrated Cora Lee trial at Springfield, Mo., the jury failed to agree on Thursday.

Ten county officials and tax-collectors of Reading, Pa., were indicted Saturday for bootlegging.

Class-day exercises took place Friday at Harvard University. The graduating class numbers 230.

The people of Albuquerque, N. M., have organized a vigilance committee to rid the vicinity of desperadoes.

The Alabama State Agricultural and Mechanical College was burned at Auburn Friday. Loss, \$300,000.

At Pekin, Ill., Friday, Miss Caroline Kinsey was elected superintendent of the Tazewell County poor farm.

Six Baltimore politicians were on Saturday sentenced to two years' imprisonment apiece for crooked election work.

Mass-meetings are being held in Utah in support of the movement for the admission of that Territory as a State.

The Inter-State Commerce Commissioners have left Washington for their homes, to remain during the heated term.

An excellent portrait of General Grant by Ulke has been temporarily placed in army headquarters at Washington.

The total production of coal in the United States for the year 1889 was 107,082,309 tons, the value of which was \$147,112,753.

Steve Peer, a tight-rope walker, was killed at Niagara Falls on Saturday. He tried to walk the rope when he was drunk.

A movement is on foot to secure a large representation of the colored race at the G. A. R. encampment to be held this fall in St. Louis.

Amasa Thatcher's livery stable in Chicago was destroyed by fire early Thursday morning, and seventeen horses perished in the flames.

Over 600 employees in the Atlantic oil refinery at Point Breeze, Pa., struck on Friday because of the employment of six Hungarians.

The Amalgamated Association denounced a resolution at Pittsburgh Friday pending the system of arbitration between capital and labor.

In a fit of jealousy Friday Conrad Doll, of North Industry, O., killed his wife and stepson with an axe and then cut off both of his own hands.

An attempt was made Sunday to enforce the Missouri Sunday law at St. Louis with only partial success. A large number of arrests were made.

Queen Victoria has issued an address acknowledging her appreciation of the kindness with which she was received by the people of Japan.

William F. Smith, general passenger agent of the Grand Trunk road, died suddenly in his office at New York on Monday of heart-disease.

Schwartz and Watt, convicted of the murder of Express Messenger Nichols, were sent to Joliet (Ill.) prison Thursday to serve their life sentence.

The loss of employers and workers by the Pennsylvania coke strike to date is computed at \$750,000. It is believed the strike will soon terminate.

Alfred Blunt was executed at St. Louis on Friday for wife-murder, and Edward Keene was hanged at Independence, Mo., for killing a companion.

Mr. Trenholm, Comptroller of the Currency, states that the business of the country is in a good condition, and people may look for good times.

Mr. William O'Brien's United Ireland says that Ireland is the only civilized country in the world which did not share in the jubilee celebration.

As the result of jealousy at Louisville Monday night August Berning shot and killed his wife, to whom he had been married five months, and then blew out his own brains.

Dr. Parker, the London preacher, dedicates his Beecher eulogy, to be pronounced in Brooklyn next October, to President Cleveland, and the latter has accepted the compliment.

A. C. Lange was decaying across the line Thursday and arrested at Island Pond, Vt. Two years ago he decamped from Muskegon, Mich., with \$30,000 belonging to his employer, L. G. Mason.

An unknown person exploded a bomb in a doorway of the residence of Dr. T. E. Buck, at St. Louis, Thursday night. The house was partly wrecked, and adjoining buildings were slightly damaged.

United States sub-treasurers were on Saturday directed by Secretary Fairchild to prepay July interest on Government bonds on presentation. Nine million dollars will be released by the order.

A Big Gathering of Educators.

CHICAGO, June 23.—The approaching meeting of the National Educational Association in this city is expected to draw an attendance of 10,000. The proceedings promise to be of unusual interest and value, as papers will be read by many educational specialists of distinction.

The Vacant Judgeship.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—It is stated that the President has concluded not to make an appointment to fill the vacant Supreme Judgeship until December. It is intimated that Secretary Bayard will then be Secretary Lamar's leading rival for the place on the bench.

A Big Mortgage.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 23.—The Louisville Southern Railroad Company has made a mortgage for \$2,500,000 to the Louisville Safety Vault and Trust Company. The Trust Company secures the issue of bonds to the extent of \$2,500,000, upon which money is to be raised to complete the roads.

Parnell Has No Thought of Retiring.

LONDON, June 23.—Justin McCarthy writes to say that there is no truth in any report to the effect that Mr. Parnell contemplates retiring from the Irish leadership, or that the Nationalist party has thought of electing another leader in his place.

Fatal Railway Wreck.

BARRACKVILLE, W. Va., June 23.—On Monday John Jennings, engineer of a freight train, was killed in a collision on the Baltimore & Ohio road. John Davis was seriously injured. Cattle in four cars were all killed, and the train took fire and burned.

Peculiar Accident.

DODGEVILLE, Wis., June 23.—As Luke Murray and wife, of Ridgeway, were returning home from church Sunday the straw in the wagon-box was set afire by Murray's pipe, and Mrs. Murray was so badly burned that she has since died.

A Small Fortune in a Rat-Hole.

BELLEVIEW, Ill., June 23.—Mrs. Andreas Wedgubler, in cleaning up the room in which her father had died three years ago in his residence near here, found in a rat-hole a wooden sock that contained \$3,984 in greenbacks.

LITTLE LAUGHS.

The law cannot make a man moral, but it can make him dreadfully uncomfortable when he is immoral.—McKinney (Texas) Mercury.

"What is the chief peculiarity of the Canadian climate?" asked a school examiner. "It is beneficial to bank cashiers," said the bright boy of the class, "but very deadly to reformers."—Judge.

An exchange mentions the fact of a citizen dying at the green old age of 93 years. A man who is green at the age of 93 years ought to die.—Newman Independent.

Silk is grown in twenty states, while men who buy it groan in every state.—Portland Advertiser.

Unbridled speculation in coffee has sent the price up, and another pang is added to the cup of the unfortunate boarding house sufferer.—Boston Globe.

Landlady—Would you like to have a cup of coffee, Mr. Simpkins? It is nice and fresh. Mr. S.—Yes, madam, when I am through with my steak. Business first, you know.—Kentucky State Journal.

"Suppose I shall see you at your father's funeral today?" said a friend to a young man of the period. "Now; should like to be there, but I'll be busy in court, opening succession and heading off mother in a will contest. See you later if I succeed."—New Orleans Picayune.

This life but little joy doth hold
For him who is the prey—
Though he have lands and stocks and gold—
Of grim dyspepsia! —Boston Courier.

The tramp usually has an elaborate bill of air.—Whitehall Times.

The tramp takes great pleasure in calling money "soap," we presume, because it is seldom found in his hands.—Yonkers Statesman.

"Well," said an old tramp, wiping the perspiration from his brow with the back of his hand, "I wish somebody would explain why so much water comes out of my pores. I never absorb any."—Norristown Herald.

A temperance paper asks: "Go into one of our gin palaces and what do you find?" Any brand of spirits frummenti you may call for, and all out of the same bottle.—Oil City Blizzard.

"Soap is selling pretty well, isn't it?" asked Maxwell Belling of a Toad Hollow grocer. "Yes, first rate—what made you ask?" "Because you always look as if you never had any on hand."—Melrose Journal.

Not a Catastrophe.



We deserve great credit for not calling this catastrophe.—Texas Sittings.

A Home Made Stir on Dakota.

"Seen a man go along here lately?" asked a Dakota conductor, leaning off the platform as the train passed a farmer at work near the track.

"Yes."
"Red whiskered man?"
"Yes."
"Blip in each hand?"
"Blieve so."
"When did he pass?"

"Bout ten minutes ago—he's just round the curve. He's walkin' midding fast, though."

"That's just the trouble, but I'll catch him or run every wheel off the engine! I've no objection to his walking if he's in a hurry, but he wants to put up his fare first, and you bet he'll have to if we catch him! Hi, there, Bill, pass the fireman some more of those dry express packages!"—Dakota Bell.

A Mean Advantage.

"I think I've got rather the meanest husband in Detroit," exclaimed a little woman on the car the other day.

Her friend asked her to explain, and she continued: "I found that he was smoking fifty cents' worth of cigars per day, and I got him to agree to give me as much pin money per week as the cigars cost. He stuck to it one week."

"And then what?"

"He bought him a clay pipe and a pound of ten cent smoking tobacco, and my income is cut down to two cents a week!"—Detroit Free Press.

The Doctor's Hall Stone.

St. Paul, Minn., had a remarkable halstone a few days ago, and a correspondent says, to illustrate more forcibly the size of the stones and the competition to secure the mammoth, the feat of a wag, who in the height of the shower rushed to his ice chest and hacked out a two pound chunk from a cake therein, hastily clipping off the sharp corners with a hatchet, which he pitched from a window into the yard of an excited neighbor, is apropos. As the huge specimen fell upon the turf, the doctor wildly rushed out from his piazza, and with the imminent risk of perforation of his bald caput captured the monster, and hurrying to his study made a plaster cast of his prize, not for a moment doubting its genuineness.—Philadelphia Call.

Each Took Half.

"Do you understand about notes of hand?" asked one of the market wallwashers of a standkeeper the other day.

"I think so."
"Wall, I had a feller's note for \$20. It ain't due till I did of July, but las' note he paid me half of it."

"And you indorsed the amount on the back of the note?"
"I did, hey? Was dat de way to do?"
"Of course. How did you do?"
"Cut de note in two an' gin him half!"—Detroit Free Press.

A German Compliment.

A crooked compliment was paid a German young lady, who said:

"Now, Herr Lieutenant, if you don't hold both my ears shut."
"My adorable Fraulein," answered the officer, "your pretty little hands are far too small for that."—Chambers' Journal.

An Important Change.

The ancient Romans used to recline at the table while participating at a banquet. Customs have changed. The modern Roman, as well as the American, doesn't recline until after the banquet—and then it is under, not at, the table.—Nor

