

THE FARMERS' PICNIC.

WASHTENAW, WAYNE, OAKLAND AND LIVINGSTON COUNTIES.

Hon. Edwin Willis and Rev. S. H. Adams talk about the Land Question, the Great Question of the Time.

The tenth annual picnic of the farmers of these four counties was held at Whitmore Lake Saturday. Fully 10,000 people were present.

The good fellowship and cheer was a marked feature of the day. The farmers' clubs have cultivated the social powers of the farmers and their families, which were displayed to great advantage on this great day.

THE BUSINESS MEETING.

The business meeting was held in the forenoon and resulted in the re-election largely of the old officers, as follows:

President, C. M. Wood, Anderson; Secretary, L. D. Lovewell, South Lyon; Treasurer, Hascal Laraway, Northfield.

The farmers' clubs of these four counties have also developed the earnestness and thinking power of hundreds of farmers and farmers' wives and their children.

PRESIDENT WILLIS' SPEECH.

"This is a pretty large world, the largest I have ever seen, the largest we ever will see till we get upon the mountain tops of eternity. This world was given us to subdue, to cultivate. The effort has been made to subdue it ever since man was created."

"Let us take England, where the land has been cultivated for centuries. Of 53,000,000 acres, only 23,000,000 are cultivated at all. England needs but a pound of beef or pork, or a bushel of wheat, or anything else in that line, from any other country, if only her own land were properly and all cultivated."

Mr. Willis took up Ireland, and showed how it actually had and might again sustain a larger population than it has. He spoke of Belgium, with her dense population, supporting herself from her sandy soil; and of Switzerland, where in some cantons an acre and a quarter supports one person.

"There is such a thing," exclaimed the speaker, "as rural economy." He would, as a rule, leave men free to do as they please. "But the government should see that there existed no obstacle to agriculture. As regards land tenure. Where do you get your land? Most of you get your patent from the government. It belonged to the government in trust for the people. There are some who claim that they have a right to land. It is my natural right to have land to work upon, to live upon, to die upon. The land was created for man. Why shouldn't I have my share? I have a natural right to enough to live upon. But supposing I come a little late and find it all taken up. I can't oust you. There is no law, human or divine, that will dispossess you unless you have more than you need? How much do you need? Well, it is hard to set a limit to man's desires. Some want a fine door-yard. The Indians want a vast stretch for hunting purposes."

"How much land shall a man have? As much as he can cultivate. Well, we can (CONTINUED ON SECOND PAGE.)

NOW IT IS DR. BREAKEY.

He Replies to Mr. Hamilton Relative to the Water Question.

To the Editor of THE REGISTER:

Sir:—I ask space in your columns, first, to correct an unintended error in the communication to the Committee of the council on the water supply, viz: that "Mr. Dodsley was out of the city when the fence was built." Mr. Dodsley saw the fence before going away, and pronounced it wholly insufficient as a protection to the water. The superintendent errs in stating that he conferred with me about the fence.

Second, I wish to commend the spirit of your editorial on the water supply. It is a matter quite above personal feeling. To the consumer, it is not a question of who furnishes it, whether the city or a company, or how it is delivered; but, "Is the water good?" It is of vital interest to the good name and welfare of the city. To the board of health it is also a question of public duty, under official obligations,—not of controversy. The obvious lesson of present interest in water should not be lost sight of, and the city is to be congratulated on the unanimous action of the council in sustaining sanitary measures for the common welfare against a corporation, as well as against the humblest citizen. It will be easier for future boards of health and councils to maintain the position, and a direct benefit to the water company by establishing greater confidence in the water. For the water company should understand, if its superintendent does not, that there has been much general complaint about the water, and that it is in the interest of the company as well as of the city, if the people see that no preventable or removable cause for complaint remains.

Superintendent Hamilton, in a lengthy article in last week's REGISTER—(dodge copies of which he is reported to have distributed to some, but not all, of the patrons of the water company)—states by implication, that the action of the board of health was inconsiderate and hasty. I quote from the first letter addressed to him April 30,—(after expressing surprise at conditions found): "I do not wish to make a sensation that would be discredit-able to both the city and the water company nor to prejudice the community against the water; but I should greatly neglect my duty as health officer, which I am appointed and sworn to perform, and I think I should also neglect a service to your company were I to fail to promptly secure the abatement of what may become more than a nuisance." "I can only suppose that you, personally, do not know of this." "I trust that it is only necessary to acquaint you with the situation to have it corrected." "Will you please give me immediate acknowledgment of this in writing, with such assurance that the trouble complained of will be remedied, and save me the necessity of reporting it to the city attorney and council for action?"

If the superintendent has misled any of his company's stockholders, as to the responsibility for the discreditable showing of management, this should undeceive them, and show where the onus belongs. The board of health hoped and tried to secure the result without the unpleasant notoriety brought on the city by the superintendent. As he questions the truth of statements to the council, we must now refer him to the committee and the gentlemen he selected to inspect the premises—all of whom, so far as I can learn, concur with the committee in justifying the action of the board.

The superintendent must not be permitted, by a parade of irrelevant and undisputed matter about the company's plant, to obscure the single charge made by the board, that one of the sources of supply was not clean, and that the water should be turned off till it was made clean. As an answer to this complaint, the only point that can be found in his argument (?) is a boast of liberality on the part of the company in having made connections with the mains free to the curb, as an inducement to the patron to pay for the unclean water! Does the superintendent really mean this? Yet the logic or the lack of it is his.

As the council has not appropriated a fund for the board of health to "bet" with, we must turn the superintendent's novel proposition to settle sanitary questions by "bets" over to the committee of the council, merely remarking that it seems strange that he is only willing to risk half as much on the water of one of the streams complained of as on the general supply. If the water is turned off, or stream cleared, he can "bet" with more safety than before, though we would advise him not to bet at all. It should not be forgotten that the wholesomeness of water is not determined by chemical or microscopic examination alone.

We are informed that the inspecting committee of council and citizens found things patent to the naked eye, sufficient to satisfy them.

As the superintendent flatters me by an exclusive personal mention in his article, I must respectfully disclaim any undue share of credit for what has been accomplished in making the water better. Messrs. Moore and Dodsley, president and secretary of the board of health, and Dr. Darling, health officer of the township, are equally responsible and deserving credit. But the council must be credited with making the work of the board effective, by justifying its action, and enforcing its recommendations.

And now, Mr. Editor, in taking leave of the whole matter, I urge the suggestion of the committee that a standing committee of the council should be appointed, to which all questions pertaining to water supply can be referred, believing that it will be

advantageous to both the city and the water company.

Thanking you in behalf of the board of health, I remain

Very respectfully yours, W. F. BREAKEY. Ann Arbor, Aug. 21, 1888.

THE CAMPAIGN OPENED.

The Republicans hold a Rousing Meeting in the Rink in Ann Arbor.

The Republicans fired the first gun of the campaign last night in the most approved and enthusiastic manner. The first signs of hostilities were detected at 6 o'clock, when the flower of Chelsea marched, 80 strong, proudly and loyally through the streets, headed by their best band and tailed (so to speak) by the invincible Joe T. Jacobs. Promptly at 8 o'clock our townsman, J. F. Lawrence, introduced the speaker of the evening, Frank Plumley, of Vermont, an old university boy, who at once stepped to the front and received inspiration from a band at each end of the rink, ten or twelve hundred lovers of truth, and a very patriotic and Chelsea Republican cono chained at his right. After gracefully adjusting himself to his audience, he announced that the tariff question obscures all others, and then for an hour and a half eloquently and convincingly told a most attentive audience why it does and why protection is still the only side to it. At the founding of the Republic, Washington advised protection and signed documents authorizing it. Hamilton was a protectionist, and Jefferson and Jackson, so were all, both north and south, and were rewarded with ever-increasing prosperity, until 1830, when the south saw that manufacturers would have to go, because the negro was not intelligent enough for such skilled labor, and they did not want to pay for labor when they could get it for nothing. Since then the people of the south have favored free trade—for the north and protection for the south. Retain tariff on sugar, strike off tariff on wool. English laborers cannot vote, or they would vote free trade out and protection in. Every eighth child in England is born for the pauper's grave.

France proves that protection does not favor the monopolist. A few years ago Bismarck admitted that American wealth is due to protection, and since the establishment of protection in Germany the laborer has been paid more than ever before.

After three rousing cheers, the audience disbanded, full of hope and determination.

OUR DYING MAPLES.

Prof. Spalding Gives Some Valuable Suggestions in Regard to this Subject.

To the Editor of THE REGISTER: Sir:—It seems a favorable time, while the attention of our citizens is aroused to the matter, to suggest one or two things that may be done for the shade trees in Ann Arbor, the unhealthy condition of which has been noticed by every one for some time past.

A somewhat careful examination of a large number of maples in different parts of the town during the past week establishes the following facts:

1. In some instances trees are dying simply as the result of overcrowding. The weaker specimens are giving out, just as they do in the forest and everywhere else, in the struggle for existence.

2. A considerable number of the worst looking trees have sustained mechanical injury. They have been barked by horses or in other ways, and with their wood exposed to the weather and to the inroads of destructive organisms are rapidly failing.

3. By far the greater number appear in other respects perfect in sound, but their leaves are dying to such an extent as to cause the whole tree to present the appearance of yielding to the effects of drought. If we recall the extraordinary drought and heat of several preceding summers and consider the nice balance to be maintained between the water supplied by the roots on the one hand and that given off by the leaves on the other, the wonder is not that so many are now failing, but that so large a proportion have survived the very trying condition to which they have been exposed.

From what has thus far been ascertained



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

The following treatment seems to be indicated:

First, the removal of all the trees most affected, at all events of all that are pretty certain not to live. On many streets the trees are too thick, and taking out the poor and worthless ones will give the rest a better chance.

In the second place, judicious trimming of the trees that are left (which can be done now with advantage) will relieve the root system of the heavy demand made upon it and will be for the general good of the tree. All dead branches, and some others where the crown is very thick, should be cut off smoothly, even with the body of the tree. If the wounds are painted over there will be less liability of decay.

Lastly, a regular and reasonable supply of water, night and morning, will furnish the element that is most essential everywhere for the vigorous and healthy growth of trees. Respectfully yours, V. M. SPALDING. Ann Arbor, Mich., Aug. 21, 1888.

The Alarm of Fire.

The fire alarm between 11 and 12 this forenoon took one hose cart to the corner of William and W. Fourth sts., where no fire was found. The hose cart in the Sixth ward went to Prof. D'Ogbe's residence on Washtenaw ave., where the professor had been burning some brush. The fire had slyly crept along till it reached a grape vine on the back porch of the residence, and a neighbor, thinking there was danger, gave the alarm.

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.

STATE STREET Wood and Coal Yard. I have opened my new store with a good supply of four, Graham, corn meal, all kinds of mill feed and grain which I will sell as low as any. Charcoal, coke and kindlings always on hand. Baled hay and straw and linseed meal. All goods promptly delivered anywhere in city. Telephone, 109. J. P. Judson.

LOWEST Rates on Fire, Life and Accident Insurance, J. R. Bach, 16 Huron-st.

\$25.00 REWARD offered for the names of S. O. Powell, a party, who killed a colt while shooting on N. Woodman's premises, or near there. Address Box 149, city.

WHEN getting your property insured don't forget to call on J. R. Bach, 16 Huron-st.

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

FOR SALE—Household goods, new and nearly new at a bargain. Parties needing such goods should call. Must be disposed of immediately. 45 South Ingalls.

FOR SALE—30 yards new body Brussels carpet, a second hand stair carpet, a set of dishes, almost new, and a bed-room set. 13 Bowers-st.

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 Camera 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. Spatheif, No 4 Broadway.

FOR SALE—One of the best "grade Jersey cows" in the state. Fresh three weeks, gentle and kind. J. B. Wheelock, 26 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 net 10 per cent. on purchase price. If desired will take for part payment good rentable property in Ann Arbor. Ewart H. Scott, Lock Box 23.

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

If you have any property to Sell or Rent, call on J. R. Bach, 16 Huron-st.

FOR SALE—A phonon in good repair. Price \$8.00. Also a canopy top two seated phonon, good as new. Price \$100.00. Cost \$175.00. Enquire at 86 S. State-st.

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

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—For City residence, farm of 65 acres, one mile south west of Ann Arbor. Or will sell for cash 15 acres with buildings. Enquire at 56 South 5th St. S. A. Henion. 656-t f.

FOR SALE OR RENT—\$1400 house, seven rooms, No. 35 Monroe-st, one block from campus. Enquire at 99 Washington-st. S. D. Allen.

FOR SALE OR RENT—No 7 Wilmot-st, house of 8 rooms, 2 alcoves, and 5 closets and city water. Enquire at 17 Wilmot-st.

FOR RENT—Two suites of rooms, with or without board, 57 Ann-st.

TO RENT—After the first of September, two stores on State-st, Opposite University. Inquire of J. H. Nickels.

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. Ewart H. Scott, Lock Box 23.

PUPS FOR SALE—A fine bitch and a few four-month-old bull pups 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.

6324 Attorney and Real Estate Agent. Office over Express Office, Main St., Ann Arbor.

CARPET FOR SALE CHEAP.—15 yards Ingrain, and 25 yards meeting—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.

ROOMS WANTED—by student and wife. Suite of 3 neat rooms, furnished or partially so. Must be in good family. References exchanged. Address G. care Ann Arbor "Register."

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

MONEY to loan on city property. J. R. Bach, 16 Huron-st.

LOANING—Money to loan on first class real estate mortgages at current rates of interest. Satisfactory arrangements made with capitalists desiring such investment. Every conveyance and transaction in abstracts of titles 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.

A NEW LINE OF

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 7 1/2 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.

[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

agree upon that. As much as a man can plow. Society steps in, however, with constructive power, and gives man the right to hold land whether he occupies it or not. Great many are coming to doubt the wisdom and rightfulness of this; but society does it. We can at least agree on this now: a corporation shouldn't own land it can't use. Land was meant for man with a soul. A corporation has no soul. A man dies and makes room for some one else; a corporation does not die. God never made a corporation. If there is a corporation owning land in Michigan, see that it is used productively or else given up."

In discussing the question of education President Willets said that the trend of affairs is toward making the education have an influence on the method chosen of getting a living. It should have a tendency to make men practical and "handy." He likes to see a man who has something more than mere intellectual training. He likes to see a "handy" man,—a man who can set up a bedstead without profanity. We want hand labor to be considered as dignified. If only St. Anthony had taken off his hair shirt, washed himself at least once a week, and had done some useful work, he wouldn't have seen so many devils to fight. We want to raise the dignity of labor. The farmer thinks he wants easier work for his boy. The speaker had practiced law many years, and had thought he would like some easier business for his son. He had never seen a soft spot in any business. He thinks as large a proportion of farmers' sons remain on the farm, as if lawyers' sons who become lawyers. The farmer boy is better off than most boys.

"Every man has the right to be a farmer; every man has the right to land. We could get along without ministers, lawyers, and doctors, but blist agriculture and we would melt away like snow. We have the right to farm. No one has the right to steal. No one has the right to make a drunkard of another; making a drunkard of a fellow man has had a ban put upon it. But everyone has the right to farm. We should not make the farm the dumping ground for fools: we want the ablest and brainiest men on the farms."

SPEECH OF REV. S. H. ADAMS.

Rev. S. H. Adams, of Ann Arbor, after some amusing remarks relative to his own experiences in farming, which covered 23 years of his life, plunged into a discussion of the land question. He told a story to show that when it is demonstrated that you can't catch fish, there is no fun in fishing.

"Some of you," he said, "have passed life's meridian, 30 years of fishing, and the string is very light. Those years have had their inspirations and hopes, not perchance in the fish, but in the fishing."

"What we want in this country is certainty in agriculture," wisely exclaimed the speaker. "If our system means monopoly of land; if it means that the tendency of the times is to make our sons tenants, it will take the fun out of farming."

Mr. Adams is convinced that the tendency of our system is toward taking the fun out of farming. He contrasted the French and English land systems. The bloody French Revolution had done one good thing in destroying the French feudal system. Before the Revolution, less than a thousand men owned the agricultural land of France. The law there now creates a peasant proprietorship, and there are 5,000,000 land owners. It tends to raise wages. Only five per cent of the value of land in France is in mortgages. France's recuperative power after the last war with Germany was due to her large number of free land-owners. You know the English land system is the opposite of this. There is only one land-owner to 200 people. Six hundred peers own one-fifth of the land. One lord has 96 square miles, and besides this he draws four millions of pounds annually in rent from Londoners. He had visited a staunch English tenant farmer who used 200 acres, and who saved nothing. How could he after paying \$2,000 annually to the landlord, and \$500 in tithes? The Irish land question is the English land question gone to seed.

"How is it the United States?" asked Mr. Adams. "The tendency is towards the consolidation of the land into a few hands. The four counties represented here today have 16,000 farms. The average size in Oakland and Livingston is 82 acres; in Washtenaw, 88; in Wayne, 57. In Washtenaw, 12 per cent of the farms are rented; in Livingston, 13 per cent; and in Oakland and Wayne, 18 per cent. In the nation 27 per cent of the farms are rented. In Michigan we have 364 million acres of farming land, only one fourth of which is cultivated. In the United States only one-sixth of the domain is under cultivation. With such a reserve, have we a land question? Yes."

"We are approaching a time when Uncle Sam will have no more land to give away. The land commissioner says that the valuable land is nearly all gone. There will be trouble. In 1980 at the rate we have increased we will have eight hundred millions of people in the United States. Michigan will have as much as England and Wales now have. The wealth will be centered in large cities. When a quarter section of land becomes worth as in England \$80,000, who will own the land? Not the farmer, but the capitalist in the city. Is that far off? Why, we now have one and one-half millions of capitalistic and speculative land-owners in the United States; and we have over one million tenant farmers. We actually have more capitalistic and speculative land-owners than we have of bona fide farmers."

Mr. Adams spoke of the steady growth of large estates in this country. In ten years the farms of 1000 acres and over have increased 800 per cent. One man collects rent from 180 farms. Col. Murphy died leaving two millions acres. The Standard oil company owns one million acres. The Farwells own three millions, and the railroads own 200 million acres.

Mr. Adams denied that any one had the right to hold land that he could not use, and he closed with a solemn warning not to permit the speculative use of land.

MRS. W. K. SEXTON, OF HOWELL.

This lady read a long essay upon the wife and mother and the influence of home life,—an essay full of good thought. She said: "To American women, more than all other women, and more than all other persons, is given the high honor of

sitting as queen of the home, swaying her subjects with a force as subtle and powerful as the forces of gravitation and cohesion, which bind our solid earth together. Reigning supreme in the hearts of those she loves, home is her royal throne and love her royal sceptre; and as motherhood is the crowning glory of every honored wife, a love has been given her which defies all change and circumstance, and endures to the end."

THE CONCLUSION.

At the close of Mr. Sexton's speech, Wm. Ball, D. Cramer and Andrew Campbell made happy little speeches, and Gen. A. Peters managed to get in a greenback argument. W. K. Child, of Ann Arbor, recited one of Carleton's poems in a manner that drew forth much praise.

The question of organization came up. A written constitution was presented by J. W. Wing which had been prepared by C. H. Richmond, but as Mr. Richmond was not present, its consideration was laid over for one year.

The First Jewish Peer.

[New York Tribune.]

The elevation of Sir Nathaniel de Rothschild to the British peerage is in many respects significant. Mr. Gladstone has the credit of creating the first Jewish peer; for though Lord Baconfield was a Jew by race, he was not a professor of the Hebrew faith, and, in fact, has done what was possible to efface his connection with his own people. But the Rothschilds represent Hebraism all over the world, and their family has for many years been doing the actual fighting against the venerable prejudices which for so many centuries refused to the Jews throughout Europe either social or political positions. Even in this age of toleration it has taken more than a generation to conquer inherited antipathies; but it is instructive to observe that in England the house of lords has always been behind the commons in this as in so many other points. Thus when in 1849 Baron Lionel de Rothschild was returned to the house from London, and being refused his seat the Jews' oaths of abjuration bill was introduced to remove his disabilities, the bill passed the house, but was rejected by the lords, and in 1855 and 1859 the same measures repeatedly passed the house, only to be as steadily thrown out by the upper chamber.

But it was not until 1871, after the abolition of tithes, that a Jew was made master of arts at Oxford; and even when Disraeli was premier of England and in the zenith of his reputation there is reason to believe that he declined a peerage in favor of his wife, not because he did not desire the honor, but because he feared the political effect of his elevation. At a later period he accepted the distinction, though there was much grumbling among the Conservative peers, but he was not regarded as a thorough Jew.

The elevation of Sir Nathaniel de Rothschild, therefore, marks a decided advance. It must be conceded that the old prejudices have nearly disappeared. For though the special distinction of the Rothschilds is their financial position, and though this has often enabled them to control the course of powerful governments and to command at least the outward show of homage and respect from the haughtiest aristocracy, their Judaism has always been strongly marked, and they have never made any concessions in that particular.

The Objects of Bathing.

[Saturday Review.]

The object of bathing is fourfold: To produce a certain amount of nervous shock, that should be followed by reaction and an increased circulation of the blood on the surface, resulting in a more rapid change of tissues; to lower the temperature of the body; to cleanse the skin; and to produce pleasurable feelings, and, in connection with swimming, the beneficial effects of one of the best forms of physical exercise. The nervous shock and the reaction from it, following the first contact with the water, are important points, and to obtain them the plunge or the douche is preferable to any other form of bathing. To wade up to the middle and stand shivering and fearful of the momentary feeling of discomfort is neither healthy nor pleasant, and timid persons who dare not plunge boldly into the water should be content with the douche bath. A large garden hose, with a high pressure of water, held at a distance of fifteen or twenty feet from the body, will give an idea of this most delightful curative and bracing agent. Sea bathing differs from out-door fresh-water bathing in the greater specific gravity of sea-water and its consequent greater buoyancy and more uniform temperature, while the pure air, sunshine, and better sanitary surroundings of seaside places contribute largely to the results. Mineral baths, as such, have no particular superiority over other baths of the same density and temperature. In addition to the greater healthiness and enjoyableness of outdoor bathing, it is probable that the simple exposure of the body to the sun and fresh air is of real benefit, and contributes to the sum total of the good results. Cramps are considered one of the great dangers of bathing, but when they are fatal it is probably the result of syncope or fainting, from failure of the heart's action. A good swimmer, in vigorous health, would hardly be wholly disabled by a cramp of only a part of his limbs.

Butchers' Meat and Headaches.

[Popular Science Monthly.]

The prescription of a diet largely vegetarian has long been known to be good for persons subject to attacks of headache. Alexander Haig relates, in The Practitioner, a case that came under his treatment which indicates to him that this disease and its attendant phenomena are largely the result of a poison circulating in the blood, which poison is a product of the digestion of certain foods, especially butchers' meat, and that a cure is best effected by cutting off entirely the noxious food and aiding the elimination of the poison by the kidneys. The patient was a chronic sufferer from headache, and the affections that usually accompany it. He was a hard student, and was most troubled in winter. On the adoption of a strict vegetarian diet the attacks, which had been severe, ceased at once, and for six months of the cold half of the year there were only one or two slight ones, although they had been recurring weekly. A less strict diet was subsequently allowed, and gave practical immunity, provided butchers' meat was avoided. It was also found that two or three tumblers of hot water taken every night at bedtime gave increased immunity and enabled the patient to take even a little butchers' meat occasionally without fear of an attack. The disease was evidently caused by impure blood, and that by impure blood in the digestive process. The connection with butchers' meat was indicated directly by the facts in the case.

Worth Its Weight in Gold.

Albert Eminger, Covington, Ky., was afflicted with Catarrh three years. He says: "After trying every known patent medicine which I saw advertised, none of which helped me, I tried Papiilon (extract of flax) Catarrh Cure as a last resort. It has made a complete cure, and is worth its weight in gold. I will give you other references from parties who have been cured." Large bottles only \$1.00 at Eberbach & Son, Drug Store.

MINOR NEWS ITEMS.

For Week Ended August 23.

Six persons lost their lives Monday in Boston and vicinity by drowning.

S. R. Post, a well-known New York grain dealer, failed on Tuesday for \$750,000.

William Cole was lynched on Monday at Guide Rock, Neb., for shooting two men.

Niedinger Schmidt & Co.'s mail house at Rondout, N. Y., burned. Loss, \$100,000.

General Harrison passed his 53th birthday quietly at his home in Indianapolis on Monday.

Congressman McKinley lectured on protection before the Chautauqua Circle of Georgia.

The revenues of the Government for the current year will exceed expenditures by \$13,000,000.

The eruption of the volcano Bandai-san in Japan, followed by earthquake shocks July 15, killed 250 persons.

Catherine Willen, aged 31 years, committed suicide on Tuesday at Cincinnati through fear of becoming an old maid.

The Hermann Berghoff Brewing Company's new brewery at Fort Wayne, Ind., was burned on Tuesday at a loss of \$100,000.

While digging a well near Steubenville, O., George Owens and his son were killed, and Mrs. Owens died soon after from the shock.

The warehouse of the Shippee agricultural works at San Francisco was burned with contents. Loss, \$100,000; insurance \$80,000.

A skiff in which were four persons capsized in the Allegheny river at Pittsburgh and Edward Call and Sadie Fahey were drowned.

Many cattle have died in the country near Decatur, Ill., from Texas fever, brought into that section by cattle from Mississippi.

Mrs. E. E. Brown, charged with poisoning her husband at Mason City, Ia., was acquitted at the close of the preliminary examination.

A colored woman named Mrs. Phoebe Clark died in Detroit on Monday, aged 103 years. She was a native of Delaware and born in slavery.

A balloonist at Sturgis, Mich., let a gyroscope fall while making an ascent and two boys in the crowd watching the performance were killed.

By the will of Frizee Lee, who died at Plainfield, N. J., last Sunday, the Scotch Baptist church is left \$300,000. Relatives will contest the will.

At Vernon, Mo., on Saturday Frank Linneberg shot and killed his wife and then fatally shot himself. Trouble over the property was the cause.

Isaac Speckter, a Kansas City merchant, early Monday morning, hearing a noise and suspecting burglars, fired as a shadow crossed the floor, fatally wounding his wife.

James E. Laughlin, the Chicago bank clerk who ran away August 10 with \$2,000, was caught Friday in New York, but most of the money had been stolen from him by another boy.

During the absence of Henry Shropshire and his wife from their home near Columbia, S. C., on Friday, the house was burned and their two little children perished in the flames.

Masked men attempted to rob a Union Pacific express near Dana station, Wy. T., early Friday morning, but were beaten off by the train hands. Many shots were fired and a brakeman was wounded.

Brigadier-General Absalom Baird, Inspector-General of the army, was on Monday placed on the retired list, and Colonel Roger Jones was appointed to succeed him with the rank of Brigadier-General.

William Nagler and Louis Nagler, ranchers and stockmen, were lynched by outlaws in Pleasant Valley, A. T., on Saturday, and Noah Griffin (colored) was lynched at Ocheech, Fla., for insulting a white woman.

An Opium Smuggler Caught.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—It has just been learned that special agents of the Treasury Department on Friday last arrested a man in a room on Harrison street, this city, who had in his possession 125 pounds of opium, supposed to have been smuggled. The custom house authorities are very reticent in regard to the matter, but do not deny that they consider the arrest of the highest importance. It is said that it will lead to the exposure and arrest of a large gang of opium smugglers, who have been in the business for years, and who have a large capital invested in it.

A Diabolical Plot Frustrated.

OTTAWA, Ont., Aug. 23.—The recent investigation into the Indian troubles on the Skeena river, British Columbia, has brought to light a deeply-laid plot by which, at two secret meetings held at Katamax last winter, it was arranged among the Indian tribes in that section to massacre all the white settlers. The massacre was averted by one of the Indians who, at the risk of his life, threatened to warn the Government unless the idea was abandoned.

Wolves of Veterans Elect Officers.

WHEELING, W. Va., Aug. 18.—The National Commandery of the Sons of Veterans elected the following officers: Commander-in-Chief, George R. Abbott, of Illinois; Lieutenant-General, E. H. Millhan, of Minnesota; Major-General, John Hinckley, of Massachusetts; Council-in-Chief, G. B. Smith, of Connecticut; W. E. Bundy, of Ohio; R. L. Obenshain, of Missouri, and C. C. Cooke, of Dakota.

Death of Bishop Harris.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—Right Rev. Samuel S. Harris, Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Michigan, died in this city yesterday, from a stroke of apoplexy while preaching two weeks ago, aged 47 years. Bishop Harris and his daughter left Detroit for Europe about eight weeks ago for a recreation trip.

Sad Accident.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Aug. 22.—On Sunday while Samuel Williams, his wife and their six-year-old child were passing through a field near Aurora, a large oak tree fell upon them, breaking Williams' neck and crushing his skull. The babe was mashed into a jelly. Serious injuries were sustained by the woman.

The Orange Free State.

CAPTETOWN, Aug. 22.—Judge F. R. Reitz has been nominated to succeed the late Sir John Brand as President of the Orange Free State. Judge Reitz is the president of the Supreme Court of the Orange Republic.

A Noted Peacemaker Dead.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—Mr. Henry Richard, M. P. for Merthyr Tydvil, well known as an advocate of arbitration for the peaceful settlement of disputes between nations, died suddenly at Bangor, Wales.

Died with His Boots On.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Aug. 22.—Nat Kinney, chief and founder of the Missouri Bald-Knobbers, was shot and instantly killed by Bill Miles, an anti-Bald-Knobbler, at Ozark.

If you would enjoy your dinner and are prevented by Dyspepsia, use Acker's Dyspepsia Tablets. They are a positive cure for Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Flatulency and Constipation. We guarantee them. 25 and 60 cents.

JOHN MOORE, Druggist.

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Of harmless vegetable remedies that will restore the whole system to healthy action, is absolutely needed to cure any disease "for the disease that affects one organ weakens all." Paine's Celery Compound is THIS PERFECT COMBINATION. Read the proofs!

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51, six for \$5. WELLS, RICHARDSON & Co., Props., Burlington, Vt. See that each bottle bears the Celery trade mark.

For the Nervous, The Debilitated, The Aged.

The dean of Canterbury and the bishop of Exeter advocate abolishing woman's disfranchisement in Briain. How much better their example than that of Bishop Doane, of Albany.

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If you have a Cough without diseases of the Lungs, a few doses are all you need. But if you neglect this easy means of safety, the slight Cough may become a serious matter, and several bottles will be required.

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THURSDAY, AUGUST 23, 1888.

The Detroit Evening Journal is exceedingly severe on our dear old Courier when it says that the Lansing Republican is the only prominent Republican paper that opposes local option.

The Adrian Press says: "The Lansing Republican spews the Detroit [local option] platform out of its wide mouth and is looking for something to take the taste out." Anyone who knows Godfrey of the Lansing Republican will smile at the idea of his looking long to find something that will take the taste of local option out of his mouth.

The REGISTER takes pleasure in presenting this week a four page supplement devoted to art, edited by the managers of the Detroit museum of art, whose exhibition will be opened Sept. 1. All Ann Arbor lovers of art will undoubtedly visit this museum. The articles by Profs. Frieze and D'Ooge, will be read with great interest by our Ann Arbor people who are interested in the subject. The whole supplement is very rich and deserves much attention.

If anything was needed to insure Republican success in our state campaign, the Breen episode ought to settle it. It is the danger of small political parties that they be led around by the nose in the interests of scheming politicians. Breen's attempt to draw the Union labor party into endorsing the Democratic ticket was so bare-faced and disgraceful that it failed, and then the "put-up" job was acknowledged by Breen's acceptance of the Democratic nomination for auditor general. Breen is in politics for the money there is in it, and the laboring men of the U. P. ought to place no confidence in him.

The Jackson Citizen, Congressman O'Donnell's paper, says: "Local option is the coming temperance legislation in Michigan, and no power can prevent it. The people have already demonstrated that they want it, and it is idle to oppose their demands. Of course, the success of the Democratic ticket this fall, if it should win in this state, would put a stop to the whole matter, and defer the enactment of temperance laws; but the Democracy will not win in the coming campaign in this state without liberal aid from the Prohibition party. The Democratic leaders base all their hopes of success upon the possibility of the increase of the Prohibition vote to 50,000 at the fall election." This has a lesson for our third party friends. Practical and effective temperance legislation can best be obtained in Michigan by keeping the legislature and government in the hands of the Republicans. Mr. O'Donnell is one of the best and ablest of Michigan Republicans, and his opinion in this matter is worth something.

The land question was the main topic at the great farmers' picnic. Will the farmers, in their clubs, take up the principles and facts laid down by the speakers and work out practical results, or will they leave it wholly to the laboring men of the cities? The knights of labor demand that speculation in land be stopped. Will the farmers' clubs help the knights? The time is ripe for a change of some kind. Most every one will admit that the holding of land for any other purpose than actual use for production is harmful. President Willits and Rev. S. H. Adams seem to go that far. They probably go farther in their own minds. The farmers' clubs ought to study this question. We know that many farmers have done so, and they have learned that private monopoly in land robs labor and capital, causes scarcity of work, makes mortgages increase, forces men to crowd together into tenements. All are injured by it. Remove this most gigantic of monopolies, and all will be benefited: wages will rise, and industry will spring forward unfettered. We heartily believe that if the farmers' clubs of Washtenaw alone would take hold of this subject, find some way to regulate the land system so that no one could get more land than he can use, and still so that each one would have security of tenure and of personal property, they could force it through the legislature by proper agitation. We have men of brains in the farmers' clubs, and men of great force. Will they now seize a great opportunity for doing good?

The Philadelphia county medical society is at last opened to women. Dr. Mary Willits having been elected to membership at the June meeting. Women have been asking admission to this society since 1859. Some of the leading women physicians of Philadelphia have been from time to time proposed and always rejected by an overwhelming vote. Dr. Mary Willits herself has been for four years petitioning for admittance to this society, and has met only the most strenuous opposition, but

at last the doors are opened. It is an important step in the conservative old Quaker state, for it is impossible for women to hold a front rank as physicians, if they are refused the benefit derived from such associations. Much canvassing was done among the members before the meeting and in this they were assisted by the leading women physicians. The result was apparent when Dr. Willits was elected by 107 votes out of 146, or eleven more than the necessary two-thirds. Great excitement prevailed and the result was greeted with applause, although some of the opponents expressed themselves as much displeased and two resigned their membership. The society voted to make the decision public. Dr. Mary Willits was educated at Swarthmore College, a co-educational institution under the care of the society of Friends, receiving the degree of A. B. in 1876 and that of A. M. in 1881, the same year that she graduated from the Woman's Medical College. She is now instructor of Practice in the College, first assistant to Dr. C. K. Mills, professor of nervous diseases, of the Polyclinic or Post-graduate school, and is reporting secretary of the Clinical society of Philadelphia. The history of this struggle for the recognition of women is most remarkable, and adds another to the numerous instances where obstacles to professional advancement have been for a long period of time thrown in the way.

THE UNITED STATES AND JAPAN. FROM THE STANDPOINT OF A JAPANESE STUDENT.

We are disappointed with the policy which our government pursued for the last five years toward foreign powers. It was Commodore Perry, of the United States, who first found access to our country, and kindly though firmly, persuaded our country to open our ports for trade, and made a treaty with our government. The United States alone had sufficient sense of justice to return the indemnity most unfairly wrested from our country after the Shimozeki imbroglio.

Long before the last treaty revision conference, the United States, through Minister Bingham, asserted its willingness to treat with us as an equal nation. Above all, she is our largest customer, consuming our products which amount to nearly \$16,000,000 per year. We buy from America only \$3,000,000, notwithstanding America is the very angel of our country.

But we are sorry to see that our government neglected to improve our intercourse with her. By the demand of our people, the Mikado promised, eight years ago, to open a national assembly or parliament in 1890, and to institute the constitutional government. Count Ito, by authority of the Mikado, was sent to Germany to learn the constitution of that country and to adapt it to our own country if possible. Our people, of course, do not like to adopt the constitution of Germany, because the people of Germany under that constitution practically have no voice in the administration of government. They think Germany is rather despotic than constitutional. They want a more liberal government. Although they do not like to adopt the constitution of any particular nation, they desire to have the constitution like the English. Count Ito's policy, after he came back to Japan and became the prime minister, was very partial to Germany in order to have favor with her. He employed German lawyers in our government. He invited German professors to the University of Tokio. He directed our people to buy iron and rails from Germany for the construction of railroads, notwithstanding their prices were higher than the English and American merchants asked; and he encouraged imports from Germany. It seemed by such unfair diplomacy he intended to accomplish the revision of the treaty with foreign powers. He failed. His bad policy offended the other nations. He spoiled everything. He and Count Inouye, the prime minister of foreign affairs, resigned their offices, and Count Kuroda became the prime minister, and Count Okuma succeeded to Count Inouye. This change is so recent that we cannot determine which way the new minister's policy is directing. But we as students will attempt to point out the disadvantages of paying obsequious court to any of the European powers, and to suggest the advantages of improving our intercourse with the United States.

It is disadvantageous to deal too favorably with any European power, because—

1. The countries of Europe are so closely connected politically that if we become intimate with one of those countries particularly, we shall offend her neighbors.

2. As those countries have a dense population, they have the design to encroach upon other weak nations to establish their dominion for colonies.

3. As those nations are compelled to maintain large standing armies and navies, they have not much wealth and means to buy our products, and we can have no hope of having as large a market in their countries as we have in the United States.

4. As those countries are connected territorially, they are naturally enemies of each other. They are busy aggrandizing themselves at the expense of their neighbors. Hence, they cannot

have time to help us, nor kindness to aid so remote a country as ours.

5. Their relations are so intimate that when any of them attempt to do even a very slight act, it incites a dispute between them. So, if there was a country in Europe that sympathized with us, she could not bestow it upon us practically, lest it would incite the jealousy of her neighbors. Therefore, if she would say that she has an inclination to be with us, it is a mere expression of good will or treachery.

From the foregoing reasons, we may conclude that it is not good policy to curry favor with any of the European powers. But with the United States the case is entirely different:

1. As she is situated in the western hemisphere, as a separate nation, there is no fear of offending other nations by entering into special relations for a good understanding between that country and Japan.

2. As the United States has ample space and resources enough to contain 600,000,000 of people, she has no desire to get more territory. Her policy is pacific, and she has also a desire to help weak countries, so far as it does not offend some other countries and thereby make trouble for herself.

3. Her situation and condition are such that she need not spend much money for her army and navy, and has great wealth which is increasing very rapidly. She is now the greatest consumer of our products. And undoubtedly she will increase her demands for our products, year by year.

4. She is situated far away from other powerful countries, and has no enemies on the globe seeking an opportunity to quarrel with her. Besides, she has great resources. Therefore she has the best position.

5. As she has such a peculiar position, she will not experience any injuries or inconveniences from the envy and jealousy of other countries, if she would help us or sympathize with us.

We think that there are more reasons similar to these which will lead you to think that it will be to the advantage of Japan to be a good friend of the United States. But I will point out three special reasons besides those I have alluded to.

1. It was the United States that caused us to open our country to the world when we were not willing to do so. Hence she thinks she is under moral obligation to help us.

2. She is a neighbor to us. Therefore she has much interest in commerce with us. This spirit of commerce has a tendency to lead nations to unite and to soften the manners of men and extinguish those inflammable passions which have so often kindled into wars.

3. The just reason that small and weak nations can stand between the powerful nations is that by the justice which God entitles them. By justice and from the laws of nature, the international law is framed, and is established for the protection of weak nations. But the powerful nations of Europe, though they keep justice in their mouth, are always ready to inflict injuries and usurpations by skillfully violating the law of nations, and to subvert those eternal laws of justice which ought to be maintained. On the contrary, the United States, though powerful as she is, is the friend of peace and defender of the international law, laying her form of government on the principle of peace and justice, cherishing the education of her people on humanity and love.

These three reasons prove, also, the necessity to maintain friendly relations between the United States and Japan. It is not the best policy for our country to rely upon her goodness. But since there are many reasons that she must be our best friend, why do we not devote our love to her, and receive those advantages both politically and commercially? As this, the nation whose form of government is centrifugal and whose power is vested in one strong hand like ours, may change the trade by interference it would be good policy to encourage our people to buy goods from the United States. She is the truest friend of our country. She is the largest consumer of our products. She is the benefactor and a neighbor of our country. When our government encouraged the trade with Germany, our imports from that country were rapidly increased, notwithstanding Germany is not as good a friend of our country as the United States. If our government encourages the trade with the United States, there is no doubt that our imports from that country will increase much more than it has done with Germany. Though we will not buy from her she will not cease to buy our products; it is important for our future trade. By experience, it has been shown that the trade has decayed when the balance of imports and exports become unequal to each other. Trade must be equally balanced as the word itself signifies. If the trade be equal, then the traders may reduce the expenses. But if the United States only buy our products, their price becomes higher by putting their expenses upon them, and reduce their consumption. Besides, if trade be unequal there are many inconveniences to send money from one country to another which by equal trade can be done by exchange. We hear that some of our politicians say that the United States has not much power in interna-

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SIGN OF THE RED STAR!

tional politics, because she does not like to interfere with other nations; therefore we have no benefit by courting her. We think this is a great mistake. If the United States had the policy to aggrandize herself by encroaching on other countries like most of the nations of Europe, we should avoid her as far as possible. But if she is not so we must love her. Her policy is pacific, so it will be of great advantage to us to maintain friendly intercourse with her. By doing so, we have no fear of inciting jealousy of European nations. We think that even the question of the revision of the treaty, may settle it by making a special treaty with the United States, independent of the other treaty powers, to compel them to make a similar treaty with us afterward. But this is too great a question to deal with here.

TORA MOGI.

WINNING A WIFE IN WASHTEAW.

BY ANDREW MCANDREW.

FOR THE REGISTER.

The valley of the Huron, with the green hills and quiet dells, deserves a poet; the social life of old Washtenaw, with its unchronicled loves and romances, merits a novelist. In time we shall have both. While they are coming, let me have the pen awhile to tell you of a courtship extraordinary.

"Nellie, where have you been with those rubbers; new yesterday morning and now look at them! the heels are literally worn off! what will your mother say?"

"I don't know aunty; but that new sled of Bob's does go so fast that it takes my breath away, I just can't help it! my feet will go out to stop it, and I never saw anything wear off so fast as the heels of those rubbers, I don't believe they're good stuff, truly I don't."

The last speaker was a very pretty little Miss of ten; and the first to my mind, a prettier one of twenty. 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. It was during the Christmas holidays, and Sally B., the young lady addressed as aunty, was standing before the lamp with two dilapidated rubbers in her hands, trying to put a severe, reproving look upon her pretty, pleasant face.

Sally was an unusual girl. Bright, accomplished and strong-willed, she added to the charms of her person a brilliancy of mind and keenness of wit far above the ordinary. Her recent sojourn in the city, in the midst of the whirl of the social season, had made her the object of numerous attentions and had proved in some respects a most disastrous campaign against the hearts of several young men. But Sally didn't care; she read and studied, sketched and played, and laughed over the extravagant compliments of her more rapturous admirers with an easy indifference to all affairs of heart. As her married sister said, Sally was not of the marrying kind, and although the old codgers who are always privileged to talk to young ladies on those topics said, as they always do, "you'll meet your fate sometime my dear, and when you do you'll know it," Sally went on with her reading and studying, her sketching and playing.

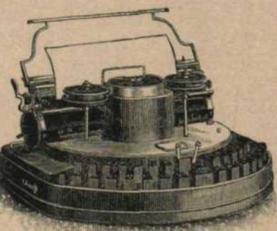
To her friend, Tom Baxter, whom she had known from childhood, Sally was freest to talk on her plans for the future, and although he would occasionally fall into line with her other acquaintances and banter her upon her alleged latest catch, in the shape of a rich young banker or magistrate's son; yet his usual attitude toward her was that of serious unaffected sympathy. The similarity of their tastes and the mutual appreciation of each other's excellences had brought about that intimate friendship which sometimes exists between a man and woman; that relation of which the old philosophers spoke, but in which many of our latter-

(CONTINUED ON SIXTH PAGE.)

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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.

COUNTY NEWS.

Washtenaw Prohibition convention Aug. 29.

Jacob C. Hathaway, a pioneer of York-died recently.

The tenant house of J. A. Doty, near Whittaker, occupied by Ernest Sheckell, consumed by fire; no insurance.

In the crotch of one of the locust trees in front of S. H. Gay's there grows a white currant bush, on which there is now some fine fruit.—Milan Leader.

The cooper shop at the Saline roller mills caught fire Aug. 11, and was destroyed. The mill was with great difficulty saved. Loss, \$1,000; no insurance.

The Azalia Harrison and Morton pole-raising will be a success tomorrow, or the Republicans there will know why. A. J. Sawyer, of Ann Arbor, will be there, it is expected.

On Friday, Sept. 7, at 1 o'clock the Southern Washtenaw farmers' club will meet at E. O. Allen's, in Bridgewater. There will be select reading by Mrs. E. O. Allen, essay by Mrs. H. C. Calhoun, a paper on the subject for discussion, "Grass is King," by G. S. Rawson.

Glenn Howard was badly scalded about the legs, last Friday, while playing with several other little boys with their toy engines, by the explosion of his engine. He was badly burned, the skin peeling off his legs with the stockings when removed. Glenn will probably curb his mechanical propensities after this.—Saline Observer.

A black walnut tree on Oscar Biyens' lot, in this village, has been stripped of its foliage by a swarm of ugly looking worms which somewhat resemble the army worm, only they are much larger. Some of them when stretched out measure four or five inches in length. They are now leaving the tree and scattering in all directions.—Manchester Enterprise.

The Saline Observer says: Chas Klager, of Bridgewater, lost a valuable horse by accident, while driving on the Ann Arbor road north of town near the gravel. He had a collision with a buggy, the thills of which pierced his horse's breast, causing death almost instantly. The driver of the other vehicle is known and will probably be made to pay damages.

J. Webster Lowe died, having been in poor health since the latter part of winter, but was only confined to the house for a few days before his death. A post mortem was held by Drs. Owen and Oakley, of Ypsilanti, which revealed the cause of his death to have been rheumatism of the heart, that organ being three times its usual size. Mr. Lowe was a very exemplary young man and was loved and respected by all who knew him.—Milan Leader.

Mrs. H. R. Mead is rusticated at Whitmore Lake.

Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Goodrich visited their daughter in Ypsilanti the first of the week.

Mrs. Ida Donaldson is visiting Mrs. I. Brotherton, at Bay City.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Caunnet buried their little daughter Aug. 18.

Mrs. Engle and son, of Ann Arbor, were guests of Mr. Alfred Miller over Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Arba Howard, of Ypsilanti, were in town over Sunday.

Sager Hall goes to Baltimore the coming year.

Chas. Townsend is going to teach at Annapolis, Md., this year.

Sam Moore fell from a scaffold, last Saturday, and received a bad scalp wound.

Bridgewater. Mrs. Jeremiah Arnold died Aug. 13, at her son's Uriah Arnold. The funeral was from the house on Wednesday, and the remains were interred beside her husband's in the Center cemetery.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Wright will soon move to their future home in Minnesota.

Rev. George P. Wright has resumed his labors in Chicago and Miss Teresa Randall, who accompanied him to Chicago will go to Denver, Col., to spend the winter.

Archer Crane has taken J. Watson's farm, which was worked by Fred Wright.

The Bridgewater annual picnic was held on Aug. 18, in F. M. Palmer's grove. After refreshments were served the exercises were opened by prayer by Rev. Wastell. The addresses were made by Rev. Stalker and Williams, of Clinton, and Rev. Patchin and Prof. Thos. Moran, of Manchester, after which there were several select readings. The sports of the day were a foot and a sack race and a match game of base ball.

Webster. Miss Maude Williams is at Wolf Lake a few days.

The Misses Phelps are camping at Base Lake with relatives from Dexter. Miss Boye went to Detroit, Monday, to see her niece, Miss Maude Helson who is very sick.

D. C. Fall and wife, of Ann Arbor, and Mr. and Mrs. Frie, of Brighton, spent Sunday with Mr. Latson and family.

Miss M. E. McColl has returned from a trip to East Tawas, where she has been the past two months for her health, feeling much better.

Chelsea. Farmers plough with difficulty in this vicinity on account of drought.

There are several cases of severe illness in this vicinity at the present time.

Homer and Walter Bates, of New Haven, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Noyes.

Mrs. Dr. Thatcher, of Dallas, Texas, was the guest of Mrs. D. G. Hoag on Monday.

Mrs. A. Durand has gone to Battle Creek, to visit her daughter, Mrs. Dr. Robertson.

Mrs. Blanchard, of Detroit, has been the guest of her sister, Mrs. G. J. Crowell, at Cavanaugh Lake, the past week.

The Eclipse B. B. Club, of Detroit, defeated our boys at this place twice last Thursday. Scores, a. m. 5 to 1; p. m. 9 to 7.

Rev. J. E. Reilly has been engaged to preach a sermon, memorial of Gen. Sheridan, on Sunday p. m., September 2nd, in the town hall.

Mrs. Myron McAlister, of Detroit, after several weeks visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. Durand, left on Monday for her home in Detroit.

Expected memorial services last Saturday night, in honor of Gen. Sheridan, failed to take place on account of indisposition of the speaker, Rev. Washington Gardner.

On Saturday last, Frank Staffan and Perry Depew were severely injured by the premature discharge of a blast. Staffan loses the little finger and part of the palm of his left hand. Depew was struck in the abdomen by a fragment of the rock but not seriously injured.

Mrs. Bender, of Dexter, after boarding the eastward bound train, last Saturday p. m., at this station, discovered that she had left her parasol, and, regardless of the headway the train had acquired, jumped off, receiving for her temerity a severe scalp wound and other painful contusions.

Milan. C. Freer, of Detroit, has opened a livery stable in the Babcock hotel barn recently vacated by H. M. Dexter.

The Sons of Veterans and the Cornet Band enjoyed a joint picnic in Hacks grove, on Friday last. The sons made a creditable appearance in their marching and maneuvers, but ached for a skirmish with the firm now making uniforms for them, for falling to appear on time.

Ypsilanti. The Normal and Union schools all open the first week in September.

I. M. Chidister has bought several lots of wool this week, paying from 19 to 22 cents.

Master Fred Pease is attending an Episcopal boarding-school in Northern Tennessee.

The Episcopalians have given a Big Rapids minister a call to look after their spiritual welfare.

Miss Pamela Noble, of Ann Arbor, visited at Mr. Waterman's, the latter part of last week.

A 20-ft Harrison and Morton banner waves proudly above the residence of Samuel Post, on Forest-ave.

The Dress stay company has purchased the Pattison block, where it has been located since its beginning, and an addition of 20 feet is being made in the rear.

D. S. Shuler has been appointed to Prof. Shepard's place in the high school. He is a graduate of the high school and has had some experience teaching in the wild west.

During a drunken quarrel Sunday between John Millin, George Wanzler and Ben Buck, the latter struck Millin with a pick-ax inflicting a dangerous, and perhaps fatal, wound. Wanzler has been sent up for 60 days, but as Buck claims to have struck in self-defence, he will be allowed a fair trial to prove his assertion.

Whitmore Lake. Rev. S. W. Bird will address his audience on "A successful Pleasure Resort," next Sabbath evening.

Capt. Pratt hooked a pickerel last week that he will swear weighs 30 pounds. He held the fish in sight for about half an hour, when it bit the line and escaped. Ugh! A mad man.

The Clifton house sailboat with six persons aboard capsized, yesterday. No body lost.

PICNIC POINTERS. About 8000. The Owosso band furnished some appreciated music.

The ten cent menagerie was well worth the dime.

"By Thunder," he said, as the throng rushed over him at the T. & A. station, "if I ever get that hat, I will climb a tree."

The day before was one of excitement. Everybody was busy preparing. All sorts of money-making contrivances were being made ready. One thing that attracted especial attention was a man carrying at the end of a cane over his shoulder a gallon keg with a large faucet and other attachments. What it was and where it went we do not know.

It is hardly fair that our business men should be called upon to pay the expenses of the picnics, and then that outsiders with their wormy peanuts and green watermelons, which our dealers dare not sell, and their 5 cent ice cream(?) should come in and reap the benefits of the gathering. The grounds were covered with stands from Adrian, Howell, Ann Arbor, Owosso and other places, and every kind of arrangement for making money was to be seen. Not right.

FOUR HOAXES. A mystery will always linger in many minds why and how and where such stories were started as were afloat during the afternoon. A man rushed to the T. & A. station and asked if it was true that a boy had been run over by the cars. No such accident had happened, but the story was afloat. Women and children were frightened by the report that a man had become insane and was raging like a starving leopard about the street. A poor little babe had choked to death on a wormy peanut, but nobody knew whose it was nor where it was. But what caused the greatest tumult was the report that two boys had been drowned. This was not only a hoax but a mean trick, and the originator of such a rumor deserves a good ducking and a narrow escape. The story was stated as a fact by persons that claimed to have been at the scene

of the horror. Although few believed the report there was great excitement; first it was at Wiedeman's grove, then at Lombard's, then here, then there. The reporters dropped their reporting and started to investigate. The old granny was wild; she knew her boy Johnny (19 years old) had fallen into the water; one lady was driven almost frantic when told that they were her boys; another it is said rushed home, a distance of about 2 miles, found her boys all safe, tied them up and then started back for her husband; everybody was looking for Johnnie or Jimmie or Harry and knew that he was "at the bottom of that Lake." The excitement lasted some time, and many people went home with full faith in the reports. It is certain that none of the stories are true, and there are many suppositions as to the origin and intention of the jokes, but there will always be some unsolved mysteries.

Prof. Elisha Jones.

The University Sustains Another Severe Loss—A Very Useful Life.

Another of the most able members of the U. of M. faculty has passed away. Prof. Jones was born at Lavanna, Cayuga county, N. Y., Nov. 12, 1832, of Quaker parents. In 1837, he came to Raisin Valley, Lenawee county, Mich., where in 1854 he prepared for college in the Raisin valley seminary. Upon entering the University of Michigan in 1855, he at once proceeded to demonstrate that not the wealthy alone may enjoy her blessings. It is a significant fact that ex-Regent C. B. Grant, Judge A. A. Chapin, Librarian R. C. Davis and Prof. Jones roomed together on Huron-st., a few doors from Farmers' and Mechanics' bank and sawed wood and did all sorts of odd jobs in order to pay their way. While in the University he never used a book with notes. As a reward of scholarship he was granted the honor of delivering a Greek oration, the only one ever delivered in the University. In 1859 he organized the Fentonville schools. In 1860-67 he taught Latin and Greek in the Detroit High school, and an evidence of the high esteem in which he was held there is found in the hanging of the flag at half mast over the school building at the time of his funeral. In 1867 he was made superintendent of the Ann Arbor public schools, and 1870-72 acting professor of Greek in the University. In 1872-75 he studied in Hanover, Leipsic, and Berlin, and traveled in Italy and Greece. In 1875-77 he was acting assistant professor of Latin, and in 1878 acting assistant professor of Greek. In 1878-79 he became principal of the Orchard Lake military academy. In 1879 he was made assistant professor of Latin and in 1883 associate professor, which latter position he held up to the time of his death. In 1884 he went to Tyrol, mainly for his health, thence to Rome, where he paid particular attention to archeology.

As a writer he has won a national reputation. His first work, "Greek Prose Composition," was published in 1872, and it is prized as highly now as when first published. His publisher, Griggs, says that his "First Lessons in Latin," published in 1877, is the most popular text book ever published in the United States. This was followed in 1879 by his "Latin Prose Composition."

At a meeting of the University senate Aug. 18, a memorial was adopted, of which the following is a part:

Prof. Jones was a remarkably enthusiastic and skillful teacher, whose simple love of truth, clear thinking, exact scholarship and forcible expression gave him unusual power over the minds of his students. His heavy and frank manner and his personal interest in his pupils made him one of the most beloved instructors in the University. Cheerful in the midst of trial, courageous in maintaining his convictions, transparently sincere in all his character, faithful and kind in all his relations as a man and citizen, his name is honored and his memory will be cherished wherever he was known.

His conscientious discharge of duty, and his devotion to his profession and to the interests of the University led him to sacrifice his health in the closing years of his life. His ambition for scholarly attainments and for large influence as a teacher, and his devotion to his efforts and studies beyond his physical strength.

A good man, a faithful friend, an admirable teacher, a devoted servant of the University, an associate who had greatly endeared himself to us all, we deeply lament his departure from life in the maturity of his manhood and the full tide of usefulness, while we are comforted by the thought that he had the Christian's hope of a blessed immortality beyond.

We respectfully tender our profound sympathies to those who are especially bereaved in the loss of a devoted husband and brother, and we commend them to All Divine consolation.

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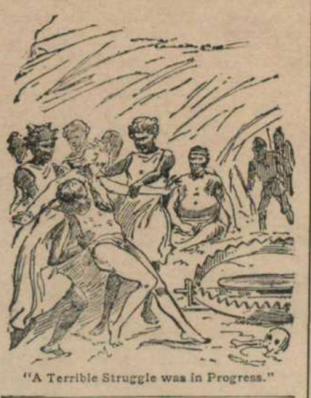
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We shall make a Special Sale of Good all Wool Suits, Nobby, New Styles, Well made at

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

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