

THE ANN ARBOR REGISTER.

VOL. XIV. NO. 33.

ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, AUGUST 16, 1888.

WHOLE NO. 712.

THE STREET RAILWAY.

IT NOW SEEMS THAT ANN ARBOR IS TO HAVE ONE.

Report in regard to the City Water—The T. & A. A. Depot—A. J. Sawyer before the Council.

A special meeting of the common council was held on Monday evening to take into consideration the proposition to build a street railway in this city, to secure pure water for our citizens and transact other important business. The aldermen were slow to gather together, but by 8:15 all the members were present.

After roll call a petition was received from Mrs. E. T. Baldwin, asking the privilege of building a shed in the rear of her new store on State-st. The report was referred to the committee on fire department.

The fire committee reported against allowing Fred Schleeds to erect a frame addition to his new building on State-st. The report was adopted.

Before the report of the special committee to investigate the water works the following communication from the board of health to the committee was read:

Messrs. Bach, Kearns and O'Mara, Com.:

GENTLEMEN:—A report in the Argus, Aug. 10, of an interview with Mr. Hamilton, Supt. of Water Co., quotes him as saying "that the water from the streams draining the barn yards was used but one day, in June, to flush the basin." Dr. Darling and City Marshal Siple found it running into the pipe in April. Mr. Allen states that he never knew the dam to be down from the time it was built and the tile put in, two years ago, until last April. Mr. Hamilton states that "the fence was built and stones put in, under the direction of the board of health."

This is news to the members of the board. Mr. Dodsley has been out of the city since before it was built. No member of the city or township board was consulted about, saw or knew of the fence until it was built.

It is probable that Mr. Hamilton was told that if the stream was cleaned and fenced at sufficient distance on each side its entire length above the pipe, that would be an efficient protection from contamination by cattle. He was also told that to extend the pipe to the spring would be better. We did not wish to embarrass the water company by requiring any particular method, only that it be efficient.

The communications to the superintendent were in writing, and although two of them specifically asked for an acknowledgment in writing and all of them deserve that courtesy, yet we have never received a mark of a pen from him.

The board simply required that the water be shut off until efficient measures be taken to protect it from filth. This is the point of the whole case at present.

The history of past troubles is given to show the justification of the board and that it has no other recourse. Had we known that the superintendent would furnish the justification so plainly stated in the Argus interview, that he "would never shut the water off by order of the board of health," we might have spared some time and effort. From the fact, however, that he had twice shut it off, and stated before a meeting of the board, July 2, that the company did not need that stream as they had plenty of water on the south side of the river, and professed a willingness to comply with precisely the same recommendation of the board, we hoped to secure correction of the trouble without referring it to the council. We believe that our communications will show that the board treats the water company with more consideration than its superintendent seems able to appreciate.

We have heard no complaint of the number of miles of pipe laid or the amount expended in doing it. We would remind the superintendent that the point in question, and in which the board of health is properly concerned, is to be able to say, that these pipes are filled with "wholesome water." That form of enterprise none will be more glad to commend and publish than the members of the board of health. As it is reported that men are now digging in the stream, the water ought to be shut off while the ground is being stirred.

In our opinion filling the stream with stones will not be a sufficient protection against other organic matter nor permanently against cattle.

As Mr. Hamilton contradicts our statement to the council, we ask this to go on the record.

Respectfully,
W. F. BREAKEY,
Health Officer,
Eli W. Moore,
Free Board of Health
C. G. DARLING,
Health Officer A. A. Township.
REPORT OF COMMITTEE.

The committee then made their report as follows, which was adopted and ordered spread upon the minutes.

To the Mayor, Recorder and Aldermen of the City of Ann Arbor:

Your committee to whom was referred the report of the board of health in regard to the water furnished by the water company would respectfully report: That they have had the matter under investigation and find that the natural drain from the barn yards referred to is into the ravine from which water has been taken at different times. The inlet pipe from this source is now closed but was not until Aug. 3, although no water has been taken from this source since last April, except in case of a heavy rain when it would raise the water so as to run in. The other spring, which is the main spring from the

Allen farm, has been undergoing some changes in the past week. The ditch is being filled with stone, leaving now and then an open space for cattle to drink. The change is not one that your committee can recommend, as it does not stop cattle from crossing and fouling the water, and further when the leaves fall they will lodge amongst the stone and decay, which will not help the water. Your committee recommend that the only conditions upon which this spring should be allowed to be used are either that they fence it 15 feet from each side of the ditch along its entire length and that the stone be taken out and allow the sunlight to get to the water, or that the pipe be run to the head of the springs. We further think that the board of health has been fully justified in making their report.

JAMES R. BACH,
THOMAS KEARNS,
JOHN O'MARA.

Alderman Winee, chairman of the committee to whom was reported the ordinance granting a franchise to the Ann Arbor street railway company, reported the ordinance as revised by the committee, who recommended its adoption. The report of the committee was accepted. On motion of Ald. Allmendinger the ordinance was unanimously adopted and the ordinance ordered published in two of the city papers for two weeks.

The revision of the ordinance by the committee makes only a few changes, all of which are beneficial to the city. Route No. 1 is changed running on William-st to Division, thence on Division to Madison, instead of running out Packard-st; horses or electricity are to be used as motive power; the cars to be heated in cold weather; the charge of two cents for transfer tickets was stricken out; the company to pave between the tracks when so directed by the common council upon any part or the whole of said railway.

Ald. Allmendinger offered the following resolution which brought out considerable discussion from the aldermen:

Resolved, That Mr. Ashley's offer of a drawing of the elevation of the proposed depot with a description of the same be accepted in order that the council may act understandingly in the matter.

A. J. Sawyer appeared before the council in behalf of the T. & A. A. R. R., and stated that if Second-st was not opened up to reach where they propose to erect their new depot, there was considerable chance of their erecting their depot in the northern part of the city. The resolution was adopted.

The unpaid bill for the rent of the market in rear of the opera house for three years past, was again brought before the council and referred to license committee.

MR. HAMILTON FREES HIS MIND.

The Water Company willing to Submit the Water to a Chemical Test—A Challenge to the Board of Health.

To the Editor of THE REGISTER:

SIR:—I think it is due to the citizens of Ann Arbor and to the Ann Arbor water company that some facts be stated in reference to the very extraordinary, and as I think, erroneous charges made by the board of health at the last meeting of the common council:

1. I say that the charge made by the Board of Health that the water company were using water coming from the direct drainage of three barns and barn-yards is untrue.

2. If the members of the board of health had examined the Allen spring at the time they made their report to the common council they would have found it was utterly impossible for any water from this source to flow into the pipes of the water company.

3. The water the company is using from the Allen spring is a hillside stream coming down through a ravine where the water has a rapid current, running over a hard pebbly bottom most of the way, and this water will purify itself in running a very short distance. I quote from an address of a distinguished engineer, delivered before the New England water works association. He says: "The ideal source of supply for domestic purposes is the mountain stream. Here the water tumbles and dashes along the stones and becomes thoroughly air-scrubbed. Pools through which the stream passes act as settling basins and the sand and gravel beds over and through which it flows are excellent filter beds." I will add that the water from the Allen spring falls at least eighty feet in running a quarter of a mile.

4. There are only seven head of young cattle in this, a large field of at least 30 acres, and where there is at least 100 rods of running water besides these springs which the water company use, to which these young cattle have access.

5. The fence built by the company was erected after a conference with the board of health, around the mouth of the inlet pipe and stone were placed in the channel around the bend as then agreed upon with the board of health.

6. On Aug. 4 workmen were placed at work putting in stone to cover the channel of the stream up as far as the north fence in said field.

7. The water company will submit the water from the Allen spring which it is now using to a chemical analysis, to be made by Dr. A. B. Prescott, of this city, and will deposit fifty dollars with the Ann Arbor Savings Bank, to be paid over to the Ladies' charitable union of this city in case he shall pronounce the water, after his analysis, not suitable for domestic purposes, provided the board of health shall deposit a like sum, to be paid over to said union in case the analysis of the water shall show it suitable for domestic purposes.

8. The water company will submit the

water running past the inlet pipe at the dam to Dr. Prescott for his analysis and will deposit the sum of twenty-five dollars as above and in case the analysis of the water shall show it not suitable for domestic purposes will pay said sum to said union, provided the board of health will deposit a like sum to be paid to said union in case the water proves suitable for domestic use. This is water from the alleged barn drainages.

9. I desire to state a few plain facts in reference to what the Ann Arbor water company has done towards keeping faith with the city under its contract with the city which the present city attorney advises the common council they can revoke at will.

Under the contract the company were required to put the service pipe to the tree line in the street free to all persons who made application before January 1, 1886. 215 applications were made up to this time. After that time the company could have charged ten dollars, and I will add that this is the usual charge for this service to each person. I say further, that the average expense to the A. A. water company for this service is nearly ten dollars as is shown by the bills of Hutzel & Co., who do this work for the company. Yet the water company has made over seven hundred taps since that time, thus donating to the citizens seven thousand dollars for service which it might have charged to the consumers.

Again, under the contract with the city, the company was only required to lay 14 miles of piping and for each extension ordered by the city the company were entitled to charge for one fire hydrant to every seven hundred feet of pipe so laid. As the company now have nearly twenty-three miles of street mains this would mean two thousand dollars per year additional for hydrant service instead of two hundred which the city now pays.

The water company pays the largest tax of any corporation doing business in the city, not excepting the Ann Arbor gas company, which has a perpetual charter and has been in existence over thirty years. Although the water company have the written opinion of Hon. T. M. Cooley that the company is not liable for any tax in the city of Ann Arbor.

Again, a large majority of the stock of the water company is held by our own citizens who are seeking to make the company as complete a success as is possible, and to constantly improve its service, and who as yet have received no dividends for their investment.

Last year six new wells were put down and the daily supply of water was increased at least three hundred thousand gallons per day, at an expense of several thousand dollars, and three weeks ago the company arranged to have a new test well put down. This will be done this month.

Again, I have used the water from the company's pipes ever since the works were put in, in my house. We do not filter it, neither do we boil it, and the health of my family has been uniformly good during that time.

In reference to Dr. Breakey's complaint that due courtesy has not been shown the board of health, I will say that within an hour of the time of the receipt of the first notice from the doctor I telephoned an acknowledgment to him. I also conferred with him almost immediately after the receipt of the second, and after the third was received workmen were placed at work the next day trying to carry out the requirements of the board of health as fully as the water company could do. For Dr. Breakey's information I will now say to him, as I understand that he has abandoned the use of city water in his house and is taking the water from his cistern which communicates with his roof, that a half dozen sparrows were seen recently on the roof his house, and as their presence there is sure to foul his source of water supply, I say as a person who has given some attention to suitable water supplies, that the doctor is in much more danger from that source of supply, especially so as he allows the water to be kept in a closed cistern, than though he should send out daily to the Allen spring, and take his daily supply from this much talked about and as I believe excellent spring of water.

As the committee from the common council have decided that the water company ought to fence in this stream to its source, and as they cannot do this without a legal controversy, the company have turned off this spring.

In conclusion, I will make this offer: I will pay twenty five dollars to the treasurer of the board of health for any well authenticated case of typhoid fever which

can be traced to the use of the water from the water company's pipes during the year 1888, the proofs to be submitted to Dr. H. C. Allen and Dr. W. J. Herdman of this city for their approval.

A. W. HAMILTON,
Supt. of the A. A. Water Co.
Ann Arbor, Mich., Aug. 14, 1888.

AT THE PLAY.

A pretty comedy of love tonight,
And all the house is gay with flowers and light;
There is a kind of passion in the plot,
Of love that's lightly won and soon forgot—
An old, old play.

But, ah! my lady though you sit and smile,
I see your eyes steel, darkling all the while
To where a brown head bends above a gold
With all the grace it befit o'er yours of old,
When at the play.

The scene goes on, with music and the dance,
But still she marks, with sidelong furtive glance,
How tenderly he bends him down to say
Some earnest words, in just the sweet old way—
It is the play.

Her heart-beats stir the filmy fall of lace:
She lifts her fan to ward her pale face
And turns to answer merry jest with jest,
With all the while a strange weight on her breast—
A bitter play.

The curtain falls; the comedy is done;
The music fades; the lights die, one by one;
My lady sees with what protecting care
Do strong hands wrap a slight form from the air
After the play.

Within her weary eyes a dull fire burns,
Yet smiles she still as to her friend she turns;
And why her lips are white she cannot guess,
Nor why her small hands tremble so—unless
Too long the play.

—Katharine Phillips Williams.

He Looks after their Religion.

There is an English nobleman called the earl of Harewood. He owns two villages, Harewood and Dunkswick. It is pretended that he does not own the people who lives in these villages; but this is false. The people of the two villages are mostly Wesleyans. The earl of Harewood doesn't like this and signifies his august displeasure in the manner following. At Harewood he permits a Wesleyan chapel, but forbids service during "church hours," won't allow any Sunday school, and absolutely prohibits the administering of the sacrament at any time. At Dunkswick there is a chapel, but the congregation are forbidden to use it. Out of his loving kindness, however, the earl of Harewood allows them to worship in a barn, of course under proper restrictions.—Standard.

OUR 25 CENT COLUMN.

Advertisements, such as To Rent, For Sale, and Wants, not exceeding three lines, can be inserted three weeks for 25 cents.

\$25.00 REWARD offered for the names of parties, who killed a colt while shooting on N. Woodman's premises, or near there. Address Box 1404, city.

Ladies needing assistance in fruit canning, or family mending, or plain sewing, or any extra work. Will engage at ten cents per hour. Call at REGISTER OFFICE.

FOR SALE.—Property known as the "Partridge Place," N. Pontiac st., Fifth Ward. Fine suburban residence with about six acres of land, large barn, good water, variety of fruits. M. A. Smith.

FOR SALE.—One of Franklin Putnam's \$20.00 Canada for \$14.00. Complete outfit, never has been handled. Book of Instruction. 100 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE.—House and lot situated on the corner North University-ave and Twelfth-st., at a bargain.—Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE.—Surface Dirt and Gravel in large quantities. Enquire of Geo. Spatke, No. 4 Broadway.

FOR SALE.—One of the best "grade Jersey cows" in the state. Fresh three weeks, gentle and kind. J. B. Wheelock, 28 East William-st.

FOR SALE.—28 Acres of the "Elm Fruit Farm," including buildings. 20 acres of the above in Pear and Apple orchards. Will not let 10 per cent on purchase price. If desired will take for part payment good rentable property in Ann Arbor. Evert H. Scott, Lock Box 23.

FOR SALE.—House and lot No. 44 Washington-st. Apply of N. W. Cheever, No. 10 North 4th-st.

FOR SALE.—A phonograph in good repair. Price \$30.00. Also, a canopy top two seated phonograph, good as new. Price \$100.00. Cost \$175.00. Enquire at 86 S. State-st.

FOR SALE.—Building Lots, fronting west side Mann st. Extra view; Sizes to suit; long time for payments. J. D. Duncan, 76 Miller Ave.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—For City residence, farm of 65 acres, one mile south west of city. Or will sell or exchange 15 acres with buildings. Enquire at 86 South 5th st. S. A. Henion, 656-t.

FOR SALE OR RENT.—\$1400 house, seven rooms. No. 35 Monroe-st, one block from campus. Enquire at 80 Washington-st. S. D. Allen.

FOR SALE OR RENT.—No 7 Wilmut-st, house of 9 rooms, 2 alcoves, and 5 closets and city water. Enquire at 17 Wilmut-st.

FOR RENT.—A house, No. 11 Tappan-st. Suitable for small family. Inquire of B. Mount, 66 E. University-ave.

TO RENT.—Large house corner Division and Jefferson-sts. has been thoroughly repaired. Inquire of A. M. Clark.

TO RENT.—House on Washtenaw-ave, now occupied by Prof. Cady. Possession Sept. 1st. Evert H. Scott, Lock Box 23.

PUPS FOR SALE.—A fine bitch and a few thoroughbred bulldogs for sale cheap. Enquire at No. 17 N. State-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE OR RENT.—Houses and lots valued from \$1,000 to \$5,000 and containing from one-fifth of an acre to twenty acres—all in the city limits. Houses rented on reasonable terms in central localities. Farms exchanged for city property. Enquire of J. Q. A. SESSIONS, Attorney and Real Estate Agent, Office over Express Office, Main St., Ann Arbor.

CARPET FOR SALE CHEAP.—18 yards in grain, and 26 yards matting—good as new. Enquire at this office.

DRESS MAKING.—Miss Buell, 49 Fourth-st corner of William st.

WANTED.—Board with rooms, for family of five, for one month, or would rent a furnished house. Address J. C. Nelson, City Post Office.

WANTED.—A first class girl at the City Laundry to learn to starch.

TO FARMERS.—We have about 100 lbs. stout Twine, good for bag strings, and handy to have around at any time. Will sell it cheap. REGISTER OFFICE.

LOANING.—Money to loan on first class real estate mortgages at current rates of interest. Satisfactory arrangements made with capitalists for such investment. Every conveyance and transaction in abstracts of title carefully examined as to legal effect. Zina P. King, Ann Arbor Mich.

GREAT CUT!

See our Great Cut on Pants, 100 Pants laid out at just ONE-HALF PRICE. We have too many PANTS.

THEY MUST GO

\$7.00 PANTS for \$3.50	\$4.50 PANTS for \$2.25
6.00 " " 3.00	4.00 " " 2.00
5.00 " " 2.50	3.50 " " 1.75

\$3.00 PANTS for \$1.50

Suits, Former Price \$17.00 now \$8.60

" " " 10.00 " 6.60

" " " 8.00 " 4.60

STRAW HATS 1-2 PRICE.

J. T. JACOBS & CO., Headquarters for Clothing.

MACK & SCHMID

Being overloaded with Black Summer dress goods, we have reduced the prices on them to a figure that will move them at once. The assortment is complete with all the Summer's novelties.

WASH GOODS

Everything in the various Wash Goods are being sold at prices that will satisfy all eager for bargains.

LADIES' JERSEY RIBBED UNDERWEAR

also a large line of gauze underwear which we will run at 25 cents each.

MACK & SCHMID.

PROOF OF THE PUDDING IS IN THE EATING

You are earnestly invited to call early and examine for yourself the fine

PIANOS AND ORGANS

SOLD BY
LEW H. CLEMENT
38 SOUTH MAIN STREET, ANN ARBOR.

Special Bargains are being offered in HAINES Bros' Celebrated Pianos, which for fine tone quality stand unequalled. In KIMBALL, NEWBY and EVANS and NEW ENGLAND Pianos.

FAMOUS ESTEY, KIMBALL and CHICAGO Cottage Organs.

A fine New 74 octave Upright Piano for.....\$245

A good reliable 5 octave Organ 2 sets Reeds for.....\$65

Several unequalled bargains in Second hand and slightly used upright and square pianos.

1 J. & C. Fischer Upright Piano only.....\$145

1 Decker Bros. Square Grand Piano.....\$250

1 Boardman & Gray Square Grand Piano.....\$75

And many others.

1 Packard Orchestral Organ only.....\$50

1 D. F. Allmendinger Organ, good as new, only.....\$50

1 Estey Organ used but 5 months.....\$75

For Cash or on easy Payments. Call and See them for yourself.

LEW H. CLEMENT, The Square Music Dealer.

Boys' School Suits!

THE above line will naturally attract the attention of all thoughtful parents. Why? Because the little fellows must be fitted up for school, and the question that naturally presents itself is where can I buy the BEST goods for the LEAST money. We are ready to serve you, and will guarantee full value for your money. Boys' School Suits of all grades, styles, and sizes. Come and see us.

WAGNER & CO., CLOTHIERS.

ROYAL
FULL WEIGHT
ROYAL BAKING POWDER
MADE IN U.S.A.
BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in Cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall Street, N. Y.

THE REGISTER.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 16, 1888.

THE CORN PALACE.

The Eighth Wonder of the World Receives Friendly Notice From all Parts of the United States.

The following editorial, accompanied by a splendid engraving of the corn-palace of 1888, appeared in the Pacific Rural Press, of San Francisco, in its issue of July 28:

Probably no more unique recognition of the eminence and importance of a local product was ever conceived than that which was embodied last year in the design and construction of the "Corn Palace" at Sioux City, Iowa. It attracted wide attention as the original and only corn palace. St. Paul had its ice palace, St. Louis its veiled prophet, and New Orleans its mardi gras, so Sioux City claims the sole right to the corn palace. And thus having presented something new under the sun, the triumphant materialization of an original thought, Sioux City proclaims itself "The Corn Palace City of the World," and claims that its erection of the royal house "fixes Sioux City for all time as the seat of empire for King Corn, the center of the great corn belt, with its illimitable resources, its tireless activities, with its unparalleled prosperity."

The corn palace of 1887 was honored by a visit from President Cleveland, and it is stated that 50,000 persons were entertained within it during the time that Mondamin kept open house. In order to convey to our readers some idea of the magnitude of the labor and wealth expended thereon, the following figures are given:

There was 300,000 feet of lumber consumed, 15,000 bushels of yellow corn, and 5,000 bushels of variegated varieties; 500 pounds of carpet tacks; 3,000 pounds of nails; 1,500 pounds of small brads; 2,500 feet of rope; 500 pounds of small wire, and 3,500 yards of cloth. It took 46 men six days to erect the palace, and nearly 300 men and women to place the decorations in form. Ten teams were employed 15 days hauling corn and grain. Two steam saws were engaged constantly eight days cutting corn-cobs into small pieces for decorative signs and ornamental work. Besides this labor was all that was done by farmers in delivering grains from their own stacks. The total cost of the palace was about \$28,000. The building was 210 feet long, and the general contour Moorish.

Such being the success of the corn festival week of the fall of 1887, Sioux City will repeat the corn palace enterprise in 1888 on a larger and grander scale. With this object a stock company has been formed, and having valuable experience to draw on, it is intended to make this year's palace much more elaborate and attractive than that of last year; also to devote a longer time, at least a month, to the festivities. The adoption of articles of incorporation places the Sioux City Palace Exposition company among the permanent institutions of the city. The capital stock of the company is \$250,000, and its promoters are said to be the strongest and most energetic citizens.

Our engraving shows the corn palace of 1888, now in process of construction. It is more pretentious in style than that of last year. Norman towers have risen high upon the foundations which supported the Moorish pavilions. The building is otherwise extended. The exposition in the palace will open September 24th and continue until October 6th. Californians who expect to be in the northwest during the progress of the affair should make a note of it and attend.

Prohibition in Kansas.

In a private letter to a friend, Dr. A. N. Collins, of University of Michigan '85, who is now making a tour of Kansas, writes:

"Temperance in Kansas is a grand, unqualified success. A truth, which, say what they may, is being written all over her prairies and in time she will write it upon the prairies of her sister states. I have not seen a drunken man in the state. Whiskey is still smuggled in to quite an extent, but this is growing less and less, as the demand for it, at ruinous prices, and for a poisonous article, decreases. This demand, I believe, cannot be continued a single generation when saloons are not allowed to sow the seeds of iniquity. My brother tells me that men who once spent their time and money getting and indulging in whiskey and who never had anything to eat when winter came, are now raising huge crops of corn and doing well. Coming through Missouri men could be seen getting on and off the train, drunken and maudlin. Through Kansas such I never saw. Some complain bitterly because their barley crop is cut off and money goes out of the state for liquors, but it takes but a poor observer to see that the sum of human happiness is vastly increased in Kansas by this law.

"And this, I believe, is to become more and more apparent to the masses, as the generation of drinkers passes away, and young drinkers are but slowly developed, in a prohibition state to take their places."

Over Half a Million in Paintings.

The Seney collection of paintings to be exhibited at the opening of the new Detroit Museum of Art on September 1st next, has arrived in that city and been insured for \$251,750—just one-half its actual value. The collection embraces the works of all the best modern artists, and is said to be the finest collection of modern art in the United States. In addition to this the famous picture "The Twins," by Bouguereau, from the Lewis gallery at Coldwater, valued at \$18,000, will be seen for the first time in Detroit since the Art Loan in 1883, together with several of the finest paintings owned by General Alger, and a representative collection from the well-known art dealers of New York, Knoedler, Schaus and Reichard. It is expected that all railroads will run weekly excursions at greatly reduced rates, and it is anticipated that 100,000 people will visit Detroit this fall.

EUROPE'S PAUPERS.

More Testimony Given at the Immigration Inquiry.

Evidence Tending to Confirm the Opinion That the Land of the Free is Being Used as a Great Almshouse for Foreign Countries.

THE FORD INVESTIGATION.

New York, Aug. 15.—The Ford Congressional Committee resumed the investigation into immigration affairs. Mr. Packard, manufacturer of ship stores, said that he had been in the business fifty years in this city. From his testimony it was elicited that two-thirds of those employed in vessels leaving and arriving at this port are aliens. Two firms of this city, he said, made it a business of employing foreigners in their sailing craft. The captains of most of the vessels are foreigners. Captain R. A. Briggs corroborated the testimony of Mr. Packard. Foreign ship captains, witness said, work for less than American navigators, and on this account many American sea captains are lying idle. Captain M. C. Grace testified that he had been captain of various vessels for twenty-five years, and was an American by birth. He grew excited and said: "I am now idle. I cannot get employment because foreigners come here and freeze me out. The foreigners work for such low wages that the owners gobble them up." Witness gave several instances of where American ship owners had out down wages so low that one could not support a family on the wages.

Joseph B. Greendale testified that he was once an inmate of the City of London asylum and was discharged after ten days' confinement. Collydon Kelsor, the present lord mayor, sent him and his family, consisting of a wife and three children, to this country.

George Guarchek, a German, who has been in this country three years, said that while in Berlin he was agent for a French sleeping-car company. He was acquainted with the Berlin statistics and they showed that during the last five years there were about 320,000 immigrants. Meyer Magnus, a city councilman, and a man held in much favor by the German Government, once called on the witness to confer as to shipping personnel. Russian Jews to this country. Witness had traveled extensively through Bulgaria and Western Russia, and in those parts of Europe the Hebrew working-men received five dollars to six dollars a week for skilled labor. Common laborers received about half that amount. The people that Magnus was interested in sending to this country were of the poorest class. They lived in miserable hovels, crowded together in large numbers, and were frightfully filthy in their mode of living. When ready to sail for this country it was the custom to make them all bathe in Berlin, and while they were indulging in this luxury their clothing would be disinfected. The witness mentioned Prince Peter Schouvaloff, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Russia; Count Tolstoi, the novelist; Prince Menschikoff, Finance Minister Boulowski and Prince Yussupoff, the richest man in Russia, as among the distinguished Russians who were active in ridding Russia and Poland of undesirable Hebrews. It is the policy of Bismarck, said the witness, to drive off the Poles and to re-Germanize the country. There was an immense fund in the hands of the German Government to buy up the small lands of the undesirable Poles and then sell the property for small sums to Germans.

Bernhard Weinberger, a ticket agent, said that in the last four years he had sold 2,000 prepaid tickets to bring Hungarian and Russian Jews to this country. The fare in 1886 was \$10, and in that year he sold 800 tickets. He knew of peddlers who sold tickets on the installment plan. They found their customers by going from house to house in the Hebrew districts.

DEATH OF CHARLES CROCKER.

The California Railroad Millionaire Expires at Monterey.

MONTEREY, Cal., Aug. 15.—Charles Crocker, second vice-president of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, died here at 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

[Charles Crocker was a millionaire at least twenty times over. He was born in New York State of a poor family sixty-six years ago. Early in the pioneer days of California he emigrated to the land of gold, but, being unfitted for the work of mining, contented himself with starting a small dry-goods store in Sacramento. He was careful, abstemious and energetic, and in ten years had accumulated about \$60,000. When in 1860 a man named Judah conceived the notion of building a transcontinental railroad and unfolded it in Mark Hopkins' hardware store at Sacramento to Hopkins, Leland, Stanford, Crocker and other Sacramento cronies they immediately seized upon it and proceeded to put it into execution. The history of the building of the Central Pacific road and the fortunes it made for its projectors is an old story. Crocker arose from the position of a dealer in threads and needles to that of a millionaire railroad man. He moved from Sacramento to San Francisco, and there built for himself a palatial residence at a cost of \$1,000,000. Two years or so ago he built a magnificent house in New York City on West Fifty-fourth street and has since made it his home, although he retained a legal residence in California. Mr. Crocker was a man of much energy and gifted with strong vitality of body, great good nature and generous impulses. He was fond of good living and until lately was a free liver. He had been failing in health for a year, and his physicians had restricted his diet to soups, plain food. Against this he rebelled, complaining bitterly that Providence should give a man millions and make him eat bran. A week ago he grew worse and steadily failed until death came. His wife is on her way here from New York.]

Dakota to Cleveland.

HURON, D. T., Aug. 15.—W. C. Arnold, chairman of the Executive Committee for division and the admission of North and South Dakota to the Union of States, has, on behalf of the committee, forwarded a petition signed by all classes of citizens, irrespective of party, to President Cleveland, asking him to champion the Statehood movement.

A River of Oil.

CHICAGO, Aug. 15.—The crude petroleum, started from Lima, O., three weeks ago, has arrived in Chicago through the big pipe line of the National Transit Company. The oil is now flowing into the tanks at South Chicago at the rate of 8,000 barrels per hour.

Labor Troubles Abroad.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—The mill owners at Blackburn, having refused to grant the 10 per cent. advance demanded by the carders, 2,000 employees have gone out on strike. The strikers declare that they have the power to enforce a general strike of cotton-mill hands within a fortnight.

Burglars Get \$3,000.

DOVER, N. H., Aug. 15.—Linton Hasson's jewelry store at South Berwick was burglarized. The thieves entered a side window, blew open the safe and took \$3,000 worth of jewelry, watches and money. There is no clew.

Simmons' Liver Regulator

is what the name indicates a "Regulator" of that most important organ, the Liver. Is your liver out of order? Then is your whole system deranged, the breath offensive, you have headache, feel languid, dispirited, and nervous, no appetite, sleep is troubled and unrefreshing. Simmons' Liver Regulator restores the health action of the Liver.

It is faith in something and enthusiasm for something that makes life worth looking at.—Holmes.

HEADACHE can be cured by Hibbard's Rheumatic Syrup. It removes the cause by regulating the stomach, correcting improper digestion and general flow of the blood.

The best way to get more talents is to improve the talents we have.—Bickersteth.

Save the Children. They are especially liable to sudden Colds, Coughs, Croup, Whooping Cough, etc. We guarantee Acker's English Remedy a positive cure. It saves hours of anxious watching. Sold by JOHN MOORE, Druggist.

Mrs. D. P. Bowers has abandoned her Australian tour and will play thirty-five weeks in this country next season.

The many remarkable cures Hood's Sarsaparilla accomplishes are sufficient proof that it does possess peculiar curative powers.

"Gettysburg, or Through Two Wars" is the title of a new military drama in five acts. It will be put on the road next season.

Advice to Mothers.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

A thief grabbed a package containing \$10,000 of bonds from a citizen's buggy at Albany, N. Y., Monday morning, and made good his escape.

CATHARTIC.—Hibbard's Rheumatic Syrup is one of the finest laxatives in the world, moving the bowels effectively as well as mildly, without pain, griping or weakness.

The Dead Letter office received 4,808,000 letters last year for about a third of which owners were discovered. Money to the value of \$1,795,764 was found in 17,588 letters.

Found Dead.

Last evening a person giving the name of G. R. Thompson registered at Hunt's Hotel, and desired to be called in season to take the 12 p. m. train for Chicago. Being unable to awaken him, the room was entered by means of the ventilator over the door, when the gentleman was found to be dead. He was advertising agent for Sulphur Bitters, which has extensive sale. The coroner returned a verdict of death from heart disease. His body will be sent east immediately.—Cin. Commercial.

At Reese, Tuscola county, a vein of bituminous coal has been found 100 feet below the surface, of excellent quality, and five feet six inches in depth. The village people are greatly elated.

Don't

let that cold of yours run on. You think it is a light thing. But it may run into catarrh. Or into pneumonia. Or consumption.

Catarrh is disgusting. Pneumonia is dangerous. Consumption is death itself. The breathing apparatus must be kept healthy and clear of all obstructions and offensive matter. Otherwise there is trouble ahead.

All the diseases of these parts, head, nose, throat, bronchial tubes and lungs, can be delightfully and entirely cured by the use of Boschee's German Syrup. If you don't know this already, thousands and thousands of people can tell you. They have been cured by it, and "know how it is, themselves." Bottle only 75 cents. Ask any druggist.

If suddenly submerged the stiffest hat at once becomes ducked-tile.

"How is it, Fogg, that you are always advising everybody to marry, and yet you show no hurry about taking a wife yourself?" Fogg—"Because, my boy, I am too much of a gentleman to help myself until everybody else is supplied."

DYSPEPSIA or indigestion always yields to the curative properties of Hibbard's Rheumatic Syrup, containing, as it does, nature's specific for the stomach.

The law allowing three days' grace on a note does not apply to musicians; they must take up notes at sight as they come due, or the whole will go protest.—Davenport Breeze.

Dr. Flegg's Family Ointment

Never fails to soothe and heal CUTS, BURNS, BRUISES, FLESH WOUNDS, INFLAMMATION, SPRAINS, PIMPLES, CHILBLAINS, SALT RHEUM, CHAPPED LIPS OF HAND, FROST BITES, COLD SORES, SORE NIPPLES, and all diseases and eruptions of the SKIN.

Saline has 14 societies, secret and otherwise.

HABITUAL constipation can be entirely cured by the use of Hibbard's Rheumatic Syrup after all other remedies have failed.

THE CREAM of all BOOKS OF ADVENTURE Condensed into One Volume.

PIONEER AND DARING HEROES AND DEEDS.

The thrilling adventures of all the hero explorers and frontier fighters with Indians, outlaws and wild beasts, over our whole country, from the earliest times to the present. Lives and famous exploits of DeSoto, LaSalle, Standish, Boone, Kenton, Brady, Crockett, Bowie, Houston, Carson, Custer, California Joe, Wild Bill, Buffalo Bill, Generals Miles and Crook, great Indian Chiefs, and scores of others. Splendidly illustrated with 220 line engravings. AGENTS WANTED. Low-priced, and beats anything to sell.

Time for payments allowed Agents short of funds. PLANET PUB. CO., Box 6881, St. Louis, Mo.



LACTATED FOOD

150 Meals for \$1.00



It Saved my Child's Life.

"When my child was born, the doctor ordered one of the other Foods. She ate that until she nearly died. I had three doctors, who said the trouble was Indigestion, and ordered the food changed to Lactated Food. It saved my child's life, and I owe you many thanks for it. I regard your Food as invaluable, and superior to all other artificial food for babies."

MRS. A. J. BENFIELD, Boston, Mass., is Indiana Place.

It Has No Equal.

"We are using in our nursery (containing forty infants) your Lactated Food, and find it far superior to all other food which has been used during the past ten years that I have been visiting physician. The Sisters of Charity, who have charge of the institution, say it has no equal."

W. E. DE COURCEY, M. D., St. Joseph's Foundling Asylum, Cincinnati, Ohio.

FOR INFANTS and INVALIDS THE PHYSICIAN'S FAVORITE.

Possesses many Important Advantages over all other Prepared Foods.

BABIES CRY FOR IT. INVALIDS RELISH IT.

Perfectly Nourishes a Baby with or without the addition of milk. Three Sizes. 25c. 50c. \$1.00.

A valuable pamphlet on "The Nutrition of Infants and Invalids," free.

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You can select Furniture from a Stock never equaled in Immensity or surpassed in variety. My prices have always been found by purchasers of Furniture to be the lowest in the City. I have secured the exclusive sale of a number of the largest Manufacturers in the Country. At My Store alone can be found the Weddcomb Co's goods. These goods in design are beautiful. I can safely recommend them as the best in the Country. Don't buy a piece of Furniture before having looked my Stock over. I can save you money. Just received an elegant Stock of Children's Carriages, which will be sold at Rock Bottom Prices. Don't forget the place! No 27 S. Main-st. WM. G. DIETERLE.

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Stationary and Portable Engines, Marine, Stationary and Portable Boilers, Oil and Water Tanks, Smoke Stacks, And all kinds of Sheet Iron Work. Saw Mill and Flour Mill Machinery, Iron and Brass Castings.

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No Cash Payment—or settlement of any kind—until after a

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Machinery and Tools Guaranteed to make Wells anywhere, and at the rate of 3 feet to every 2 feet by any other machine, or no sale.

THE BEST IS ALWAYS THE CHEAPEST

Send for Catalogue.



EMPIRE WELL AUGER CO., ITHACA, N. Y.

Got The Best Of The Doctor.

W. F. Beyer, Garrettsville, Ohio, says: "My wife has been troubled with Catarrh a long time, but have, with what remedies we had, and what the doctor could do, kept the upper hand of it until this fall, when everything failed. Her throat was raw as far as one could see, with an incessant cough, when I invested my dollar in a bottle of your Papillon Catarrh Cure, as a last resort. To-day she is free from cough, throat all healed, and entirely cured." Papillon (extract of flax) Catarrh Cure effects cures when all others fail. Large bottles \$1.00, at Eberbach & Son's Drug Store.

We are taught, and we teach by something about us that never goes into language at all.

FRESCO PAINTING

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PISO'S REMEDY FOR CATARRH

gives immediate relief. Catarrh of the nose, throat, and the diseased action of the mucous membrane is replaced by healthy secretions. The dose is small. One package contains a sufficient quantity for a long treatment.

CATARRH

A Cold in the Head is relieved by an application of PISO'S REMEDY to the Catarrh. The comfort to be got from it in this way is worth many times its cost. Easy and pleasant to use. Price, 50 cents. Sold by druggists or sent by mail. E. T. HAZELTINE, Warren, Pa.

YOU CAN GET IT

—AT—

Calkins' Drug Store

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Will furnish Ice, delivered to any part of the city for season of 1888:

25 lbs. daily, except Sundays, \$2 per month.
25 " 4 times per week, \$1.75 per month.
25 " 3 " " " 1.50 " "
25 " 2 " " " 1.00 " "

Hotels, Restaurants, Butchers, etc., will be furnished by ton or hundred.

E. T. HANGSTERFER, Manager.

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All prime Articles bought for Cash and can sell at low figures. Our frequent large invoices at Tea is a sure sign that we give bargains in

QUALITY AND PRICE.

We roast our own coffees every week, always fresh and good. Our bakery turns out the very best of Bread, Cakes and crackers. Call and see us.

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Of the late Firm of COLLINS & AMSDEN is doing business alone at the Old Stand, NO. 33 EAST HURON STREET, Where he will be pleased to receive calls from all old customers and as many new ones as want

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CURES PILES, SALT RHEUM, TETTER, BURNS, SCALDS, SORES, WOUNDS, INFANT'S SORES AND CHAFING, SORE NIPPLES. AN INVALUABLE REMEDY FOR CATARRH.

25 CTS. RELIABLE DRUGGISTS SELL IT ON A POSITIVE GUARANTEE.



OH! MY HEAD.

The pain from Neuralgia and its companion disease Rheumatism is excruciating. Thousands who could be quickly cured are needlessly suffering. Athlo-pho-ro will do for others what it did for the following parties:

Williamsport, Ind., Oct. 3, 1897. Having been afflicted with neuralgia for the past four years, and trying almost everything, but in vain, I finally heard of Athlo-pho-ro. After taking one bottle I found it to be helping me, and after taking four bottles of Athlo-pho-ro and one of Pills, I found that I was entirely well. I think the medicine is positively a sure cure.

CHANCEY B. REDDICK.
Mt. Carmel, Ill., Dec. 28, 1897. I have used Athlo-pho-ro in my family and find it to be the greatest medicine for neuralgia in existence, and having had the same fastened upon me for the past 20 years I know whereof I speak. Mrs. JULIA CHILTON.
Send 6 cents for the beautiful colored picture, "Moorish Maiden."

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Teeth extracted without pain by use of Gas or Vitalized Air.

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EGAN'S IMPERIAL TRUSS.
Spiral Spring with graded pressure 1 to 6 pounds. Worn day and night by an infant a week old or adult of 80 years. Ladies' Trusses a specialty. Enclose stamps for testimonials of Cures, measurements, etc. EGAN'S IMPERIAL TRUSS CO., Hamilton Block, Ann Arbor, Mich.

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And all kinds of work in connection with the above promptly executed.
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Plans and Specifications neatly and promptly made.

WILLIAM ARNOLD,
SELLS 1847
ROGERS BROS.' SPOONS, FORKS AND KNIVES.
At bottom prices, engraving included. Full line of the justly celebrated ROCKFORD WALTHAM and ELGIN WATCHES.
open face, Key and Stem-winding always on hand and regulated, ready for a man's pocket.

If you cannot read this get one of Johnson & Co.'s eye-glasses or spectacles for sale by WM. ARNOLD, 36 Main St. Ann Arbor, Mich.

LOW TOURIST RATES.
For \$47.50 a first-class round trip ticket, good for 90 days, with stop-over privileges, can be obtained from St. Paul to Great Falls, Montana, the coming manufacturing centre of the northwest. Only \$56.00. Similar reductions from points east and south. Rates correspondingly as low will be named to points in Minnesota and Dakota, or upon Puget Sound and the Pacific Coast. For further particulars address D. W. H. Moreland, Trav. Passenger Agent, 179 Johnson Ave., Detroit, Mich., or H. W. WALKER, General Passenger Agent, St. Paul, Minn.

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POLITICAL ISSUES.

Progress of the Campaign in Different Parts of the Country.

Michigan Republicans Renominate Their State Officers—Numerous Congressional Nominees—Other Notes of General Interest.

AMONG THE POLITICIANS.

IOWA CITY, Ia., Aug. 9.—The Republicans of the Second Congressional district, with unanimity, put in nomination for Congress Colonel Park W. McManus, of Scott County.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Aug. 9.—The Democratic convention at Brinkley renominated C. R. Breckinridge by acclamation for Representative in the Second district.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 9.—The Republicans met in State convention in this city yesterday and nominated Alvin P. Hovey for Governor; Rev. Ira J. Chase for Lieutenant-Governor; Charles S. Griffin for Secretary of State; J. A. Lemke for Treasurer; Lewis T. Michener for Attorney-General; H. M. La Follette for Superintendent of Public Instruction; Bruce Carr for Auditor, and S. T. Coffey, J. G. Berkshire and Walter Olds for Judges of the Supreme Court. The platform stresses the National platform adopted at Chicago, favors the establishing of a bureau of labor statistics, favors placing all public institutions under a wisely-conceived and honestly-administered civil-service law, and favors local option. Resolutions were adopted eulogizing James G. Blaine and bidding him a hearty welcome home, and expressing grief over the death of General Sheridan. General Harrison addressed the convention.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 9.—The Democrats held their State convention in this city yesterday, and Governor Gordon, Secretary of State N. C. Barakat, Treasurer R. U. Hardeman, Comptroller W. A. Wright and Attorney-General Clifford Anderson were renominated. Resolutions were adopted endorsing the Democratic administration and the Democratic National platform.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 9.—The Democrats will hold their State convention in this city September 5.

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 9.—The Democrats of the Eighth district yesterday renominated James B. McCreary for Congress.

LANSING, Mich., Aug. 9.—Dr. W. W. Root was nominated for Congress yesterday by the Sixth district prohibitionists.

KENDALLVILLE, Ind., Aug. 11.—At the Democratic Congressional convention (Twelfth district) here Hon. C. A. O. McClellan, of Auburn, was nominated on the thirteenth ballot.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 11.—At Danville Congressman James B. McCreary was renominated by the Democrats of the Eighth district without opposition.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Aug. 10.—The Republicans in convention in this city yesterday selected the following State ticket, all renominations except Attorney-General: For Governor, Cyrus G. Luce; Lieutenant-Governor, James S. McDonald; Secretary of State, Gil R. Osburn; Auditor-General, H. H. Apple; Land Commissioner, Roscoe H. Dix; Attorney-General, Stephen V. R. Trowbridge; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Joseph Estabrook; Member of State Board of Education, Percy F. Power. The platform demands protection to home industries; pensions to soldiers; endorses the nominations of Harrison and Morton; demands impartial enforcement of the State temperance laws, and censures the President for vetoing worthy pension bills.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 10.—The Democratic State convention will be held in this city on Tuesday, September 4.

COLUMBIA, Tenn., Aug. 10.—The Democrats of the Seventh district have renominated W. C. Whitthorne for Congress.

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 10.—Gilmore S. Kendall was yesterday nominated for Congress by the Democrats of the first district.

FINDLAY, O., Aug. 15.—After much persuasion ex-Governor Foster has consented to accept a nomination for Congress by the Republican convention, provided it is unanimous, and make the race against George E. Seney, the Democratic candidate and present member.

DES MOINES, Ia., Aug. 15.—The Prohibitionists of the Seventh Iowa district nominated Rev. J. A. Nash for Congress.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 15.—The Democrats and Republicans will open the campaign in this State at the same time on the same date between the 25th of the present and the 1st of next month. Ex-Senator McDonald is preparing a speech for the Democratic opening. Ex-Governor Porter is engaged on a speech for the Republicans.

NEW YORK, Aug. 15.—The Tribune's Indianapolis special says General Harrison has completed the preparation of his letter of acceptance, having written it during the past four days. It will not be made public, however, until he returns from his recreation trip, upon which he starts some time next week. He will probably be absent from the city about two weeks.

OTTAWA, Ill., Aug. 15.—The Democrats of the Eighth district yesterday nominated L. W. Beever for Congress.

PLIMOUTH, Ind., Aug. 15.—The Republicans of the Thirteenth district yesterday nominated Prof. William Hoynes for Congress.

COLUMBUS, Ind., Aug. 15.—Henry W. Duncan was nominated for Congress yesterday by the Republicans of the Fifth district.

MANKATO, Minn., Aug. 15.—Morton S. Wilkinson was named by the Democrats of the Second district yesterday for Congress.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Aug. 15.—The Republicans of the Third Congressional district yesterday renominated James O'Donnell for Congress.

GREENUP, Ill., Aug. 15.—The Republicans of the Sixteenth district yesterday renominated Edward Harlan for Congress.

RALEIGH, N. C., Aug. 15.—The Republicans of the Seventh district yesterday nominated A. J. Ellis for Congress.

DUBLIN, Md., Aug. 15.—William H. Hellem, formerly a Democratic Assemblyman, was yesterday nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Fifth district.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 15.—In the Fourth district T. W. Grimes was renominated for Congress and to the Ninth Allen D. Chandler was renominated for his fourth term—both Democrats.

MACON, Mo., Aug. 15.—The Republicans of the First district yesterday nominated Mayor S. G. Brook for Congress.

GENERAL SHERIDAN'S FUNERAL.

The Brave Soldier Now Rests in Arlington Cemetery at Washington.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—The funeral of the late General Sheridan occurred at St. Matthew's Catholic Church in this city Saturday morning. Cardinal Gibbons preaching the sermon. He said that General Sheridan had, in his exemplary life, lent a powerful vindication to the immortal truth that successful commanders in all countries and in all ages were those who were sustained by an unswerving faith in Almighty God and who were devoted soldiers of Jesus Christ. Without that, all their labors, all their battles won, all their triumphs were in vain. He referred to the General's modesty and his expression of hope in late years that wars might be averted by peaceful methods, and also his affection for his family. Sheridan, he said, was a Christian man and died in the humble hope of blissful immortality. He closed with words of consolation to the family.

The services at the grave, which, according to the ritual of the Catholic church, are very brief and simple, were conducted by Rt. Rev. John Foley, Bishop-elect of Detroit. The site of General Sheridan's grave in Arlington Cemetery is on the open plateau on the crest of a hill.

GENERAL SHERIDAN'S WILL.

How the Dead Soldier Disposed of His Earthly Effects.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—General Sheridan's will has been filed and admitted to probate in the probate court here. The will is dated May 23, 1888. He leaves to his wife one-third of all his real estate, except the Ohio homestead, and one-third of all the personal property in lieu of dower. To Mrs. Kate Sheridan he leaves the Ohio homestead, to revert to his son, P. H. Sheridan, in fee simple. All the rest of the property he leaves to his wife, his brother, M. V. Sheridan, and Linden Kent in trust to recover rents, etc., for the maintenance and education of his children. He gives the care and guardianship of his children to his wife. The petition for probate states that his personal estate consists of \$2,721 in money, \$8,000 in stocks, etc., \$5,000 in bonds, etc., \$3,000 in household furniture, \$600 in a horse and carriage and \$500 in the house at Nonquitt and the indebtedness is not more than \$1,250. Letters testamentary were granted Mrs. Sheridan, Colonel Sheridan and Mr. Kent on bond of \$2,500.

HOME AGAIN.

Arrival of Mr. Blaine in New York and at Augusta, Me.

NEW YORK, Aug. 11.—The steamer Laura Starb, which was substituted for the Sam Sloan, took the Blaine reception party from pier 18 at 7:08 o'clock a. m. and reached quarantine at 7:43. The steamer City of New York was boarded five miles off Sandy Hook, while at anchor waiting for high tide to cross the bar, by representatives of the press, who learned that the voyage was to be terminated at that point, and that Mr. Blaine was well and had not suffered from seasickness. Mr. Blaine said he was in excellent health and that his trip had renewed his youth.

NEW YORK, Aug. 14.—Mr. Blaine left this city for Augusta, Me., yesterday morning. He was given a farewell ovation and the train was met by enthusiastic crowds all along the route. In the evening he addressed an audience of 10,000 persons in Boston.

AUGUSTA, Me., Aug. 15.—James G. Blaine arrived at his home in this city last evening, and his fellow townsmen gave him an enthusiastic welcome.

PAID THE PENALTY.

Legal Executions at Various Places for the Crime of Murder.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 11.—Hugh M. Brooks, also known as Maxwell, who murdered his friend Charles Arthur Preller in St. Louis on April, 9, 1885, and placed his body in a trunk; was hanged on the 10th. Henry Landgraf, who murdered the sweetheart, Anna Fiebig, in 1885, was also hanged on the same scaffold.

NEWCASTLE, Del., Aug. 11.—Charles Henry Riedel was hanged yesterday afternoon for the murder of his wife and child on the night of September 16 last.

HUNDREDS WERE KILLED.

The Terrible Work of a Volcanic Eruption in Japan.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 13.—Authentic reports received here of the eruption of the Bandai Zan, in Japan, on July 15, say it was one of the greatest calamities of modern times, as four villages were buried by the ashes, 500 persons were killed, 700 wounded and 1,900 rendered homeless and destitute. In five villages, Iwase, Yosun, Wakamiya, Misato and Hibara, the greater part of the houses were buried to a depth of from seven to twenty feet.

WON'T TELL HOW IT IS DONE.

MADRID, Aug. 15.—The Italian faster Succì, has announced his intention of shortly beginning a season of forty days fasting at Barcelona, which city is now filled with people attending the exhibition. Succì has not yet revealed the name or nature of the African plant upon which he professes to depend on as a substitute for food, and whatever mystery has hitherto attached to his performances is still retained as one of the chief features.

William's Letter to Von Moltke.

BERLIN, Aug. 15.—Emperor William, in his autograph letter to Von Moltke on the occasion of the latter's retirement from the post of chief of the general staff of the German army, said that he only accepted the Count's resignation because of his repeated requests to be relieved from the duties of his office, and that in any time of difficulty he would rely upon the Count's tried advice.

Wrecked by a Washout.

SHOOLA, N. Y., Aug. 14.—By a washout yesterday on the Erie Road near this place an express and freight train were wrecked, and two men were killed and twenty persons were injured on the express, and the freight train was burned, several horses owned by Lily Langtry, valued at \$100,000, perishing in the flames. The baggage, mail and express cars were also burned.

Death of a Prominent Odd-Fellow.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 12.—Charles Wolford, Past Grand Master of the Sovereign Lodge of the Wood Independent Order of Odd-Fellows, died here, aged 73. He was born at Philadelphia and was initiated into the order where he is so well known in 1833. He leaves a valuable collection of Odd-Fellows' literature.

The Youngest Murderer.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Aug. 10.—A little 4-year-old negro boy, whose name lives on York Carroll's place in Dooly County, killed his little brother by knocking him on the head with a piece of wood. This is the youngest murderer in the history of the country.

Officers Shot Dead.

CUMBERLAND FALLS, Ky., Aug. 14.—Near here yesterday three constables who had Andy Hamlin under arrest were overtaken by friends of the prisoner, and during the fusillade which ensued two of the officers were killed and the third mortally wounded.



Log Cabins were the most prominent feature of the Presidential Campaign of 1840. At the opening of the campaign, the opposition sneeringly proclaimed "Tippecanoe!" Harrison a low fellow, "born in a log cabin." His friends at once made the Log Cabin the emblem of the most enthusiastic of campaigns. Warner's Log Cabin Remedies and "Tippecanoe" stomach tonic are enthusiastically received by the American people to day, because they are the remedies of the common people—simple but effective.

A little boy running, struck his toe and fell on the pavement. "Never mind, my little fellow; you won't feel the pain to-morrow," said a bystander. "Then," answered the little boy, "I won't try to-morrow."

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS!
BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS
That Ache in Small of Back.

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS
Weary, Aching Bones.

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS
Dyspepsia.

GENTS—I feel it my duty to say respecting Burdock Blood Bitters, that it is the best medicine I ever took. I suffered two or three years from stomach troubles and dyspepsia, as well as from liver and kidney complaint. I was not able to attend to my business. My wife was afflicted in much the same way. We read of your Bitters in the papers and made up our minds that we would try them. The result is, my wife and I began to improve at once, and I am now able to do more hard work than before in ten years. It relieved my kidney troubles as well. We both wish you, the makers of it, Godspeed.
JOSEPH LONDON,
Chelsea, Vt.

"Let us play we are married," said little Edith. "And I will bring my dolly and say: 'See baby, papa!'" "Yes," replied Johnny, and I will say: 'Don't bother me now, I want to look through the paper!'"

PAINT
By using COIT & CO'S COLORED BRUSH PAINT you can paint in any color, and in any style, and in any season. It is the best paint ever made, and it is the only paint that will not crack, peel, or fade. It is the only paint that will not require any special treatment, and it is the only paint that will not require any special care. It is the only paint that will not require any special attention, and it is the only paint that will not require any special expense. It is the only paint that will not require any special skill, and it is the only paint that will not require any special time. It is the only paint that will not require any special money, and it is the only paint that will not require any special effort. It is the only paint that will not require any special patience, and it is the only paint that will not require any special perseverance. It is the only paint that will not require any special courage, and it is the only paint that will not require any special strength. It is the only paint that will not require any special wisdom, and it is the only paint that will not require any special knowledge. It is the only paint that will not require any special power, and it is the only paint that will not require any special influence. It is the only paint that will not require any special authority, and it is the only paint that will not require any special respect. It is the only paint that will not require any special honor, and it is the only paint that will not require any special glory. It is the only paint that will not require any special fame, and it is the only paint that will not require any special reputation. It is the only paint that will not require any special success, and it is the only paint that will not require any special achievement. It is the only paint that will not require any special triumph, and it is the only paint that will not require any special victory. It is the only paint that will not require any special conquest, and it is the only paint that will not require any special dominion. It is the only paint that will not require any special empire, and it is the only paint that will not require any special kingdom. It is the only paint that will not require any special nation, and it is the only paint that will not require any special people. It is the only paint that will not require any special world, and it is the only paint that will not require any special universe. It is the only paint that will not require any special God, and it is the only paint that will not require any special heaven.

YOUR BUCCY
Tip top for Chais, Lawn Seats, Sash, Flower Pots, Baby Carriages, Curtains, Furs, Furniture, Front Doors, Storefronts, Screen Doors, Boats, Mantles, Iron Fences, in fact everything. Just the thing for the ladies to use about the house.

COIT'S HONEST
Are you going to paint this year? If so, don't buy a paint containing water or benzine when for the same money you can get COIT'S HONEST PAINT. It is the best paint ever made, and it is the only paint that will not crack, peel, or fade. It is the only paint that will not require any special treatment, and it is the only paint that will not require any special care. It is the only paint that will not require any special attention, and it is the only paint that will not require any special expense. It is the only paint that will not require any special skill, and it is the only paint that will not require any special time. It is the only paint that will not require any special money, and it is the only paint that will not require any special effort. It is the only paint that will not require any special patience, and it is the only paint that will not require any special perseverance. It is the only paint that will not require any special courage, and it is the only paint that will not require any special strength. It is the only paint that will not require any special wisdom, and it is the only paint that will not require any special knowledge. It is the only paint that will not require any special power, and it is the only paint that will not require any special influence. It is the only paint that will not require any special authority, and it is the only paint that will not require any special respect. It is the only paint that will not require any special honor, and it is the only paint that will not require any special glory. It is the only paint that will not require any special fame, and it is the only paint that will not require any special reputation. It is the only paint that will not require any special success, and it is the only paint that will not require any special achievement. It is the only paint that will not require any special triumph, and it is the only paint that will not require any special victory. It is the only paint that will not require any special conquest, and it is the only paint that will not require any special dominion. It is the only paint that will not require any special empire, and it is the only paint that will not require any special kingdom. It is the only paint that will not require any special nation, and it is the only paint that will not require any special people. It is the only paint that will not require any special world, and it is the only paint that will not require any special universe. It is the only paint that will not require any special God, and it is the only paint that will not require any special heaven.

HOUSE PAINT
Did you ever buy a paint that was not good? If so, you know how much trouble it causes. COIT'S HOUSE PAINT is the best paint ever made, and it is the only paint that will not crack, peel, or fade. It is the only paint that will not require any special treatment, and it is the only paint that will not require any special care. It is the only paint that will not require any special attention, and it is the only paint that will not require any special expense. It is the only paint that will not require any special skill, and it is the only paint that will not require any special time. It is the only paint that will not require any special money, and it is the only paint that will not require any special effort. It is the only paint that will not require any special patience, and it is the only paint that will not require any special perseverance. It is the only paint that will not require any special courage, and it is the only paint that will not require any special strength. It is the only paint that will not require any special wisdom, and it is the only paint that will not require any special knowledge. It is the only paint that will not require any special power, and it is the only paint that will not require any special influence. It is the only paint that will not require any special authority, and it is the only paint that will not require any special respect. It is the only paint that will not require any special honor, and it is the only paint that will not require any special glory. It is the only paint that will not require any special fame, and it is the only paint that will not require any special reputation. It is the only paint that will not require any special success, and it is the only paint that will not require any special achievement. It is the only paint that will not require any special triumph, and it is the only paint that will not require any special victory. It is the only paint that will not require any special conquest, and it is the only paint that will not require any special dominion. It is the only paint that will not require any special empire, and it is the only paint that will not require any special kingdom. It is the only paint that will not require any special nation, and it is the only paint that will not require any special people. It is the only paint that will not require any special world, and it is the only paint that will not require any special universe. It is the only paint that will not require any special God, and it is the only paint that will not require any special heaven.

COIT'S FLOOR PAINT
Did you ever buy a paint that was not good? If so, you know how much trouble it causes. COIT'S FLOOR PAINT is the best paint ever made, and it is the only paint that will not crack, peel, or fade. It is the only paint that will not require any special treatment, and it is the only paint that will not require any special care. It is the only paint that will not require any special attention, and it is the only paint that will not require any special expense. It is the only paint that will not require any special skill, and it is the only paint that will not require any special time. It is the only paint that will not require any special money, and it is the only paint that will not require any special effort. It is the only paint that will not require any special patience, and it is the only paint that will not require any special perseverance. It is the only paint that will not require any special courage, and it is the only paint that will not require any special strength. It is the only paint that will not require any special wisdom, and it is the only paint that will not require any special knowledge. It is the only paint that will not require any special power, and it is the only paint that will not require any special influence. It is the only paint that will not require any special authority, and it is the only paint that will not require any special respect. It is the only paint that will not require any special honor, and it is the only paint that will not require any special glory. It is the only paint that will not require any special fame, and it is the only paint that will not require any special reputation. It is the only paint that will not require any special success, and it is the only paint that will not require any special achievement. It is the only paint that will not require any special triumph, and it is the only paint that will not require any special victory. It is the only paint that will not require any special conquest, and it is the only paint that will not require any special dominion. It is the only paint that will not require any special empire, and it is the only paint that will not require any special kingdom. It is the only paint that will not require any special nation, and it is the only paint that will not require any special people. It is the only paint that will not require any special world, and it is the only paint that will not require any special universe. It is the only paint that will not require any special God, and it is the only paint that will not require any special heaven.

WONT DRY STICKY
Try it. You will not regret it. This is the wisest thing you can do. It is the only paint that will not crack, peel, or fade. It is the only paint that will not require any special treatment, and it is the only paint that will not require any special care. It is the only paint that will not require any special attention, and it is the only paint that will not require any special expense. It is the only paint that will not require any special skill, and it is the only paint that will not require any special time. It is the only paint that will not require any special money, and it is the only paint that will not require any special effort. It is the only paint that will not require any special patience, and it is the only paint that will not require any special perseverance. It is the only paint that will not require any special courage, and it is the only paint that will not require any special strength. It is the only paint that will not require any special wisdom, and it is the only paint that will not require any special knowledge. It is the only paint that will not require any special power, and it is the only paint that will not require any special influence. It is the only paint that will not require any special authority, and it is the only paint that will not require any special respect. It is the only paint that will not require any special honor, and it is the only paint that will not require any special glory. It is the only paint that will not require any special fame, and it is the only paint that will not require any special reputation. It is the only paint that will not require any special success, and it is the only paint that will not require any special achievement. It is the only paint that will not require any special triumph, and it is the only paint that will not require any special victory. It is the only paint that will not require any special conquest, and it is the only paint that will not require any special dominion. It is the only paint that will not require any special empire, and it is the only paint that will not require any special kingdom. It is the only paint that will not require any special nation, and it is the only paint that will not require any special people. It is the only paint that will not require any special world, and it is the only paint that will not require any special universe. It is the only paint that will not require any special God, and it is the only paint that will not require any special heaven.

Have You Any Idea What It Costs TO MAKE A CHICAGO DAILY NEWS?

You haven't? Well, let us give you just a glimpse into the business, perhaps it will interest you.

To begin with, the work of the paper is divided into Seventeen Different Departments, each under its own responsible Superintendent. Let us take them in order as they stand on the weekly payroll—

1. The Editorial Department.—This includes managing editors, city editors, telegraph editors, exchange editors, editorial writers, special writers, and about thirty reporters. THE DAILY NEWS staff is admittedly without a superior in the West, and numbers . . . 56

2. The Telegraph Room.—To save time special wires are run into THE DAILY NEWS building, and the paper's own operators take the messages and hand them immediately to the telegraph editor. The number of operators is . . . 3

3. The Composer's Room.—When "copy" has passed the hands of the proper revising editor it goes to the type-setter. There are a good many of him in THE DAILY NEWS office—on an average . . . 73

4. The Linotype Room.—But the compositor doesn't do all the type-setting. The "Linotype" machine "sets type" by casting a line-of-type, on somewhat the same principle as the type-founder casts a single type. Fourteen of these machines are in use in THE DAILY NEWS office, and the number of persons required in this department is . . . 29

5. The Artists' and Engravers' Department.—But the metropolitan daily now gives its readers not only reading matter, but also illustrations. By the aid of good artists, zinc etchers and photography by electric light THE DAILY NEWS is now printing the best newspaper illustrations in America. This takes the best service of skilled workers to the number of . . . 7

6. The Stereotype Foundry.—The material for pictures—being now "looked up" in the "forms"—the work is next transferred to the foundry. A metropolitan daily no longer prints from its type. In order to print a large edition quickly it is necessary to multiply the printing surfaces, and this is accomplished by casting duplicate stereotypes from plates, from which they have been fastened to the presses, the printing is done. Of stereotypers THE DAILY NEWS requires . . . 8

7. The Press Room.—THE DAILY NEWS uses six double perfecting presses, capable of printing 100,000 complete papers per hour. To run these there are required men to the number of . . . 26

8. The Mailing and Delivery Department.—"The mailers" and the delivery clerks handle over a million papers a week. The force numbers . . . 25

9. The Engine Room.—To supply the motive power requires three steam boilers of 175 horse-power capacity, and three engines with an aggregate of 270 horse-power. All departments are lighted by the Edison incandescent system, which here comprises three dynamo machines and 500 lamps. The employees of this department number . . . 5

10. The Circulation Department.—The paper is now a manufactured article, and it is the business of this department to develop the market for it. The average number of workers is . . . 16

11. The Subscription Room.—All the subscriptions from out-of-town, whether of individual readers or wholesale news agents, pass through this department, and this department employs on the average . . . 17

12. The Business Office.—The general clerical work of the paper, such as receiving and caring for the advertisements—of which over fifteen hundred are received and handled every day—receiving and paying out cash, the general bookkeeping of the business, requires a counting-room force of . . . 27

13. The Care of Building requires the constant service of three janitors . . . 3

14. The Watchman.—To insure perfect protection against risk of fire two watchmen are constantly on duty. 2

15. The New York Office.—This engages the entire time of a general manager and assistant . . . 2

16. The Washington Bureau.—In charge of its own special Washington staff correspondent . . . 1

17. The Milwaukee Bureau.—To facilitate Northwestern news gathering, one man . . . 1

From which it appears that the number of regular employees is . . . 302

And the payroll runs from \$5,500 to \$8,000 per week, aggregating during the year \$300,000.

Then there is even a larger annual expenditure for white paper, and telegraph and cable tolls sometimes run nearly a thousand dollars a week. Take it all together the expenditures of THE DAILY NEWS for the year 1888 will vary very little from \$900,000.

The foregoing takes no account of the special correspondents at hundreds of places throughout the country; of European correspondents; of fifteen hundred news agents throughout the Northwest who distribute THE DAILY NEWS to its out of town readers; of two hundred city carriers; of forty-two wholesale city dealers with their horses and wagons; of one hundred and fifty branch advertisement offices throughout the city, all connected with the main office by telephone, nor of the cost of three thousand newsboys who make a living, in whole or in part, selling THE DAILY NEWS in Chicago. This is what it costs the publisher to make a CHICAGO DAILY NEWS

THE REGISTER.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
KITTREDGE & HOLMES,
ANN ARBOR, MICH.
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if not paid until after six months.
Fifteen Cents per year additional, to Sub-
scribers outside of Washtenaw County.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 16, 1888.

Republican Ticket.

For President,
BENJAMIN HARRISON, Indiana.

For Vice-President,
LEVI P. MORTON, New York.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,
CYRUS G. LUCE.
FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
JAMES H. McDONALD.
FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,
GILBERT R. OSMUN.
FOR STATE TREASURER,
GEORGE L. MALTZ.
FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
HENRY H. APLIN.
FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,
STEPHEN V. R. TROWBRIDGE.
FOR COMMISSIONER STATE LAND OFFICE,
ROSCOE D. DIX.
FOR SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
JOSEPH ESTABROOK.
FOR MEMBER OF THE STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION,
PERRY E. POWERS.

THE STATE CAMPAIGN.

Voters should not become so much interested in the national election as to forget, or even subordinate, the state election. The Republican party of Michigan has just held its state convention where it gave most splendid evidence of courage and progressiveness. We submit that one who is bound to favor Cleveland for president can consistently support the Republican state ticket; for in the election of state officers there is no possibility of the tariff question being affected. In choosing between the Republican and the democratic candidates for state officers there is only the one legitimate question of good state government. The long and honorable record of the Republican party of Michigan in that respect ought to have great weight.

The Republican state convention gave evidence of great courage. In the face of a very large minority who opposed it, the convention adopted the following:

"We cordially indorse the progressive temperance legislation enacted by the last legislature, and regret that its full fruits were not realized owing to the technical defects in the laws, held by the supreme court to be in conflict with the constitution. We record ourselves as in favor of the impartial enforcement of the temperance laws of the state and recommend to the next legislature the re-enactment of a local option law that shall be free from constitutional objections."

There could be nothing more explicit and honest on the temperance question. The temperance element has control of the Republican party, and it proposes to keep it up to as high a mark as possible. It is safe to say that the next legislature of Michigan, if it is largely Republican, will pass a local option law that will satisfy any supreme court.

WHAT THE WAGE EARNER WANTS.

THE REGISTER is in receipt of the report for 1887 of the New York bureau of labor statistics, a volume of 800 pages devoted to the questions of strikes in 1887, boycotts, early closing and holidays, and conspiracy prosecutions and conspiracy laws. It also contains the "labor laws of 1886 and 1887."

We have had time to glance at no more than the table of contents and the first page of the text, but on this first page is a truth tersely stated:

"It needs only a superficial acquaintance with the course of history to recall the fact that in past ages all legislation that touched labor has been for the purpose of enforcing duties upon or compelling work from the luckless laborer whose purpose in life was to perform a maximum of work with a minimum of wage, just sufficient to keep body and soul together, for the profit of the upper classes."

In some respects how different now, in countries where the laborer has the franchise. The laborers can get any law they want. All they have to do is to let it be known that a considerable number of them demand a certain measure, and the politicians will tumble over each other in their eagerness to make it a law. The wage-earners are supreme in this country if they will only unite and exert their power. The number of laws that have been enacted in their interests prove the willingness of legislators to do the right thing if they can only find it.

The questions, therefore, for the wage-earner to consider are: 1. Is it possible to raise wages by legislation? 2. If so, what measure will do it? The laboring men should find out if there is any possible way to raise wages by legislation.

Clearly, laws for arbitration, for inspection of tenements, for public holidays, for regulating factories, for limiting hours of labor, and others, do not touch the labor question except at the surface. Useful as they may be, they have no permanent effect in raising wages. These things have been legislated upon until they are almost worn out, and yet wages fall, strikes and lockouts occur, people starve!

Either these things cannot be pre-

vented, or there must be one great cause for industrial depressions, strikes, enforced idleness, low wages, and despairing thousands. It cannot be the lack of legislation in regard to arbitration, holidays, convict labor, etc.; those things are too small to account for such distress. Even prohibition of the saloon would not prevent wages falling. What is the cause?

The knights of labor in Michigan who recently met in Jackson seem to be laying great stress upon breaking up monopoly of the land. As without land no one can labor and produce wealth, it follows, as a matter of course, that monopoly of land restricts production and robs labor and capital of their earnings. The knights of labor are coming to see this: they demand that speculation in land shall be stopped, and they propose to go to the legislature about it. They don't yet see, except a few of them, the far-reaching evil of land-monopoly; but when they do, that evil will be swept away.

A SIGNIFICANT DEBATE.

News from England gives a wonderful confirmation of what we said last week about the decline of the landlord's and aristocrat's power in England. In the British Parliament has been discussed the proposition to make the landlord pay some of the taxes from his rents. How it must shock aristocracy! This occurred July 18. In the debate on the local government bill, Mr. Channing moved that the rates be divided between the owner and the tenant, which is simply a proposition to tax ground rents—a proposition which John Stuart Mill championed, and of which Henry George is the greatest living champion. The motion was lost by a majority of 85, but it received most unexpected and gratifying support.

Read what Sir William Harcourt said: "The present manner in which the whole burden of the rates is thrown solely upon the occupier is a glaring instance of the great injustice which property has always inflicted upon industry and labor, and I cannot understand how those who represent the great majority of the metropolitan constituencies will be able to justify the vote which they are about to give against the principle, to their constituents. As regarded those honorable members opposite who were going to reject this principle, they were about to vote in the interest of the landlords against that of the tenants. The question, however, is one which the tenants of England will have to take into consideration at the next general election."

Trevelyan said: "Surely, the first method is to make the people pay the rates who ought, but who did not, pay them. The people from whom most ought to be expected in the way of rates, and from whom we get nothing, are the ground landlords. Before we impose any new taxes or transfer the old ones for the benefit of the burdened rate payers, those people who ought to pay rates and do not, should be made to pay."

Others were equally emphatic. The newspapers, too, took it up. The good sense and fairness of the proposition is so evident that no one except the landlord and his tools can object to it. The London Echo said:

"The figures on the division are of small importance under the circumstances; the debate has shown clearly enough that ground landlords can no longer reckon upon the monstrous immunity from local taxation which they have so long enjoyed. The fight will be certainly renewed next session or the session after."

Even the London Times, the great Tory organ, admits that it is a question that must be dealt with at no distant date, but thought that it could not be adequately considered "at the tail end of a measure already overweighed with details."

The thirty-four Tory members from London voted against the motion. Their reason is a purely selfish one. They represent a few men who own the land of London, the rateable value of which is £418,000,000; the buildings are worth £212,000,000. The local taxes, amounting yearly to £7,000,000, are all paid by the owners of the £212,000,000 while the land owners, who own the £418,000,000, pay not a cent. The tenants, besides paying the local taxes, make all the improvements in London and support the landowners in great luxury. The horrible injustice of this was clearly pointed out by John Morley, recently, in a speech to some miners in England:

"While wages fall, while profits fall, or even disappear, yet those who contribute neither toil, nor skill, nor enterprise, those who risk nothing, those who invent nothing, are to remain where they were. I am glad to think that there are large numbers of capitalists who feel the inconvenience and the wrong of this as much as any of you do. It is a thing that interests the whole community that in England the royalty upon coal should be something like 8d. or 8½d. a ton, while in France it is not more, I think, than 1½d., and in Germany it is not more than ¾d. per ton."

This bold outburst against an old abuse certainly is the dawn of a brighter era for the world. When the land shall be freed of the monopolist, other and minor reforms will be easier to accomplish.

THE London Figaro is authority for the following statement of how Chauncey Depew prepares his speeches: He keeps a private secretary of the name of Du Val. Mr. Du Val keeps for Mr. Depew a scrap book or memorandum book of well-informed men. If Mr. Depew is asked to speak at a country fair, at the laying of a corner-stone, at a

birthday dinner in honor of Tom, Dick or Harry, at a college celebration, at any significant point where a particular theme needs special outworking on lines with which he is not perfectly familiar, he tells Du Val to look the subject up. Du Val sends for the man who is well informed on the particular point to be illustrated, sucks him dry, puts in syllabus the entire subject before Mr. Depew, who studies it, crams with it, and then having thoroughly digested it, delivers it to his secretary, who takes it down in shorthand. This, being translated by the type-writer, is like an open book to the orator, who studies it carefully, literally commits it to memory, and very often has it set up in printed slips for distribution to the reporters.

PATRIOTISM ABOVE PARTY.

The Detroit Evening Journal is sound on the question of civil service reform as well as on the land question. In speaking of the active part which Warden Hatch of the Jackson prison, and Warden Watkins of the Ionia prison, take in politics, it says:

"The system is totally wrong. When the state hires a man he should be the servant of the state. He should devote his time to the state, and his right to retain office should depend on his efficiency as an officer and on that alone. If the state institutions are in good condition now, that is no reason for believing that by the constant attention of the officers they might not be bettered. The subject of prisons and institutional management generally is one which may well demand the best thoughts and incite the highest ambitions of wardens and managers. To this end they should be called off political business. They cannot serve two masters."

Criticism of this kind of officials who are Republicans come with better grace from a Republican than from a Democratic paper. Coming from a Democratic paper, it would be thought to be for the purpose of making party capital. The remedy for this evil in Michigan is not the defeat of the Republican party: the same thing would go on under a Democratic administration; but it is the development of a public sentiment that will put a stop to it whichever party is in power. It is the system, and not the Republican party, which is to blame. Indeed, the Republican party of Michigan is deserving of much credit for its splendid administration of state institutions in spite of the curse of the spoils system. One has to go to Indiana to see what the spoils system has done for the insane, the prisoners and beneficiaries of the state.

It is to be hoped that the dispute in regard to the city water supply will not become personal. No one doubts the willingness of the superintendent of the water company to give pure water to the city, nor the desire of the board of health to do their duty in guarding the health interests of the city. If the water company can secure sufficient water from its six excellent wells, it would be best to do so. There seems to be little if any danger of the contamination of the water of those wells. The superintendent declares emphatically that there is no connection of the water mains with the river; hence that idea that has been haunting the minds of our people can be laid away. The people ought not to be asked to drink water from the channel near the barns on the Allen farm nor from the creek which is contaminated by cattle. We admit that even with this source of contamination the creek water is probably safer than the well water in any city; but if there be no necessity for using water containing the leachings of the excrement of seven head of cattle, most people would prefer not to do so. The water company's contract with Mr. Allen ought to compel him to keep the creek water free from such obvious sources of contamination. If the cattle and decaying logs were removed, there would seem to be no possible objection to the little creek, as to all appearances it has desirable water. The superintendent states that since the committee's report he has shut off that source.

The Stupid Fools Keep Right on voting to Sustain the System.

Lord Salisbury, prime minister of England, owns most of the town of Hatfield, in Hertfordshire. He is, of course, a state churchman, and also, of course, has an orthodox hatred of dissenters. There are some Wesleyans in Hatfield, and for forty years they have been compelled to meet in a public house stable, for which they pay eighteen pence a week. Salisbury has been repeatedly asked to sell them a site for a chapel, and he has always refused. But some time ago the question got into parliament, and it was discussed in the press in a way that the marquis did not at all relish. So, in the generosity of his heart, he condescended to offer to sell them a site, after closing his ears to their appeal for years. It was, therefore, announced that "an eligible site" had been offered to the Hatfield Wesleyans; but this "eligible" site was a mile away from the town, the only house within site of it was the workhouse, and it was close to the sewage outfall, the stench from which is at times intolerable. Of course they indignantly repudiated this grossly insulting offer. They have now bought a site from another land owner, but there are two houses on it, for which they had to pay an exorbitant price. Thus Lord Salisbury has been able to persecute and oppress and insult these good people all these years simply because he owns the soil.—English correspondent of the Standard.

Wool Pantaloon Only \$2.50

A T

A. L. NOBLE'S,

SIGN OF THE RED STAR!

ANN ARBOR CARPENTERS.

The Speaker Didn't Come, but Messrs. Lehman, Whitman, and Cramer Did Very Well.

Carpenters' Union of Ann Arbor sent a delegate, in the person of W. J. Colgrove, to the national assembly of the brotherhood of carpenters, which was held in Detroit last week. Mr. Colgrove made arrangements for one of the best speakers of the brotherhood, Mr. Kliver, of Chicago, to stop off at Ann Arbor, Monday, and address a meeting of workmen. At the last moment, Mr. Kliver was prevented from doing so by news of the sickness of his wife. But the announcements brought a fairly good crowd to Firemen's hall, Monday evening. Not to disappoint the people, the services of three of Ann Arbor's lawyers were secured, on short notice, without any retainers.

These speakers said some very excellent things, and it was commonly remarked that the meeting was not a failure after all. The subject which had been announced for Mr. Kliver was "Organized Labor," and hence the remarks of the three speakers centered about that idea. W. E. Howe presided.

Mr. Lehman commended organizations of laboring men for their mutual benefit. He never saw a man working hard but he desired to see his condition improved. He asserted that there was no reason why in this great country the children of all men should not be well educated and be comfortable. His father, he could but remember, was taken to his grave at the age of 56, and he died at that early age because of overwork, drudgery of 16 hours per day, made necessary in the support of a large family. He sympathized with laboring men when they undertook to lessen the hours of toil.

Charles R. Whitman made some exceedingly valuable points for the laboring men to use in their thinking out the problem of industrial emancipation. He thought that the sharpest criticism which could be made of the labor organizations is the lack of definiteness. They ought to know what they want; they need to get a clear idea of what the labor question is; and they must know that what they want is right. He spoke of the problem of capital and labor, not capital against labor. The possession of property is useless unless it can secure the comforts and necessities of life, i. e. what others produce. The comforts of life are made by the cooperation of labor and capital. Each should get its rightful share; there should be exact justice. Mr. Whitman intimated pretty strongly that in his opinion the part which labor secured was not enough, and he supported his statement by figures.

D. Cramer was very hard on the monopolists, and he claimed that in the distribution of wealth in some way the laborer doesn't get his share. He thought there must be something wrong when immense fortunes and great want began to appear. He thinks it ought to be looked to. There is too much adulation of the rich and not enough of the honest toiler. He didn't believe that the possession of untold wealth was proof of the possession of superior ability and goodness. He knew of poor men who knew more and were better than the majority of the rich men. All the speakers are firm in the belief that labor organizations like the Carpenter's Union can do great deal in solving the labor question.

COULDN'T EVEN BUY WORK.

Two Dollars was All He had Left in the World.

From the Detroit Tribune.

A poorly-clad man, with misery stamped on his features, applied to secretary of the Park Commission Stirling for work on Belle Isle, but in vain. There was no place for him. He left Mr. Stirling's office with the frowns in his face still deeper. His looks brightened with the light of hope as he caught sight of the port land employed in the office. He approached the boy with oppressive humility and addressed him in broken English.

"Can't you get me a ticket to work on the island?" he begged as intelligently as he could. "I need work so badly. I will give you \$5 if you will go inside to your pa (it was Stirling he meant) and persuade him to give me a job. I haven't \$5. Two dollars is all I have in the world, but I'll pay you the rest as soon as I get to work and earn something."

His pleading was useless. He could not even buy work. He cast a longing glance at the office of the poor commission, a few doors away, then turned on his heel and left the building.

1888. LOOK OUT

NEW GOODS!

WINES & WORDEN'S,

20 S. Main-st., Ann Arbor.

Dress Goods, Trimmings, Gloves, Hosiery, Carpets, Mats, Matings, and

many new Novelties too numerous to mention. Our Stock is in side the Store, free from dust and dirt.

CALL AND SEE. 20 SOUTH MAIN STREET.

1888. ERNEST KRUEGER'S 1888

NEW AND ELEGANT

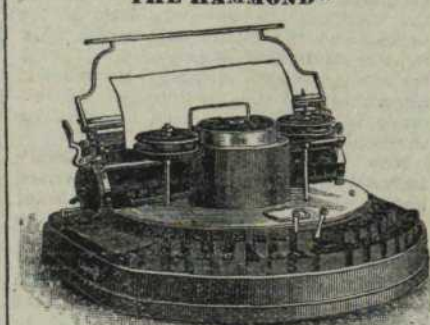
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UNEXCELLED FOR SPEED, PERFECT Alignment and Durability! The Edison Mimeograph for duplicating copies, superior to all other methods. Type-Writer supplies etc. for Catalogue and Price List, Address W. A. CAMPBELL, AGT., Ann Arbor, Mich.

"CHICAGO TRUSS."

New Spiral Spring Truss. Hard Rubber Pad; Clean, Durable, Cheap. Approved by the highest Medical Authority. Worn day and night by an Infant a week out or an Adult 80 years. Easily adjusted. It cures all forms of Scrofula, Femoral Inguinal and Umbilical Hernia, in both Infants and Adults. Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases. Any desirable pressure obtained. If your druggist does not keep this Truss, enclose stamps and address, CHICAGO TRUSS CO., Chicago, Ill. OFFICE AND FITTING ROOM, 222 E. Randolph St., T. V. KAYNE, MANAGER. Sold by Ann Arbor Druggists.

NEW LUMBER YARD

All kinds of lumber, lath and shingles now in stock. Before purchasing give us a call.

Yard on South Main Street at T. & A. A. crossing.

W. J. JUST.

WALL PAPER

Don't fail to attend Wahr's great Sale of WALL PAPER.

We are offering our immense stock at prices to please all.

Best quality gifts at 10, 12, 15, 18 and 20 cents per Roll.

Common papers at 3, 5, 6, 8 and 10 cents per Roll.

WINDOW SHADES

AT REDUCED PRICES,

GEO. WAHR,

Book-Seller & Stationer, Masonic Bldg.

WE ARE HERE

At the Same Old Stand,

NO. 5 ANN STREET,

First Grocery East of Post-Office,

WHERE YOU ARE INVITED TO CALL

For Sugars that are Strictly Pure. For Coffee that are Perfect in Flavor. For Tea that never turn Red. For Spices that are not adulterated. For Flour that beats them All. For Kerosene that gives the Best Light. For Goods of the Highest Quality. For the Lowest Living Prices. Also a full line of Crockery, Glassware and Lamps.

Remember the place, No. 5 Ann-st., Ann Arbor.

J. D. STIMSON & SON.

Money to Loan On first-class and first mortgage Real Estate. Apply to S. H. DOUGLASS, S. H. DOUGLASS, I. W. HUNT, Trustees. Ann Arbor, April, 1888.

THE REGISTER.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 16, 1888.

COUNTY NEWS.

The crops in Sharon are good.

The farmers will hold a picnic at Wampler's Lake Aug. 23.

Harry W. Holcomb, 18 months old, of Mooreville, died Aug. 4.

Eugene Helber, of Saline, has gone to England to buy coach horses.

Fr. Joseph Strauss, of Manchester, intends leaving for pastures new soon.

The farmers of Bridgewater will hold a picnic at F. M. Palmer's grove, Aug. 18.

The Michigan synod of the German Lutheran society is in session in Saline this week.

Ed Easterly, of York, took 713 bushels of wheat from 27 acres, and Chas. Henry 750 from 27.

Mrs. Leonora Kelley, of Saline, has reached her 84th year, and the event was celebrated in a pleasant way.

Highway Commissioner A. H. Perry, of Sharon, will rebuild the bridge across the mill race. Travel will be obstructed from Aug. 13 to 20.

Saline Observer: The stone are being hauled for the abutments to the new iron bridge to be constructed over the Saline river, on the Tecumseh road.

The Saline Observer says that the Ann Arbor editors are calling each other "unmitigated blatherskites." He should qualify that statement some.

Ezra Sanford has a little cabbage patch of only 15,000 plants, on his Benton celery farm. The leaves of a cabbage less than five weeks set out, measured 51 inches across.—Saline Observer.

A sad case is reported from Bridgewater. A young lady residing there has become insane by worrying over an unfortunate love affair and has been very low for a couple of weeks. She is a bright and charming girl.—Saline Observer.

N. W. Holt went to Milwaukee to superintend the trial of some of his new purifiers in a large mill institution there. The machines will be subjected to a critical test and we have no doubt but that they will prove to be all that is claimed for them.—Manchester Enterprise.

Uncle James Graham, of Norvell, was in town yesterday and gave us a friendly call. His first visit in Manchester was in June, 1835. He took up the farm on which he lives 53 years ago, and received his deed from President Jackson, the first president he ever voted for.—Manchester Enterprise.

We note in the Saline correspondence that R. H. Marsh has thrown his colors to the breeze at the top of a tall Harrison and Morton standard. Mr. Marsh is the liveliest of the lively republicans in Saline township, and no obstacle can prevent him from doing thorough work for the cause. Let the like of him multiply all over the country.—Ypsilanti.

The two base ball nines, composed of Democrats and Republicans, crossed bats on the diamond Tuesday afternoon. If the result is any criterion of what will happen this fall Harrison will be the next president, as the game was overwhelmingly victorious for the rep's, the score being 31 to 16 in their favor. It was a fine game, however, and was witnessed by a large crowd. We understand the prohibitionists are to challenge the winning club. That's right. Keep the ball rolling; its fine sport.—South Lyon Picket.

During the rain storm of Saturday morning, lightning struck N. G. Fowler's house. The bolt first struck the peak of the house, then followed the rafters down to the eaves, tearing up a ridge in the shingles and after knocking off several pieces of clapboards on the front side, again entered the house, passed down through the ceiling, knocking off a large place in the plastering, and finally passed out through the transom over the front door. A piece of clapboard was thrown through an upper window of E. W. Wallace's house next west.—Saline Observer.

Ypsilanti.

Harry Lamb has opened a grocery store at Belding, Mich.

Judge Cheever and wife of Ann Arbor, visited Ypsi on Thursday last.

Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Lucking are visiting in the northern part of the state.

Joseph DeMosh has turned the old Congress-st tannery into a lively stable.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Deuble have returned from a two months California trip.

Perry Powers, of Cadillac, smiled a short sweet smile upon old friends here, last Friday.

Miss Bertha Goodison gave a pleasant party to a number of her young friends, Tuesday evening.

Prof. J. A. Shepard and wife leave very soon for Brookings, Dakota, his new field of labor.

Mrs. Jennie McDowell intends moving to Ann Arbor about Sept. 1 and opening a boarding house in the J. Q. A. Sessions house.

The Light Guard's 16th annual reception was largely attended Monday evening: cake and ice cream, music, speeches and dancing were duly enjoyed in turn.

Hungry tramps that can't pick up enough dainty food during the day, have been helping themselves generously from various larders of late, at the dead midnight hour or thereabouts.

The teachers' institute is well attended, there being at least 100 out, mostly ladies. J. W. Humphrey of Allegan Co., gave an interesting lecture Tuesday evening. Subject: "Our Nation's Hope."

Prof. Austin George, Wednesday evening, on "The Art of Illustration." This evening Miss Julia A. King will talk about "Socialism."

Chelsea.

Rev. Samuel D. Breed, of Ann Arbor, was in town Tuesday and Wednesday.

G. H. Kempf is convalescing. He walked down to his store Wednesday morning.

W. W. Hendricks, of Iron Mountain, U. P., has spent the past week among old friends here.

Miss Minnie Robertson, of Battle Creek, has spent the past week with her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Aaron Durand.

Preparations are being pushed as rapidly as possible for the Chelsea fair, to be held here from 25th to 28th of September.

L. Babcock took in 30,000 lbs. of wool on Tuesday, including some of the largest clips in the towns of Webster and Northfield.

Miss Ellen Whitney, who has been teaching two or three years at Sault St. Marie, is spending her vacation among her old friends and relatives in this vicinity.

A crowded congregation of deeply interested listeners witnessed the ordination of Rev. J. Edward Reilly at the Congregational church on Tuesday evening.

The frame of H. S. Holmes's new residence is now up and the roof on. It presents a beautiful and imposing appearance; and, when completed, will be the largest and finest residence in town.

Webster.

Miss Derby, of Ann Arbor, is visiting her aunt, Mrs. Blodgett.

R. H. Scadin is home on account of sickness.

Mrs. Erwin Ball, of Hamburg, visited Mrs. W. E. Boyden, a few days last week.

The picnics at Whitmore Saturday, enjoyed themselves, although the fore part of the day was against them. The exercises which were to be held in Smith's grove, were, on account of the rain, held in the M. E. church.

Miss Carrie Seelye, of Dexter, who has spent the past year in the missionary training school at Chicago, kindly consented to give a short history of the school at our monthly missionary meeting, which she did last Sabbath evening.

Stony Creek.

The Misses Hayden, of Toledo, have gone to Belleville to visit an aunt.

Rev. Mr. McMahon and family have returned home, much benefited by their trip.

Gordon Begole will remove his fence factory to Ypsilanti, where he will work on a larger scale. He will rent his farm, and take his family there also.

The storm of Aug. 4 was very severe, the lightning striking the barn of Elbert Hardy, of Oakville, consuming barn and contents. Valued at \$1,200.

Married, Aug. 4, at the residence of the bride's mother in this vicinity, Geo. Whaley, of Milan, and Miss Alla D. Fuller. The wedding reception on Wednesday evening, at the residence of Mr. Whaley, in Milan, was enjoyable.

Milan.

Devil's lake seems to be a favorite resort for Milan citizens.

Our hotels report a dearth of travel and think the resorts must be overcrowded.

There is not an empty building in Milan into which Putnam could move while the new building is being erected.

The Putnam store stands full in the street now. This street ornament is to be endured for two months. Excavation for the new brick has been commenced.

A fine horse belonging to A. Wilcox, of Detroit, but which is being trained here, got the advantage of its driver on Thursday and ran away. The cart was demolished and the driver considerably hurt.

In adjusting the loss occasioned by the burning of Mrs. Burt's house, the companies figured the loss in such a manner that they are to pay less than half the real loss, although they had received much more in premiums than the amount adjusted.

The Greenback stronghold which centered around Milan a few years ago has been buried past redemption under that old fusion carcass. It could not stand the association which meant death to every principle. The greens have the sympathy of many on account of their lack of abiding faith.

Whitmore Lake.

The Lake Side View is no more, for this season.

Miss Mary Deyhle, of East Bay City, has been visiting relatives here.

Mrs. Babbitt and daughter, of Ypsilanti, visited the Lake Wednesday.

We are informed of an unsuccessful attempt to open a saloon here for next Saturday. The little game crept out, and Tim "broke their jug."

The Lake House register: R. Kempf and family, W. R. Stimson, Fred T. Stimson and wife, W. P. Moore, Miss Mattie Walz, Miss Lulu Kennedy, Harry L. Hall, Harry Miller, Ann Arbor; C. F. Hall, Chicago; Mrs. D. M. Esley, Mrs. Dora Munson, Owosso; H. B. Bennett, L. R. Sherwood, C. L. Wilcox, Plymouth; C. K. Eddy, Jr., Lulu Eddy, East Saginaw; C. E. Hayes, Kalamazoo; Mrs. J. P. Deibel, Miss Linn Deibel, Miss Joe Hemphill, Ypsilanti; N. W. Hawkins, Guy W. Bondenat, Cleveland; W. H. Burk, John H. Welsh, Detroit.

During the past week the Clifton House has been crowded with guests. The following persons have arrived since our last report: Jackson, Mrs. Mills, the Misses Mills, Sanford and Weller, Byron Foote and wife, W. T. Miller, C. H. Young, Mrs. Knight, Ann Arbor, C. H. Millen, Wm. Hatch and wife, Dr. Herdman, Frank Hangsterfer, Will Steffe, Tuomey Bro's, George Wahr, E. B. Neverest, Detroit, Miss Eva Le Bante, Gertrude Inslee, Miss J. Freedman; Decatur, Ill., Bessie Le Bante; Plymouth, Minnie Conner, H. E. Sanford, W. Durfee; Peru, Ind., G. J. Cross, Mr. M. Sloman and family; Toledo, E. Blackburn and wife, Miss Lazelle Blake; Ypsilanti, Mr. B. Spencer, and wife; Denver, Colo., Dr. John Chase; Zanesville, O., Harry Herdman, Jackson Canoe Club, Capt. S. B. Mettler, E. L. Smith, Fidos Livermore, Harry Lavin, Frank Helmer, Frank Yerrick, C. E. Markham, W. J. Cordon.

Well, the Law allows it.

Evidence of the waste and idle ostentation of those who live on others' industry comes to light sometimes in queer ways. The duchess of Montrose, whose food and clothing and spending money are provided for her by a lot of good Scotchmen, was sued the other day by a florist whose bill she had neglected to pay. One item of the bill was \$6,000 for orchids used as decorations on the occasion of a visit from the prince of Wales.

HELEN STONE'S STORY.

ROMANTIC EXPERIENCES OF AN ANN ARBOR GIRL.

Lost her Mother in Panama—In France --Loses Fortune—Seeks Relatives—Marriage.

From the Detroit Tribune.

KALAMAZOO, Aug. 11.—In the autumn of 1848, the writer, then a young man, came from the East and settled in Ann Arbor, Mich., then a very arborial and beautiful village, and became pastor of one of the four churches in the place. The church had been for some time without a pastor; the members were few and scattered, and it was a pleasant and hopeful work for the young pastor to search them out and bring them back to the neglected fold. Among these were a youthful couple by the name of Stone. They were in moderate circumstances and ambitious to get on in the world. Some two years later, when the gold boom of California was everywhere in the air, they were stirred by it, and disposing of their few effects, started for the new "El Dorado."

They had but one child, a daughter about 5 years old, and well do I remember of dandling the little one on my knee many a time. This was long before the California railroad was thought of, and the line of travel was mostly by way of the Isthmus of Panama, and this was the route they took.

In crossing the isthmus, it was found necessary at one point to ford the Chagres river. Its waters were swollen by recent heavy rains, and the fording was dangerous. The little girl, whose name was Helen, was carried over on the shoulders of a strong and trusty native, while the mother attempted to cross on the back of a mule. The current was strong, the mule became unmanageable, they were both carried down the stream and she was drowned. Her body was recovered, and the daughter remembers among the first and most awful of her childhood experiences the face of the dead mother.

It so chanced that on the vessel which had brought them from New York was a French lady of wealth and rank. She had noticed little Helen; had made the acquaintance of the parents and had become very fond of her. This terrible calamity brought them back to Aspinwall, where they again met the French lady. She mourned with them in their bereavement, and so strong and motherly an affection for the child had possessed her, that she prevailed upon the father to give his daughter to her, under the pledge that she would adopt her, give her every advantage which wealth and station could secure. And so the 5-year-old motherless girl was taken to France, where she had lived for some thirty-five years.

Her father gave to her foster mother, memoranda of her birth, her name, her age and the name of her mother and of the relatives on both sides of the family, and the place where she was born.

She soon seemed to lose all traces of her American origin, and grew up to all interests a French girl, and *la belle France* became the home of her heart. She was carefully educated as became a daughter of a French house of distinction. She forgot her mother tongue, except the child prayer which her mother had taught her: "Now I lay me down to sleep, etc."—and never ceased to repeat it even when the meaning of the words had faded from her mind, though they never ceased to recall the sad memories of the tragic scene on the banks of the Chagres river.

Her French mother was jealous of her learning English; for fear it might revive the memories which she wished might be entirely forgotten, and so kept her from English speaking children and people. But so eager was she to learn the language, that she procured English books, hid them in her room, and when she retired, studied them until she could read them intelligently, without being able to speak accurately the English tongue.

For a number of years she resided with her mother in Spain, and was taught the additional accomplishments which its best culture afforded. A talent for music she early developed, and was so carefully trained in this fine art, by the best teachers of both these countries, that few can excel her in rendering the most difficult compositions of the modern masters.

Time moved on, when one of those sudden reverses which may happen to us all, befell the family that reduced them from affluence to poverty. The mother was becoming old, and the pit-tan left from the wreck of her fortune would not suffice for them both. Rather than suffer the mortification of seeing her daughter reduced to the necessity of earning her bread by her labor, when she had before held so high a position, the mother began to talk with her daughter of her American friends, from whom they had never heard, and felt, as she had always been called, a strong desire to return to the land of her birth and to seek her true kinsfolk.

She visited the American consul; told him her story; showed him the papers her father had given her, and he wrote to the postmaster in Ann Arbor, stating the facts, and asking that inquiry be made for her relatives. But no trace of relatives could be found.

The facts appeared in the public prints. The item came under the notice of Mrs. Dr. Olney, of Ann Arbor, who recalled enough of the story to identify one of her own acquaintances—Mrs. Frederick W. Wilcox, of Kalamazoo—as a sister of the young lady's mother. Mrs. Wilcox was accordingly apprised of the facts, and at once opened correspondence through the consul with her long-lost niece. This led to her return to her native land, and her final arrival at the home of her aunt in Kalamazoo only some two months ago.

Her father, in the meantime, had died, and none of her relatives on his side can be found. Her aunt received her with every manifestation of affection that could make her stranger heart feel at home and at rest. The love that for all these long years had slumbered for the sister who had been so sadly torn from her, and for her long-lost but not forgotten niece, awoke in all its strength and tenderness, and the young lady was

at once installed as a member of the family.

And now comes the romantic feature of this story. A young man, an early acquaintance of Hellen, had won her heart, but no vows had been made and no word spoken. Disparity in their rank had stood in the way. But when Hellen's fortune was gone, and her resolve was made to quit France for America, he avowed his love and followed her to this country. He found no opportunity to practice his profession in Kalamazoo, and though scarcely able to speak English, he went to Chicago where he obtained employment, though at a disadvantage.

On my arrival at Kalamazoo, to spend a few weeks, the friends told me the story, and introduced Hellen to me, and wished me, as the once pastor of her deceased mother and as having known herself when a child, to unite her and her betrothed in marriage. Emile, the lover, was consulted and the day fixed for the nuptials—the hour, 9 o'clock p. m. Emile telegraphed that he would be in Kalamazoo on the 7 p. m. train.

The guests were assembled and every thing in readiness. The train came but no Emile. All waited patiently—save Hellen, whose anxieties under the circumstances may be imagined. The 11 p. m. train arrived and passed through, and no bridegroom appeared; no word came. Poor girl, we all felt and pitied her embarrassment. The party broke up. Unforeseen obstacles had prevented his coming or telegraphing, for which he was not responsible. A late night train brought him, and on the following day and in the presence of a few sympathizing and deeply interested friends, this "romance in real life" was ended after the most approved manner of our story-tellers. S. G.

FROM THE LAND OF TEXAS.

A Former Ann Arborite Succeeds in Texas in Raising Fruit and Hay.—He Likes The Register of Course.

To the Editor of THE REGISTER:

Sir:—Enclosed find post office order for \$2.30. Please give me credit for same on your books. THE REGISTER is a welcome visitor in our family every week, full of items of news from our old home and friends at Ann Arbor.

It is a little over two years since I pitched my tent in the Rio Grande valley, and I am glad that I can say that financially it has been a success.

The branches of farming to which I have given the most attention are fruit and cultivation of alfalfa—hay for market. We have now 20 acres seeded, and we have just finished cutting the third crop this summer, and will cut two more yet, making five cuttings for the season. We have baled and sold the two first cuttings, four car-loads of about ten tons each—40 tons. The five cuttings will give us about 100 tons, which are worth at the depot, three-fourths of a mile from my place, \$11 per ton.

My orchard of peaches, apples, grapes, pears, plums, apricots, almonds, figs and Japanese persimmons, have made a fine growth and are bearing us some fine fruit, and only set out two years last spring.

The Rio Grande valley is becoming celebrated for its fruits and vines, which are said to excel the famed fruits of California in flavor. But one of the good things we find here is the mild, pleasant winters, while the summers are not much warmer than in Michigan, but the warm weather continues longer. The highest point the thermometer has reached was 102 degrees and only one or two days that high. The climate being very dry and having nearly always a good breeze, we do not feel the heat any more if as much as in Ann Arbor.

To be sure we labor under some disadvantages here in the way of society, but still in El Paso we have a good Union school, churches and good society. El Paso is a wide awake and growing city of eleven or twelve thousand, with street railways, electric lights, with a good system of sewerage, and is destined to become a large manufacturing centre. There are five lines of railroad centering here, and another, the White Oaks, to be completed soon. Wishing THE REGISTER continued success, I am

Yours respectfully,

E. E. KELLOGG.

Clint, El Paso County, Texas.

The New Professor of Music.

The Detroit Evening Journal says:—For the past seven years Calvin B. Cady has had charge of the department of music in Michigan university. During these years he has had the hearty co-operation and support of Prof. Frieze and several other members of the faculty; and by their united labors the professorship of music has been made a means of giving this one of the fine arts its deserved place in the curriculum of a liberal education. To study a great oratorio is as worthy as to study a great poem. Music has its laws no less than the differential calculus.

Now, after seven years of untiring labor on an inadequate salary, Prof. Cady goes to Chicago, where there awaits him a better financial return for his work. The question is as to his successor, for surely it would be a misfortune to the university to allow music to be dropped out of the list of electives offered. Undoubtedly there are to be found men who have both the ability to teach the theory and history of music and also the faculty to organize and direct a body of singers. If such a man can be brought to Ann Arbor, enough work can be found in Detroit to make up for some deficiencies in his salary. Detroit has a place open for a director of ability, and the fact that he may be the professor of music in Michigan university would not stand in his way.

Log Cabins were, in the Harrison-Tippencanoe campaign of 1840 erected in the large cities and villages, and used for holding political meetings. Barrels of hard cider were placed in front of the cabins, and the "Log Cabin hard-cider campaign of '40" has passed into history as the most enthusiastic of our political contests. Log Cabins have for this reason a permanent place in American history. Warner's Log Cabin Remedies and "Tippencanoe" tonic bitters have secured a permanent place because of their excellence.

GREAT REMOVAL SALE

SEVEN DOLLARS AND A HALF.

We shall make a Special Sale of Good all Wool Suits, Nobby, New Styles, Well made at

7.50, 7.50, 7.50

These are in Sacks and Four Button Cutaways and are special values.

BLITZ & LANGSDORF,

THE TWO SAMs

FANTLE'S STORE.

25 PER CENT.	TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. OFF	25 PER CENT.
1-4	DURING JULY AND AUGUST	1-4
25 PER CENT.	A REDUCTION OF	25 PER CENT.
ONE-FOURTH	PER CENT. 25 PER CENT.	ONE-FOURTH
1-4	Will be given on Every Piece of Sheet Music and Musical Merchandise purchased of	1-4
25 PER CENT.	LEW H. CLEMENT,	25 PER CENT.
1-4	38 South Main St., Ann Arbor,	1-4
25 PER CENT.	VIOLIN, GUITAR AND BANJO STRINGS	25 PER CENT.
ONE-FOURTH	EXCEPTED	ONE-FOURTH
25 PER CENT.	Now is your chance to get a Fine Violin, Guitar, Banjo, Accordion, Flute, or any Article in the Music line at dirt time prices. New Goods recently arrived and a fine assortment shown. Special attention called to my large assortment of Fine Violins and Bows for Skilled Players.	25 PER CENT.
1-4		1-4
25 PER CENT.	ONE-FOURTH OFF	25 PER CENT.

My name is as familiar to the people of this city as a household word, still when you see it in print continually, it is a reminder that I carry the most

BEAUTIFUL, BEDAZZLING, BEWITCHING

STOCK OF

CARPETS, RUGS

AND MATTINGS.

HEADQUARTERS FOR

Ladies' and Gents' Fine Shoes and Slippers. Ladies' Fine Dongola, patent leather tip shoes. A wind-mill given away with every pair of children's shoes worth \$1.00 and upward.

REMEMBER THE PLACE,

JOHN BURG,

NO 43 SOUTH MAIN STREET.

FIFTIETH CONGRESS.

What Our Law-Makers Are Doing at Washington.

The Fisheries Treaty Occupies the Time in the Senate—Important Measures Introduced and Discussed in the House—Other Notes.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—In the Senate yesterday the bill making prohibition of emigration from China and the exclusion of the Chinese from the United States iron-clad in all respects was passed. Senator Evans spoke against the fisheries treaty.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—The fisheries treaty was further discussed in the Senate yesterday.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—In the Senate yesterday bills were passed appropriating \$100,000 for a marine hospital at Evansville, Ind., to improve and encourage the cultivation and manufacture of flax and hemp, and to regulate commerce carried on by telegraph. A bill was introduced appropriating \$200,000 to prevent a spread of yellow fever by inter-State commerce, and one making the postage on first-class mail matter one cent an ounce from January 1, 1889. The conference report on the bill granting aid to State homes for disabled volunteers was agreed to. Nine pension bills were received from the President. Adjourned to the 13th.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—In the Senate yesterday a bill was introduced to prohibit the erection of bridges across navigable streams without the consent of Congress. The fisheries treaty was further discussed.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—A bill was introduced in the Senate yesterday to define trusts and punish persons connected with them. The fisheries treaty was further discussed.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—In the House yesterday the session was devoted to discussing trusts and the means to abolish them, the majority of the speakers favoring the Springer bill to tax the products of trusts.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—In the House yesterday a communication was received asking aid for the development of the culture of raw silk in California. The private pension bills were received from the President. The bill to open the Red Pipestone reservation, in Minnesota, by appraisal and sale of lands whenever a majority of the Indians consent, was favorably reported. The conference report on the bill for the erection of a public building at Sioux City, Ia., to cost \$150,000, was agreed to.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—In the House yesterday the time was mostly occupied in the consideration of a pension bill. At the evening session forty-one pension bills were passed. Adjourned to the 13th.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—In the House yesterday a joint resolution was introduced appropriating \$200,000 to aid in suppressing infectious diseases in the United States. The Senate bill was passed increasing to thirty dollars a month the rate of pension for total deafness. The Fortification Appropriation bill was considered in committee of the whole.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—In the House yesterday a bill was introduced placing on the pension roll General Sheridan's widow at the rate of \$5,000 a year. Most of the day was spent in an ineffectual effort to secure and hold a quorum on the Fortifications bill.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—The River and Harbor bill became a law Saturday without President Cleveland's signature.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—Senator Jones (Nev.) said yesterday it would probably be two or three weeks before the Senate tariff bill would be ready to be submitted to the full committee on Finance. As to the opinion expressed by some that as soon as the Senate bill got on the calendar, or shortly thereafter, the subject will be postponed till next session and Congress adjourn, Senator Jones does not believe anything of the kind will happen. He has no doubt the bill will be debated at length and pushed to a final vote. When Congress will adjourn he is unable to say.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—The President yesterday issued an order placing Major-General Schofield in command of the army, with headquarters at Washington.

Suicide at Sea.
NEW YORK, Aug. 15.—G. W. Carpenter, a lawyer of this city, jumped from the steamship Arizona in mid-ocean Thursday last and was drowned. He had been abroad for his health, having shown signs of brain trouble.

Harrison to Have an Outing.
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 14.—General Harrison and family, together with one or two friends will go, about the 20th inst., to Middle Bass Island in Lake Erie, near Put-In-Bay. He will spend some time in that quiet retreat.

Another Death at Marietta.
MARIETTA, O., Aug. 15.—The sixth death from typhoid fever contracted at the annual dinner is that of J. D. Phillips, the veteran educator, who died yesterday, aged 56. There are no new cases and all the sick are convalescing.

Landed Safely.
ANDERSON, Ind., Aug. 15.—Ayers, the aeronaut, who ascended in a natural gas balloon here Monday, alighted safely near Wilkinson, twenty miles distant yesterday morning.

Charged with Fraud.
AURORA, N. Y., Aug. 15.—Prof. Edward L. French, the registrar and instructor of physical and natural science at Wells College in this place, is charged with having defrauded the college out of \$20,000.

Two Brothers Drowned.
WILKESBARRE, Pa., Aug. 14.—Amandus and Wilson Heller, brothers, aged 18 and 20 years respectively, while bathing in the Susquehanna river, near Bloomsburg, got beyond their depth and were drowned.

Sentenced Under the Crimes Act.
DUBLIN, Aug. 15.—Councillors Finlay and Mora, of Rosecomber, have been sentenced to four months' and two months' imprisonment respectively for conspiracy in connection with the plan of campaign.

An Iowa Town Scorched.
DES MOINES, Ia., Aug. 15.—Fire at Stanton, Montgomery County, Ia., destroyed nearly half the business part of the town. Loss, \$30,000; insurance, \$10,000.

A Massacre in Abyssinia.
ROME, Aug. 14.—Advices from Massowah say that 300 auxiliary troops under Italian commanders have been killed by the Abyssinians while attacking Saganeti.

Ten Lives Lost.
CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Aug. 15.—Ten persons lost their lives in the fire here Thursday night. The property loss is over \$40,000.

Blew Off His Hand.
NEW YORK, Aug. 15.—George W. Turner, business manager of the World, while shooting snipe at Auvergne-by-the-Sea, Long Island, blew off his left hand.

MINOR NEWS ITEMS.

For Week Ended August 15.

Vicar-General Anthony Smith died at Trenton, N. J.
Lova Ann Taylor, aged 113 years, died on Monday at Mexico, Mo.

A fire in the business district of Peoria, Ill., on Tuesday, did \$200,000 damage.
Fire in Fresno, Cal., on Sunday damaged business houses to the extent of \$300,000.

Joseph Hodges, of Roberts, Tex., accidentally shot and killed his wife on Monday.

Mrs. Priscilla Hardy, of Little Rock, Ark., celebrated her 103rd birthday on Saturday.

A counterfeiter who was caught in New York trying to pass a spurious note swallowed the bill.

An incendiary fire on Sunday at Newbern, Tenn., destroyed the entire eastern part of the town.

John Taylor & Co., of Trenton, the leading pork packers in New Jersey, have failed for \$250,000.

Six hundred women employed in a Government cigar factory at Lille, France, have gone on a strike.

Hon. Richard S. Spofford, husband of the authoress, Harriett Prescott Spofford, died at Newburyport, Mass.

Among the guests at one summer hotel at Block Island are six Governors of various States of the Union.

Yellow fever was spreading in Florida on Monday, and those who could were leaving the infested districts.

Barns to the value of \$30,000 in Schuylkill County, Pa., were set on fire by lightning and burned on Monday.

Nineteen car-loads of Illinois people went to Indianapolis on Tuesday and shook hands with General Harrison.

Robert Broom (colored) was lynched on Monday at Utica, Miss., for shooting Dr. L. W. Halliday without provocation.

General Von Moltke has retired from the command of the German armies and has been succeeded by General Waldersee.

The steamer City of Hamburg went ashore in the English channel during a fog, and seven passengers were drowned.

The Gray National Telegraph Company has been chartered at Richmond, Va., with a capital stock not to exceed \$15,000,000.

Colonel James L. D. Morrison, better known as Don Morrison, a noted Democratic politician, died at St. Louis on Tuesday.

Howard Spencer was arrested at Salt Lake City on Saturday on the charge of murder committed thirty years ago in Utah.

The O. I. Luce Manufacturing Company, engaged in the production of wire cloth at West Nashville, Tenn., failed on Saturday for \$120,000.

T. C. Freeman, a young man 19 years of age, made insane by smoking cigarettes, was placed in the asylum at St. Joseph, Mo., on Thursday.

Three young men, Charles Behan, Fred L. King and Willie Lawrence, were drowned in New York harbor on Sunday by the upsetting of a boat.

The 6,000 flint-glass workers who had been on a strike at Pittsburgh, Pa., since June 30, resumed work on Saturday, their wages having been increased.

The excursion steamer Bay Ridge was destroyed by fire while lying at her dock in New York harbor on Saturday, and the bartender was burned to death.

Two thousand people had left St. Augustine, Fla., on Tuesday owing to the yellow fever scare. A rigid quarantine was being enforced in all Southern cities.

The sloop Flora B., of Pennsylvania, Del., capsized in a heavy blow on Thursday near New Castle, and five women from Pennsylvania, who were in the cabin, were drowned.

Edward Rueda, aged 18 years, living near Columbus, Ind., committed suicide on Saturday by blowing his brains out with a revolver. Despondency was the cause.

Mr. H. N. Walker, of Sterling, Neb., Saturday night shot and seriously wounded his 7-year-old daughter, whom he mistook for a burglar. The little one's condition is critical.

The two children of G. D. McCorkle were burned to death on Tuesday in a fire that destroyed his cottage at the Mount Tabor Methodist camp-meeting grounds, near Newark, N. J.

A seventy-five hour go-as-you-please walking match closed at Troy, N. Y., on Saturday with the following score: Hart, 292 miles; Cartwright, 289; Elson, 284; Campana, 281; Burns, 203.

Breadstuff exports during July past, aggregated in value \$7,881,794, against \$15,750,219 for same month last year, and for the seven months ended July 31 past \$57,537,273, against \$100,418,048 during the corresponding seven months of 1887.

JAPAN'S CALAMITY.
Further Details of the Loss of Life and Property by the Eruption at Bandai San.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 15.—Further advices regarding the volcanic eruptions in Japan state that the small villages of Kishitani, Akimoto and Hosono, in Hino, Kihara Mura, were covered with sand and ashes, and the site on which they stood is thrown into a mountain. The number of persons buried in these villages is entirely unknown, but it is believed that no one there escaped alive. The following villages suffered the most: At Neria, forty-five residences were destroyed and twelve persons killed; at Shibuya, seventeen residences were destroyed and twenty persons killed and wounded; at Nagasaki, twenty-five residences were destroyed and ninety-eight persons killed; at Horeki, thirty-seven residences were destroyed, but no one was killed as the people had fled.

The Parnell-Times' Suit.
LONDON, Aug. 15.—Mr. Parnell's summons against the Times will be called at Edinburgh on September 13. An order will be due on October 16. The issue will be due on October 16. The issue will be due on October 16.

Corn in Ohio.
DAYTON, O., Aug. 15.—From carefully compiled tables based on correspondence with nearly all the neighbors of the ten counties of the Miami valley, the Journal estimates that the corn yield in the territory named will be 22,000,000 bushels this year, or quite one-fifth the product of the State. The stand is of even, heavy growth, dark color, abundance of lance well-filled ears, and no danger in sight to check curbing of the great crop, and early frost alone can injure.

Steel Works Destroyed by Fire.
CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 10.—The Union steel works of this city were destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at \$100,000. Two hundred men are thrown out of employment.

RUINED BY STORMS.

Great Damage to Property and Stock Killed in Several Places.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 9.—By a cyclone near Wellfleet, Kan., whole fields of corn were torn up by the roots and the stalks stripped and ears husked. Many chickens were found entirely devoid of feathers miles from their homes, and other strange freaks are reported. One girl was hurt, but no one was killed. Half the tombstones in a cemetery were blown entirely away and can not be found.

SPRINGFIELD, O., Aug. 9.—A tremendous rain and wind storm burst on the city and raged for five minutes. In that brief time thousands of dollars worth of damage was done. The magnificent Arcade Hotel building was struck by lightning and badly wrecked. The wind lifted the wrecked roof and the cornice and hurled it with tremendous violence on an immense skylight, and it fell with a crash that could be heard squares. Houses were unroofed and forests in this vicinity were torn to pieces.

DEQUIN, Ill., Aug. 9.—A heavy rain storm, accompanied by severe wind and almost continuous electrical discharges passed through the northern portion of this city, completely unroofing the Catholic church and damaging fruit, shade and forest trees for miles in a northeasterly course. One building was struck by lightning, and some stock is reported killed. Considerable damage was done to the corn crop. Advices from points extending fifteen miles north of here are of similar character.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—A wind storm in this city yesterday unroofed several buildings, blew down trees, and telegraph wires out of the city in every direction were rendered useless.

ANDERSON, Ind., Aug. 11.—A wind and hail storm swept across the country north of here, laying waste a strip a mile wide. A large amount of young stock was killed. The residence of Mrs. Nancy Huph was blown down and she and her sons caught in the debris. They were rescued an hour after the storm. Lightning killed seven valuable horses for John Shoemaker.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 13.—Saturday night's storm was the worst ever known here so far as electrical disturbances are concerned. Lightning played incessantly in all parts of the heavens. Several small houses and numerous trees were struck, but so far as known, no one was injured in this vicinity. Corn all along the Missouri river was badly beaten down, and farmers in consequence will suffer heavily. All trains are late in arriving, washouts having occurred on most of the roads.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 14.—One of the most violent rain storms of years passed over this city yesterday morning. A number of sewers were washed out and the adjacent streets and cellars flooded. The front of a new four-story building was undermined and fell with a crash, but fortunately no one was injured. The loss will be about \$6,000.

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 15.—One of the most terrific storms known on Mount Washington in years raged yesterday, the hurricane attaining a velocity of nearly one hundred miles an hour and the temperature being very low.

THE BASE-BALL RECORD.

Standing of the Principal Organizations for the Week Ended August 11.

In the following tables are shown the standing of the clubs in the leading baseball organizations:

LEAGUE.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
New York	57	29	.663
Chicago	50	35	.588
Boston	47	37	.559
Philadelphia	43	41	.511
Baltimore	41	45	.475
Pittsburgh	35	51	.405
Washington	33	51	.393
Indianapolis	31	54	.364

WESTERN.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
St. Paul	45	32	.587
Des Moines	42	34	.553
Omaha	41	33	.556
Kansas City	38	37	.506
St. Louis	37	38	.493
Altoona	36	40	.474
Chicago	31	48	.393
Minneapolis	29	50	.364

AMERICAN.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
St. Louis	55	27	.672
St. Paul	51	31	.619
Chicago	48	34	.585
Baltimore	47	35	.571
Cincinnati	42	38	.525
Baltimore	38	48	.441
Cleveland	37	49	.430
Louisville	35	54	.393
Kansas City	36	57	.387

Killed Three Men.

SHENANDOAH, Ia., Aug. 13.—An attempt on Saturday to arrest Frank Gallup, of this place, for killing F. P. Pine, resulted in Gallup's shooting David Campbell and Bert Rice dead before he was himself killed by a shot. Frank Gallup, the murderer, had been a terror to the community for over eight years, during which time he had figured conspicuously in several fights and shooting affrays and served a term in jail. He leaves a wife and three small children.

Died at the Age of 105.
PARKERSBURG, W. Va., Aug. 9.—Hugh Gaston, aged 105 years and 1 month, died at his home in Lewis County. He was a leading citizen, had been four times married and outlived all his wives.

A Convent Burned.
NEW YORK, Aug. 14.—The convent of the Sacred Heart at One Hundred and Twenty-eighth street and St. Nicholas avenue was burned. Loss, \$200,000.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 15.	
LIVE STOCK—Cattle	\$5.00 @ 6.00
Sheep	3.50 @ 5.00
Hogs	6.00 @ 6.50
FLAX—Seed	2.00 @ 2.50
Patents	4.00 @ 5.15
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	91 @ 92
Do—Spring	92 @ 93
CORN—No. 2	48 @ 53
OATS—No. 2 White	43 1/2 @ 47 1/2
Do—No. 2	42 @ 46
PORK—Mess	14.25 @ 15.50
LARD—Steam	9.00 @ 9.05
CHEESE	8 @ 8 1/2
WOOL—Domestic	27 @ 38

CHICAGO.	
BEEVES—Shipping Steers	\$3.00 @ 6.25
Texas	2.10 @ 3.50
Cows	2.25 @ 3.50
Stockers	2.50 @ 3.25
Feeders	3.00 @ 3.75
Butchers' Cows	2.25 @ 3.75
Inferior Cattle	2.00 @ 3.00
HOGS—Live—Good to choice	5.10 @ 6.40
SHEEP	2.75 @ 3.00
BUTTER—Creamery	19 1/2 @ 19 1/2
Goat to Choice Dairy	11 @ 16
EGGS—Fresh	13 @ 19 1/2
BROM CORN	
Self-working	2 1/2 @ 3 1/2
Hull	3 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Crocker	3 1/2 @ 4 1/2
POTATOES (bu.)	35 @ 50
PORK—Mess	13.20 @ 15.40
LARD—Steam	8.75 @ 8.75
FLAX—Winter	2.25 @ 4.50
Spring	4.00 @ 4.50
Patents	4.30 @ 4.75
GRAIN—Wheat, No. 2	28 1/2 @ 29 1/2
Corn, No. 2	45 @ 45 1/2
Oats, No. 2	30 1/2 @ 32
Eye, No. 2	47 1/2 @ 48
Barley, No. 2	65 @ 68

LUMBER—	
Dressed siding	20.00 @ 22.00
Flooring	32.00 @ 33.00
Common board	12.00 @ 15.00
Pencing	10.50 @ 11.50
Lath	3.00 @ 3.20
Shingles	2.15 @ 2.30

KANSAS CITY.	
CATTLE—Best	\$5.00 @ 5.50
Fair to Good	2.75 @ 3.65
HOGS—Best	6.15 @ 6.25
Common	5.30 @ 6.05
SHEEP—Best	3.00 @ 3.20
Common	1.50 @ 2.75

OMAHA.	
CATTLE—Best	\$4.50 @ 5.50
Medium	1.75 @ 2.75
HOGS	5.75 @ 6.15

Cure of Cancer and Ulcers.

Judge T. C. McDonald writes to the Swift Specific Co.: "About three years ago, Jerry Bradley had a cancerous sore on his face, near the right eye. It caused him a great deal of pain, and he lost the sight of the eye, but was finally cured by the use of Swift's Specific. This case is well known in Wilkes Co., Ga., where he lives."

Mr. L. Cox, of Arkabutla, Tate Co., Miss., writes: "I suffered a great deal from old ulcers for twenty years. Your medicine was recommended, and after using six bottles I was completely cured. Your medicine does even more than you claim for it. I have known it to cure cases which were thought hopeless."

Mrs. A. M. Goldsmith, No. 674 Warren St., Brooklyn, N. Y., writes: "I commenced using S. S. S. about three years ago. I had suffered from a sore throat for over five years, and when I commenced using S. S. S. I thought I would see what it would do for her. I am thankful to say that it entirely cured her. It is the best remedy I know of for the blood. I really believe it was the means of saving my life. The doctor told me I had a throat disease similar to Gen. Grant's. I cheerfully recommend it to all suffering from disordered blood."

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

Annie Harrison and W. Dick have signed with the Gilbert Handley company for the season.

SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR.

This Wonderful Medicine is the Best Antidote yet Discovered for BILIOUS DISORDERS.

A specific for SICK HEADACHE, and INDIGESTION. And preminent for its Health Restoring properties.

How regarded by a Prominent Physician.

"No remedy within my knowledge can fill its place. I have been practicing medicine for twenty years, and never have been able to put up a vegetable compound that would, like Simmons' Liver Regulator, promptly and effectually move the Liver to action and at the time aid, instead of weakening the digestive powers of the system." L. M. HINSON, M. D., Washington, Ark.

DR. CLARKE'S NERVOUS DEBILITY.

Who is weak, nervous, debilitated, who is in his FOLLY and IGNORANCE, who has lost his VIGOR of BODY, MIND and MANHOOD, causing exhausting drains upon the FOUNTAINS of LIFE, who is afflicted with the dreadful DREAMS, WEAKNESS of Memory, BASHFULNESS in SOCIETY, PINPLES upon the FACE, and all the EFFECTS incident to a disordered Liver, and perhaps CONSUMPTION or INSANITY, should consult at once the CELEBRATED Dr. Clarke, Established 1851. Dr. Clarke has made NERVOUS DEBILITY, CHRONIC and all Diseases of the GENITO URINARY Organs a Life Study. It takes no difference what you have taken or WHO has failed to cure you.

Send 4 cents postage for Celebrated Works on Chronic NERVOUS and Debility Diseases. Consultation, personally or by letter, free. Consult the old Doctor. Thousands earned. Offices and parlors private. These contemplating Marriage send for Dr. Clarke's celebrated guide Male and Female, each 15c, both 25c.

Confiding your case to Dr. Clarke, a friendly letter or call may save future suffering and shame, and add golden years to life. Send 10c for Life's Guide, sent everywhere, secure from exposure. Hours, 8 to 8; Sundays, 9 to 12. Address, F. D. CLARKE, M. D., Merrill Block, Detroit, Mich.

Health is Wealth!

DR. E. C. WEST'S NERVE AND BRAIN TREATMENT, a guaranteed specific for Hysteria, Dizziness, Convulsions, Fits, Nervous Neuralgia, Headache, Nervous Prostration caused by the use of Alcohol or tobacco, Watkiness, Mental Depression, Softening of the Brain resulting in insanity and leading to misery, decay and death. Premature old age, Barrenness, loss of power in either sex, involuntary Losses and Spermatocorrhea caused by over-exertion of the brain, self-abuse or over-indulgence. Each box contains one month's treatment, \$1.00 a box, or six boxes for \$5.00, sent by mail prepaid on receipt of price.

WE GUARANTEE SIX BOXES. To cure any case. With each order received by us for six boxes of our Nerve and Brain Treatment, we will refund the purchaser our written guarantee to refund the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. Guarantees issued only by EBERHACH & SON, Druggists, Sole Agents, Ann Arbor, Mich.

INSURANCE.

REAL ESTATE AND LOAN AGENCY 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 \$8,000,000:

The Grand Rapids Fire Ins. Co., The Ohio Farmer's Ins. Co., (Insures only dwellings). The Western Fire Ins. Co., The Concordia Fire Ins. Co., The Citizens Fire Ins. Co., The Merchants Fire Ins. Co., The Milwaukee Mechanical Mutual Fire Ins. Co., The New Hampshire Fire Ins. Co., The Amazon Fire Ins. Co.

Rates Low. Losses liberally adjusted and promptly paid.

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 by Traveler's Company 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 4 P. M.

ALEX. W. HAMILTON, Hamilton Block



GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	Daily.	Atlantic Rk.
Chicago	10 P. M.	3:45 A. M.
Ann Arbor	10 P. M.	3:27 A. M.
Detroit	10 P. M.	3:09 A. M.
Flint	10 P. M.	2:51 A. M.
Lansing	10 P. M.	2:33 A. M.
Grand Rapids	10 P. M.	2:15 A. M.
East Lansing	10 P. M.	1:57 A. M.
East Troy	10 P. M.	1:39 A. M.
Ypsilanti	10 P. M.	1:21 A. M.
Wayne	10 P. M.	1:03 A. M.
Warren	10 P. M.	10:45 A. M.
Westland	10 P. M.	10:27 A. M.
Dearborn	10 P. M.	10:09 A. M.
Dearborn Heights	10 P. M.	9:51 A. M.
Westland	10 P. M.	9:33 A. M.
Dearborn	10 P. M.	9:15 A. M.
Dearborn Heights	10 P. M.	8:57 A. M.
Westland	10 P. M.	8:39 A. M.
Dearborn	10 P. M.	8:21 A. M.
Dearborn Heights	10 P. M.	8:03 A. M.
Westland	10 P. M.	7:45 A. M.
Dearborn	10 P. M.	7:27 A. M.
Dearborn Heights	10 P. M.	7:09 A. M.
Westland	10 P. M.	6:51 A. M.
Dearborn	10 P. M.	6:33 A. M.
Dearborn Heights	10 P. M.	6:15 A. M.
Westland	10 P. M.	5:57 A. M.
Dearborn	10 P. M.	5:39 A. M.
Dearborn Heights	10 P. M.	5:21 A. M.
Westland	10 P. M.	5:03 A. M.
Dearborn	10 P. M.	4:45 A. M.
Dearborn Heights	10 P. M.	4:27 A. M.
Westland	10 P. M.	4:09 A. M.
Dearborn	10 P. M.	3:51 A. M.
Dearborn Heights	10 P. M.	3:33 A. M.
Westland	10 P. M.	3:15 A. M.
Dearborn	10 P. M.	2:57 A. M.
Dearborn Heights	10 P. M.	2:39 A. M.
Westland	10 P. M.	2:21 A. M.
Dearborn	10 P. M.	2:03 A. M.
Dearborn Heights	10 P. M.	1:45 A. M.
Westland	10 P. M.	1:27 A. M.
Dearborn	10 P. M.	1:09 A. M.
Dearborn Heights	10 P. M.	0:51 A. M.
Westland	10 P. M.	0:33 A. M.
Dearborn	10 P. M.	0:15 A. M.
Dearborn Heights	10 P. M.	11:57 A. M.
Westland	10 P. M.	11:39 A. M.
Dearborn	10 P. M.	11:21 A. M.
Dearborn Heights	10 P. M.	11:03 A. M.
Westland	10 P. M.	10:45 A. M.
Dearborn	10 P. M.	10:27 A. M.
Dearborn Heights	10 P. M.	10:09 A. M.
Westland	10 P. M.	9:51 A. M.
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Dearborn Heights	10 P. M.	8:21 A. M.
Westland	10 P. M.	8:03 A. M.
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WATCH AND WAIT.

"Sure in truth, we wait the day
As watchers wait the morning light;
The false alone need dread delay.
For time will only strengthen right."
—Robert Nicoll

THE "SLOUCH."

Coyote City watched the slouching figure grow smaller and smaller in the distance, and then disappear over the crest of the "rise," a mile away. Then congratulating themselves upon having got rid of an undesirable citizen, the inhabitants of the little border settlement turned away and resumed their wonted avocations. Coyote City's spasm of virtue was over.

Half an hour later the matter was being discussed by a group of three around one of the tables in the Jumbo saloon. Two of the trio were familiar with all of the details of the affair, but the third member of the group was full of curiosity. Col. Anderson loved the sound of his own voice. Pierce Fanshaw rather preferred the colonel's eloquence to listening to the frantic attempts of the fragment of an orchestra to catch a tune that had already eluded them eleven separate and distinct times. Mr. Arthur Lemon, of Boston, who had come west with the intention of starting a bank, and had already made quite a heavy deposit in the pocket of Pierce Fanshaw, professional gambler, was desirous of adding to his somewhat limited stock of information. So the subject of the recent "running out" was thoroughly ventilated.

The colonel had been the self-elected master of ceremonies, and felt elated at the successful manner in which the programme had been executed. "Yes," he said, "it went off beautifully, beautifully! Nary hitch in the entire performance!"

"But why was he run out?" queried Mr. Arthur Lemon.

"Why? Because it had become necessary to purge Coyote City of undesirable persons—those who retarded instead of promoting its prosperity, and whose presence instead of attracting immigration, repelled it."

"But was he guilty of any crime? I supposed such summary evictions were for persons engaged in nefarious practices."

"So they air, ar?"

"Then why does the enforced emigration stop when the 'slouch' is run out?"

"Why? Because that's nobody else that needs runnin' out."

"It seems to me that there are still left several persons upon whom various crimes have been proven, as well as that there are yet remaining a number of saloonists, pro?"

He stopped suddenly, as if checked by the presence of Pierce Fanshaw, professional gambler.

"And professional gamblers," remarked that gentleman pleasantly, completing the sentence. "I'll tell you, my dear fellow, why we are not run out, but are left to do our sweet wills, while a more harmless person, whose only offense was being 'trifling,' worthless, a 'slouch,' was given two hours in which to make himself scarce. The reason is to be found in the ancient adage that 'might makes right.' That makes us not offenders, but influential citizens."

"But, good heavens," exploded Col. Anderson, "your eastern ideas air almost startlin', Lemmon! Might as well talk uv runnin' me out as to speak of these yere gents bein'!"

"And Col. Anderson could not be readily spared," interrupted Pierce Fanshaw's cool voice. "The colonel is a boomer of the first magnitude, and talks boom and Coyote City's prosperity from morning till night."

Col. Anderson leaned back in his chair and expanded his chest, like a man well aware of his own merit.

"Thanks, Pierce, a thousand thanks. You do me mighty proud. Jim—to a waiter—" "the best in the house for my friends an' self."

If Mr. Arthur Lemon, the "tenderfoot," detected any sarcasm in Fanshaw's laudation of Col. Anderson, he held his peace. Nor did he make any comment when Fanshaw's soft voice said, almost coaxingly:

"Observe how the waiter flies to execute the commission. The colonel is one of the Jumbo's most valued patrons, far, far different from the 'slouch,' who never treated or was treated."

"That's a fact," agreed Col. Anderson. "There was nothing uv the gentleman about him. He possessed so little refinement that, when once I invited him to join me, he not only declined, but added insult to the refusal by saying that he not only did not drink, but wished every drop of the accursed stuff was banished from the land. Them's his very words. Not only refused to enjoy himself, but wanted the personal liberties uv the millions uv people in this great nation abridged, if not entirely taken from them."

The colonel paused, lost in the mental contemplation of the selfishness of the "slouch."

"No instincts of a gentleman about him," he continued, presently. "All slouch."

"But why was he called the 'slouch'?" questioned Arthur Lemon. "I hardly understand it."

"One of the most potent respect bringers is success," said Pierce Fanshaw, "and many a man on the border is stigmatized as a slouch simply because he is unfortunate. And he was always on the losing side of every occasion."

The conversation ceased for a while, as the fragment of an orchestra, with a great burst of triumphant sound, overtook and captured the elusive tune.

In the meanwhile the shuffling footsteps of the "slouch" were widening the distance between himself and unappreciative Coyote City. Bitterness raged in his heart, and as he strode along his life rose up, a mental panorama, before him. He recalled the days of the long ago, when, full of high hopes, he and left his eastern home to find in the west the eldorado of prosperity, where fortunes were to be had for the grasping. But fortune had not come to him; all his many cherished plans and plots had turned out empty, fortuneless bubbles, and, at last, almost giving up the struggle, he had sunk, sunk to become the "slouch," nameless—only the "slouch."

The beauties of the prairie landscape were unnoticed, as his half-mechanical steps placed mile after mile behind him. He did not give a second glance to the placid sea of brown grass that stretched away on every hand. Here and there the neutral hue of the ocean of grass was "stitched" by a "burnt patch," where, shorn by fire of its matted covering of brown, the earth was green with the swift springing second crop. On each green oasis the killdeer held high carnival and called to each other in their queer, metallic, half-musical whoops. High above the treeless mound that sprang so unexpectedly from the prairie floor a buzzard sailed. Close at hand the wild verbena bloomed in profusion, and the smoldering fire of their crimson blossoms shone in brilliant contrast to the brown maturity of the grass. But the "slouch," busy with his bitter and desponding thoughts, gave no heed to nature's beauties.

The sun was just dropping from sight behind the distant mound when the "slouch" paused, just beyond the fence of barbed wire that surrounded the homestead "claim" of some isolated settler.

"Mebbe he'll let me stay all night," muttered the "slouch," as he strode across the

rod, from which the stunted sod corn stalks had not yet been gathered, towards the small "shack" or shanty almost in the middle of the claim.

"He won't know I'm a slouch," he added, half bitterly. "I am not very widely noted."

No dogs, so common on the average claim, rushed to meet him, with suspicious growls and wagless tails. No little army of white-headed children ran bashfully to hide at the approach of the stranger.

"Deserted, looks like," the "slouch" told himself. "Well, so much the better for me. Loneliness and I will get along right well together, and a 'slouch' without company is just as good as anybody else."

The swift falling twilight had filled with darkness the little room that the half-open door revealed. The "slouch" knocked, for manner's sake, and gave a great start as a low moan replied. The moan was repeated, and, after calling questioningly several times, he entered.

A match, hurriedly lighted, revealed the only occupant of the "shack," a gaunt, feebly tossing man, who, stretched on the rude bed, seemed hardly conscious of the intruder's presence.

"What's the matter, pardner?" the "slouch" asked, kindly.

The other, who seemed to be conscious only in a glimmering fashion, strove feebly to answer, and as the "slouch" bent close to him there came the one word:

"Water!"

A cooling draught from the well near at hand seemed to revive the sick man, and as the "slouch" bent above him again he whispered hoarsely:

"Thank ye, pardner. Git! Smallpox!"

Out into the darkness the "slouch" fled as if pursued by a demon. When he paused he was almost to the wire fence that surrounded the claim. He took off his battered hat and looked up at the stars, twinkling into sight, one after another.

The deadly danger of the plague was only one more link in his chain of misfortunes. Perhaps if he fled he could escape it. The man in the cabin, if left alone, would die of neglect, if not of the plague. A "slouch" could help him to battle with death just as well as the most fortunate and influential citizen of Coyote City. The sufferer in the shanty had no claim on him, but—

Then he replaced the battered hat, and, turning about in the darkness, strode toward the open door, from which came a long, gleaming shaft of light from the candle he had lit. Presently the door was shut, and the "slouch" and the sufferer were alone with the plague.

It was just such another day as the one upon which, two weeks before, the "slouch" left Coyote City, that a gaunt, pale man, weary with his long tramp from the isolated claim near the long mound, stepped just beyond the end of the one street of Coyote and shouted hoarsely to a lad:

"Tell the big gun in the town to come yar!"

The lad very properly sought Col. Anderson as the individual most worthy of the title of "big gun." That gentleman rose from a table in the Jumbo saloon, and Pierce Fanshaw and Arthur Lemon followed him.

"Halt, thar!" cried the stranger, when they had gotten within a hundred yards of him.

News flies fast in a border settlement, and quite a squad of curious ones strolled up and joined the colonel and his friends.

The colonel did not heed the command, but continued to advance.

"Halt, thar!" repeated the stranger. "Smallpox! You'll halt now, I reckon!" he added, grimly.

Not only did Col. Anderson halt, but he turned so quickly that he nearly fell on his face, and started to hurry away.

"Halt, thar!" was the command.

A huge revolver gleamed in the hand of the stranger, and the colonel stopped.

"What does this mean, sir?" he demanded, rather faintly. "Who are you?"

"Name's Ike Masters," the stranger shouted in reply. "Know William Hatfield?"

"Never heered uv him!" Col. Anderson answered positively.

"Hatfield was the 'slouch's' name," said Pierce Fanshaw.

"Never knowed it. Wall"—to the stranger—"what uv him?"

"Nuth'n," answered Ike Masters. "He's dead, that's all. Don't reckon any uv you'll keep none, bein's you run him out; but I jest want to say that the man you called the 'slouch' did a hero!"

The group about the colonel listened in awed silence as the stranger shouted the story of the "slouch's" heroism and death.

He sent you some word, Ike Masters added, as he closed the recital. "Said fer me to say to you that the last effort uv the 'slouch' wa'n't a failure, but that fer once he 'comished what he set out to do. What he set out to do was to save the life uv Ike Masters, which Ike Masters is me."

The colonel, usually ready-tongued, was silent.

"An' I jest want to say furdher," shouted the gaunt stranger, "that I hain't overly strong yet, but if the cuss, or any two uv the cusses, what bossed the runnin' out uv the 'slouch' will step out from the crowd, me and ole Betsy yar"—tapping his huge revolver—"will give 'em all the satisfaction they want, case they feel insulted when I say that ever' man connected with the runnin' out uv William Hatfield is a liar an' a hoss thief!"

These epithets may not have been appropriate to the occasion, but they were of the kind that on the border are regarded as the deadliest insults.

"An' I jest want to add," went on Ike Masters, "that my claim is on the southwest quarter uv Section Three, an' I kin allurs be found thar or tharabouts, case anybody wants to take this yar matter up!"

And turning he strode across the prairie. The crowd that soon gathered in the Jumbo saloon was less noisy than usual; they wanted to hear what Col. Anderson would say, but that gentleman did not seem inclined to talk.

"Mebby I made a mistake," was all he said.

"Few of us would do as the 'slouch' did," said Pierce Fanshaw. "I, for one, would not die for anybody but myself."

"There is a verse in scripture"—began Mr. Arthur Lemon, of Boston.

"And with which it will doubtless surprise you to learn that I am possibly familiar," interrupted Pierce Fanshaw. "And greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friends."—Frank Leslie's Pictorial.

A Suggested Thought.

Magistrate—Thirty days, Uncle Rastus. It's disgraceful that an old man like you should get drunk! What would you think if you were to see me reeling along the street under the influence of liquor?

Uncle Rastus—I would think, yo' Honah, dat yo' was habbin' a mounty fine time, an' wifout no danger ob gettin' sent up fer it.—The Epoch.

Had Got Used to It.

She wanted to take some lessons in archery, but she was very, very verdant. "Have you a bow and a quiver?" asked the teacher. "Ye-ye-yes," she hesitated. "I have a bow, but I haven't a quiver any more. He's been coming for about two months now, and I'm used to it."—Washington Critic.

THE COWBOY.

Ruddy and brown, careless and free—
A king in the saddle—he rides at will
O'er the measureless range where rarely change
The swart gray plains so wild and strange,
Treeless, and streamless, and wondrous still!

Often alone, his saddle a throne,
He scans like a hawk the numberless herd;
Where the buffalo graze and the sage grass dry
In the hot, white glare of a cloudless sky;
And the music of streams is never heard.

—John Anthonius.

THE TIGER MAN.

When at Bombay in 1899, making preparations to go up the country and fill an order for six tigers for Amsterdam, a very singular personage crossed my path. I had been in India for two years as the agent of the great German animal house and had sub-agents in a dozen districts. We were constantly forwarding serpents, jackals, hyenas, wolves, buffaloes, tigers, and such curiosities as fell into our traps, and now and then received an extra order. The order for "six wild, full grown tigers, males preferred," came from Egypt. Messages were sent to sub-agents, and I got ready for a trip to the northeast, among the tiger jungles. One afternoon a stranger was announced under the name of Gwal. He was a tall, still appearing figure, moving with all the dignity of a prince, but his face was so horribly disfigured that I couldn't repress a start of surprise. He had been born with a single eye, and that almost in the center of his face. His nose was like that of a dog, and his mouth was wide, almost without lips, and full of fangs. He was more of a freak than Jo-Jo, the dog-faced, and would have been a great card in a museum. He expected to see me start with surprise, and he expected me to look at him with surprise. He gave me plenty of time, and then, bowing very low, he said:

"I am told the sahib is a hunter of beasts."

"Yes."

"You capture them alive?"

"Yes."

"I should like to go with you. I am called the Tiger Man. I am not afraid of any wild beast. No animal dares attack me."

He informed me that he had come from a village called Johpur, on the Gadavari river, 200 miles away, and that scores of people would vouch for the truth of his statements. Twice within the year I had heard of this man and his wonderful doings, but had put no faith in the stories. That he possessed wonderful magnetism gave me proofs. The next bungalow on the right was occupied by Capt. Richard Taylor of the Fifty-first Native Infantry. He had a savage dog chained up in the rear of the house. The brute was dangerous, and had not been free from his chain for two months. The servants had to throw him his food, and even the captain dared not go within reach.

"If you are a tiger man you are not afraid of a savage dog?" I queried as he finished a statement of his wonderful powers.

"Lead me to the beast," he curtly replied. The captain was at home, and I went over and told him of the native's presence. Then we called the man over, and after the captain had satisfied his curiosity he said to him:

"You may be a brave man, but do not expose yourself. My dog will kill you if you go near him. I shall have him shot this week."

"Your dog will cover and whine," soberly answered Gwal.

"Well, the risks be on your own head."

We passed around the bungalow and through a gate, and the dog, who was about fifty feet away, at once sprang up and lunged savagely at his chain. There could be no doubt of his savage fury. His eyes blazed, he frothed at the mouth, and his efforts to break the stout chain filled me with alarm. The native waited a minute before showing himself. As soon as he stepped in front of us there was a change in the dog's demeanor. Indeed, he seemed to dodge, as if a missile had passed close to his ear. The native slowly approached, and before he was within ten feet of him the dog was down on his belly and uttering whines for mercy. Gwal unfastened the collar on his neck, spoke three or four words in a low voice, and then walked about, and the dog followed at his heel. Such a change from savage fury to utter servility was astounding. It was plain that the dog was cowed and afraid, and that Gwal had wonderful powers. He approached us and as he came close up the dog never raised his eyes to give us a look. He kept his eyes on the ground, and we could see that he was in a tremble of fear.

"Is the sahib satisfied?" quietly asked Gwal at the end of ten minutes.

"Yes."

He readjusted the collar, and the dog slunk into his box, so cowed and overcome that a child might have used a whip on him. While this adventure with the dog did not prove that Gwal would have equal success with wild beasts, I saw that he was a valuable man for our party, and at once engaged him. He stated that the district from which he came was infested with many large serpents and wild beasts, and his suggestions as to our proceedings were very businesslike and valuable. Besides the six of us regularly engaged in the traffic, Maj. Lawrence, of the Eighth Light Cavalry; Col. Shaw, of the Nineteenth regiment; and Capt. Smith, commanding a battalion attached to the Eleventh native regiment, were allowed to accompany us, they having permits of absence and desiring to go on a hunt. We occupied twelve days on the journey, which were without startling incidents, and one afternoon arrived in good shape at the village of Johpur. Without a hint to me, and in some manner yet unknown, the Tiger Man had sent word ahead, and the first thing we saw on entering the village were six stout cages, which the natives had constructed to hold the six tigers we had come for. It was a case of providing the cage before the bird was caught, and it settled my belief that Gwal was what he claimed to be.

We received a warm welcome at the village, and after a little the head man told me further about the Tiger Man. He had been found in the forest when only a couple of weeks old, and had ever since been regarded as only half human. He possessed a strange power over wild or domestic animals, and had several times compelled men eating tigers to follow him into and about the village like a dog. When I asked why he had not used this power to clear the district of its many dangerous pests, he explained that Gwal, when thus magnetizing a beast, was deprived of his physical strength to such an extent that he could do them no injury. That evening just at sundown we had a fair example of his wonderful powers. One of the largest and fiercest hyenas I had ever seen suddenly appeared on the edge of the thicket, about 300 feet away, and stood and gazed at us, at first with a look of anger. Gwal was called for, and he started for the beast at an ordinary gait. At first the beast acted as if it meant to attack him. Then, as he drew nearer, it crawled upon its belly and began to whine, and we saw that it was terrified. The man uttered some words we did not catch and started to return, and

lo! the hyena crept at his heels, tail dragging on the ground, and its whole demeanor that of abject fear. Gwal walked past us and around us, between the huts and around them, and the beast gave us no attention whatever. It panted, as after a hard run, and one could see that it was actually suffering.

When Gwal had satisfied us, he led the hyena to the outskirts of the village, pointed to the thicket, and exclaimed, "Go!" and the beast slunk off as if in fear of its life.

"Wonderful! wonderful!" gasped each one of us in turn.

It was more like a miracle. Gwal stood near us, leaning up against a tree as if greatly worn out, and when we went over to him we found him covered with perspiration. The old woman, with whom he made his home, led him away after a little, and we saw no more of him until next morning. Before we turned in for the night the head man told us that at least four men eating tigers had their haunts within a radius of ten miles, and that we should depend upon Gwal and let him manage the campaign against them as he thought best. There was no need of firearms, and Gwal would sooner or later find an occupant for each cage. He talked of caging up full grown tigers as carelessly as another man would of trapping house rats, but he knew the Tiger Man better than we did.

At sunrise next morning Gwal was all right. I had agreed to pay him \$15 per month and his keep when he set out with us. This was a magnificent sum in the eyes of a native, but I now told him that if he preferred I would give him \$100 for six tigers. He jumped at the offer, and his very first move was to run to the bank of the river and bargain with the owner of a rude but seaworthy barge to float the six cages down to the water on the eastern part of the peninsula for us. The distance by river was all of 100 miles, and there would be eight of us in the party. The owner of the craft agreed to take us and the tigers, feed us well, and employ two extra helpers for a sum equal to about thirteen American dollars. When I told him I would make it \$50 he came near sinking down in his astonishment, and for an hour or two moved about like one in a dream. Here, then, we prepared our cages, contracted for our passage, and none of us had yet seen so much as the tip end of a tiger's tail. After breakfast, when we were ready to move, Gwal said to me:

"I know the lair of a couple of tigers. It is distant about an hour. I shall go and bring in one. No one must come with me, and you must not fire your guns or make a noise. Let one of the cages be placed under that tree over there, and in a couple of hours it shall be occupied by a fine tiger. The last time I saw him he had a sore ear. It should now be well."

It made us stare hard at each other to hear a man talking that way, but I had the cage carried to the spot designated, and Gwal took his leave of us as if simply going out to search for a bee tree. When he had disappeared the head man advised that the villagers go indoors and keep quiet, and our band was divided in half and placed in trees where we could plainly see the cage. Stray rumors of Gwal's wonderful magnetic powers had reached the ears of the three British officers, and they had seen the performance with the hyena with eyes wide open, but they were skeptical as to his powers over a tiger. All of us were, for that matter. The idea of a man, no matter what gifts he had, bringing a fierce man eater to crawl on his belly, was too absurd for belief. But Gwal settled it to our satisfaction as well as chagrin. In two hours and twenty minutes after his departure he reappeared, and right at his heels, and acting, was the same as the hyena had acted, was the largest tiger I ever saw. It was plain that the beast was terrorized. A whipped puppy could not have shown more servility. Gwal came along at a moderate gait, swinging a hand on either side of him, and apparently paying no heed to the tiger, but all those in our tree were sure we heard him muzzling under his breath. The tiger never looked up, nor to the right nor left, but kept its head down. As they halted at the cage Gwal threw up his hand, as one does when he wants a dog to jump, and the man eater bounded into the cage and covered in a corner. The native secured the door in a leisurely manner and then approached us. We were now on the ground, and as he came up we noticed that he was in a tremble and very weak.

"The other one was not at home, but I shall have him to-morrow," he said. "I will now lie down for a little time."

Could we believe our own eyes! Were we dreaming? There was the living proof of Gwal's wonderful powers, and what could we do? We moved down to the cage to get a closer view of the beast, and the sight of us and our presence broke the strange spell. For the next half hour the tiger was wild with fury, and a dozen different times it seemed to us that he would regain his liberty. Every bar held, however, and he finally tired himself out and became more quiet.

Gwal slept until 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when he came forth refreshed and full of talk. The tiger was then raving about his cage, but the instant the man appeared he cowered and was as quiet as a lamb. The next afternoon his mate was brought in as he had been, and within a week we had four tigers. We then moved to a spot about eighteen miles away, and Gwal brought in two others, both males. His performance was the same in each case, and in each case his demeanor and that of the beast was the same. It was magnetism developed to a wonderful degree. That single eye of his was a blaze of fire when he started out. We could feel his electricity. Protected as he was, the man had no fear of any living thing, and twice I saw him pick up poisonous serpents and carry them along for half a mile.

When the six tigers were stowed on the barge I paid Gwal his \$100, and added \$50 to it. He was not to go with us, but in case I wanted more tigers I was to come to him. We went down the river safely, and twice in after years I heard from this strange man. He once shipped me four tigers on speculation, and made a neat sum by it, and then came the news of his death—torn to pieces by a tiger. The native who gave me the news explained:

"When asleep he had no power. It was the fire in his eye which cowed the beasts. He fell asleep outside the hut one evening, and a tiger crept up and killed him and carried him off."—New York Sun.

A New Sect in Germany.

A new sect has been added to the already numerous religious communities in Germany. Its members call themselves the "Free Brethren in Christ." Their chief domicile is in and about the town of Zwettau (Saxony), and their leader a carpenter. Their worship is a mixture of the rites of the several sects known in the Voightland. They sing Methodist hymns, and like the Irvingites, they believe in an early bodily reappearance of Christ, and, with the Anabaptists, they consider it sinful to christen children. Instead of the Lord's Supper, they partake of a "Feast of Love." Their converts are chiefly recruited from among the fair sex.—Boston Transcript.

We are training physically the future children when we give their prospective mothers better, stronger bodies.

WHY HE WAS NOT LAID OFF.

How an Ann Arbor Boy Succeeded in a Detroit Printing Office.

From the Detroit Evening News.

There are thousands and thousands of young men and women who forsake their quiet homes in rural towns and neighborhoods, where they are comfortably and happily situated, and flock into the larger cities, with the hope of bettering their fortunes. While the great majority of such make shipwreck of their venture by lack of finding remunerative employment, or of their lives by foolishly drifting into the excitements and vices of city life, there is here and there a sturdy youth or maiden endowed with the nerve and spirit that overcomes and wins.

Of this latter class was David Yarg (only Y-a-r-g was not just the way he spelled his surname), a six foot, sinewy youth of 19 summers, who arrived in Detroit one day in the spring of 1848, from his home in the then village of Ann Arbor. He had learned the printer's trade in a country office, but desired to perfect himself in the higher departments of the art, in a city newspaper and job office, which in those days were generally combined. By good fortune he found a situation in the "Daily Advertiser"—progenitor of the present daily Tribune—published at that time on Jefferson avenue, near Randolph. The Advertiser was just then having a rush of work, and could only give him a temporary place. Nevertheless he applied himself diligently and faithfully to the work in hand and soon won the good opinion of his foreman, not more by his good workmanship than by the sobriety and general uprightness of his life.

Thanks to good home breeding.

He was not a religious youth, but wise enough to keep aloof from those habits and vices which, while they afford a temporary sensual gratification, in the end only becloud the brain and enfeeble the physical powers—worse than all, besmirch the character.

Several weeks had elapsed and David was beginning to hope that he had found a permanent situation in the office, when there came a lull in business, and one day the foreman—Montgomery P. Christian—who, by the way, is still a respected citizen of Detroit—notified him that it was necessary for the office to lay off indefinitely one or two of the compositors; that it was a custom of the office always to let the latest comers go, and therefore, as he was the newest arrival, he would have to consider his connection with the office closed after that day.

This was a sad blow to the hopes and aspirations of the young printer. But he determined to meet it bravely. Just as the last sheets of the outside of next day's issue were running through the press, there was a sudden crash that jarred the whole building, followed by the immediate stopping of the machinery. It was a bad break in the running gear of the press, which could not be repaired under 24 hours. The question now was how to get the last two pages of the Advertiser printed for next day's delivery? In the job office was a No. 6 Hoe hand press upon which the printing could be done, provided a pressman could be found to do the work. But among the job printers no one was found able or willing to undertake the task. The foreman then appealed to the men in the composing room, but there was not one among them that had ever pulled the lever of a hand press. At least, none were willing to undertake this formidable task. At last he approached David Yarg, and not to appear indecorous, said to him in a careless way, "I suppose, young man, you know nothing about working a hand press, either?"

"I have worked some with a Hoe press, sir," he replied.

"Ah, have you indeed?" exclaimed the foreman with sudden animation. "Do you think you could work off the last side of the Advertiser tonight, and have it ready for the morning mails?"

"How many sheets are there to print?"

"About one thousand."

David thought a moment. It was a much larger amount than he had ever attempted at one time before. Then he answered, "I will try, sir, and I think I can do it."

"Good for you!" shouted the now pleased foreman, slapping him familiarly and rather vigorously upon the shoulder. "If you can do this job you will save the office from a bad predicament, and you shall be well paid for it besides."

By 10 o'clock the forms were made up and on the press. With the steam power press the outside pages were usually worked off by 11 or 12 o'clock at night, and all hands went home, the mailing clerks beginning early in the morning. There were no associated press dispatches then furnishing news up to 3 or 4 o'clock in the morning. Neither had Detroit advanced to the dignity of a standing army of newboys.

David having put his press in order, now took hold of his task with earnestness, his well trained muscles standing him now in good stead, in pulling the powerful lever of the press for several consecutive hours. The foreman and several of the men lingered to see what the country boy would make of his job. But a very few moments convinced them that he was master of the situation and he was left alone with his roller boy to finish his work in the quiet of the night.

Just as day began to break the following morning, the last paper was lifted from the press, and the Advertiser was all ready at the usual time for the mailing clerks. Tired and with blistered hands, David was preparing to leave the office, with the understanding that he was no longer an employee there. Just then one of the proprietors, Mr. Wales, came in, and seeing the morning paper all worked off, and ready for delivery, he hurried impulsively over to the young man, seized him by the hand with a warm greeting, and assured him that he fully appreciated the favor he had done the office. When he withdrew his hand there was left in David's palm a crisp \$10 bill. But more gratifying than all was the request of his employer to return to the office after he had recuperated from his night's work.

"If any one is to be laid off," said he, "it will not be you!"

And so it came that the modest country lad secured a permanent situation, remaining in the office at

BACH & ABEL

To attract business during the month of July we shall offer bargains in all summer goods. To commence with, we offer 50 doz. Ladies' Gauze Vests at 25c each, better goods than most merchants buy at the same price. We also have all of the better grades Jersey Lisle Thread, Balbriggan and India Gauze in Ladies' Children's and Gent's. For the next two months Fans will be used more than the balance of the year and we have a great variety to select from. Japanese Fans in 100 different styles, ranging in price from ten cents up. In Satins we have a beautiful assortment of plain, carved stick, hand painted and feather-trimmed, pretty and cheap.

We are offering rare, new and popular styles in Corsets, the Model D. D. at one dollar, and the A 1 at 50 cents are the best articles at the prices ever offered in this market, also, 20 other good styles to select from. Many people wait until this time to buy Parasols, and to attract late buyers we are offering our Satin Coaching, Pongees and Fancy Parasols at cost, also big reductions in price of Silk Umbrellas.

For the people who are late in getting their summer dresses, we would say that we have just received 50 pieces of India Linens, which we shall sell at 18, 20 and 25c per yard and they are much better than could be bought at those prices earlier in the season. Embroidered flouncing to go with them, very cheap.

Our stock of Wash Goods can't be beat, and if in want of anything of this kind take a look at our line of Sateens, Lawns, Corded Jaconets Gingham, Batiste and Seersuckers.

Gloves and Mitts in complete assortment of Kid, Silk and Lisle, in colors suitable for the season.

To close our line of Jackets we offer them at exact cost.

The best value for One Dollar to be found in this City is the celebrated Pearl Shirts, made from Wamsutta Cotton with three ply Linen Fronts and patent Sleeve and Back, also reinforced front and back, only \$1.00. We are sole agents.

BACH & ABEL.

BARGAINS!

We have purchased a stock East from a factory that wanted to close, which amounts to \$1,550. We bought these goods at about 50c on the dollar, we will sell them

60c On the DOLLAR

IN THEM ARE

Gents' Shoes for \$1.50

WORTH \$3.00.

LADIES' KID SHOE, \$1.00.

Ladies Kid Oxfords at One Dollar etc.

In addition to this Sale we will sell our entire Stock at 10 per cent. Discount. Call and examine. We will be glad to show your goods if you buy or not.

Samuel Krause.

THE CITY.

Thos. O'Neil, of Ann Arbor, has an increase of pension.

Martin Haller is making the furniture for A. O. U. W. Lodge.

Jacob Fisher, of Pittsfield, died Aug. 13, aged about 60 years.

Louis Stierele, of East Saginaw, is visiting his sister in this city.

St. Andrews church wants to build a new house for its sexton.

W. K. Childs and Edward O'Neil have received increase of pension.

Potatoes have taken a mighty fall—selling on the streets at forty cents.

On Saturday at 4 p. m., there will be a special meeting of the pomological society.

There will be a three days' band tournament at St. Joseph, Mich., Sept. 3, 4 and 5.

The Ann Arbor Browns went to Milan, last Saturday, and were "done up"—11 to 3.

Secretary Wade is chained to his desk answering inquiries in regard to rooms to let, the price of board, etc. The prospect is good for the usual rush of new students.

O. L. Matthews, the well-known pension attorney of Ann Arbor, moves to Lansing to-day. The soldiers in Ingham county will find him a good man to call upon.

Mrs. Chas. Dow and sisters, Misses Carrie and Libbie Wahr, are camping at Rush Lake.

The father of Robert Law, the Mexican boy, has sent him a beautiful silver-mounted two-barrel gun.

Washtenaw county fair opens Sept. 25. Farmers will find the premium list at several of our business places.

Don't forget to go to Co. A's 14th annual excursion next Thursday. The boys always give the best of the season.

Justice Pond sentenced Michael Connelly, of Ypsilanti, to jail, Saturday, for 60 days for stealing a halter and strap.

Aug. 20 there will be a meeting of the department superintendents and managers of the Washtenaw county fair.

Some excellent grading and sodding is being done in front of the Presbyterian church and Dr. Herdman's residence.

Phebe Ann, daughter of J. R. and Etta Roberts, of Ann Arbor township, died Aug. 10, aged 6 weeks, of cholera infantum.

Wm. Nimps pleaded guilty to the charge of assaulting Wm. Fleschke, before Justice Pond, Saturday, and was fined \$1 and costs.

Dr. Ramsay will preach Sabbath morning on "To Be or Not to Be," in the evening, on "Daniel's Mission to the Nineteenth Century."

Last week M. J. O'Brien, of Ann Arbor, was made grand guard of the State Mutual Catholic benefit association, in Grand Rapids.

Hon. Frank Plumley, of Vermont, a well-known Republican orator, will open the campaign in Ann Arbor next Wednesday evening.

The handsome gentleman pictured in C. Bliss & Son's show window is J. M. Stafford, and the elegant picture was made by I. M. Long & Co.

Editor Hawkins, of Saline, having succeeded in "Winning a Wife in Washtenaw," he should write a story on "Marrying a Maid in Milan."

Edmund Clancy, jr., has purchased the wood yard on the corner of Fourth and Washington-sts, of S. Seyfried. He took possession, Tuesday.

One ice cream vender in this city has already sold 700 gallons of ice cream this season. Our Italians import their ice cream from Detroit.

The second shipment of the art collection of Randolph Rogers was received at the U. of M., Tuesday. It comprises at least 18 large pieces.

Prof's. H. S. Carhart, Prescott, Winchell, and Pettie are in Cleveland attending the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Rev. A. R. Merrian, of the Park Congregational church, Grand Rapids, may be the next pastor of the First Congregational church in Ann Arbor.

Next week Ann Arbor will have a treat in the horse line. Twenty-four magnificent and intelligent horses on the stage of the opera house every evening.

Arrangements are being made to enforce the ordinance licensing hacks and drays. This will be done at the request of the draymen who wish to be protected.

Alice C., wife of the late L. C. Risdon, died of cholera morbus Aug. 10, aged 71 years. The funeral services took place at St. Andrews church on Sunday, at 6 p. m.

Next Sunday there will be an excursion over the T. A. & N. M. to Whitmore Lake, leaving Ann Arbor at 1 p. m. city time and leaving Whitmore at 8:30 p. m. to return.

Tuesday evening, on the farm of Jacob Reath, near Delhi, a stack of wheat, a stack of oats and a separator were destroyed by fire. The separator belonged to M. Staebler of Ann Arbor.

Col. H. S. Dean has been appointed special administrator of the estate of Alice M. Risdon. There are 17 legatees mentioned in the will. Mrs. Geo. Kingsley, of Paola, Kas., gets \$20,000.

Prof. F. T. Wright, principal of the Coldwater public schools, has accepted the principalship of the Jackson school at an increased salary. Mr. Wright was managing editor of the U. of M. Argonaut in '86.

Mrs. Rentschler held a raffish match last week for twelve articles, the most valuable of which is worth about \$15. The winning numbers are as follows: 363, 510, 658, 683, 473, 769, 398, 254, 381, 809, 869, 390, 160.

Master Charley Webster, 12 years old, of Bay City, is visiting his grandfather, Dr. O. Howell. He is the solo boy in the Episcopal choir in Bay City, and it is expected that he will sing the offertory in St. Andrews church next Sunday morning.

Judge Harriman has been accused of writing or instigating the article in the Democrat of last week concerning the masons. He says to THE REGISTER that he did not write it and never saw it until THE REGISTER's representative called his attention to it.

Sept. 21 next, is the 20th anniversary of Co. A, which was mustered into the State service 20 years ago by Gen. R. A. Alger, who was then inspector general of the M. S. T. The company are making arrangements to go to Whitmore Lake and spend the day.

"Winning a Wife in Washtenaw" is the title of a story written by a young gentleman of Ypsilanti expressly for THE REGISTER. In it he says: "The scene was a comfortable interior of one of Washtenaw's hospitable houses in a town, gentle reader, that, if you have been about the county much you will recognize before I am through."

The farmers' basket picnic at Whitmore, Saturday, promises to be a big affair. The T. & A. have trains admirably arranged to suit the convenience of those who want to go by railroad. A train leaves Milan at 10:25 a. m.; Urania, 10:37; Pittsfield, 10:45; Ann Arbor, 10:55; Leland, 11:10; arriving at the lake at 11:24 a. m. Returning, it will leave Whitmore at 8:34 p. m.

The capital for the proposed street car line in Ann Arbor is to be supplied largely by General Church, a banker of Ithaca, Mich. A Mr. Peet is to move to Ann Arbor to have charge of the work. During the fall and winter the material, it is expected, will be made ready and the track laid as early in the spring as possible. The ordinance is surprisingly favorable to the city.

The Detroit Journal of Monday said: "Prof. E. L. Mosely, of the Grand Rapids high school went with the Steere scientific party to the Philippine Islands this summer. He has had a big time, caught lots of queer animals such as birds and bugs, seen a great deal of the world, and comes back in good health. He left the others of the party at the Philippines, and made a trip to China on his way home."

Mr. Kittredge writes from West Trenton, Maine, that he is getting better. Where he is they keep a furnace fire most of the time, wear thick clothing, and he bundles up in a heavy overcoat when he goes riding. They have cold, foggy weather, "only endurable when we read how people in the interior are sweating while we are perfectly cool." Mr. K. is in raptures concerning the scenery of that part of the coast where he now is.

On Monday, a team hauling a heavy load of stone for the high school building or the S. C. A. building, was stopped in front of THE REGISTER office. One of the horses had strained too much, and a blood vessel in one of its legs had burst. There was quickly a large pool of blood about him, before the leg could be bound up. Too light horses are used for such heavy work. Not long ago three teamsters tried a race up Huron-st, having the building stone for loads.

On the seventh page will be found the story of how an Ann Arbor boy succeeded in a Detroit printing office. It is not quite so romantic, but is just as useful as the story on the fifth page of Helen Stone, the Ann Arbor girl, whose mother was drowned while crossing the Chagres, and who was reared in France and Spain. On the seventh page, also, will be found two short but intensely interesting stories. Next week THE REGISTER hopes to give its story, "Winning a Wife in Washtenaw."

About 20 stone and brick masons in Ann Arbor have been out of employment since early in June. The contractors formed a "builders' exchange" in Ann Arbor last winter, and the last contractor joined it in June. The masons want to work only nine hours each day, and it led to trouble; the contractors getting masons from other towns to take their places. The Ann Arbor masons claim that inferior work is now done here. The contractors refuse to hire any mason who belongs to the union. It is expected that on Friday evening an attempt will be made to form a confederation of all the trades unions in the city. A speaker from Detroit, Mr. Goldthwaite, is expected.

The program for Prof. George Bartholomew's 24 horses includes "The scholars at play," in which the ringing of the bell shows the great discipline by the scholars coming of the own accord from wild confusion to perfect order, to receive their teacher. On the coming of their beloved teacher, one takes his hat and brings him a chair; another takes his coat; the school forms into two classes, and various exercises are carried out. Bucephalus dances a polka and waltzes. Caesar trots and dances a jig; the only horse ever taught to keep time with music and dance on his four legs. Twelve horses are bell ringers. There will be "The school at leap frog," "Beauty and the Barrel," "Prince and Pope," the great court scene, the marvelous military drill, "A night in camp," and "The battle." A very wonderful entertainment may be expected.

The Democrat, last week, rather savagely attacked the masons of Ann Arbor, charging them with unwillingness to work at good wages, and with general idleness. The masons are angry, and think they know who inspired the article. B. T. Omar, Paul Tessmer, and A. H. Gage, of the mason's union, authorize THE REGISTER to make the following statements in behalf of the masons. There is not a mason among them that has refused to work nine hours for \$3.50 per day, nor one that asked an eight-hour day. Their scale of wages adopted last January is \$2.50 to \$3.00 per day, although some of them have received \$3.50. They think they have an excellent reason for lying around, as the contractors, and a part of the business men, refuse to give them work because they belong to a union and because they ask nine-hours' pay for a nine-hour day. They say that they live without stealing or asking alms, and that the most of them are tax-payers themselves.

Mrs. Lovejoy, the mother of Newell Lovejoy, of Ann Arbor, and relict of the late Dr. Isaac Lovejoy, died in Bergen, N. Y., Aug. 9. She had been a great sufferer for months, but her death was peaceful and easy. Mrs. Lovejoy was born in Hinsdale, Mass., 82 years ago. Twenty-five years of her married life were spent in Riga, N. Y., where her husband practiced medicine in partnership with Dr. Smith. In 1858 she removed with her husband to Ann Arbor, Mich., where he died in 1865. About two months ago she went to Bergen for medical treatment. During her last illness she was a great sufferer, but her death was peaceful. From her girlhood she was a member of the Congregational church. She leaves three sons, William A., of Detroit, Mich., David H., an Episcopal minister of Philadelphia, and George Newell, who since his father's death was her constant companion, and who during her last illness tenderly cared for her. Mrs. Lovejoy leaves many friends to speak of her virtues and cherish her memory. The funeral was held from the residence of the late Thos. Adams at Riga Sunday afternoon.

PERSONAL AND SOCIAL.

Miss Kate Courtney is visiting in Dexter.

Nellie Garrigues is visiting friends in Detroit.

Prof. M. E. Cooley left Monday for a visit in the East.

Charles R. Whitman and wife were in Ypsilanti Tuesday.

Mrs. W. B. Jolly has returned from her visit at Harvard, Ill.

W. W. Wadhams and family are visiting at Mt. Pleasant.

L. Mills has returned to his home in Manhattan, Kansas.

Miss Clara Roland is spending her vacation at Rives Junction.

Martin Clark has a sunflower in his garden nearly ten feet high.

Prof. C. W. Carman, of Grand Rapids, was in Ann Arbor, Monday.

C. W. Wagner goes to New York city on Saturday for two or three weeks.

Mrs. Porter Lathrop started for Omaha, Neb., yesterday, to join her husband.

Mr. Bent is expected home soon, and now Mr. Randall and wife will go east.

Mrs. Crawford, of Milford, and Mrs. Bush, of Fenton, are visiting Mrs. D. C. Fall.

Theron Goodspeed and James Quarry have returned from their Atlantic summer resort.

Miss Carrie P. Bell spent part of last week at Pleasant Lake, in Livingston county.

Miss M. R. Woodruff, formerly of Ann Arbor, now of Detroit, is visiting friends in the city.

Dr. McLachlan, Dr. Wood, and Prof. de Pont have started for a trip through the northern lakes.

Miss Louise L. Loving, '90, U. of M., will teach Latin in the high school, Streator, Ill., the coming year.

Miss Smith, who lately purchased the Collier house on Liberty-st, is fitting it up for a large boarding-place.

Miss Anna Webster and Miss Edna Henion have gone to Toledo to visit their aunt, Mrs. C. C. Jenkins, for one week.

Mrs. Dr. J. Wile, who has been visiting her father, Ald. Hammond, returned to her home at La Porte, Ind., this morning.

Dr. W. F. Breskey will try to overcome in the Lake Superior region the effects of his tussle with the water company.

Dr. Hendricks and Maclean left Monday for a hunting trip through Dakota and Manitoba. They expect to be absent for a month.

Mrs. Thomas R. Bours, of Milwaukee, and Miss Alice Hedges of Bay City, are spending the week with Miss Wines, at 54 Division-st.

J. L. Stone, C. E. Hiscock, Z. Roath and K. H. J. Clark have gone into camp at Strawberry Point. They will be gone about ten days.

Miss Roys, Miss Carrie Watts and brother Harry, who have been spending the past three weeks at Bay View, returned home last night.

Mrs. S. S. Blittz and children returned Tuesday from a two-months visit in Nebraska and Colorado. Mr. Blittz returned from Alpena at the same time.

Miss Louise A. Shadford, of Ann Arbor, was married last evening to George N. Beckler, at 53 Broadway. They will be "at home" in South Englewood, Ill.

Deputy clerk Brown has received an appointment as mailing clerk in the railway postal service, running from Detroit to Chicago. He left Wednesday morning to begin work.

Mr. and Mrs. John Burg, of Jefferson-st, gave a party Tuesday evening to the young friends of their son John, who was killed about a year ago. It was the anniversary of their son's fifteenth birthday.

Mrs. N. G. Butterfield, of Goshen, Ind., visited her sister, Mrs. M. W. Culver, during the past three weeks. They left for a visit to Green Oak and Mason, on Monday.

Mrs. B. has her granddaughter with her, Flora Bachelor.

The Hon. Hiel Hollister, from Granville, N. Y., has been visiting his niece, Mrs. M. W. Culver, for a few days. He goes to visit her brothers, Charles and Edward Hollister, of Green Oak. He was in Ann Arbor 48 years ago. He is 82 years old.

H. W. Newkirk who, since May 12, has been connected with THE REGISTER, has been engaged to edit and manage the Luther Enterprise, a paper which will soon make its appearance. A stock company has been formed which has bought the material. They propose to make it warm for the democratic paper in that little but vigorous town. It is a lumber town, and the politics there are thicker than in southern Michigan.

Licensed to Marry.

NO.	NAME AND RESIDENCE.
287	(Chas. B. Scott, St. Paul, Minn.)
	(Addie D. Bird, Ann Arbor.)
288	(John Shankland, Superior.)
	(Myra Galpin, Superior.)
	(Frank Merritt, Augusta.)
	(Anna Santom, Wayne county.)
290	(O. E. Hawkins, Saline.)
	(Mary A. Crotts, Milan.)
291	(Alexander Imms, Ann Arbor.)
	(Eva Miller, Ann Arbor.)
292	(George N. Beckler, Chicago.)
	(Miss Louisa A. Shadford, Ann Arbor.)

If you are in need of artistic jewelry or any kind of silverware, watches, or bric-a-brac, wait until you visit Detroit, and call on Roehm & Son, jewelers, Grand Circus Park, where you will find a complete stock of new and choice goods.

One week from to-day Co. A. give their 14th annual excursion to Detroit, Lake Erie and return to Detroit in time to see the base ball game between Detroit and Chicago. Tickets to Detroit and return only \$1; to Lake Erie and return, \$1.25; children under 12 years 65 cents to Lake Erie; 50 cents to Detroit. Boat stops one hour at Fort Wayne.

Odd Fellows' Excursion.

The Odd Fellows of Ann Arbor will give an excursion to Toledo and Presque Isle on Wednesday, Aug. 22. Full fare, \$1 for round trip; children under 12 fifty cents. Train leaves at 8 a. m., local time, on T. & A. A. Returning, leaves Toledo at 6 p. m., local time.

SECRETARY WADE of the University yet has a few copies of that magnificent volume commemorative of the semi-centennial of the U. of M., a book of nearly 400 pages from the Riverside Press, Cambridge. It is a valuable book for a good library; we predict that it will in a few years be a valuable book as regards dollars and cents; because the number made is small, and it will be indispensable to those who want to learn of the growth and prosperity of the University. Those who ought to have it had better order it now.

The T. A. A. N. M. & C. H. D. Ry's will sell on Thursdays of each week, Round Trip tickets to the Cincinnati Exposition for one fare and one third for the round trip good for 5 days from date of sale. A. J. PAISLEY, Joint Agent.

Ann Arbor Fruit Farm.

Pears and grapes a specialty. Send your orders early and get only first-class nursery stock for fall planting. Raspberry syrup and shrub. See or address EMIL BAUR, West Huron-st.

For Sale.

Having moved from the city I will offer my house, No. 45 Thompson-st, Ann Arbor, for sale cheap. House in good condition and well arranged for renting rooms. Good lot of fruit, consisting of cherries, pears and grapes. Enquire of C. Spoor or address O. F. WEBSTER, Owosso Gas Lgt. Co., Owosso, Mich.

F. Rettich, jr., has 276 empty casks for sale. "Doc" Simonds' barber shop is the oldest in the city, and the best place for any thing in our line. We are always "on deck."

THE NEW MODEL

GRANDALL TYPE-WRITER



THE PERFECT TYPE-WRITING MACHINE. The Writing is in plain sight, even to the last letter, a feature that no other machine possesses.

It has the fewest parts of any standard type-writer, making it less liable to get out of order. Alignment is perfect, and the type all being on one piece of metal, it can never change. Will manifest three to six copies. See this one before buying any other. Call on or address, J. E. WHELOCK, Agent, 26 EAST WILLIAM ST. ANN ARBOR, MICH.

The most Marvelous, Interesting, Instructive and Refined Exhibition of the age and the only one of the kind in the world.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE

ANN ARBOR, MICH.

ONE WEEK.

8 Performances, Commencing.

MONDAY, AUGUST 20, '88

Manager John D. Mishler has the honor to present

PROF. GEO. BARTHOLOMEWS

EQUINE PARADOX.



24—EDUCATED HORSES—24

DO EVERYTHING BUT TALK

Every Evening at 8 O'clock.

TWO AFTERNOON PERFORMANCES.

Wednesday—Saturday, 2:30.

At the Wednesday Matinee, each lady will be presented with a handsome souvenir palette of Nellie. Reception by all the horses on the stage after the performance, to which ladies and children are specially invited.

SPECIAL PRICES:

Gallery	25
Admission	35
Reserved Seats	50

For Sale for all the 8 Performances at Wahr's Bookstore on and after Saturday Aug 18.

Matinee doors open 1:30. Commence at 2:30. Evening doors open at 7:15. Commence at 8. Performance over at ten. Afternoon performance same as evening. The horses will make a parade over the principal streets, leaving the EQUINE PALACE CARS at 12 o'clock, Monday. Should the Tuesday. The public are invited to inspect the largest, most costly and most complete cars ever built for horses, between 2 and 4 p. m., Tuesday and Thursday.

BIG REDUCTION SALE

—AT—

D. F. Schairer's.

In order to Reduce our Summer Stock rapidly and to make room for Fall Goods, we will offer our Entire Stock at a

GREAT REDUCTION

Low Prices are Winners and We are Always the Cheapest. Wash Dress Goods at Unheard-of Low Prices.

- 15 Pieces White India Linens at 10c per yard.
- 25 Pieces White India Linens at 12 1/2 and 15 cts. per yard.
- 20 Pieces Victoria Lawns at 10, 12 1/2 and 15 cents per yard
- 10 Pieces Dotted and Figured Swiss at 25 cents per yard, worth 40 cents.
- 30 Pieces Figured Lawns at 5 cts. per yard.
- 10 Pieces Black Organdy Muslins at 12 1/2 cent per yard.
- 8 Pieces French Striped Chambrays were 25 cents now 14 cents.
- One Case Choice 12 1/2c Gingham now 8 cents per yard.
- 25 Pieces Plaid and Check 10c Gingham now 6 per yard.
- 18 Pieces 15c Crinkles now 10c per yard.
- One Case Dark Prints at 3 1/2c per yard.
- 10 Pieces White Plaid Nainsook at 6c per yard.
- 25 Pieces Fine White Plaid Dress Goods at 10 and 12 1/2 cents per yard.
- 100 Pieces Embroideries at 5 and 10 cents per yard.
- 50 Pieces Wide Embroideries at 10, 15 and 20 cents per yard.
- Closing out Swiss Flouncings at 50, 75 cents and \$1.00 per yard.
- Big Bargains in Black Chantilly and Spanish Guipure Flouncings and Skirtings at \$1.00, \$1.25 and \$1.50 per yard.
- Over 200 Pieces French Lace Edges from 2 to 5 inches wide at 5 cents per yard.
- 38 Pairs Fine Lace Curtains at \$1.50 and \$2.00 a pair.
- 15 Pieces Lace Stripe Curtain Scrim at 6 and 8 cents per yard.
- 5 Pieces 25c Curtain Scrim at 15 cents per yard.
- 8 Pieces Nottingham Curtain Laces at 10, 12 1/2, 16, 18 and 25 cents per yard.

DECIDED BARGAINS IN

DRESS GOODS AND SILKS

DURING THIS SALE.

- One Lot \$1.00 Colored Silks at 75 cents per yard.
- One Lot Black and Colored Rhadames at 85 cents per yard.
- One Lot \$1.00 Silk Surahs at 75 cents per yard.
- One Lot \$1.25 Faille Francaises at \$1.00 per yard.
- 4 Pieces 46 inch Rich Heavy 75 cent Black Cashmere at 50 cents per yard.
- 8 Pieces Fancy Black 42 inch all wool Dress Goods would be cheap at 75 cents. Our Price only 50 cents per yard.
- 11 Pieces Silk Warp Henriettas at \$1.