# THE ANN ARBOR REGISTER.

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ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, AUGUST 23, 1888.

WHOLE NO. 713.

THE FARMERS' PICNIC.

WASHTENAW, WAYNE, OAKLAND AND LVINGSTON COUNTIES.

Hon. Edwin Willits 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. Hundreds of basket picnic parties were scattered about the lake, and the hotels and restaurants were crowded all day. Dancing was kept up all the afternoon in both hotels. The row and sail boats and the steamer on the beautiful lake were kept constantly in use. The day was perfect for boating purposes, the pleasant breeze nicely filling the sails, delightfully moderating the heat of the sun, and yet not so strong as to interfere with easy

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

THE BUSINESS MEETING.

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

largely of the old officers, as follows:

President, C. M. Wood, Anderson.
Secretary, L. D. Lovewell, South Lyon.
Treasurer, Hassal Laraway, Northfield.
Executive Committee, George A. Peters, Scio.
R. C. Reeves, Dexter; N. C. Carpenter, Ypsilanti;
Isaac Terry, Webster; S. T. Gridley, Ypsilanti;
E. R. Arms, South Lyon; Geo. Renwick, New
Hudson; N. E. Sutton, Northfield, Amos Phelps,
Dexter; Chas. Fishbeck, Howell; H. B. Thayer,
Chas. Durfee, Plymouth; P. H. Murrey, Salem;
C. M. Stark, Webster; J. B. Gundrie, Denton; W.
D. Smith, E. A. Nordman, Dexter; H. D. Loudon,
Ypsilanti; Geo. Merall, Webster; C. H. Wines,
Chelsea.

The farmers' clubs of these four counties have also developed the earnestness and thinking power of hundreds of frm-ers and farmers' wives and their children. These people gathered in the grove to hear the speeches. Hon. C. M. Wood, the president, presided. Alvin Wilsey, C. E. Mutschell, Geo. Renwick and D. C. Fall, of Ann Arbor, a splendid quartette, supplied the music. Mr. Wood made a neat little speech of welcome, and then introduced President Willits, of the Agricultural college of Michigan, a man of whom Webster township. whom Webster township, in Washtenaw county, the scene of his early struggles, may well feel proud. President Willits spoke substantially as follows:

PRESIDENT WILLITS' SPECE.

"This is a pretty large world, the largest I have ever seen, the largest we ever will see till we get upon the monntain 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. Some have estimated that we have more than 1000 millions of peo-ple on the earth. The question comes, Is it possible for this earth to become overpopulated? Only one-tenth of the surface has ever been tried for cultivation, and very meagre cultivation at that. There are vast spaces which can support touched by the plow. The idea is abroad that the world is fairly crowded. Look at our own country; how many we can yet accommodate! What a grand sweep of country we have! In the Rocky mountains are valleys which are capable of supporting hundreds of thousands where are not thousands now. And on the Pacific slope what regions are unoccupied! In our cultivated regions how much land there is unused! Why, in the worm fences of the north there is enough land to support a million people!
"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 needn't buy 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. Willits 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 popula-tion, supporting herself from her sandy soil; and of Switzerland, where in some cantons an acre and a quarter supports one person. European soil is capable of supporting eight hundred millions of hu-man beings. He wanted to point out the possibilities of the soil, so as to show how we have neglected the earth.

He spoke of how improvements in agriculture had gone with density of population; how intensive agriculture had sprung from the rude agriculture of sparse populations. If these methods of intensive agriculture were properly carried out all over England, she could support a

very much larger population than she has.
"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 o 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 de-Some want a fine door-yard. The Indians want a vast stretch for bunting

purposes.
"How much land shall a man have? As much as he can cultivate. Weil, 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:

Sin: - 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

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—(dodger 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 discreditable to both the city and the water com-pany nor to prejudice the community against the water; but I should greatly 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 situanecessary 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 sponsibility 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 su-perintendent. 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 induce-ment to the patron to pay for the unclean water! Does the superintendent really mean this? Yet the logic or the lack of it

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 be fore, 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 microscopical ex-

amination 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 accom-plished 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 qually 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 Thanking you in behalf of the board of

Thanking J.
health, I remain
Very respectfully yours,
W. F. BREAKEY.

THE CAMPAIGN OPENED.

Ann Arbor, Aug. 21, 1888.

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 coon chained at his right. After grac fully adjusting himself to his audience, he announced that the tariff question obscures all others, and then for an hour and a half elequently and corvincingly 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 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 manufactures 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 be-

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 nnhealthy 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 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 perfec'ly 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 drouth. If we recall the extraordinary drouth 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, Mr re economical than the ordinary kinds and cannot be sold in completition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosyhate powders. Sold only in Cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall street, N. Y.

the following treatment seems to be indi-

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 adv-ntage) 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

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 vours, 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'Orge's residence on Washtenaw ave., where the pro-fessor 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 flour, granam, 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.

L OWEST rates on Fire, Life and Accident in-surance, J. R. Bach, 16 Huron-st.

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

WHEN getting your property insured don't forget to call on J. R. Bach, 16 Huron st. I adles 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 Bowery-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 Wash-ington-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—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. Evart H. Scott, Lock Box 23.

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

FOR SALE—A phæton in good repair. Price \$5.00. Also a canopy top two seated phæton, 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 36 South 5th St. S. A. Henion. FOR SALE OR RENT.—\$1400 house, seven rooms, No. 35 Mouroe-st, one block from campus. Enquire at 90 Washington-st. S. D. Alien,

FOR SALE OR RENT—No 7 Wilmot-st, house water. Inquire at 17 Wilmot-st. F OR RENT-Two suites of rooms, with or with out board, 57 Ann-st.

TO RENT.—After the first of September, two stores on State-st, Opposite University. In quire 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. Evart H. Scott, Lock Box 23.

PUPS FOR SALE—A fine bitch and a few thor-oughbred 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 \$5,005 and containing from one-fifth of an acre to twenty acres—alt in the city limits. Houses rented on reasonable terms in central localities. Farms exchanged for city property. Enquire of J. Q. A. SESSIONS, 632tt Attorney and Real Estate Agent. Office over Express Office, Main St., Ann Arbor.

CARPET FOR SALE CHEAP.—18 yards in-grain, and 25 yards matting—good as new. Enquire at this office.

WANTED-Board, with rooms, for family of five, for one mouth, or would rent a furni-hed 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. Reterences 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

CANING—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.

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 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

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.

also a large line of gauze underwear which we will

## MACK & SCHMID.

You are earnestly invited to call early and examine for

# PIANOS AND ORGANS

## 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

Famous Estey, Kimball and Chicago Cottage Organs. A fine New 7\(\frac{1}{2}\) 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

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.

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

WAGNER & CO., CLOTHIERS.

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 msn 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 giv-

In discussing the question of education President Willits 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 wou'd like some easi er 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 of lawyers' sons who become lawyers. The farmer boy is better off than most boys.

"Every man has the right to be a farm er; every man has the right to land. We could get along without ministers, lawyers, and doctors, but blest agriculture and we would melt away like snow. We have the right to farm. No one has right 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 firm 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 fish-

"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 farm

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 Frerch feu-dal system. Before the Revolution, less than a thousand men owned the agricul-tural 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 landowner 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 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 zeres; in Washtenaw, 88; in Wayne, 57. In Wastenaw, 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 361 million acres of farming land, only one fouth 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 Un-cle 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 hurdred 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 farm-

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,

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

At the close of Mr. Sexton's speech, Wm. Ball, D. Cramer and Andrew Compbell made happy little speeches, and Geo.
A. Peters managed to get in a greenback argument. W. K. Childs, 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 p epared by C. H. Richmond, but as Mr. R chmond was not present, its consideration was laid over for one year.

The First Jewish Peer.

[New York Tribune.]
The elevat on 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 Beaconstield was a Jew by race, he was not a professor of the Heb-rew 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 Las 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 poins. Thus when in 1849 Baron Lionel de Rothschild was returned to the house from Lonion, and being refused his seat the Jews' oaths of abjuration bill was introduced to remove his disabilities, the bill passed the houe, but was rejected by the lorJs, and in 1855 and 1859 the same measures repeatedly passed the house, only to be as steadily thrown out by the upper chambe

But it was not until 1871, after the aboli-tion of tests, 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 Roths-

child, therefore, marks a decided advance. It must be concluded 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 Jadaism has always been strongly marked, and they have never made any concessions in

The Objects of Bathing.

The object of bathing is fourfold: To produce a certain amount of nervous shock, that should be followed by reaction and an in-creased 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 body; to cleanse the skin; and to produce the skin; and to produce the skin; and to produce the skin; and the connection 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 water, are important points, and obtain them the plunge or the douche is preferable to any other form of bath. 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 con-tent with the douche bath. A large garden high pressure of wat a distance of fifteen or twenty feet from the body, will give an idea of this most delightcurative and bracing agent. bathing differs from out-door iresh-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, lave no particular superiority over other baths of the same density and temper ature. In addition to the greater healthiness and enjoyableness of outdoor bathing, it is probable that the simple exposure 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 lainting, from failure of the heart's action. A good swimmer, in vigor-ous health, would hardly be wholly disabled by a cramp of only a part of his limbs.

Butchers' Meat and Headaches.

The prescription of a diet largely vege-tarian has long been known to be good for persons subject to attacks of headache. Alexander Haig relates, in The Practi-tioner, a case that came under his treatment which indicates to him that this disease and tioner, 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 noxions food and adding the elimination of the poison by the kidneys. The patient was a chronic sufferer from heatache, and the afflictions 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 bedime 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 imperfection in the digestive process. The connection with butchers' meat was indicated directly by the facts in the case.

Worth Its Weight In Gold.

Albert Emminger, 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 Papillon (extract of flax) Catarrh Cure as a last resort. It has made a complete cure, and is worth its 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 women, and more than all other persons, is given the high honor of

MINOR NEWS ITEMS.

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. Niedlinger Schmidt & Co.'s malt house at Rondout, N. Y., burned. Loss, \$100,000. General Harrison passed his 55th birth-

lay quietly at his home in Indianapolis on Congressman McKinley lectured on proection 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 Bandaizan in Japan, followed by earthquake shocks

July 15, killed 250 persons. Catherine Willen, aged 31 years, com-

mitted suicide on Tuesday at C ncinnati 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,

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

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

A skiff in which were four persons cap sized in the Allegheny river at Pittsburgh and Edward Call and Sadie Fahey were

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

Mrs. H. E. Brown, charged with poisoning her husband at Mason C.ty, Ia., was acquitted at the close of the preliminary examination. A colored woman named Mrs. Phœbe

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 guy-

pole 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 w fe 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 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 Shrop-shire 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-William Nagler and Louis Nagler, ranch-

ers and stockmen, were lynched by out-laws in Pleasant Valley, A. T., on Satur day, and Noah Griffin (colored) was lynched at Ocheehes, Fla, for insulting a

An Op!um Smuggler Caught.

CHICAGO, Aug. 22.-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. 22.—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.

Sons 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. Milhan, of Minnesota; Major-General, John Hinckley, of Massachusetts; Council-in-Chief, G. B. Smith, of Connecticut; W. E. Bundy, of Ohio; R. L. Obenstein, of Missouri, and C. B. 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 yes-terday, 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.

Caperown, 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 Re-

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 tions, 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-Knobber, at

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 50 cents. JOHN MOORE, Druggist,

Queen Elizabeth of Roumania has written a ballet.

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

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

Mark Twain.

The American press generally appears to have lost conceit of Mark Twain. One reason for this change of feeling may be that Mark has grown rich. It is an unapardonable error for a humorist to be rich. He ought to live in a garret, like James Triplett, be the happy professor of one thread bare coat, and shoes that let the water in But even under these direful circumstances, 25 cents would purchase him from that most painful of all complaints, Rheumatism. They are advertised everywhere. For Sale by H. J. Brown, Dist. Agt. for Ann Arbor.

## A PERFECT COMBINATION

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!

"I have suffered terribly from nervousness and kidney trouble. I bought two bottles of Paine's Celery Compound, and ch, how it did help me! I have so much faith in your medicine, for I know what it did for me."

Ontario Centre, N. Y.

Mrs. J. J. Watson.

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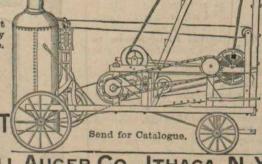


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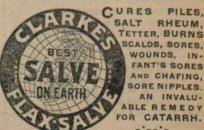
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What? Cured among others the following. They write:

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Athlopheros Pills have cured me of liver complaint and dyspepsia. I gave ten of the Pills to a friend who is troubled with indigestion and he has improved wonderfully.

F. H. ROWEKAMP.

16 Rosette St., New Haven, Ct., February 10th, 1888.
Athlophoros Pills worked wonders in my case of dyspepsia. Emma L Chars.
Athl-lo-pho-ros Pills are small and pleasant to take, yet wonderfully effective. Invaluable for kidney and liver complaints, dyspepsia, in-digestion, constipation, headache, etc. They'll take away that tired feeling giving new life and strength. Send 6 cents for the beautiful colored pic-ture, "Moorish Maiden."

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## HORRORS OF LEPROSY.

An Explanation of the Hideouv Affliction in All Its Forms.

Observations and Suggestions of a Medical Man Who Has Made the Disease a Study-Countries Where Its Victims Are Exceedingly Numerous.

Leprosy, which of late has attracted such widespread attention, has been broadly discussed by Dr. Joseph Bechtinger before the County Medical Society at the College of Physicians, says the Philadelphia North American. Dr. Bechtinger is at present surgeon to the P. nama Canal Company, and has been in the army medical service of Italy, of Great Britain in Abyssmia, in the civil service of Holland in Sumatra, Java and Borneo. He was also attached to the Egyptian medical service under Ismail Pasha, and has traveled extensively where eprosy exists rampant in its worst forms. He made the disease a study, and spoke from personal observation and untiring research. He said that it was only by observation that leprosy could be made more fa-miliar. Nowhere else could such leprosy be seen as in the Sandwich Islands. Nowhere could the disease be studied to better advantage than in those beautiful islands was one of the most wonderful climates in the world, the temperature averaging seventy-five degrees all the year around. such a wonderful country, and with the surroundings so healthy, why is the number of primitive inhabitants growing less? Leprosy was the answer. The doctor then entered into the early history of the natives of the islands, and the terrible impatience

of the small-pox victims, who, in the dangerous moments of pustulous eruption, cast themselves into the surf and were drowned. According to Captain Cook, the population of the islands during his time was 300,000. In 1866 the inhabitants of the islands numbered 66,000. What was the cause of this terrible decimation? The disease spread over the island like wildfire creating consternation everywhere. It was considered the sacred duty of the natives to offer their wives and children to strangers. The legitimate age of marriage was eight years. But as this was not enough to destroy the Kanakas of the Sandwich Isl-ands, there came the Chinese, who transmitted leprosy. Numerous physicians had stated that leprosy was known on the islands in 1830. This was incorrect. During that year missionaries from England invaded that country. They saw no traces of leprosy. True, numerous skin diseases existed. Had the Kanakas been aware of any such disease they would have adopted meas ures to check it or eradicate it entirely. Up to 1848, when the Mongolians made their appearance on the islands, the disease was not known. Four or five years after it broke out with devastating effect. Lepers in the Honolulu Islands were sent to a portion of the island surrounded on three sides by a high, inaccessible wall of rocks open only on one side. There they were left to rot to death. Through Dr. Bechtinger's efforts the existence of the wretches was some-what ameliorated. Leprosy was a prehistoric plague attended by peculiar skin erup-Investigation proved it to be a bacterian disease. According to the opinion or classification of English matologists, the disease was divided into three forms—viz, tubercular leprosy, anæsthetic leprosy and mixed leprosy, the latter being a union of the former two. The symptoms of leprosy are much the same as those of rheumatism. All remedies for the last-named disease were used, even mercury, without any result being obtained. The patient knew no rest, and had little ambition for his calling. After the terrible malady had lain latent and dormant for months or years, perhaps, to the patient's surprise he would break out in small brown spots. In tubercular leprosy the eruptions would begin first in parts posed to the air. With the anæsthetic form they would make their appearance on covered parts of the body. They would increase in size and multiply until the body was one mass of corruption. Colored peo ple afflicted with the malady turn white. During the doctor's travels nothing sur prised him more than to see entire villages cursed with leprosy. In anæsthetic forms of leprosy the tissues of the body atrophied, and fingers and toes would drop off without the patients knowing it. He once saw the trunk of a man being carried on a stretcher. The upper and lower limbs had rotted off. All over Central America and the West Indies tubercular leprosy was the most largely represented. In the British West Indies anæsthetic leprosy held sway. In Africa it was just the reverse. In all his travels where leprosy was endemic the doctor saw but a few negroes affected. Up to a few years ago leprosy was unknown in Peru. Not one case of tubercular or anæsthetic leprosy had been met with among the Arabs. People living in tropical climates on fatty foods were usually predisposed to the malady. The anæsthetic form of leprosy was susceptible to cure. Many cases of anæsthetic leprosy ended the way they began. He had yet to hear of a single instance of a patient affilied. with tubercular leprosy recovering. Sallcylic and pyrogallic acids had often been used with good effect. In mixed leprosy the angesthetic form was often a powerful agent in destroying tuberculos. Twenty years ago the doctor believed leprosy to be a strong infectious and contagious disease. Since then he had but little cause to alter his opinion. He had seen cases where neither the father nor mother were afflicted with leprosy, and yet their offspring had it in the worst form. In some cases the children had two different forms of leprosy. How could it be asserted that leprosy was not infectious with the facts looming up. In the Sandwich Islands he saw two boys playing together. One had the disease, the other was perfectly healthy. Frequently they changed their clothes. One year afterward the healthy boy was a leper. In Jamaica he saw a young negro catch the disease by cleaning the shoes of his master, who was a leper. Many Americans who lived in the Sandwich Islands free from the disease took their children to San Francisco for treat ment for leprosy. His conclusion was that people having allied diseases were sure to

## get leprosy in countries where it is endemic.

There may be a moral in the following as related in the Kingston Freeman, to over-sensitive persons: Recently a man who is employed in a factory at Sleightburgh was taken il'. During his absence a wooden figure of a man, such as is used as a target for balls to be thrown at, was left at the factory to be painted. When it was finished it was placed against the absent workingman's bench to dry. The next day the man returned to work. The first thing that he returned to work. The first thing that he saw on entering the factory was "a wooden man" standing at his bench. He took it as a reflection on his standing as a workman—"that a wooden man could do as good work as he could." He became infuriated, and, grasping a hatchet, he split the wooden image into k ndlings. When he was told that the figure had been left there to be painted, and it was owned by a man in Rondout, he was greatly chaggined, and said he dout, he was greatly chagrined, and said he supposed he would have to replace it. He will not be so hasty another time.

### WORK AND WORKERS.

An iron plant will be established at On-

THE K. of L. co-operative watch-case mill at Brooklyn employs 100 hands.

An East Saginaw (Mich.) firm has an order from Liverpool for 10,000 doors. ABOUT 370,000 persons are employed on Great Britain's 19,332 miles of railroad.

In a Chicago glucose factory 3,000 bushels of corn are converted into glucose daily. A TRADES council of all trades and labor unions has been formed at Chattanooga.

THE Lynch Bros. iron works at Kokomo, Ind., are under roof and ready for the ma chinery

Ar London a machine which takes the place of the glassblower has been patented. It does twice as much work as the man. IRELAND has its labor troubles as well as England and America. The bakers of Lon-

donderry are the latest to go on strike. THE Bricklayers' Union, of Columbus, O., has reorganized with 63 members, and it

expects to have 80 more in a short time. WE consume 62,000,000 barrels of our annual 75,000,000 barrel production of flour. At Minneapolis 39,000 barrels are made per

On the California railroads they are using steel rails from England. It is cheaper to pay the duty than to pay the freight from

EAU CLAIRE, Wis., is overrun with mechanics and laborers, while outside men are brought in every day. Wages are low and

going down weekly. The yellow label is the only genuine label for boots and shoes adopted by the N. T. D. A., No. 216, and indorsed by the general

executive board, K. of L. THE coal combine at San Francisco has been broken by the importation of Australian coal. Forty thousand tons were re-ceived in a week recently.

THE miners of the Des Moines district of Iowa have accepted 90 cents per ton for the coming season. This is the employers'

figure, the miners having asked \$1 per ton. A gold mine near Sitka, Alaska, is said to be the greatest producer in the world. The monthly output is worth \$75,000, and the beds look as if they will be good for 400

The colony of Confederates who went to Mexico got along pretty well at first on raising cotton, but lately things have been poor, and they will come home when they raise the money.

THE Norfolk Coal and Coke Company has been chartered at Parkersburg, W. Va., with a capital of \$500,000. It will operate in McDowell County, on an extension of the Norfolk & Western road.

Ar Lexington, Ill., the drill has already passed through two veins of coal, the first, one foot thick, at 284 feet; the second, two feet thick, at 334 feet. It is thought that the third vein is now near.

THE Laclede (Mo.) Plate and Sheet Mill Company have determined to discontinue permanently the operation of the Laclede rolling mills, turning the same over to their owners. The mills are expected to close T. Daw, a Japanese civil engineer, has

been up at the Connellsville, Pa., coke ovens getting points about the manufact ure for copying in Japan, where ovens will be established. He has also inspected the coal mines and the manufacture of iron.

AMERICAN shoe-makers are doubtless interested in the results of special inquiry made by the English House of Lords in what is known as the "sweating system" in London. In this inquiry a skilled shoemaker swore his average earnings the year round were not over \$1.50 per week.

Last year the United States sent 19,700,-000 pounds of soap, worth \$57,750, to other countries. Hayti took the most, and England consumed the second largest portion of the export, which reached the United States of Colombia, Brazil, Mexico, Scotland, British Guiana and British West Indies. Australia used the largest part of our toilet soap export.

THE Florida Times Union says: "We believe that the time is not far distant when the manufacturers of the South will not only supply the home demand for their products—a demand which in most lines is now supplied almost exclusively from the North -but that these products will be exported very largely to other countries, and that our commerce will be a great factor in the trade of the world."

ABOUT 400 tons of steel blooms were shipped to New Albany, Ind., not long since for the New Albany rail mills by Andreas Joachams, of Charleroi, Belgium, but there was some complication about under valua-tion for duty, with purpose to defraud, and the buyers refused to receive it. Recently the steel was sold to satisfy the Government's claim of \$7,000, when a St. Louis firm bought the lot for \$20.35 per ton.

In England an invention has been made which, it is said, is likely not only to revo-lutionize the tanning trade, but also to prove an immense boon to the workers from a sanitary point of view. It consists simply of using carbonic acid gas to work the hides and get rid of lime and greases. In the space of two hours or less the chemical action, which formerly took weeks and months, separates and deposits the lime and extracts the grease

THE Pittsburgh Steel Casting Company has signed a contract to furnish some heavy castings for the cruiser Maine, now being built by the Government at the Brooklyn navy yards. Among the pieces to be cast is the stern post, which is of such an unusual shape that an examination of the pat-tern by the railroad officials was necessary before a safe shipment of the casting could be guaranteed. The total cost of the work will be about \$70,000.

STATISTICS show that labor-saving ma-chines increase wages. The Journal of Com-merce says: "In 1857 the engineers and firemen received 17.201 per cent. of total cost. In 1886 the engineers and firemen received 39.627 per cent. of total cost. Improvements in machinery, not only in railroads, but in other important lines as well, are a benefit in every way to every body concerned. The general public are better served at cheaper rates, and the mechanic receives increased

The production of American tin may be said to have at last actually begun. The first pig of tin produced by the Mountain Mining Company, whose mines are located near Custer City, D. T., is now on exhibition at Chicago. The pig weighs about forty pounds. The tin concentrates from which it was obtained were received in Chicago some time since, but the special furnace for smelting them has but recently been completed. Further shipments of concentrates are now on the way from these mines.

THE What Cheer Coal Company owns six mines near What Cheer, Ia., giving employ-ment to about 1,500 men and boys, and 2,000 tons of coal are hoisted daily, which is dis-tributed through Nebraska, Dakota, South-ern Minnesota and Northern and Western Iowa. All their mines are in first-class con-dition throughout and are thoroughly timbered, and every modern appliance has been adopted that could possibly add to the good ventilation and safety of the miners, besides to the convenience and economy of

### Could Not Keep

Shop without them. I consider your Sulphur Bitters a remarkable blood purifier. I know of several people, whose cases were considered hopeless, that have been entirely cured by your medicine. The sale of Sulphur Bitters is so large here that I could not keep shop without them. E. S. Yates, Pharmacist, 99 Essex street, Lawrence, Mass.

The queen of Sweden is an excellent

Log Cabins can hardly be considered handsome or ele-9/6 gant, but they were fit hab ta ions for the rugged pioneers of America. Our ancestors were rugged specimens of noble manhood, OLD TIP complete in health, strengta and endurance. Their wholesome remed es are reproduced to this later age, in

Warner's Log Cabin Sa saparilla and Warner's "Tipnecanoe." Adelaide Restori is 67.

Helping the Right Side.

To help the right side is not only commendable in a general point of view, but is judicious and prudent when that help is enlisted in behalf of the right side of the body, just over the lower ribs in the region of the liver. The most efficient help is afforded by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, an anti-bilious medicine of incomparable efficacy. Inaction of the liver is accomby constipation, sick-headache, furred tongue, nausea, occasional vertigo, an unpleasant breath, yellowness of the skin and ball of the eye. The author of these symptoms, liver complaint, routed by the Bitters is accompanied by them in its flight. Fever and ague, which always involves the liver, dyspepsia, rheumatism, debility and kidney troubles are all maladies to the early relief and final cure of which this standard medicine is adapted. Don't use it by fits and starts, but systematically, that its full effects may result in a perfect restoration of health.

The empress of Germany tas'es portions of every article of tood intended for the emperor.

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

If Queen Victoria lives a few years longer she will have reigned longer than any royal personage of history.

> Read what the people concerning the say concerning the ability of Dr. Thomas' Eelectric Oil, to cure asthma, catarrh, croup, colds, etc. Mrs. Dora Koch of Buffalo, says:

colds, etc. Mrs. Dora
Koch of Buffalo, says:

"For croup it is decided.

"For croup it is decided.

"For croup it is decided.

Ohio, says the same thing.] S. S. Graves, Akron, N. Y., writes: "Had asthma of the worst kind, took one dose of Thomas' Eclectric Oil and was relieved in a few minutes. Would walk five miles for this medicine and pay \$\frac{2}{3} \times \text{bottle for it."} Druggist C. R. Hall, Grayville, Ill., says: "Cured as ulcerated throat for me in twenty-four hours." "Sat up in bed and coughed till the clothing was wet with perspiration. My
wife insisted that I use Thomas' Eclectric Oil.
The first teaspoonful retireved me." E. H.
Perkins, Creek Ceutre,
N. Y., Thomas' Eclectric Oil to retermal application for theumatism, cuts, scalds, burns, bittes, bruises, etc. When visiting the druggist, ask him what he knows of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil: if he has been

Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil; if he has been long in the drug trade, be sure he will speak highly of it.

## Worked Wonders.

" My daughter was very bad off on account of a cold and pain in her lungs. Dr. Thomas' Eelectric Oil cured her in twenty-four hours. One of the boys was cured of sore throat. This medi-Pinckney, Lake Mohopac, N. V.



Old and reliable Medicines are the best to depend upon. Acker's Blood El-ixir has been prescribed for years for all impurities of the Blood. In every form of Scrofulous, Syphilitic or Mercurial diseases, it is invaluable. For Rheumatism, has no equal.

The rec rds of the patent office saw har women have obtained patents in 1 900 invention

JOHN MOORE, Druggist.

CATHARTIC.-Hibbard's R enm ti - S rup some of or first ax tives in the wall, move or he boal effectively as well as midl, wti ur .ar, gripi g or

I he Greatest Blood Purifier KNOWN. This Great German Medic cheapest and best. 128 doses PHUR BITTERS for \$1.00, le ne cent a dose. It will covorst cases of skin disease o that awful disease Scrot SULPHUR BITTERS is est medicine to use in a ases of such stubborn an eep seated diseases. Do BLUE PILLS

Sulphur Bitters! Isyour Tongue Coated Don't wait until you are unable to walk, or are flat on your back but get some at once, it vill cure you. Sulphus itters is ubstance? Isy reath foul a of order. USULPHUR
BITTERS
immediately
Is your Ur-The Invalid's Friend.

The young, the aged and tot ng are soon made well by read here, it may save your life, it has saved hundreds. Don't wait until to-morrow, Try a Bottle To-day! Are you low-spirited and weak. or suffering from the excesses of youth? If so, SULPHUR BITTERS will cure you.

Mortgage Sale.

Mortgage Sale.

Default having been made in the conditions of a Mortgage executed by Jefferson Lewis and Rachel Lewis, his wife, to Adelia C. Cheever bearing date October 21, 1886, and recorded in the office of the Register of Peeds for Washtenaw Count. Michig n. ctober 1, 1886, in Liber 67 of Mortgages on page 102, which Mortgage was assigned by said Adelia C. Cheever to Le Roy C. Noble b. deed of assignment, dated December 6, 1887, and r. corded in said Fegister's office, in Liber 9, of assignments of mortgages, on page 333, by which defull the powe of sale contained in said M ritgage became operative, and no suit or proceeding in law or equity having been instituted to ree ver the debt secured by said Mortgage or a y part thereof, and the sum of two hundred and thirty-three and 50-100 dollars (223 50) being now claimed to be due upon said Mortgage. Notice is therefore herely given that said Mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the Mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the Mortgaged premises therein described or some part thereof, to will all the following described land situated in the City of Ann Arbor, Michigan, viz: Lot No, Three in Block No, Five North of Huren street in Range No, Fourteen East according to the recorded plat of the Eastern Addition to said city, at public vendue on the Sixteenth day of Novemb r next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the Hur n street entrance to the court of Washtensw, that being the place of holding the Circuit Court in said County.

Dated August 11th 1888.

Dated August 1 th 1888.

LF ROY C. NOBLE, Assignee,
N. W. CHEEVER Attorney.

Estate of Alonzo B. Palmer.

STATE OF MICHIGAN. 488.
COUNTY OF WASHIENAW. 488.
At a session of the Probate Court for the County
of Washienaw, holder at the Probate office in the
city, of Ann Arbor, on Wonda, the 30th day
of July in the year one thousand eight hundred
and elably-eight.
Present William D. Harriman Lakes of Pro-Present. William D. Harriman, Judge of Pro-

bate.

In the matter of the estate of Alonzo B. Palmer,

In the matter of the estate of Alonzo B. Palmer, deceased.

Love M. Palmer and Martin L. D'Ooge, executors of the last will and testament of said deceased come into court and represent, that, they are now prepared to reader their final account as such executors.

Thereinon it is ordered, that Saturday the 25th day of August next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon be assigned for examining and allowing such account, and that the devisces, legatees, and heirs at I w of said dece-sed, and all other persons interested in said est te, are required to appear at a ses ion I said est te, are required to appear at a ses ion I said set te, are required to appear at a ses ton I said sour them to be holden at the Probate Office in the City of Ann Arbor, in said country, three too the persons interested in said executors give notice to the person is interested in said estate, of the pendency or said account and the hearing thereof, by can ing a copy of this order to be published in the Ann Arbor Register.

WILLIAM D. HARRIMAN.

[A true copy.]

William D. Harriman.

Ook's Cotton Boot Compound, Com-



Send 3 2-cent stamps to A. P. Ordway & Co., Boston, Mass., for best medical work published?

THIS PAPER at the Newspaper Advertising Agency of Messrs.

N. W. AYER & SON, our authorized agents.

## "A Great Newspaper."

Under the above caption the New York Graphic, some three years ago, published a critical review of the growth of The Chicago Daily News, which sets forth so clearly some of the fundamental principles underlying the development of one of the phenomenal successes of later years that it will well repay a reading. To bring some of the *Graphie's* figures down to the present date, supplemental statements are parenthetically added by the present writer.

having the largest daily circulation in America is lation to the persistent adherence on the part The Chicago Daily News. (Since this state- of the other Chicago dailies to the "blanketment was made it is possible that the growth of sheet" style of journalism. Of all the people in the New York World entitles it to first place.) America the average Chicagoan is most in a hurry The Graphic to-day devotes a page to sketches of scenes in and about its establishment. The history of this paper is probably without a parallel in the annals of American journalism. It was the news, and at the same time the good sense to founded December 20th, 1875, and was the first present it in concise form. The result of such a low-priced daily successfully established in the condition of affairs is that The Daily News prints West. At the end of its first year it had achieved more papers than all the other Chicago dailies a circulation of about 10,000. From that time on its growth has been remarkable. It now prints "In co seven editions daily, comprising both morning entered into and produced so phenomenal a jourand evening issues. Its statement of circulation nalistic growth the most important one unquesfor the year 1884 shows a daily average of 125,178 copies, unquestionably the largest daily circulation | managers that the "cheap paper" should be cheap on the American continent. (The sworn state- only in price; that its news should be as fresh and ment for 1887 shows a daily average of 165,376.)
"In politics The Daily News is always inde-

pendent, never neutral. While its editoral expression is sometimes vigorous to the degree of this the "cheap paper" may easily be even at its severity, there is always in its utterances of opinion | reduced price. so manifest a purpose to be impartial and fair to all opposing interests, that it rarely loses the confidence of the reader, however much it may fail to bring him to an acceptance of its own view concerning the matter in hand.

gathering second to none in the United States. of verbiage and worthless amplication. It is the only cheap paper in the West that is a

"Aside from its own deserving merits as a popular general family newspaper published in complete and cheap newspaper, it is doubtless Chicago or the West."

"THE newspaper entitled to the distinction of much indebted for its remarkable growth in circu-

"In considering all the causes which have tionably has been the controlling conviction of its complete, its editorial discussion as able, and its general tone and character as pure and heathful as its best and highest priced cotemporary. All

"The difference of revenue between the twocent paper (even more so when the price is one cent), and the higher-priced "blanket-sheet," the latter throws away in useless and unasked for size, that not only is of no worth to the reader, "As a newspaper proper, THE DAILY NEWS but is even an annoyance, in that it compels him has earned a reputation for enterprising news- to gleam what is of real news interest from a mass

"It is because its managers have been wise member of the Associated Press. It gives its enough to practically recognize these essential readers all the news worth giving and gives it for elements of the best American journalism of totwo cents. (Now it does it for one cent a day.) ... day that THE DAILY NEWS is the best and most

It seems hardly possible that an endorsement of merit could be framed in stronger terms than the foregoing analysis, and yet how much greater is not the achievement now that such a journal as THE DAILY NEWS is placed in every man's hands at the reduced price of ONE CENT A DAY.

The truly marvelous enterprise of American journalism can hardly go farther. Certain it is that The Dally News leads the van.

The Chicago Dally News is sold by all newsdealers at One Cent per copy, or it will be mailed, postage paid, for \$3.00 per year, or 25 cents per month. The attention of farmers is especially called to the fact that this metropolitan daily now costs but little more than the old time weekly. The shrewd farmer will now have his daily market reports. Address VICTOR F. LAWSON, Publisher The Daily News, Chicago.

## THE REGISTER.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY KITTREDGE & HOLMES, ANN ARBOR, MICH.

TERMS: one Dollar per year in Advance; \$1.50

if not paid until after six months. Fifteen Cents per year additional, to Sub-ceribers outside of Washtenaw County.

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

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 governorship in the hands of the Republicans. 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 benefitted: 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 Willitts 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 Willitts herself has been for four years petitioning for adonly the most strenuous opposition, but their neighbors. Hence, they cannot States has not much power in interna-

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. Willitts 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 Willitts was educated at Swartmore 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 ob-

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

stacles to professional advancement have

been for a long period of time thrown

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 Shimonoseki 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 gov-

ernment 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 Inouve, the prime minister of foreign affairs, resigned their offices, and Count Kuroda became the prime minister, and Count Okwma 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, be-

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 aggranmittance to this society, and has met | dizing themselves at the expense of

at last the doors are opened. It is an 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

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 al-

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

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 do 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

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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 WASHTENAW.

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 moth-

"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 subbers 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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THE PERFECT TYPE-WRITING MACHINE. e 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 manifold three to six copies. See this one before buying any other. Call on or address, before buying any other. Call on or address,
J. B. WHEELO: H. Agent.
26 EAST WILLIAM ST. ANN ARBOR, MICH.

F. Rettich, jr., has 276 empty casks for

"Dee" Simonds' barber shop is the oldest in the city, and the best place for any thing in our line. We are always "on

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 gilts at 10, 12, 15, 18

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For the Lowest Living Prices.
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On first-class and first mortgage Real Estate. Apply to S. H. Douglass, S. H. Douglass, I. W. Hunt,

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Trustees.

Ann Arbor, April, 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.

STEPHEN V. R. TROWBRIDGE. FOR COMMISSIONER STATE LAND OFFICE, ROSCOE D. DIX. FOR SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, JOSEPH ESTABROOK.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,

FOR MEMBER OF THE STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION PERRY E. POWERS.

## COUNTY NEWS.

Washtenaw Prohibition convention 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 insurace.

The Azalia Harrison and Morton poleraising 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.

Grass is King," by G. S. Rawson.

Glenn Howard was badly scalded about the legs, last Eriday, 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 block walnut tree on Oscar Bixens'

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 Enter-

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 he made cle 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 reveal-ed 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.

Saline. Mrs. H. R. Mead is rusticating at Whitmore Lake.

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

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

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 Chi-

cago will go to Denver, Col., to spend the winter. Archer Crane has taken J. Watson's arm, which was worked by Fred

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 Boyle went to Detroit, Monday, to see her neice, 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 trip to East Tawas, where she has 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 Homer and Walter Bates, of New Haven, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. M. J.

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.

Mrs. Blanchard, of Detroit, has been the guest of her sister, Mrs. G. J. Cro-well, 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.

Rev. J. E. Reilly has been engaged to preach a sermon, memorial of Gen. Sheridan, on Sunday p. m., Septem-ber 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 Sat-urday night, in honor of Gen. Sheridan, failed to take place on account of indisposition of the speaker, Rev. Washington Gardner.

ton 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 Sat-urday p. m., at this station, discovered that she had left her parasol, and, re-gardless 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 uni-forms for them, for failing to appear on

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

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

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 Wanzer and Ben Buck, the latter struck Millin with a pick-ax inflicting a dangerous, and perhaps fatal, wound. Wanzer 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 asbe allowed a fair trial to prove his as-

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. A. sta-tion, "if I ever get that hat, I will climb

The day before was one of excitment. The day before was one of exciment. Everybody was busy preparing. All sorts of money-making contrivances were being made ready. One thing that attacted 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 was and where it went we do not

It is hardly fair that our business men should be called upon to pay the expenses of the picnics, and then that expenses of the pichics, 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 Owesse and other Howell, Ann Arbor, Owosso and other places, and every kind of arrangement for making money was to be seen. Not

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. 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 leoperd 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 Lumbard'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 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 bettern of the that he was "at the bottom of that Lake." The excitment 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. weathy alone may et by 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 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 assis!ant 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 archæology. As a writer he has won a national rep-utation. 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:

which the following is a part:

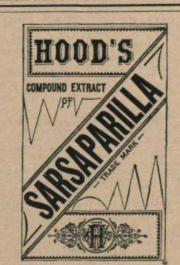
Prof. Jones was a remarkably enthusiastic and skillful teacher, whose simple love of truth, clear thinking, exact scholarship and forcible expression gave him unusual power over the minds of his students. His hearty and frank manner and his personal interest in his pupils made him one of the most beloved 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 benonzed and his memory will be cherished

cere in all his character, latitutand kind main 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 nerved and inspired him to 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 lement 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.



The importance of purifying the blood cannot be overestimated, for without pure blood you cannot enjoy good health.

At this season nearly every one needs a good medleine to purify, vitalize, and enrich the blood, and Hood's Sarsaparilla is worthy your confidence. It is peculiar in that it strengthens and builds up the system, creates an appetite, and tones the digestion, while t eradicates disease. Give it a trial. Hood's Sarsaparilla is sold by all druggists.

Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. 100 Doses One Dollar "CHICAGO TRUSS."

New Spiral Approved by the highest Hard Rubber Pad; Clean, Medical Au thority. Worn Any desirable pressure obtained, gist does not keep this Truss, enclo

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A STORY OF ADVENTURE.

By H. RIDER HAGGARD.

We take pleasure in announcing, as our next attraction in the story line, a short serial (of about 600 inches), by that celebrated writer, H. RIDER HAGGARD.

## MAIWA'S REVENCE

Is the last story of this noted author. This

## Finely and Copiously Illustrated

By one of the leading newspaper artists of the country. It will be observed that, in ad-dition to being finely executed,

Our Illustrations are Entirely Different from Those Appearing in any Magazine or Book Edition of this Thrilling Story

F Attention is invited to the following illustrations, selected from among those appearing in the serial:









Watch for the First Installment or this Story; if you read that, you will not miss the balance.

# Our Next Great Attraction. 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,

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

BLITZ & LANGSDORF,

# THE TWO SAMS

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	25 PER CENT.	TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. OFF	25 per cent.							
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	25 PER CENT.	Will be given on Every Piece of Sheet Music and Musical Merchandise pur-	25 PER CENT.							
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l	1-4		1-4							
	25 PER CENT.	VIOLIN, GUITAR AND BANJO STRINGS  EXCEPTED	25 PER CENT.							
١	ONE-FOURTH		ONE-FOURTH							
	25 PER CENT.	Now is your chance to get a Fine Violin, Gultar, Banjo, Accordeon, Flute, or any Article in the Music line at duit time prices.  New Goods recently arrived and a fine assortment shown.	25 PER CENT.							
	1-4	Especial attention called to my large assortment of Fine Violins and Bows for Skilled Players.	1-4							
	25	ONE-FOURTH OFF	25							
-	PER CENT.		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

AND MATTINGS.

HEADQUARTERS FOR

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

REMEMBER THE PLACE,

JOHN BURG.

NO 43 SOUTH MAIN STREET. day worthies cannot believe. So the acquaintances of Tom and Sally, whose minds could not grasp this sort of idea, were content to look upon the two young people as sweet-hearts and to let it go at that.

Knowing Tom as she did, Sally, as I said, was free to tell him all her plans. She had seen a fair amount of the world for so young a person, and had become infused with a desire to be active in the matter of woman's work in charities and kindred ways. Her whole soul was bent on making every talent she had tell in the task of bettering things about her. What Sunday school concerts and charity entertainments she had conducted in her short life, both out here and in the little town, and in connection with young friends in the city, had been a delightful apprenticeship for her. Now she had given up her plan of going abroad to study art and was thoroughly set upon preparing for a trained nurse at the hospital. In vain her mother, the majestic, brilliant woman, whose brief widowhood had been followed by a second edition of married life, laughed at her; in vain the rapturous admirers bewailed the loss society would suffer; Sally was going to be a nurse. So she told her married sister and so she told Tom. She would begin her preparations immediately after the holidays, and in view of the coming almost monastic seclusion, these days were being made merry by a visit to the old homestead and a short weaning of Tom, dear old Tom, from his business in town, to romp, laugh, tell stories, and play with the children. On arriving, his first act was to discover that the inclined scaffolding to the grain elevator beside the railroad track where the teams drive up to unload their wheat, (you must know what I mean,) was nothing less than a perfect toboggan slide. Inside of an hour he had all the boys of the neighborhood in a long line from the pump to the top of the incline passing up pails of water to pour over the unbroken snow that it might harden in the crisp, winter air. This new holiday machine was the prime cause of the holes in Nell's rubbers and so, too, of Sally's ineffectual attempts at a scowl, as she opened the shoe box which came from the city every fall with assorted sizes for the whole household, expected to last till summer, and selected another pair for the red cheeked spendthrift shaking her curls by the fire.

"Well, Mr. Tom did it first, aunty; I saw him put his feet out, just like that, all the way down, the first time he

Sally looked over to where the corrupter of the habits of the young sat by the lamp looking at the pictures in Frank Leslie's Popular monthly and said:

"But he buys his own overshoes."

"Aye, there's the rubber!" said his corruptership. "Come here, puss. Now I did that the first day because I saw that I was going to run into the fence, I was going so fast; but now we've taken that down you don't need to touch the ground till you stop."

"But the Arrow goes so fast !" "Take a slower sled, my dear."

And the curly head was ushered off to bed while Tom went through the pages of the monthly. "Sally," said he, as she came back from the children's room, "isn't that a spirited picture? a bridal race in the Caucasus. See those fellows whipping their horses after that woman, and how well she rides! The man who catches her shall have her to marry."

"What is the article?"

"Marriage customs in the orient." I wonder if you would find in it any sympathy for your own views."

"You would, in any earnest writing on the subject, Tom, from St. Paul down."

"Come now, Sally, we've talked of this subject in a flippant sort of way lots of times; lets have in a few words a simmering down of your doctrine."

"You know it's not a doctrine, Tom. It's just a common-sense view of the matter. There are people who must marry; they are born for it; girls who think marriage as indispensible an object in life as it is necessary to a novel. But there are others who, if they have a nobler duty to perform for the benefit of the race, and marriage interferes with that duty, why, they don't marry, that's all."

"That sounds good; where did you read that?"

"Never mind where it came from, it's true; and if any one's heart is thoroughly in the love of lumanity, how much better it can work if it is not bound up in individual affections. Miss Peak has not written a friendly letter for twenty years."

"Bless my soul!"

"I mean, they've all been business letters; and how she does manage those hospital accounts! Such women are glorious specimens of devotion. They can work without the distractions of husbands. But families and children are hostages to fortune."

"Did Miss Peak say that too? it sounds like Bacon."

"Well, it is Bacon, and although he said it about men, it is just as true for us. I don't think the women who have done the most for the world have been married. Look at dear Miss Willard

and noble Miss Anthony!" "Oh, come now, look at Lucretia petizer.

Mott, and Mrs. Browning and Mary Sommerville, and Mrs. Stowe, and Mrs. Livermore, and Mrs. Ormiston Chant, and Lady Dilke and all of them! Come, Sally, this doesn't sound like you; Miss Peak or somebody has been leading you for months. I can't bear to see it, Sally, and I,-I,- Sally, we have always been frank with each other, or rather

you have to me, but I have, I have-" "Collect yourself, Tom," she said slyly, "and don't get emotional." "No, I'll not be silly, Sally; but I'll be honest, for I want to tell you before this week is gone and you go one way and I another;-I want to offer you all the love a man can give a woman. I would not try to bias your opinion, but I can not think with you in those peculiar notions. Sally I have loved you always and have been waiting for an opportunity to ask you to be mine. The things next to your heart, little girl, will be next mine. Don't tell me this is sentimentality for it isn't. There is such a thing as true and honest love; it has softened barbarous man and made him chivalrous and gentle since ever the world was made; it impels the young lover in the picture here to fly on h's dashing horse in pursuit of his bride. Oh, I would follow the girl I love down -, down a--"

"Toboggan slide! Hurrah! come on Tom, a fair trial for the prize!" and she started up with the most mischievous twinkle in her eyes and reached for her jacket that lay across the back of a

"My rubbers, here they are! Don't wake the children!" and out she went; while Tom, puzzled, you may believe, but used to the surprises of Sally's sudden eccentricities slid into his coat and followed her to the door where were the sleighs old and new, as left by the children when they came home that

"Now pick your horse, my Caucasian racer, for here is mine," and she took the rope of the Arrow and started off with a run.

The truth flashed across Tom's dazed brain as he saw her running toward the elevator. Was she in earnest, or was she going to make sport of him? She had taken the swiftest sleigh in the lot and that looked as though she meant what Tom imagined.

He was to race for a wife!

He picked the best of what was left and hurried down the path after her. Can you fancy how his heart beat as he

"Hold on now, Sally, fair play! You have by far the fastest sled; wait for me.

"Some one must have it, Tom; hurry

They mounted the inclined slideway on the rough steps beside the icy path that glistened in the moonlight like a milky way full of a million twinkling stars, or like the marble pathway to some fairy palace strewn with dia-

Can you imagine what thoughts sped through Tom's mind as he climbed those stairs behind the trim, swift-footed figure before him? He would have given half his fortune for a piece of emery paper to rub across the runners of that heavy thing he drew behind him; he tried to think of his principles of natural philosophy to estimate whether a falling body would go down an inclined plane faster by added or subtracted weight, and whether he should take his overcoat off or keep it on. Can you picture to yourself that start from the head of the slide, when Sally's laughing voice rang out: "Are you ready? Go!" and her two hands pushed against the loose snow at the top of the incline and started her? Can you feel Tom's agitation as he saw her ten feet ahead of him before he reached the ice? and then can you guess whether the heart beneath the furtrimmed jacket or the one in the overcoat beat faster as the Arrow and its follower sped away like the wind? Whizz, down the long incline, where you could see the level stretch beyond and the gentle rise that marked the end of the slide.

"I'm gaining! I'm gaining!" gasped Tom to himself.

A second more-

"I'm even! Hurrah! ahead! and, rapture; she will never catch me! Here's the slope!" and Tom jumped up with a joyful "Oh!" which you must practice much before you can say it as he did; met Sally as she came, and I need not tell you what happened then.

But the funny part is yet to come. When a proud, happy, and beaming, fellow, before the fire in the old homestead, stooped to take off the dainty rubbers of the little woman he had caught, there was a hole worn in each heel.

## He Had Salt Rheum For 20 Years.

A. Manvel, Ass't Supt. & G. P. Agt., C. R. 1., & P. R. R. writes: "For twenty years I have been afflicted with Salt Rheum in a most serious form. During the winter season, my hands have been in such condition that I was unable to dress or undress myself without assistance, and I have not had gloves or bandages off my hands for about 'four months,' until I b gan using Papillon (extract of flax) Skin Cure. I certainly think it has cured my hands." Large bottles only \$1.00, at Eberbach & Son, Drug Store.

Eleven hundred ladies were registered as voters at the Topeka city election.

Wife: - Let's try Hibbard's Rheumatic Syrup. Everywhere I go I hear it spoken of in great praise as a tonic and ac-

SLAVES OF THE MINE.

A Climpse at Life in the Pennsylvania Coal Regions.

The Miserable Condition of the Working-Men Employed by America's Coal Barons- Victims of the Company Store and the Rapacious Landlord.

There is no gainsaying the statement that the working-men in the bituminous coal region are the most wretched and the poorest laboring people in the country, says Harp:r's Week'y. The pay is smaller than it is in the anthracite mines. Where a miner in the latter receives (2.70 the miner in the bituminous mines will be paid 12. This, however, does not indicate the actual amounts which the miners receive. According to the account-books of miners which I have seen, 140 days a year is a good average time, and this makes the earnings of a man who is paid at the rate of \$2 considerably less than half the aggregate which that sum would seem to imply.

This was before the use of natural gas in the bituminous regions. Since then thousands of miners have been thrown out of employment and wages have been seriously cut. There are men, women and children in sore distress throughout Pennsylvania. have the account-book of a miner, admitted-ly one of the best and steadiest in the country round, which showed that he had worked only forty-two days in eight months. He was one of the victims of natural gas, but before that he had been a victim of false measuring, rapacious landlords and the company store. Two dollars a day means nothing to a man who receives forty two days' work in eight months. His in come is at the rate of ;126 per year, nearly half of which must go to the company for

It is unnecessary, however, to depend upon individual and private examinations of this subject. The State Board of Industrial Statistics has done the work for us, and, although the showing is far within bounds, it is enough to indicate the real condition of the people who work in the bituminous mines and coke ovens of Pennsylvania. Of the 307 working days in the year, the average loss was eighty-four days in the bituminous mines. Recognizing this, the Chief of the Bureau was under the necessity of preparing two tables of wages. One of these he called the table of theoretical wages, and the other that of actual wages. The theoretical wages were the payments that would have been made if the men worked on full time. The actual wages were those actually received. A miner who was paid at the rate of 82 a day would be expected to receive \$12 a week, and \$624 a year. As a matter of fact, he received \$1.10 a day, and {309.20 a year, thus losing {4.90 a week. Laborers who are paid at the rate of \$1.60 a day actually received \$5.61 a week equal to less than 94 cents a day. Coke-oven chargers were reported to receive \$1.70 a day, which is equivalent to \$10.20 a week Coke-oven drawers were said to be paid \$1.65 a day, and \$9.90 a week. They actually received \$6.04 and \$6.88 respectively. This element of lost time is not taken into ac count when rates of wages are discussed It is true that the Pennsylvania coal-miner receives more for some branches of his work than the English miner, but the English miner has very much less to pay for. The Pennsylvania miner is compelled to pay a large rent for the poor hut in which he dwells. Mr. Rogers has given us a row of hovels in which the miners live, on the slope of a bare mountain, over the smoking coke-ovens. It is not necessary to describe the villages, or the houses which compose them. They are no pleasanter, wholesomer or more decent than the homes of the miners of anthracite coal. The filthy savage from Central Europe is also here. There is no instruction for the children, and no hope for the fathers. The only difference is that the bituminous miners live in the high mountains and nearer to nature, whose gloom sinks into the souls of all who are not free enough from care to detect and en-joy its beauties. For these hovels the av-erage rent is \$5 a month. In England the miner has no rent to pay. In Pennsylvania the miner pays for all that he gets; in England his coal is free. When to these expenses is added the higher cost of the necessaries of life, the difference between the wages in Pennsylvania and in England is wiped out, or, if it exists at all, it is in favor of the English miner. The system of "company stores" robs the wage-worker of an amount of money that it is impossible to calculate; but enough is known to warrant the inference that he who, forced by circumstances, is obliged to accept store orders or deal at the "company store" is at the mercy of his employer. Experience has not shown that this is a tender mercy. If a miner is employed for the full month he may come out with a trifling balance in his favor. If he does not spend that balance at the store he can not stand well with the boss. As likely as not he will be told to lie off, and work will not be given him again until his account at the store equals or sur-passes the balance in his favor. Sometimes a man is ordered to stop work in the middle of a month if he is making too much money, and it is oftenest the case that a miner in this part of Pennsylvania does not see any money for several months at a time. His receipts for the rent of the company's hovel in which he lives and for his account at the company's store balance the credits for his work, or leave him a little in debt. If there is no company store at the mine, there is very likely an arrangement with a store in a neighboring town or village. Orders are given by the operators to their miners on these stores, and they are cashed at the liberal discount of 6 or 7 per cent. If the miners complain of their lot, or are insubordinate, they are dis-charged and put upon the black list, and the black list is a terror to them. A man whose name is on it finds it almost impossible to get employment. He wanders from mine to mine only to find that he is marked, and that his mark may be read by any boss to

whom he may apply. One sees the seamy side of human nature in the bituminous regions of Pennsylvania as it may be seen nowhere else in this country. The degraded people of the city tenements are volunteers in the army of idlers, but many of the men of the Allegheny Mountains are industrious and sober. They are slaves, however, of a hard and dishonest tyranny, which is irresponsible, and is intrenched in the multitude of those whom it oppresses. There are bright spots in the region, but they are very few. In no other part of the country does selfishness rule with so high and cruel a hand, nor does degradation follow so loyally.

A Remarkab'e Shot.

F. Petmecky, son of the celebrated gun-maker, J. C. Petmecky, of Austin, Tex., is but sixteen years old. He recently broke seven clay targets in eight seconds. brick-bat was tossed up, which he hit four times before it struck the ground. A tin plate was next thrown up, in which he put five shots before it struck the ground. He broke five out of seven small marbles thrown into the air, and the minutest coin he could hit, it seemed, with as much certainty as he could a larger object.

### Didn't Want A Girl.

Last summer my wife's health was all oun down, and she wanted me to her a girl to do the work. In a little while I f und one I thought would suit her, when to my surprise she said I need not hire any one, as she felt much better, and thought another bottle of Sulphur Bivers would cure her. Donald Grey, 41 Wor-cester square, Boston.

The date of celebrating queen Victoria's birthday has been changed to June 2

In the combination, proportion, and repara ion of its ingredients, Hood's Sursaparilla accomplishes cures where other preparations entirely fail. Peculiar in its good name at home, which is a "tower of streng h abreal," peculiar in the phe nomenal sales it has attained. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the most successful medicine tor purfying the blood, giving streng h, and creating an appetite.

S ven ladies were recenty elected memhers of the local government board in E lin-



Warner's Log Cabin Remedies. — "Sarsaparilla." -"C ugh and Consumption R-medy," — "H ps and Buchu."—"Extract," — Remedy,"—"H ps and Buchu."—"Extract,"—
"Hair Tonic,"—"Liver Pills,"—"Plasters," (Porous-Electrical) -"Rise Cream," for Catarrh. They are the simple, effective remedies of the old Log Cabin days. Everybody uses Warner's "Tippecanoe."

Ludy Colin Campbell was one of the army of arts critics at the Royal academy.

### Dr. Flagg's Family Ointment

Never fails to soothe and heal Curs, BURNS, BRUISES FLESH WOUNDS, INFLAM-MATION, SPRAINS, PIMPLES, CHILBLAINS, SALT RHEUM, CHAPPED LIPS OF HAND, FROST BITES, COLD SORES, SORE NIPPLES,

F ve lidies have been elected poor law gaurdians in Brn ngnam. E gland.

HEADACHE can be cured by Hibbard's Rneuma'i: Syrup. I removes the cause by regulating the stomach, correcting im proper digestion and general flow of the

Twenty-'our ladies have been elected poor law gua dans in London.

Don't trifle with any Throat or Lung Disease. If you have a Cough or Cold, or the children are threatened with Croup or Whooping Cough, use Acker's English Remedy and prevent It is a positive and we guarantee it. Price 10 and 50c JOHN MOORE, Druggist.



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IND GESTION, And pre eminent for its Health Restoring

How regarded by a Prominent Physician,

"No remedy within my knowledge can fill its place. I have been practicing medicine for twenty years, and I 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. Hinton, M. D. Washington, Ark.



Who is WEAK, NERVOUS, DEBILITA-TED, who in his FOLLY and IGNORANCE has TRIFLED away his VIGOR of BODY, MIND and MANHOOD, causing exhausting

has TRIFLED away his VIGOR of BODY, MIND and MANHOOD, causing exhausting drains upon the FOUNTAINS of LIFE, HEADACHE, BACKACHE, Dreadful Dreams, WEAKNESS of MEmory, BASH-FULNESS in SOCIETY, PIMPLES upon the EACE, and all the EFFECTS leading to EARLY DECAY and perhaps CONSUMP-TION 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 makes NO difference WHAT you have taken or WHO has falled to cure you.

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Premature Old Age, Barrenuess, Loss of power
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### Toledo, Ann Arbor & North Michigan R'v Time Table going into effect Sunday, July 22, '88 Going South. STATIONS. 6. 4. 2. Standard Time. I. 3. 5. Pass. Pass. Mail Pass

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All passenger trains run daily except Sunday.
Connections at Toledo with rallroads diverging,
Ait Manhattan Junction with Wheeling & Lake Erie
P. R. At Alexis Junction with M. C. R. R. L. S.
S'y and F. & P. M. R. R. At Monroe Junction
win L. S. & M. S. R'y. At Dundee with L. S. &
M. S., and M. & O. Ry. At Milan with W., St. L. &
P. Ry. At Pittsfield with L. S. & M. S. Ry.
At Ann Arbor with Michigan Central R. R., and
at South Lyon with Detroit, Lansing and North
ern R. R., and G. T. Ry.
H. W. ASHLEY, W. H. BENNETT,
Superintendent, Gen, Passenger Agent.
A. J. PAISLEY, Agent, Ann Arbor,
At Ashley with the Toledo, Saginaw & Muskegon railway.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION

Ann Arbor Savings Bank

ANN ARBOR, MICH.,

MONDAY, July 2d, A. D. 1888, MADE

In Accordance with Sections 18, 19 and 67 of the General Banking Law as Amended in 1871. RESOURCES.

Ponde and Mortgages	004,000	
Bonds and Mortgages	218,091	
Overgrans	158	06
Furniture and Fixtures	1,980	83
Due from National and State Banks	74.049	
Cash on hand		
Cash on nand	29,840	0
THE RESERVE OF STREET	100	-
\$	628,554	40
LIABILITIES.		
Capital Stock	50,000	O
Surplus Fund	50,000	
Undivided Deeden		
Undivided Profits	41,995	
July Dividend	2,755	00
Due Depositors	483,803	41
	The state of the s	-
	628,554	41
I do solemnly swear that the above st	stement	250

true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. CHAS, E. HISCOCK, Cashier, Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 2d day of July., 1888.

ADAM D. SEYLER, PENNYROYAL WAFERS

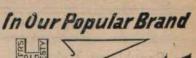
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will restore that lost Vitality and a Rugged,
Healthy Condition follow its use. Buy at your
druggist's, one package, \$1; six for \$5.

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IF YOU ARE LOOKING FOR AN EXTRA SWEET PIECE OF

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ASK YOUR DEALER FOR IT DONT TAKE ANY OTHER JNO. FINZER & BROS., LOUISVILLE, KY.

## LUMBER LUMBER!

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## Corner Fourth and Depot Sts., and get our figures for all kinds of

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JAMES TOLBERT, Prop T. J. KEECH, Supt.

which are volutionized the work during the last half century. Not least among the wonders of inventive progress is a method and system of work that can be performed all over the country without separating the workers from their homes. Pay liberal; any one can do the work; either sex, young or old; no special ability required. Capital not needed; you are started free. Cut this out and return to us and we will send you free, something of great value and importance to you, that will start you in business, which will bring you in more money right away than anything else in the world. Grandout free. Address True & Co., Augusta, Maine.

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We will pay the above reward for any case of liver complaint, dyspepsia, sick headache, indigestion, constipation or constiveness we cannot cure with West's Vegetable Liver Fills, when the directions are strictly complied with. They are purely vegetable, and never fail to give satis-faction. Large boxes containing 30 sugar coated pills, 25c. For sale by all druggists. Beware of counterfeits and imitations. The genuine manu-factured only by JOHN C. WEST & CO., 862 W. Madison-st, Chicago, Ill.

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ohl My Back! ROYAL ENGLISH BUCHU

PRICE, \$1; Three Bottles for \$2.50. W. JOHNSTON & CO., DETROIT, MICH.

THIS PAPER may be found on flie at Geo. racts may be made for it LN NEW YORK. The Thingvalla Sinks the Geiser - One Hundred and Nineteen Persons Lost, Many of Whom Were from Northwestern States.

PERISHED AT SEA. NEW YORK, Aug. 18 .- The steamship Geiser, of the Thingvalla line, which left here last Saturday, August 11, was run into off Cape Race Tuesday by the steam-ship Thingvalla, of the same line. Her was stove in and she sank rapidly The panic-stricken people were got into boats as rapidly as possible, the Thingval la's boats being also used in the work of rescue. The Geiser sank so fast, however that before the boats returned from the Thingvalla after their first trip the disabled steamer had gone down, leaving scores of people struggling in the water. Many of these were picked up, but when the roll was called on board the Thingvalla it was found that seventy-two passengers and thirty-three of the crew of the Geiser were missing. The Hamburg line steamship Wieland, which was in the vicinity, came up in time to assist in the work of rescue and she divided the rescued party with the Thingvalla, the latter proceeding in a damaged condition for Halifax, while the Wieland proceeded to New York, arriving at quarantine late yesterday afternoon. It is reported that fourteen passengers and seventeen of the crew were saved, including Captain Moller.

The collision occurred off Sable Island. The Geiser sank in five minutes. The Thingvalla passengers, 455 in number, were transferred to the Wieland and brought here with the fourteen passengers and seventeen of the crew of the Geiser All the others on the Geiser, seventy-two passengers and thirty-three of the crew, were drowned. The Thingvalla is trying to reach Halifax. The exact extent of her injuries is unknown. The Thingvalla left Stettin July 26 and Copenhaven August 4 for New York. She is commanded by Captain Laub. She is 1,841 tons register. The Geiser was of 1.871 tons.

The vessels came together at about o'clock in the morning, and the panic among those on board was fearful. The passengers were mostly farmers from the Northwest, who had by years of industry and economy accumulated a competence and were going on a visit to their native Many were especially attracted thither at this time by the great exposition at Copenhagen. Those who were saved lost all their effects, and even all their clothing except their night wear. The following is a partial list of the saved

and lost: Officers saved: Captain Carl Moller, second mate Jergensen, third mate John Peterson and Dr. Peter Dierks. Officers lost: First mate Henry Brown, first engineer Axel Foss, second engineer Larsen, third eng neer Engelbrecht, pur

ser Gregersen and stewardess Anna. Passengers saved: H. G. Peterson, St. Paul; John L. Hansen, Perth Amboy, N. J.; Jans An dersen, Philadelphia; John Larsen, Port Rich mond; Hilda Lind, New York (her two chil mond; Hida Lind, New York (her two chindren were lost); Paul Paulsen, Chicago; Lauretz Runnerdel, Chicago; John Tenvolde, Chicago; Christofsen Elicosen, Chicago; H. J. Johnsen, Chicago; John Ehlquest, Chicago; Alf Andersen, Brooklyn; Peter Johnsen, St. Paul; A. Wilse, St. Paul.

Passengers lost.—Second cabin.—Mrs. Ellen

Passengers lost—Second cabin—Mrs. Ellen Zechus, J. C. Meldborg, L. Nillson, H. Ida Soel-berg, Captain George Hammor, Bertha Ebenberg, Cuptain George Hammor, Bertha Ebenfeldt and L. Clausen. Sieerage: Anders Andersen, Carl Johansen, Soren Gabrielsen, Peter Hansen, Mastrad K ttel, Gull Gulliksen, J. E. John, J. Fredericksen and two children, Frederick Soreensen, J. Gustafson and child. J. J. Janson, H. Raudbig, Hida Barjstrom, Karen Hanson, William L. Jungstrom, Jina Kjelddes, Maria Maris Josefsen and children, Amanda Andersen, Heidja Olson, Johanna Andersen, Andrew Injebrietzebn, wife and child, A. J. Janson, O. W. Olander, Foter Muller, A. J. G. Lind, Ida Malmgren and child, E. Petersen, wife and child. Nicolina Nimp, Albert Olsen, wife and child, Nicolina Nimp, Albert Olsen, Ostrie Lund, Miss A. N. Petersen, Kirster Levenson and one Nieds Hausen, Anna Thom sen, Louisa Andersen, Jens Hansen, Peter Hansen, Anna Wecker and child, Caroline Christensen and two children, Ole Christoffersen, Elizabeth Berg and child, C. Brooth, O. H. Lie, Mrs. Jonsen and infant, Mrs. James Andersen, Andrew Sodesholm, Mrs. John Jonsen and infant, Carl Junerberg and wife, J. Book. land, T. E. Stromberg, Bertha Krosterop and child, Chrisina Kundsen and Christian Christiansen. Of these Adders Andersen, Carl Johansen, Maria Josefsan and child, Amanda Andersen and Paul Janerborg engaged passage as from New York; Soren Gabr elsen, from Brooklyn; A. J. G. Lind and Ida Malmgren and child from Worcester, Mass. The others were booked from St. Paul, Chicago and other Western offices of the line.

New York, Aug. 19.—The collision of the

steamers Thingvilla and Geiser was dis cussed everywhere in maritime circles The main question was as to who was to blame for the disaster. It is now certain that 118 persons perished when the Geiser went down. Here is the corrected list:

Total number of adult passengers......98
Passengers lost 70
Crew lost 89 Total lost ...

The estimated loss on the vessel is \$350, 000 and the loss on cargo about \$120,000. The insurance is not yet fully known. The company, it is said, will, as far as in its power, indemnify the survivors.

Big Blaze in Minnesota. Wadena, Minn., Aug. 21.—A fire believed to be of incendiary origin started here, and owing to the insufficient water supply gained great headway. In about an hour's time eighteen buildings were de stroyed and nine families rendered home The loss will amount to fully \$75, 000: not over one-half covered by insurance. The absence of wind alone pre-vented the destruction of the whole town.

Horses Killed by Lightning. CHEYENNE, Wy. T., Aug. 22.—A flash of lightning did \$20,000 worth of damage and nearly killed George Rainsford, the breeder of blooded horses, at that gentleman's ranch near Chugwater, a few days since. Eighteen horses were killed including a

magnificent mare valued at \$5,000. Murder and Suicide. MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 19.—At Wood-land, Wis., George Moon, aged 20, shot and killed Jennie Woolver, a domestic em-ployed on William Sletyer's farm, then kissed her and killed himself. He had lately returned from Colorado and found

the girl another's promised wife. Used Kerosene with the Usual Result North Adams, Mass., Aug. 19.—Mrs. Joseph McDuy, aged 21, and Miss Kate Armstrong, aged 25, who recently came from Ireland to work in Plunkett's cotton mill, were burned to death as a result of

starting a fire with kerosene. An Indian Chief and Family Killed. Kansas Ciry, Mo., Aug. 18.—Chief Mescott, of the Kickapoos, his squaw and five children were killed by lightning in his cabin on the reservation near Netawaka,

A Costly Strike.

CHICAGO, Aug. 18.—The brick-makers' strike, which began last year, is estimated to have cost nearly \$1,000,000. Fourteen

CITIZENS IN TEN DAYS. Some Important Testimony Concerning

Fraudulent Naturalization. New York, Aug 18 .- The Ford Congressional Committee yesterday resumed the invest gation into immigration affairs. Superintendent Jackson, of Castle Gar den, was the first witness. He said the greatest number of immigrants received in one day at Castle Garden was 9,000; but that was an exceptionally large number. The average number is 4,000 daily. He considered a farm hand with nothing in his pocket a more desirable accession to

the population than a clerk with \$100. Francis N. Bell, a sea captain, said that Lockwood & Kay carried on a sort of brokerage business in procuring sea cap tains positions. He swore that these two men could take a Nova Scotian and in ten days make him an American citizen and put him in charge of an American ship. said Lockwood told w.tness that Judge Morrison, in Brooklyn, fixed all the details for him. Each individual who wanted to become an American citizen inside of ten

days must put up \$10.

New York, Aug. 21.—General Master Workman Powderly, of the Knights of Labor, was the principal witness before the Congressional Committee on Immigrant Abuses yesterday. He considered the system of imported contract labor repre hensible, and thought no person should be admitted to citizenship until he could read and understand the declaration of inde pendence and the constitution of the United States.

INDIANA WHITE CAPS. One of the Gang Turns State's Evidence-

Two Punished. INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 20 -The investigation of the White Caps by Attorney-General Michener has resulted in one of the gang turning State's evidence. He charges the order with being influenced in their acts by revenge for private wrongs. The headquarters of the order is near English. The White Caps have issued a circular threatening to resist the State's in-

Madison, Ind., Aug. 21.—Daniel Murray and John Essex, members of the Madison township "Wh.te Cap" gang, were found guilty yesterday of whipping Omer Davis and were fined \$24 each and costs.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 22.—The report comes from Crawford County, Ind., that the "White Caps" have held a meeting near Marietta and decided to disband. The trip of Attorney-General Michener to that section last week was the cause of this, as they fear arrest and prosecution. Craw-ford County is the home of the "White Caps" and has been headquarters for their

THE BASE-BALL RECORD.

Standing of the Principal Organizations for the Week Ended August 18, In the following tables are shown the standing of the clubs in the three leading professional base-ball organizations:

					ALCON.	27.00	28	4 05
LEAGUE.							-	cent.
New York				The same of the sa	50	31		,655
Chicago	* ***				50	87		.184
Chicago								
Detroit		****	*****	***** ****	96	41		.534
Philadelphia.					.47	42		.528
Boston						45		.500
Pittsburgh						46		.452
						54		
Washington								.400
Indianapolis.					.32	59		.851
	1 -	1	1			La	1	
WESTERN.	Hon	2	Per Cent.	AMERI	-	Hon.	Lost.	Per Cent,
WESTERN.	0	00	E 20	AMERI	CAN	. 0	0	2 6
	E	12	0				1	40
	1000		100000		_	-	-	1000
Des Moines	47	124	.661	St. Louis	8	60	28	.681
St. Paul				Athletic		40	21	.612
Omaha			578	Cincinna				
Kansas City				Brookly				
Sioux City	16	20	.444	Baltimo	re	40	52	.434
Milwankee	36	45	.444	Clevelan	d	. 31	48	392
Chicago								
Minneapolis								

RACE WAR IN LOUISIANA. It Ends in the Killing of a Dozen Col-

ored Men. New IBERIA, La., Aug. 18.—The better element of this and neighboring parishes having found it impossible longer to tolerate a certain class of idle and immoral characters, ordered them away from the various places. Many found refuge at Freetown, a small village composed entirely of negro families. There they told their stories to their friends, and a large number armed them-selves and took possession of a house. On Thursday last the residents and propertyowners of this section collected and rode o Freetown and demanded the surrender of the negroes' arms. The negroes re-fused, and a battle ensued. When it was the bodies of eight negroes were found in the house and five others were found outside. It is reported that three or

ON THE GALLOWS.

four more were killed.

Three Murderers Pay the Penalty for Taking Human Life. LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Aug. 18.—Hugh Blachman was hanged in the jail in this

city yesterday for the murder of a friend in May last. BLACKFOOT, I. T Aug. 18.-Alexander Woods (colored), who murdered his wife at Pocatello, Idaho, in May, 1887, was hanged in the jail yard at this place.

New York, Aug. 22.—Daniel Lyons was hanged in the yard of the Tombs prison in this city yesterday morning for the murder of Joseph Quinn on July 6, 1887. A Female Horsethief Jailed. BLOOMINGTON, Ind., Aug. 22. - Helen Young was arrested here while riding

through the town on horseback at fullspeed and lodged in jail. The horse was stolen property, being one of three animals re cently taken from the vicinity of Nashville. The woman is alleged to be one of the gang of robbers that have been operating in that neighborhood.

The Bar Association.

Saratoga Springs, N. Y., Aug. 19.—At the meeting of the American Bar Association David Dudley Field was elected president; Edward Hinckley, secretary; Francis Rawle, treasurer. Among the vicepresidents elected to represent each State in the association was Benjamin Harrison of Indiana. The convention then adjourned

Admiral Luce Ordered to Port au Prince. Washington, Aug. 18.—Secretary Whitney has ordered Admiral Luce, commanding the South Atlantic squadron, to proceed in the Galena to Port au Prince, as the presence of a man-of-war is needed there on account of the state of martial law

Lightning's Fearful Work.

GREENFIELD, Mass., Aug. 18.—Deacon Lovering, aged 90 years, and his sister and housekeeper, Mrs. Richardson, were instantly killed by lightning yesterday at this place, and the farm-house, barns and buildings were burned.

Death of a Maine Centenarian.

PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 21.—Samuel Morse, aged 104 years, died Sunday afternoon. He was born in 1784, in Georgetown, on the St. John river, in New Brunswick. All his active life he was a soldier in the English army.

Saw-Mill Burned.

BAY CITY, Mich., Aug. 18.—The fine, new saw-mill at James Davidson's ship yard, in West Bay City, burned. Loss, \$35,000:

BUSY POLITICIANS.

A Record of Events Covering a Wide Range of Territory.

State Officers Nominated, Congressional Candidates Named, and Notes of General Interest from the Political Field.

CAMPAIGN ECHOES. Washington, Aug. 16.—The American party met in National convention in this city yesterday. A split was caused on the question of representation, and all the delegates except those from New York and California withdrew. Those remaining nominated General James L. Curtis, of New York, for President, and James N. Greer, of Tennessee, for Vice-President. The platform favors the abolition of the naturalization laws, demands that no criminals, paupers or insane persons shall be allowed to come to this country, denounces alien ownership of land, and favors free technical schools for American children.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 16.—The Union Labor party of Michigan met in this city yesterday and split into two factions over the report of the Committee on Credentials. The delegates who withdrew held a separate convention and indorsed Democratic-Greenback ticket. The anti-fusionists remained and put in the field the following ticket: For Governor, Wildman Mills; Lieutenant-Governor, Paul Warren; Secretary of State, George McAllister; State Treasurer, James Winney; Auditor General, John O. Zable; Commissioner of Land Office, Marvin W. Scott; Superin-tendent Public Instruction, Mrs. S. E. N.

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 16.-The Republicans met in this city yesterday and nom-inated a State ticket, with Morgan G. Buckley, of Hartford, for Governor. The platform adopted indorses the Chicago nominees and platform, favors liberal pensions; pledges the party to further legislation to restrain intemperance, and declares hostility to the theories of free trade and the Democratic idea of the tariff for revenue only.

DES MOINES, Ia., Aug. 16.—The Republicans of the Eighth district yesterday nom-inated James P. Flick for Congress, and in the Eleventh district J. S. Struble was re nominated.

Marion, Ind., Aug. 16 .- Major George W. Steele was renominated for Congress yesterday by the Republicans of the Eleventh district.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 16 .- Congressman Hemphill was renominated by the Democrats of the Fifth district yesterday. Baltimore, Md., Aug. 16.—Colonel Theodore F. Long was nominated for Congress yesterday by the Republicans of the Second

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 16 .- The Republicans of the Ninth district yesterday re-nominated Colonel M. C. Cooper for Con-

Springfield, Ill., Aug. 16.—The Republicans of the Thirteenth Congressional district yesterday nominated Major James A. Connolly to run against Congressman

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 17 .- The Democratic State convention will be held in this city September 12.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 17.—The Greenbackers will hold a National convention in this city on Wednesday, September 12, to nominate candidates for President and Vice-Presi-

AKRON, O., Aug. 17.-M. L. Smyser, of Wooster, was nominated for Congress yesterday by the Twentieth district Republicans.

St. Louis, Aug. 17. The Republicans of the Fourth Missouri district yesterday nominated Major H. W. R. Hartwig for ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 16.-The Demo-

crats held their convention in this city yes-terday and nominated E. M. Wilson for Governor; Lieutenant Governor, Daniel Buck; Secretary of State, W. P. Breeden-hagen; State Treasurer, Hans Nelson; Attorney-General, C. D. Autromont. The platform adopted eulogizes Cleveland and Thurman and the President's Administra-tion, and declares that the abolition of a superfluous revenue by the reduction of the excessive taxes upon necessaries is the pre-eminent issue of the campaign.

Омана, Neb., Aug. 18.—The State Prohibition convention made these nominations: For Governor, George A. Bigelow; for Lieu-tenant-Governor, John Dall; for Secretary of State, John E. Hopper; for Auditor, John F. Helm; for Treasurer, J. H. Stewart; for Super-intendent of Instruction, Rev. Horatio Hilton; for Attorney-General, John J. Barnd; for Com-

missioner of Public Lands, A. Roberts.

HUNTINGTON, W. Va., Aug. 18.—The
Denocratic State convention nominated
Judge A. Brooks Fleming, of Marion Coun-

ty, for Governor.
St. Louis, Aug. 20.—The Democrats of the Thirteenth Missouri District, in convention at Springfield, nominated C. C. Matlock, of Marionville, for Congress. St. Louis, Aug. 21.—The Democrats of

the Fifth Congressional district of Missouri have nominated John C. Tarsney,

of Kansas City, for Congress.
CHICAGO, Aug. 21.—The Prohibitionists of the Fourth Illinois district have nominated L. D. Rogers for Congress.

St. Louis, Aug. 20.—Phil C. Coghlan Jr., was Saturday nominated for Congress by the Union Labor party in the Eighth district and Michael Rathford in the Tenth

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Aug. 20.—Robert Bullock has been nominated for Congress by the Democ ats of the Second district DOYLESTOWN, Pa., Aug. 21.-Robert M. Yardley was yesterday renominated for Congress by Seventh district Republicans. LAFAYETTE, Ind., Aug. 22 — John B. Cheagle has been renominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Ninth Dis-

MENOMINEE, Wis., Aug. 22.-The Repub licans of the Eighth district renominated Nels P. Haugen for Congress. BOONE, Ia., Aug. 22.-Republicans of the

Tenth district have nominated J. P. Dolliver for Congress. MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 22.—Congress-man Herbert has been renominated for his

seventh successive term by the Democrats of the Second Alabama district. DES MOINES, Ia., Aug. 22.—Congressman Conger was renominated by the Republicans of the Seventh Iowa district.

Indianapolis, Ind., Aug. 22.—General Harrison and his wife, with several friends, left yesterday merning for Middle Bass island, where the General will enjoy a few weeks of rest. At Toledo lie was given a warm reception, and made a speech.

Engineers Celebrate an Anniversary. DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 18.-The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers met Friday to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary o their organization. Over 2,000 members were present, including Chief Arthur and W. R. Robinson, of Vincennes, Ind., the first chief of the order and originator of the brotherhood idea.

Seventeen Dynamite Bombs CINCINNATI, Aug. 18.—Great excitement was created yesterday at the Newport iron and steel mills, just arross the river from this city, by the discovery of seven-teen dynamite bombs in a pile of scrapiron. The affair will be investigated.

FURY OF THE ELEMENTS. Great Damage to Property and Loss of

Life in Several Places. MONTREAL, Can., Aug. 18.-A thunder-storm that passed over Eastern Outerio and the whole of Quebec Thursday night destroyed hundreds of houses and barns. Horses and cattle by the hundred have been killed and many people are lost. At a small village called St. Louis, De Gonzague, Captain Louis Sauve, his wife and son were killed in-stantly. A laborer, name unknown, on the Sauve farm, was also killed by a bolt that struck the barn half an hour after the house was struck. At St. Ignace George S. Lorimer was killed by a tree which had been struck by lightning falling upon him. In St. Hyacinthe the son of the proprietor of a small hotel was killed while closing the window of his room. A report comes from Chaudiere that two lumbermen were swept over the falls while they were crossing the river. Lightning struck their cance and they were swept to death in the raging river. The hotel at Smith's Falls was set on fire, and it is reported that the wife of the pro prietor died from fright. From all over Quebec come reports of houses being set on fire and whole families destitute, and at a small called L'Original the parish church was struck by lightning. The place was full of people at the time-10 p. m.-praying for protection from the storm. A panic ensued, and many people were seriously injured by being trampled upon. It is estimated that the damage done by the storm in this province alone will reach over \$1, 500,000. Later reports have just come in from Valley Field, Beauharnois County, stating that five men have been killed by lightning in that vicinity.

MARQUETTE, Mich., Aug. 22 -A terrific cyclone struck this place Monday at 2:33 p. m. Houses were unroofed, telegraph wires blown down and store fronts badly damaged. The wind-storm was accompanied by a deluge of rain and hail. No one was hurt.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 22 -An easterly gale has prevailed since 6 p. m. on Saturday; with fitful gusts of the velocity of forty eight to sixty miles an hour. Great damage has been done in the city and along the river front. Several buildings were unroofed, and the coal fleet of the Pittsburgh and Southern combination suffered severely. Fifty boats are known to have been lost. They were valued at \$3,000 each. The Louisville & Nashville and Illinois Central trains were delayed by washouts. Great damage has been done to the rice and sugar-cane crops. Telegraph wires are prostrated in every direction

At Plaquemine many buildings were wrecked. Crops in that district were injured. It is feared that rice is severely damaged. At Donaldsonville churches school-houses and other buildings were de stroyed. St. Joseph's Academy was totally destroyed. Two of the brothers were seriously injured by falling timbers. Almost every house in the place was more or less damaged. The storm was general along the gulf coast. The water was forced over the Louisville & Nashville railroad embankment from Michon to Lookout, a distance of twenty miles. The track was washed out in several places.

MEMPHIS, Tenn, Aug. 22.—Heavy rains have fallen all over this section of the country during the last three days and still continue. All the small streams, especially those to the south, are bank-full and in many localities have overflowed and flooded valuable farms. Telegraph wires between Memphis and New Orleans have been prostrated and only very meager news can be obtained.

VIENNA, Aug. 22.—Heavythunder-storms have prevailed in several parts of the country. At Karnenburg thirty five houses were leveled to the ground by the force of the wind and several other villages were completely ruined and several persons killed. In other parts of Austria 100 houses are reported to have been wrecked and many of their inhabitants in-

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 22.-A violent wind-storm swept both sides of Chesapeake bay yesterday. Frame houses and barns were demolished, entire fruit orchards were destroyed, and corn fields were in many instances swept clean.

WHEELING, W. Va., Aug. 22.-A windstorm yesterday in this city and vicinity did damage to the extent of \$250,000.

WILMINGTON, Del., Aug 22 .- A cyclone passed across Delaware yesterday about six miles below this city, cutting a path nearly 200 feet in width, leveling trees, orchards and outbuildings, and doing damage estimated at \$150,000. Three meu were killed.

SALEM, N. J., Aug. 22 .- A cyclone passed over this section. The Salem brick works were nearly demolished and nearly all the buildings swept away. The cloud then took a northwesterly course, blowing down barns, whole orchards and growing crops The damage in this county will amount to many thousands of dollars.

Baltimore, Md., Aug 22.—A waterspout passed over the Eastern shore of Maryland doing great damage. It is reported that several lives were lost. The storm was very severe at Annapolis. Houses were blown down and crafts in the bay

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 22.

LIVE STOCK-Cattle	- \$3	15	Cla	6 80	ē
Sheep	3	20	60	4 90	
Hogs	6	25	00	6.50	
FLOUR-Good to Choice				3 15	
Patents		SO		5 25	
WHEAT-No. 2 Red			400		
No 9 Spring			400		
No. 2 Spring					
CORN			400		
OATS-No. 2 White			0		
RYE-Western			400		
PORK-Mess	14				
LARD-Steam	8	40	6	9.30	
CHEESE		64	Mills.	7	
WOOL-Domestic		26	GB.	27	
CHICAGO.			100		
BEEVES-Shipping Steers	55	25	001	6 50	
Texans		00		3 50	
Cows		25		3 52	
Stockers		55		3 25	
Feeders		03		3 75	
There are never Classes to		95		2 775	

		1000	7600		1000
Cows	2	25	00	3	52
Stockers	. 2	50	03	3	25
Feeders	- 8	00	00	3	75
Butchers' Stock	3		a		75
Interior Cattle	0		0		00
HOGS-Live-Good to choice	- 5			6	75
SHEEP	22		60	5	00
BUTTER-Creamery			400		19
Good to Choice Dairy		11	0		16
EGGS-Fresh		18	690		14
BROOM CORN-					
Self-working		23	400		34
Hurl		- 31	5.14		43
Crooked		13	60		23
POTATOES (bu.)		85	個		48
PORK-Mess	12	074	6個1	3	80
LARD-Steam	. 7	70		8	95
FLOUR-Winter	4	25		4	30
Spring	4	00	160		50
Patents	4	50	20	4	75
GRAIN-Wheat, No. 2		853	400		863
Corn, No. 2		445	610		45克
Oats, No. 2		25	TELL		50
Rye, No. 2		473	400		48
Barley, No. 2		66	@		68
LUMBER-					
Common dressed siding	17	50	004		
Flooring	32		Q\$3		
Common board	13		201		
Fencing.	12		@1		
Lath		00	60		

CATTLE—Best. 84 30 2 5 60

Medium 2 2 5 2 3 3 50

HOGS 5 95 2 6 30

2 10 @ 2 55 Fair to Good.
HOGS—Best......Medum KANSAS CITY. 84 75 Ø 5 50 2 75 Ø 3 65 6 15 Ø 6 25 5 60 Ø 6 10 3 50 Ø 4 00 1 50 Ø 2 75 HOGS-Bestum SHEEP-Best OMAHA.

FROM WASHINGTON.

A Daily Record of Proceedings in the Senate and House.

The Senate Refuses to Ratify the Fisheries Treaty-Passage of Appropriation Bills and Other Measures -General Notes.

Washington, Aug. 16.—A resolution was passed in the United States Senate yester-

day calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for a statement of amounts deposited in National banks August 1, 1888. The fisheries treaty was further discussed. WASHINGTON, Aug. 17 .- The conference

report on the Army Appropriation bill was agreed to by the Senate yesterday, and the fisheries treaty was further discussed. The Post-office Committee reported a bill to prohibit the transmission through the mails of transparent envelopes and "display coverings," which may reflect upon the person to whom the letter is addressed, under a penalty of from one to ten years' imprisonment and a fine of \$100 to \$5,000.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18. - In the Senate yesterday a bill was passed prohibiting the mailing of obscene or libelous matter in transparent envelopes. It fixes a penalty of from one to five years imprisonment and a fine from \$100 to \$5,000 for violating the law. It was agreed to vote on the fish-eries treaty next Tuesday. Adjourned to

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21. — In the Senate yesterday the time was occupied in dis cussing the fisheries treaty.

Washington, Aug. 22.—The Senate yes-

terday refused to ratify the fisheries treaty by a vote of 30 to 27. Bills were intro-duced to prevent the introduction of contagious diseases from one State to another, and to pension soldiers' widows regardless of the cause of the soldier's death, provided they were married during his military service. Ninety-three private bills were passed.

THE HOUSE

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16 —In the House yesterday the time was occupied in considering the Fort fication bill.

Washington, Aug. 17.—In the House westerday the Fortification Appropriation bill was passed, but all efforts to transact any other business were defeated because of the lack of a quorum. Mr. Weaver (Ia.) offered a resolution, which was tabled, revoking all leaves of absence except those granted on account of sickness, the revoca-tion to take effect at the expiration of five days. Mr. Weaver gave notice that he would renew the motion next Monday if the House was without a quorum.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.-Filibustering tactics on a proposition to assign certain days for the consideration of general pension legislation and to take up the General Deficiency bill consumed most of the ses-

sion of the House yesterday.

Washington, Aug. 20.—In the House
Saturday the Senate bill to prevent the coming of Chinese laborers into the United States, with an amendment repealing the acts of May 6, 1882, and July 5, 1884, the re-peal to take effect on the ratification of the pending treaty, was reported, and the session was devoted to discussing the

Washington, Aug. 21.—In the House yes terday a bill was introduced to define trusts and to punish persons connected with them. The most of the day was spent in discussing the Chinese Immigration Restriction bill, which was finally passed, with an amendment providing that the repealing clause shall go into effect only upon the ratification of the pending treaty.

Washington, Aug. 22.—In the House yesterday a bill was introduced to change the time for assembling subsequent Con! gresses from the first Monday in December to the first Monday in March. The Deficiency bill was considered.

OTHER NOTES.

Washington, Aug. 21.—Secretary Fair-child has directed that all the bonds pur-chased by the Government since the 1st of July shall be applied to the purposes of the sinking fund. The estimated requirements of that fund for the present fiscal year are \$47,850,000, and the Secretary proposes to meet them if possible by the purchase of bonds made under the terms of the circular of April 17.

Washington, Aug. 21.—The President sent the following nominations to the Sen-To be Consuls of the United States: J. Russell Parsons, of New York, at Aix La Chapelle; L. Austin Spalding, of New York, at Brunswick, Colonel Roger Jones, Inspector-General, to be Inspector-General with the rank of Brigadier-General; William W. Averell, late Captain Third Cavalry, to be Captain in the army

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22 -The Senate Per sions Committee has instructed Senator Davis (Minn.) to report Senator Farwell's (III.) bill providing for a pension for Mrs. Sheridan, with an amendment reducing the amount from \$5,000 to \$3,500. The reduction was made because it was feared the House would not agree to the larger

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—A statement prepared by the Treasury Department estimates the surplus for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1889, based on House appropriations, at \$26,950,530.

Kindness Rewarded.

ERIE, Pa., Aug. 21.-Colonei C. M. Lynch, of this city, Monday received notice that the will of the late Conrad Shenfield, of Kansas City, devised property to him amounting to \$150,000. Lynch had befriended Shenfield years ago, and is thus re-

Fired from Ambush.

CALAIS, Me., Aug. 21.—Major Howes and family, of Boston, with Indian guides, were canceing up the Tobique river Sunday, when they were fired an by unknown persons and Mrs. Howes killed. The bul-let was intended for Mr. Howe, who had had some trouble with poacher

Fatally Stabbed.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 17.—Police Offi-cers Joseph Rosenberg and James W. Jones were fatally stabbed by Charles Dilger. Dilger was beating his mistress, and the officers, attracted by her cries, broke into the house and attempted to arrest the tough Death of Seth Green.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 20. - Seth Green, the well-known fish culturist, died yesterday morning at his home in this city, aged 71 years. Mr. Green was born here, and

had a world-wide reputation as a sports

man and pisciculturist. Female Note-Raisers. TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Aug. 21.—Mrs. Christina Keefer and her married daughter, Lena Withelm, were arrested in this city yesterday for raising dollar-notes to

stamps and pasting it next the figure 1. Business Embarrassments.

New York, Aug. 19.—Business failures during the last seven days number for the United States, 187; Canada, 32; total, 219; as compared with 233 last week and 161 for the corresponding week of last year.

ten by clipping the cipher from cigar box

A Horrible Inheritance.

The transmission of the fearful effects of contagious blood poison is the most horrible inheritance which any man can leave to his innocent posterity; but it can be certainly mitigated and in the can be certainly mitigated and in the majority of cases, prevented by the use of the antidote which Nature furnishes, and which is found in the remedy known all over the world as Swift's Specific—commonly called "S. S. S."

Mr. J. H. Brown, of Hornellsville, N. Y. writes: "Three years I suffered with this horrible disease. Swift's Specific cured we computed by "

with this horrible disease. Swift's Specific cured me completely."

Prof. Edwin Faar, 224 E. 22ad st., N. Y., writes: "Swift's Specific cured me of a fearfu, case of Blood Poison."

Dr. B. F. Wingfield, of the Soldier's Home, Richmond, Va., writes: "Swift's Specific cured me of a severe case of Blood Poison."

D. W. K. Brigger, D.

Blood Poison."

D. W. K. Briggs, Brooklyn, N. Y., writes: "I was a perfect wreck from Blood Poison. Swift's Specific restored health and hope, and I am well to-day."

C. W. Langhill, Savannah, Ga.: I suffered long with Blood Poison. Itried Swift's Specific and am perfectly well.

A. W. Buell, of Power's Hotel, Rochester, N. Y., writes: "It is the best blood remedy on earth. I ared myself with it. I recommended it to a friend and it made him well."

Mr. F. L. Stanton, of the Smithville, Ga. News, writes that a friend was afflicted with a case of Blood Poison, and two bottles of S. S. effected a complete cure.

and two bottles complete cure.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. The Swift Specific Co.,

Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

What Am I To Do?

The symptoms of Biliousness are unhappily but too well known. They differ in different individuals to some extent A Bilious man is seldom a breakfast eater. Too frequently, alas, he has an excellent appetite for I quors but none for solids of a morning. His tongue will hardly bear inpection at any time; if it is not white and

urred, it is rough, at all events. The digestive system is wholly out of order and Diarrhea or Constipation may be a symptom, or the two may alternate. There are often Hemorrhoids or even loss of blood. There may be giddiness and often headache and acidity or flatulence and tenderness in the pit of the stomach. To correct all this if not effect a cure try Green's August Flower; it costs but a trifle and thousands attest its efficacy.

Women voted almost universally at the school election in Nebraska. Many of the best were elected to office.

A BLOOD TONIC .- Hibbard's Rheumatic Syrup is the greatest blood purifier in the Reason teaches the lesson. Read their formula, found in their medical pamphlet.

Haruka, empress of Japan, will visit New York next winter.

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

Queen Marguerite of Italy is very fond of America literature.

Dr. William's Indian Pile Ointment is he only sure cure for Blind, Bleeding or Itching P.les ever Discovered It never fails to cure old chronic cases of long standing. Williams Mfg Co,

Cleveland, O.

Harriet Brecher Stowe is 76.

Advice to Mothers. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup should lways be used for children testhing. It o thes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoes. Twenty-five cents



% Jake is 101 years old. He has seen lots of horse blankets, but never saw any which would wear like 5/A Horse Blankets.

> 5/A Five Mile. Has Five Miles of Warp Thread's

5/A Boss Stable. Strongest Horse Blanket Made. 5/A Electric. Just the thing for Out-Door Usa. 5/A Extra Test.

> Something New, Very Strong. 30 other styles At prices to suit everybody.

See your dealer before cold weather, and if he hasn't 5/A Horse Blankets don't get stuck with poor imitations, but ask him to



None genuine without this 5/A Trade Mark sewed inside. [Copyrighted 1888, by Wm. Avres & Sons.]

# RACH & AREL

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 Satteens, Lawns, Corded Jaconets Ginghams, 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'll bought these goods at about 50c on the dollar, we will sell them

50c On the DOLLAR

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 our goods if you buy or not.

Samuel Krause.

## THE CITY.

Adam Meuth is in Germany, at his old home in Wiesbaden.

The next meeting of the Pomological society will be Sept. 1.

Mrs. E. A. Hoyt is soon to open a millinery store at No. 7 Ann-st.

Chas. Dietas has a sunflower in his yard that is 11 feet 2 inches in height.

Rev. J. Mills Gelston, of Pontiac, will preach in the Presbyterian church next

Bunday.

Miss Banfield has resigned her position in the third ward school. Successor not

yet appointed.

B. P. Gilbert, of Ann Arbor, voted for Harrison in 1840, and will vote for the

The fall meeting of the Milan Driving Park association will be held on their new grounds Saturday, Sept. 1.

The Republicans of the Third ward will meet Saturday evening at 7:30 o'clock at J. E. Beal's office to perfect their club or-

James Clancy, First ward, died Aug. 20, aged 74 years and one month. The funeral was held yerterday. He was formerly of Paw Paw, but came to Ann

Arbor to live two years ago.

Monday afternoon Bennie Mummery, son of the high school janitor, fell off the fence and was badly trampled by a horse hitched near by. An ugly gash was cut in his head, and his legs and arms were bruised.

The locked-out masons of Ann Arbor received \$500 last week from the national organization. They think they will not have to beg or steal very soon.

Charles Glenn, son of the late Charles and Emily Leiter, of Monroeville, Ind., died Aug. 18, aged thirteen menths. Funeral was at house Aug. 19, at 6 p. m.

Winfield Banfield's house on Summitst was entered by thieves last Saturday, who secured about \$8. One of them was promptly gathered in by Sheriff Walsh.

Herbert, aged nine months, son of John and Frances Brown, Fifth ward, died of cholera infantum, Aug. 16. The funeral was held at the house Aug. 17, at 4 p. m.

Last Monday Robert Scott was found drunk in a freight car. Upon being arrested he pleaded not guilty, but he was convicted and sentenced to ten days in iail.

Mr. Toms, the florist, has invited the Woman's Christian temperance union to hold their annual picnic on his grounds next Monday afternoon, Aug. 27, to celebrate his seventy-second birthday.

Col. H. S. Dean was the lieutenant colonel of the 22d Mich. infantry which has a reunion in Rochester, Oakland county, today. He sent word that if he were not in the hospital he would certainly be in camp on duty. S. C. Randall, of Ann Arbor, will attend the reunion.

Last Friday while Gilbert Pennock, of Scio, was coming with a load of goods, from Carleton, by way of the middle Ypsilanti road, he stopped to feed his horses. The flies had been bothering the horses, and when he removed the bridles the horses jumped and ran over him, breaking his lett leg above the knee.

Prof. Elisha Jones was well cared for in Denver by his wife, her sister (Mrs. J. G. Pattengill), his brother and his nephew. The body reached here Aug. 20 at 7:50 a. m. and was taken directly to the cemetery where the Episcopal service was read by Prof. M. L. D'Ooge. The pall-bearers were Profs. Frieze, Morris, Harrington, Pattengill (A. H.) Mr. Wade and Mr. Sumner.

While Col. Dean was driving in company with his wife and little girl and another lady last Sunday afternoon, a horsefly worried one of the horses so that he kicked over the traces and both horses started to run. After they had run a half mile or so, he drew them into the fence, the buggy was demolished, and one of his ribs was broken. The little girl's face was scratched, but the others were not hurt.

The second installment of casts of the Rogers' collection includes all the colossal figures of his studio. The original of the Lincoln cast is in Philadelphia; Seward, Central Park, N. Y; America, Rhode Island monument; Victory, Worcester monument; Michigan, Michigan soldiers' monument. The doors of the Capitol have not arrived yet, but nearly all of the Rogers' studio is now here.

J. D. Baldwin had 575 bushels of berries this season, mostly black raspberries and blackberries. He says that it has been an unusually favorable season for gathering the crop; it was a fine crop, and sold well. He paid one and one-half cents a quart for picking, but offered 98 premiums for fast picking. Henry McNally securred the best premium, after picking 654 quarts, Charles Stark picked 532 quarts, and secured the next best.

Christian Walker died yesterday at 5 s.m., after an illness of seven months, aged 41. An examination showed that cancer of the stomach was the cause. The funeral is to be held Friday at 2 p.m. at his house and then at the church of Bethleham. He came to Ann Arbor from Germany at the age of eighteen, and has since taken rank as one of the leading business men of the community and the finest carriage-maker that ever came to Ann Arbor.

The Equine Paradox is the attraction this week at the opera house, and a wonderful exhibition it is. It is difficult to say which is the more to be admired, the patience and the ingenuity of Prof. Bartholomew or the remarkable intelligence of his pets. A citizen very happily remarked that the performances of intelligent horses are far preferable to those of unintelligent men. It is not necessary to give the de tails of the entertainment as these have been before the public for several weeks, and if the programme as advertised be not carried out to the letter, such delinquency will be met with some extraordinary feature not on the bills. The exhibition is thoroughly refined and refining, as all will admit after witnessing it.

Wm B ggs writes to The Register as follows: Wouldn't this be a good time to talk about trimming up our shade trees, and also to do it? Some two years ago, it was to be done at once. It will cost a little money to do it, but some day it may cost more. While our trees with their foliage make it lovely in spring, pleasant and cool in summer, yet as a great many of them are and have been, they are a complete nuisance and a source of great danger. And a repetition of the scene of the forest of Ephraim could as easily occur to day as in the day of Absalom. Though one may not have such long tresses of hair, his sight is still more precious, and lest some one of our city fathers should be led to exclaim as did the Prophet of old, it would be well to lop off and trim up, and a forbearing public will appreciate it.

The accident, Tuesday, was due to carelessness on both sides, but chiefly to the engineer's carelessness. John Miller, employed at Wood's limber yard, and two er men, were crossing a track in the M. C. yard about 6:30 a. m., and while they were watching an approaching ex press from the west, a freight engine (which had been concealed by a line of pty freight cars) came quietly down from the other direction and caught Miller before he e uld heed the alarm given by his companions. Dr. Smith, acting M. C. surgeon for Ann Arbor, was sent for, and Miller was removed to his home near Main-st, where it was found that his right leg was very badly mangled. Dr. Smith, with Dr. Morton's assistance, at once am putated the leg between the knee and the ankle. The engine-bell was not ringing when he was struck, as it should have been. It is thought by some that the M. Company should prepare a room for the temporary reception of persons suffering from accidents.

Rev. D. A. Whedon, D. D. a prominent member of the Providence Conference, and brother of our fellow citizen, W. W. Whedon, is expected in the city, and it is hoped that he will occupy the pulpit of the M. E. Church on Sunday next.

At the last session of the school of Pedagogy, Aug 17, those present adopted appropriate resolutions expressive of their respect for Prof. W. H. Payne as a Christian man and teacher and of their appreciation of the great value of his instruction during the past two weeks. The following were in attendance: L. R. Halsey, Battle Creek; H. M. Slauson, Coldwater; G. A. Osinga, Otsego; S. E. Higgings, Ann Arbor; H. Kirk White, Fentor; Nora A. Clark, Cedar Spring; Wm. H. Walker, Ann Arbor; J. E. Lemon, West Bay City; Frank M. Drew, Genoa, Ill; Mrs. M. E. Gettenay, Galesburg, Ill; H. F. Fisk, Evanston, Ill; H. D. Hatch, Chicago, Ill; Mrs. Sara D. Jenkins, Peru, Neb; Katie L. Crawford, St. Louis, Mo.; Mary A. White, Arkansaw City, Kas; Henry Benner, Trumbauerville, Pa.

The board of managers of the county agricultural and horticultural society met Monday afternoon. President Braun reported that the full amount needed by the society had been pledged and one half paid

in. The society may secure an expert to judge the cattle. The Labor Union, Greenbackers, and Prohibitionists will be given Sept. 26, the Republicans Sept. 27, and the Democrats Sept. 28, on which to air their views on the fair grounds during the fair. President Braun proposed a fox chase. The sum of \$100 was appropriated for speed premiums. It will be divided as follows: For trotting horses, \$50; \$35 to first, \$15 to second and \$10 to third. For pacers the same. There must be five to start in each race. The trotting will take place on Thursday afternoon, and the pacing on Friday afternoon of fair week.

### PERSONAL AND SOCIAL.

Mrs. J. R. Bach has returned from her Howell visit.

Orin Jenison, of Lansing, was in Ann Arbor, Monday.

Ex-mayor Schultz, of Lansing, was in town yesterday.

Dr. Huber is at his home in Attica, N.

Y., for a week or two.
J. J. Gibson, who has been operating at

South Lyons, returns to-day.

Miss Clara Hayley has gone to St.

Thomas, Ont., for two weeks.

Wm. Arnold leaves to-day for Rochester, Minnesota, for a pleasure trip.
W. H. Burke, now a druggist in Detroit,

is here visiting relatives and friends.

Chas. Hiscock left for Cincinnati Mon-

day to put in a week at the exposition.

Mrs. Jas. Stevens, of Cheboygan, Mich. is visiting her mother, Mrs. Hangsterfer

Mrs. Prof. de Pont is entertaining her sister, Miss Helen Wilsey, of New York.

J. M. Stafford returned Tuesday, from Akroo, O., with his wife and two daughters.

Mrs. Kate Moore left for Lansing, Monday, where she will visit two or three weeks.

Dr. Martin and wife, who have been traveling in Scotland and Ireland, are now in London.

Dr. Arthur Worden, '79, leaves for Cincinnati this week, then e to his home in Des Moines, Is.

N. Eisenlord, business manager of the

Kansas City Evening News, visited Mr. Mack yesterday.

Miss Kittie Berry has returned home from a visit of several weeks at South

from a visit of several weeks at South Lyon and Howell.

M. F. Lantz, in the employ of D. F.

M. F. Lantz, in the employ of D. F. Schairer, went to Kalamazoo, Wednesday, to camp out a week.

George Washington Millen will make

one last trip to Concord before Aug. 20.
"Future events—."

John Pratt, a prominent and wealthy farmer of western New York, visited A.

L. Noble on Tuesday.

Mrs. Albert Loha, of Marshall, is visiting her parents and other relatives in the city during the week.

D. F. Schairer returned, Tuesday, from Chicago and Napierville, where he has been visiting two weeks. Fred W. Stevens has secured a respon-

sible position in the schools of Hyde Park, Ills., and has gone to work.

Mrs. J. P. Sanborn, M. D., has accepted

an enviable position in the Battle Creek Sanitarium. She leaves in a day or two. Rev. W. W. Ramsay, D. D., and wife left for Ohio, Tuesday morning, for a two weeks' visit with his mother and brother

H. M. Tabor, who has been residing on Long Island during the summer, has returned to Ann Arbor, and will soon go to

Rev. Dr. Spence, formerly connected with our University, now President of Fisk University, was in the city Tuesday and Wednesday.

Mrs. Wm. Noble returned, last Friday, from Albion, N. Y., her old home where she has been visiting relatives and friends for several weeks.

Prof. Emmanuel Schmid, who occupies

the chair of history in the State University at Columbus, O, is here visiting his mother and his brother-in-law, Mr. Mack. Benjamin Keyes and wife, of Geneva,

N. Y., M.s Robert Lane, of Waterloo, N. Y., and Mrs. Louisa Brown, of Detroit, are visiting Mrs. Jennie B. Fisher, N. U. ave.

Dr. David Finley, who graduated in homocopathy several years ago, is here with his wife visiting friends. He form-

erly lived in Ann Arbor, but now Clinton Is., is his home.

Prof. Van Slyke and wife are to visit in Ohio and New York before going to Baltimore, where he will study at John's Hopkins University until the second se-

mester, and then he will take Prof. Langley's place in the University of Michigan.

Miss Clara Hangsterfer, of Ann Arbor, and W. J. Luyckx, of Detroit, were married yesterday at 5 p. m., at the home of the bride's mother, by Rev. Dr. Earp. They took the train for Cincinnati, where they will remain until September. Detroit is their future home, where Mr. Luyckx is in the furniture business.

Miss V. A. Latham, F. R M. S., and member (elect) of the American Microscpical society, who is here from Manchester, Eng., taking the dental course, left Monday to attend the meetings of the A. M. S. now in session at Columbus, O. She will then attend the American Association for the advancement of science at Cleveland, after which she will go to Cincinnati to assist Dr. Taft in his office, and before returning to Ann Arbor will visit her sister in Madison, Wis. It may be well to say that there are but four lady members of the Royal Microscopical Society in the world, and Mrs. Stowell and Miss Lutham are two of them.

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### TRADES' COUNCIL.

One May be Organized in Ann Arbor,—Speeches by Detroit Men.

Last Friday evening about 40 workingmen of various trades met in the hall over Stimson's store. There were present three members of the Trade's council of Detroit, one of whom is its president, Mr. Goldwater of the cigar maker's union, another Representative Robert Y. Ogg of the printers' union, and the third a molder. The printers, carpenters, cigar makers, masons, millers, painters, and tailors, of Ann Arbor, were represented at the meeting. The printers, carpenters, and masons have unions. There are 18 tailors, 115 painters and 8 millers, with cigar makers and molders unorganized.

The trades' council is an organization

composed of delegates from trades unions, and if any trade is not organized, an individual of that trade can find representation in the council. The council is for the purpose of taking cognizance in those labor treubles and disputes in which all trades are interested. It is on the principle that what interests one interests all.

The three speakers explained the purpose of the speakers explained the purpose.

poses of the organization, and answered many questions concerning it. There was great earnestness in the meeting, and an evident determination to perfect such an organization in Ann Arbor. Another meeting will be held next Monday evening for that purpose.

Representative Ogg is a young man who actually works at setting type in Detroit. His prominence in the trades council sent him to the present legislature in which last winter he interested himself in labor legislation. He is exceedingly earnest in the work of organ zing labor. He told The Register that there is nothing secret about the trades council. In his speech to the laboringmen he said that in towns of the size of Ann Arbor laborers are better off than in large cities. Some here have homes of their own, which is not common in Detroit. He said that they wanted shorter hours: those who worked the most hours were the worst off and those who worked but few hours in the day were better dressed, better fed, and were sleeker looking generally.

and were sleeker looking generally. Mr. Goldwater has a strong German accent; but he is a forcible speaker, often rising to genuine eloquence. He has little patience with those who tell the laboringmen that temperance only is necessary to bring about the millenium in labor matters; nor with the politicians who talk about protection or free trade as being necessary to settle the labor question. They can't fool the laboring man in that way. Trades unions are founded upon the pure and natural right of men to regulate the sale of their labor. He spoke feelingly of the curse of young children working in shops: he had seen children nine years old going to work at 4 in the morning and working till 8 at night. Humanity, he says, is not so well protected as in the past; and the children of the poor do not receive the protection which dumb beasts give to their young. Parents are thrown out of employment, and then they are obliged to drag their tender offspring out of bed at an early, hour to send them to work. Chattel slavery, he declares, is not to be compared with industrial slavery in

Noitce is hereby given that there will be a meeting of the stockholders of the Ann Arbor Gas company at the office of said company, No. 4 West Huron-st, in the city of Ann Arbor, on Monday, the 10th day of September, at ten (10) o'clock a. m., for the purpose of electing officers of said company and of transacting such other business as may come before said meeting.

SILAS H. DOUGLAS, EDWARD D. KINNE, MOSES SEABOLT. Ann Arbor, Mich., Aug. 22, 1888.

Owing to the action of the common council in directing the discontinuance of the "Allen Spring," the water company will be compelled to insist upon a rigid observance of the rules in reference to the use of water.

The use of hose except during the hours permitted by the rules of the water company, which are from 6 to 8 a. m. and from 6 to 8 p. m., is prohibited and the water will be turned off without notice, where this rule is violated.

A. W. HAMILTON,

A. W. HAMILTON, Supt. of A. A. Water Co. Aug. 18, 1888.

## NEW IIINFRV CT

NO. 7 ANN STREET.

MRS. E. A. HOYT
Date of Opening Given Next Week.

A full line of Millinery, and a complete stock of Hair Goods. Hair Work Done to Order. We make a specialty of our Trimming

Department.
Please call upon us, and see what we can do for you in Work and Prices.

# New Advertisements Savethis it May Save You

I have a sure and positive cure for Consumption, Catarrh or Asthma. By its use hundreds of the worst cases pronounced incurable have been cured. For the benefit of my fellow sufferers I will send the Recipe Free to any address on receipt of one 2 cent stamp. Address

C. F. STORRS, 225 Dearborn St., Rooms 723-25, CHICAGO, ILL.

BIG REDUCTION SALE

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

# FREAT REDUCTION

Low Prices are Winners and We are Always the Cheapest. Wash Dress Goods at Unheardof Low Prices.

15 Pieces White India Linens at 10e er yard.
25 Pieces White India Linens et 182

25 Pieces White India Linens at 123 and 15 cts. per yard.
20 Pieces Victoria Lawns at 10, 123

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 12½ cent per yard.

8 Pieces French Striped Chambrays were 25 cents now 14 cents. One Case Choice 12½c Ginghams now 8 cents per yard.

25 Pieces Plaid and Check 10c Ginghams now 6 per yard. 18 Pieces 15c Crinkles now 10c per

One Case Dark Prints at 3½c per yard.

10 Pieces White Plaid Nainsook at 6c per yard.

25 Pieces Fine White Plaid Dress Goods at 10 and 12½ cents per yard.

Goods at 10 and 12½ 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

8 Pieces Nottingham Curtain Laces at 10, 12½, 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

11 Pieces Silk Warp Henriettas at \$1.00. \$1.25 and \$1.50 per yard. 7 Pieces 50 cent quality Pink and Light Albatross at 25 cents per yard. 35 Single Wool Shawls Worth \$1.25,

Light Albatross at 25 cents per yard.

35 Single Wool Shawls Worth \$1.25,

\$1.50 and \$1.75 all at \$1.00 each.

BIG CUT IN

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## One Lot Ladies' Swiss Ribbed Vests

One Lot Ladies Extra Fine Vests at 25 cents, were 40 cents.
One Lot Ladies' Extra Fine Gauze Vests at 35 cents.
Ladies You can Save Manay this

Ladies You can Save Money this Month buying Muslin Underwear. Corset Covers 19, 25, 35, 40 and 50cts. Chemises 25, 39, 50 and 75 cents.

Night Dresses 39, 50, 75 and \$1.00. Drawers 25, 39, 50 and 75 cents. Children's Dresses 25, 39 and 50 cents. Boys' Shirt Waists 25, 50 and 75 cents. 10 Doz Gents' Night Shirts at 75 cts.,

worth \$1.00
Silk Umbrellas and Parsols all to be Closed out this Month at COST.

10 Doz. 25c Bustles at 15 cents each.
Lovely White Aprons at 25 and 50 cents each.
150 lbs. Oderless Geese Feathers at

50 cents a lb.

200 lbs. Best Selected Prime Live Geese Feathers at 65 cents a lb.

We can save you money on feathers.

We are Positively Giving the Biggest Bargains in Dry Goods to be ound in Ann Arbor to-day.

D. F. SCHAIRER.