THE ANN ARBOR REGISTER.

VOL. XIV. NO. 35.

ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, AUGUST 30, 1888.

WHOLE NO. 714.

COUNTY DEMOCRACY.

CASTING THE HOROSCOPE OF NEXT WEDNESDAY'S CONVENTION.

The Democrats, Thinking that They Have a Sure Grip on the County Offices, are Scrambling-An Interesting Fight.

It is generally supposed that the Kilkenny cats were in the habit of indulging in the most deadly struggles that have been recorded up to date; and, indeed, this was doubtless true of the past; but to convince yourselves, O Romans, how uuwarrantable such a statement would be with reference to the future, assemble at the Washtenaw Temple of Justice, next Wednesday, and see how the fur can be made to fly in these days of weakness and wisdom. There be Democrats and Democrats in this portion of the commonwealth, yea, billions of them, and strangely enough, they do crave positions of trust and profit (the latter being of no moment, of course), and in order to realize these cravings in the speediest manner, they proceed to obtrude themselves upon a much-abused public as candidates. Now, let us sit down, my lords, and calmly balance the probabilities,-cast the horoscope (as it were):

Concerning the county clerkship there is little to be said. Friend Howlett over here is languishing for competitors; but lo, he has none. Howlett has had it but one term; he is genial, a good county clerk, a strong partisan, a friend of the unnaturalized, and all that sort of thing, you know, which entitle him to a renomination.

Not much more can be said concerning the treasury department. There are several that want to guard the ducats, and their names, in order of prominence, are Dr. McLachlin, of York, J. G. Feld-kamp, of Freedom, and Ald. Wm. Miller of Ann Arbor. It is thought that the treasurer (as is also the case with register and prosecuting attorney) will not be elected from this city, as there are too many Ann Arbor candidates for other offices. The man, however, who will run for handsome and genial Fred Belser's place cannot be told now.

You will perceive, gentle reader, that just at this point the plot begins to thicken. Ypsi. has a pretty strong vote, and she really wants a little hand in the county plunder, so she is going to have B. Kirk nominated for register of deeds. Warren, of Saline, will probably play sec-ond fiddle, while Bro. Beakes, whose suavity is equalled only by his meekness, seems to be occupying third place, along with the Detroits. The other braves are the present incumbent, James Kearns, Chas. Manly, M. Seery, and J. L. Store. Mine host Walsh has banqueted felons so long (four weary years) that his "esr is pained, his soul is sick with every day's report of wrong and outrage with which earth is filled." But Supv. Patrick O'Hearn, heavy with popularity, and Geo. Clarken, ex-saloon-keeper who is borne on the shields of the saloon element, are hustling right to the front ; also Tim Mc-Kune, of Chelsea, Charlie Dwyer, of Dex-Mike Brenner, of Manchester, and Jo. Gauntlett, of Milan, have entered the hot but cheerful race for Walsh's shoes. Mr. Dwyer's chances are thought to be excellent, But the most painfully ludicrous and at the same time ludicrously painful feature of the entire struggle is the race for the probate judgeship. Most men strive for the attainment of divers and sundry objects, but John J. Robison "he" swears per deos immortales that he now has and ever will have but a single aim in this life (sole, solitary, and alone-one only) and that is to plunge "Bill" Harriman into inscrutable and unmitigated obscurity, innocuous desuetude. This, "buy the beer," is what he tried to do last time-unsuc cessful-since gathered strength-barrels, varying in size and contents, at disposal of thirsty public-now confident of success, And, Judge, your cup of woe isn't full yet. W'y, did you see the Washtenaw Post of the 16th? Well, there's an article in it Well, there's an article in it and its all about you, too, and for fear your interpreter might be out of town, the sanguinary editor turned almost a column of the stuff into fairly good English, all for your benefit. You must be able to stand it, by this time, Judge, -12 year, you know, quite a while. What a joke it would be, however, if J. W. Babbitt, of Ypsi., Wm. G. Doty, or E. B. Pond should get there first. Mr. Pond would be an excellent probate judge. Mr. Doty would also, and he is "boomed" by the Manchester Enterprise, but he calmly attends to his business, and reads free trade literature. Some think that Babbitt would not tend to his knitting, but no reason is given. Judge Harriman has a habit of getting there, and says that the force of habit is especially strong with him now. Now let us take a stroll through the law and order shop and have a little talk with E. B. Norris, at present the admirable and efficient foreman of the establishment. Mr. Norris, just step forward and help us look through the sibylline books. Wait just a moment, however, while we whisper a word in the public ear. You see, dear readers, as a matter of fact all the other Democrats in this part of christendom are after this foremanship. Their names up to the time of going to press are names up to the time of going to press are as follows: T. J. Kearney (Northfield), Frank Jones (Saline), M. J. Lehman (Chel-see), E. B. Norris, Pat McKirnan, Mary C. Whiting, M. J. Martin, G. W. Turnbull (Chelsea), and G. A. Williams (Milan). Tom Kearney is a tender youth, well liked and for good reason, with a whole world of arrangement affore him but he has good of experience before him, but he has good backing. And right in the center of this free from dangerous contamination.

Democratic rush our refined and feminine sister Whiting is endeavoring to take a few refined and feminine strides toward the goal. Her chief argument is that Norris was afraid to meet her in court; but some think that isn't much.

Now Ezra, you may come forward. Do you really mean to say that you expect a single vote? How very funny. 'Tis a fact, Ezra B., that your record in many ways doesn't suit even the Democratic mind, and small wonder. Withdraw your name at once, dear boy. Your chance is not strikingly promising, and you will have plenty of time for practice in righting the wrongs of a downtrodden

And now the classical Lehman looms above the horizon, the gentleman of brains, culture, scholarly attainments, the very same that distanced the illiterate and boorish (?) Prof. Lodeman, of Ypsilanti, in the It is alleged, to be sure, that it was a piece of political chicanery; but it isn't so, is it Mike? Not at all. Your ability to look over an examination paper is as un-questionable as your inability to detect any difference between algebraic symbols and the Greek alphabet. Going to be prosecuting attorney, are you? Want to hold all the offices? Well, from what one of your rank and file said, one is bound to conclude that you are much better qualified to be president of the University or of the United States than prosecuting attorney. Do you want to read what he said? It is as follows: "Lehman has absolutely no qualification for the office except that he's a Democrat. I don't believe a lawyer in Ann Arbor, (except Cavanaugh), would vote for him if nominated." But Lehman stands a good chance, just the same, and it certainly would be an improvement

over what we now have. This, ladies and gentlemen, seems to be the Democratic outlook. It is, as you observe, decidedly uncertain; with some chance of getting a few fair candidates.

Let us pray. And the editor laid down his pencil with a sigh.

PROF. BARTHOLOMEW AT HOME.

He is an Enthusiast on the Subject of Animal Intelligence.

A REGISTER reporter found Prof. Birtholomew, last Saturday, driving flies out of his luxurious private apartment in the car devoted to living purposes for himself and 15 men. He is very genial to all visitors who want to see his pet horse, and to hear him talk on his hobby.

"Take a seat," he said. "No, I am not training the flies; but they can be trained. I claim that there is no animal or insect that is not susceptible to training. Even clams have some intelligence. Why, it is a fact that fleas have been trained so that they know and have confidence in their trainers. They have been harnessed to tiny cannon and have been made to do numerous tricks.

"I have," continued the professor, "done some work in the line of training that no other man, so far as I know, has ever succeeded in. I tamed an elk and taught it to do a number of circus tricks, jumping, etc. He was a little 'mulish' and hard to subdue. I had better success with a buffalo, an animal commonly supposed to be absolutely incapable of receiving instruction." The professor is something of a philosopher, and he is evidently a close observer of nature. His work is a passion to him, and not one of mere money-getting, although his diamond horse and horse shoe on his neck-tie, the diamond ring, and the elegant surroundings, prove that he makes it pay in dollars and cents. He talks well of the characteristics of different horses, many of which are so surpris ingly like those belonging to man as to cause most daring speculation as to animal intelligence. The long car devoted to the horses is a marvel of compactness and comfort for the intelligent animals. Water, food and light are there in abundance. Overhead is a sort of tramway from which an at tendant can supply most of the wants of the horses, and on which one attendant sleeps so as to be ready on the slightest disturbance. Both cars have been visited during the week by many of our citizens.

HE WILL HAVE TO WED. Luther James' Will Contains a Curious Provision-How the Fortune Goes.

Ann Arbor doesn't get a nickel from Luther James' estate. The will was opened on Monday, and a curious provision was found. James L. Babcock, who was the deceased's constant attendant, will receive the interest on a quarter of a million for five years, and then will have complete control of it if he be married. If he dies or does not marry, the property will be divided equally among all the legatees. If he marries and dies before the five years expire, his widow or children are to receive one-half. He receives \$30,000 anyway besides the interest on \$250,000 for five years, so he will not have to work or marry for a livelihood. As Mr. James was a bachelor, this will has caused much interest.

The date of the will is June 18, 1888 J. R. Gates, H. M. Woods and G. W. Turnbull, of Chelsea, are the witnesses, and the executors are Lewis W. James, Saratoga Springs, New York; James L. L. Babcock, and Thos. S. Sears, of Lima, who will not have to give bonds. The estate is willed to two sisters and

21 nephews and nieces, as follows : Elizabeth J. Babcock and Rachel L Storrs sisters, Chicago, each \$5000; Gen. Claudisisters, Chicago, each \$5000; Gen. Chath-as W. Sears, Oxford, Miss., \$5000; Fran-ces M. Martin, Dexter, \$5000; Sophia A. Ewing, New York, \$5000; Elizabeth J. Rowley, Canton, D. T., \$5000; Sarah J. Rowley, Canton, D. T., \$5000; Thomas S. Sears, Lima, \$5000; Henry L. James, Wil-liamburg March \$5000, Lynea, D. La Sears, Lima, \$5000; Henry L. James, Williamsburg, Mass., \$5000; Lyman D. James, Williamsburg, Mass., \$5000; Mary T. Richards, San Antonio, Tex., \$5000; James L. Whitney, Boston, Mass., \$5000; Alice L. Whitney, Northampton, Mass., \$5000; Henry L. Whitney, Beloit, Wis., \$5000; Jahella G. Collier, Kinderhook, N. Y., \$5000; Darwin R. James, Brooklyn, \$5,-000; Lewis W. James, Saratoga Springs, N. Y., \$5000; John W. James, Brooklyn, \$5,-000; Lewis W. James, Dexter, \$5,-000; William H. H. James, Dexter, \$5,-000; Thomas S. James, Dexter, \$5000; David W. Storrs, Chicago, \$5000. David W. Storrs, Chicago, \$5000.

DEMOCRAT POLE RAISING.

Only Twenty-Five Poles between Ann Arbor and Saline in One Day-Not a Very Good Record.

The Democrats tried one whole day,

Friday of last week, and raised only 25 onles between Saline and Ann Arbor. They should try again.

With gaily decked horses and carriages and the Huron band, the procession made a very fair appearance, to be sure, and attained very respectable length.

Poles were raised at Dr. Watson's, near Saline, Loyal Tower's, Henry Tower's, Albert Blaess', George Zwink's, Nelson Hogan's, Jas. Carr's, Wm. Wallace's, Fred Kreuse's, George Sutton's, Edward Ham-mill's, John Cobble's, David Depew's, F. E. Mills', O. L. Warner's, Philip Seifry's, Len Cole's, John Springman's, John Huss', and Henry Paul's. Mr. Paul fed the hun-

those who ought to know. There are 23 Democrats and 23 voters divided among the other parties on this road. There were only 50 voters present at the even-ing meeting, one-half of whom were Democratic office-seekers, and 15 of whom were Republicans. The demonstration was a fair one, but not so large as was reported.

Just in Time.

A little more and M. F. Lantz, Schairer's genial clerk, would have become food for Whitmore Lake sharks and whales but he held his own and returned to the city yesterday all covered with glory. The fact is that he with two others boarded the Clif-ton house sail-boat and skimmed across to the Grand Trunk station, where they took on two strangers. These strangers were drunk, and one tried to climb the mast. The boat was caps'zed and all were thrown into the water, the strangers re-maining near the overturned boat, but our Ann Arborites boarding the sail boat from the Stevens house, which happened along just at that time The wind was strong and the Stevens house boat was 10 or 15 rods away before it was discovered that one of the strangers was drowning Lantz at once swam to the fellow, caught him by the shirt, and pulled him out in spite of the protests of the wretched fellow, who wanted to drown. "Good bye,' he cried, "tell my mother she will find my body at the bottom of Whitmore Lake.'

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.

BOARD AND ROOMS for students-\$3 board for 12, 2 sulfes and single room heated. La-dies preferred. Mrs. J. C. Schryver, 55 E. Washngton-st.

STATE STREET Wood and Coal Yard. I have opened my new store with a good supply of flour, granam, corn meal, all kincs of mill feed and grain which I will sell as low as any. Char-coal, coke and kindlings always on hand. Baled hay and straw and finseed meal. All goods prompty delivered anywhere in city. Telephone, 109. J. P. Judson.

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

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

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

LOST-On the pole road between A. A. and osaline, Aug. 27, a ladies silk umbrella with osidized silver handle. Leave at REGISTER office or Rev. Caldwells, Saline.

LOST-Small blue and black checked pocket-book, containing about \$30.00. Please return same to E. B. Half's coal office and get reward. WHEN getting your property insured don't forget to call on J. R. Bach, 16 Huron-st.

FOR SALE -- House and lot situ bargain.-Inquire on the premises

FOR SALE-Four building lots on State-st. In-quire at N. E. corner of State and North-sts. FOR SALE OR RENT-A good dwelling. In-

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 sub-urban residence with about six acres of land, large barn, good water, variety of fruits. M. A. Smith.

FOR SALE .- One of Franklin een handled, Book of Instruction



You are earnestly invited to call early and ϵ xamine for yourself the fine DIIMAG IND ADAIMA

PROF. CHUTE ON CITY WATER.

His Analysis.-Thinks that the Allen Spring Water is All Right.

Oa Aug. 20, Prof. H. N. Chute of the Ann Arbor high school, took a sample of water for chemical analysis from the Allen spring "opposite the point farthest up the ravine where water is admitted to the company's pipes." He took another "a few rods below the lowest point at which water is admitted to the pipes." Of course the second sample is a mixture of the water used and that flowing past the barns which are so much discussed.

Prof. Chute says that a comparison of the two analyses "shows that there is no essential difference between the two sam-The water contains organic matter, but it is of vegetable and not animal origin which is shown by his analyses. This implies that the barns do not affect the purity of the water at present. Organic matter of vegetable origin is harmless, while that of animal origin is dangerous The professor has studied his analyses thoroughly, and has consulted authorities. He says: "I seriously question if the ad-He says: "I seriously question if the an-mission of the water from the Allen springs to the general city supply will detract a particle from the value of our city water for domestic use," The water contains no nitrites or nitrates, and hence the conclusion is warranted that the water is

gry multitude in a hospital The speakers were M. J. Lehman,

W. Beakes, J. Willard Babbitt, Dr. D. P. McLachlan of York, Geo. B. Greening, Chas. H. Manly, B. F. Burnett, Philip Blum, John J. Robison, P. McKernan, C. H. Richmond, and Chas. R Whitman.

John J. Robison spoke at F. E. Mills' house and said: "Twenty four years ago, I had the pleasure of escorting a band of horsemen carrying hickory sticks through the township from Sharon to Ann Arbor. At this very h use then we received cries of derision and hisses. I cannot but think today how differently we are received."

B. F. Burnett, 80 years old, from Tay-lorville, Ill., was a good whig once, but is now content to le in the ground with this inscription over him: "Here ties a good old Democrat."

The Democrats have made great representations about this demonstration, declaring that the procession was fully two miles in length. The truth is that the buggies extended only a quarter of a mile. The Ann Arbor Free Press correspondent received two cents a line and expenses, hence he made his report long by attempt-ing to magnify the event. The statement that every farmer on the road except two is a Democrat is vehemently denied by



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

FOR SALE .- Honse and lot No St. Apply of N. W. Cheever, I you have any property to Sell J. R. Bach, 16 Huron-st. FOR SALE-Building Lots, from Mann st. Extra view; Sizes to for payments. J. D. Dunean, 76 M FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE-F ence, farm of 65 acres, or west of City. Or will sell or exc with buildings. Enquire at 36 Sou A. Henion. FOR SALE OR RENT.-\$1400 pus. Enquire at 90 Washington-st. FOR SALE OR RENT-No 7 W. For 9 rooms, 2 aleoves, and 5 cl water. Inquire at 17 Wilmot.st. F OR RENT-Two suites of rooms out board, 57 Ann-st. To RENT.-After the first of S

ington-st.

stores on State-st, Opposite quire of J.H. Nickels.

FOR RENT-A house, No. 11 Ta ble for small family. Inquire 66 E. University ave.

TO RENT-Large House corner Jefferson sts. has been thorou Inquire of A. M. Clark;

TO R NT-A parlor and bedroo and well furni hed. At No. 7 A

PUPS FOR SALE-A fine bitch a oughbred bull pups for sale ch at No. 17 N. State-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE OR I containing from one-fifth of an a acres-all in the city limits. Hou reasonable terms in central localiti benead for dith moments. Enquire changed for city property. E J. Q.

632tf Attorney and Rea Office over Express Office, Main S

CARPET FOR SALE CHEAP.-Ggrain, and 26 yards matting-Enquire at this office.

WANTED-A girl to learn the trade, For particulars call at M lan's, 13 North 5th-st.

WANTED-A working housekee to do general house work. Ap Fifth-st before Sept. 3, 1888.

WANTED-Board, with rooms, ni-hed house, Address J. C. Nels office.

R OOMS WANTED- by student an of 3 neat rooms, furnished or Must be in good family. Reterence Address G. care Ann Arbor "Registe

WANTED-A first class girl at the City Laun-

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

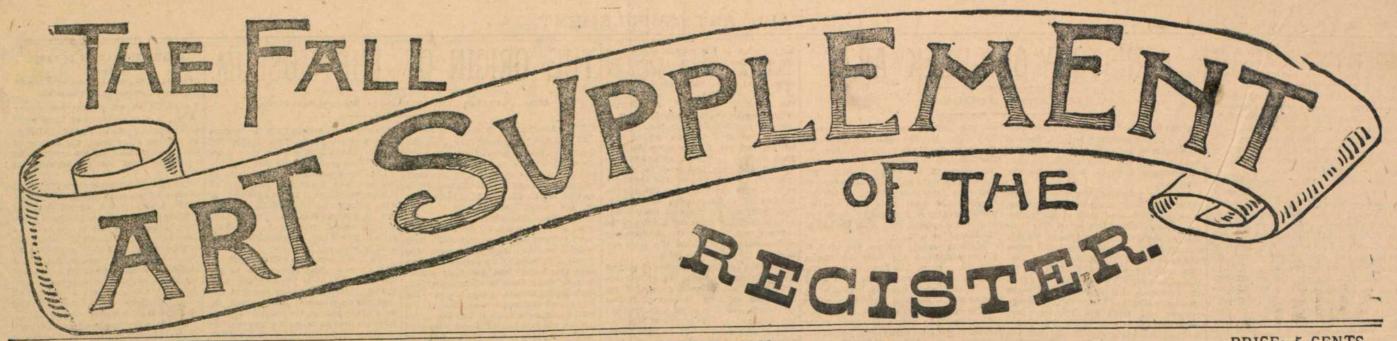
CANING-Money to loan on first class real lestate mortgages at current rates of interest, istisfactory arrangements made with capitalists testing such investment. Every conveyance and transaction in abstracts of titles carefully ex-sting as to legal effect. Zina P. King, Ann Arbor Mich.

Putnam's \$20.00 outfit, never has 1,100 East Wash-	PIANUS AND UKEANS
ated on the cor- Twelfth-st, at a	SOLD BY
44 Wøshington- lo. 10 North 4th-	LEW H. CLEMENT
or Rent, call on	38 SOUTH MAIN STREET, ANN ARBOR.
nting west side o suft; long time filler Ave.	Special Bargains are being offered in HAINES BROS' Celebrated Pianos, which for fine tone quality stand unequalled. In KIMBALL, NEWBY and EVANS and NEW
For City resid- ne mile south change 15 acres	ENGLAND Pianos. Famous Estey, KIMBALL and CHICAGO Cottage Organs.
uth 5th St. S. 656-t f.	A fine New 7 ¹ / ₄ octave Upright Piano for\$245 A good reliable 5 octave Organ 2 sets Reeds for\$65
house, seven lock from cam- t. S. D. Allen.	Several unequalled bargains in Second hand and slightly used upright and square pianos.
Vilmot-st, house closets and city	1 J. & C. Fischer Upright Piano only\$145 1 Decker Bros. Square Grand Piano\$250 1 Boardman & Gray Square Grand Piano\$75
s, with or with-	And many others.
September, two University. In	1 Packard Orchestral Organ only\$50 1 D. F. Allmendinger Organ, good as new, only\$50 1 Estey Organ used but 5 months\$75
appan-st. Suit- e of B. Mount,	For Cash or on easy Payments. Call and See them for yourself. LEW H. CLEMENT, The Square Music Dealer.
r Division and ighly repaired.	
m, front rooms	Dann? Cabaal Chuidan
and a few thor- beap. suquire	Boys' School Suits!
RENT Hous- to \$5,000 and acre to twenty uses retited on ies. Farms ex- re of ESSIONS, 1 Estate Agent.	
t., Ann Arbor.	. The above line will naturally attract the attention of all
-18 yards in- good as new.	thoughtful parents. Why? Be-
Dress Maker's Mrs. B. F. Boy-	cause the little fellows must be , fitted up for school, and the ques-
oper and a girl oply at 23 south	tion that naturally presents itself is where can I buy the BEST goods
for family of d rent a fur- son, City Post	for the LEAST money. We are ready to serve you, and will guar-
nd wife. Suite r partially so. es exchanged. er."	antee full value for your money. Boys' School Suits of all grades,



styles, and sizes. Come and see

us.



VOL. 1. NO. 1.

DETROIT'S ART INTERESTS. THEIR AWAKENING THROUGH THE

ART LOAN OF 1883.

A QUICE GROWTH TO THE PRESENT MUSEUM -THE ORIGINAL INCORPORATORS, OR "FORTY IMMORTALS"-GIFT OF THE BRADY PROPERTY.

HWAY back in 1853 an art loan exhibition was held under the auspices of the old Fire Department in Firemen's hall, and then for 30 years art in Detroit was practically dead

In 1882 Mr. W. H. Brearley conceived the idea of holding an art loan exhibition, the ontcome of which was to be the establish ment of a permanent museum of art in this city. The first meeting to consider the subject was held in December at the residence of Mrs. James F. Joy. Mr. Brearley then outlined his plan, which was well received, and it was decided to hold a loan exhibition in September and October

In January, 1883, it was definitely de cided to hold such an exhibition, and a guarantee fund of \$50,000 was pledged by 50 persons, each subscribing \$1000, as fol lows:

Iows:
James McMillan, John S. Newberry, Henry
P. Baldwin, Moses W. Field, Christian H.
Buhl, William A. Butler, Philo Parsons,
James L. Edson, Richard Macaulay, Clarence A. Black, Wells W. Leggett, James E.
Scripps, Christopher R. Mabley, Mrs. C. R.
Mabley, William H. Brearley, Samuel
U. R. Mumford, James F. Joyr,
C. A. Newcomb, Dexter M. Ferry, George
Peok, David Preston, Allan Shelden, Emil
Heineman, George V. N. Lothrop, Edward
Kanter, Bussell A. Alger, Mark S. Smith,
Charles C. Hodges, Thomas S. Sprague, Kanter, Hussell A. Ager, June S. Sangu, Charles C. Hodges, Thomas S. Springue, George H. Scripps, E. W. Meddaugh, C. C. Randall, Hugh McMillan, A. H. Dey, David Whitney, Jr., William A. Moore, Heary B. Brown, William H. Tefft, Jessie Willis Brod-head, Richard Storrs Willis, Simon J. Murhead, fitenarie storrs while, rimon J. and phy, Francis Palmer, Scorge H. Hammond, Thomas W. Palmer, Thorndike Nourse, Willis E. Walker, Wilhelm Boeing, Thomas Pitts, George B. Remick, Edward Swift, With this substantial backing the work

of organizing the committees was soon gentlemen, and a letter was read from ple conical cappings surpassing by their found of the museum. gentlemen, and a letter was read from he had placed securities to the amount of

and had an effect accordingly. Music hall was at first selected for the rich cornice, the whole mass being supported on artistic pillars formed of but one of the owners of valuable works of art positively refusing to ered shafts of polished red granite, each place his pictures in a building not fire-proof it was decided to build a temporshaft having its own sculptured cubical capital. ary gallery. Mr. Brearley advanced the A corbel table of stilted arches forms necessary money to construct the gallery raound the upper part of the second story on the lot now occupied by the Detroit a well proportioned string course which is broken at the northern angle by one of rink. towers, and in the center of the main Plans for the building were prepared by Mortimer L. Smith and on Aug. 24 the facade by two small turrets which frame building was ready for occupancy, the a deep nicke in the high, pointed gable. entire work having been done in 76 days. Within the porch are three doorways, those at the extreme end leading to the

THE SENEY COLLECTION. eeived from the Art Loan association, be-sides the painting "Enone," by Frank D. Millet and the painting sent by Pope Lee

XIII. On Oct. 15, 1836, certain residents of Jefferson avenue proposed to give to the association for a site the Brady property on the corner of Jefferson avenue and Hastings street. The offer was gladly accepted. In response to a request for designs 53 sketches were sent in: those of James Balfour of Hamilton, Ont., were selected. A. O. Elzner of Cincinnai, was awarded second prize, and Macomb, Dull & Hannan of Philadelphia third prize, Dawson & Anderson of Toledo were the contractors.

contractors. JENNIE M. SMITH. *Died. THE NEW BUHLDING.

DETAILS OF ITS CONSTRUCTION-ARCIII-

A S art in its various manifestations is considered the glory of civilization any public acknowledgment of its worth n places where it has been appreciated only by the individual should be heralded with joy. Such an acknowledgment is now made for the first time in our state,

by our oldest and largest city, in the erec tion of a building to be devoted entirely to art, and under the care of men and women who deeply feel the need of greater artistic advantages for the people

depth, and occupies one side of a lot which will some day become an enclosed court by the extension of the museum.

The principal feature is the Jefferson avenue facade, which is two stories high, with a small central gable, and is flanked at each end by a high round tower. These towers are alike in construction, with windows following the ascending curve of the stairways, the richly ornamented third stories of the towers rising from a projectaccomplished, and on April 5 a general ing, sculptured cornice, and surmounted by false arcades of stilted arches which hall. Addresses were made by prominent rest on slender columns; over all are sim-

James Balfour, of Hamilton, Ont., was

noble influence that shall be recognized

HOW TO CRITICISE.

and felt throughout the state.

Let us hope that the great purpose

These towers are already appreciated by \$10,000 in the hands of William A. Moore, with interest from Jan. 1, 1883, "for the purpose of aiding in the purchase of a lot stand out against the sky as most pleasing and the eraction of an art gallery thereon." This action of Senator Palmer's was a complete surprise, sisting of five large arches surmounted by a frieze-at present unsculptured-and a

its hight. REPRESENTATIVE PICTURES OF VARIOUS SCHOOLS.

MONG THE ARTISTS ARE DUPRE, BOUGUER EAU, KNAUS, MUNKACSY, PASINI AND BOUGHTON-ONE HUNDRED PICTURES IN ALL.

MR. GEORGE I. SENEY of New York has long been known to the public, not only as a judicious collector of paintings, but as a man of great generosity, willing to forego his own pleasure and risk his valuable possessions for the sake of putting before the people the best art of his time. At the request of a member of the board

of trustees Mr. Seney kindly consented to loan a hundred of his best pictures to the Detroit Museum of Art for its first exhibition, choosing himself those he thought most desirable for such an occasion. Half of the number selected are good example of the French school. Here can be studied,

AUGUST, 1888.

ous Americans who were drawn to the A GROUP OF FRENCH ARTISTS. Belgium claims Clays, the genre-marine painter, Alfred Stevens, the painter par ex-

ellence of modern elegance, and Adolphe Schreyer; but as these men have drawn their art from France, Belgium has only legal claims to them. Of the English artists no one can be said to suggest any Burgess is still entranced by chool. Spanish scenes, Boughton holds to his

Puritan ideals, and Weeks takes us back to old-time highway experiences. It will readily be seen that few of these artists have escaped the strong influence which radiates from the great capital of art and of France. In fact, the whole ney collection is more important for his very reason, since through familiarity with the French school and its effects we shall be better able to estimate the value of other schools, appreciate the merits of their representatives, and recognize the steps that lead to new developments.

and when a manner has pleased an entire , prenticed him. The artistic nature of the of the French school. Here can be studied, almost without a break, the development of the first great artistic evolution of this century in Paris—an evolution which gare us the renowned group of 1830 so aptly called the "Pleiades" of French art, Del-acroix, Rousseau, Diaz, Corot, Barye, Mil-

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF SOME OF THE MORE NOTED.

SSIP AND PERSONAL TRAITS OF COROL MILLET, DIAZ, JULES DUPRE AND FRO-MENTIN-SOME INFORMATIVE NOTES ON THEIR WORKS.

rHEN this century was some fifty years younger a group of young French painters began to call attention to themselves by being singular enough to devote themselves to the study of nature rather than to those more formal and artificial methods which gained the prizes of the schools and won the plaudits of the critics. Chief among these disciples of renascent art, but not the first in time of practice, was Jean-Baptiste Corot, who began life by carrying samples of cloth bout Paris for the dealer to whom his We want art to follow a beaten path, father, a substantial bourgeois, had ap-

He retreated to Barbazon in the Fontainbleu forest, and there among his peasants he became all but a peasant himself. And, indeed, he could scarcely do otherwise for the gripe of poverty was hard upon him, and bread

dent in the atelier of Paul Delaroche, Mil-

was scarce for the numerous mouths of his family. At this time he fancled himself rich if he could sell two designs a week for 25 francs each. "The Gleaners" he sold for about twelve dollars and five thousand times that sum would not buy it now. But society did not approve his peasants, bowed with toll and roughened by exposure: the terrible, hopeless yet heavenly patience of devotion of "The Angelus" frightened them; they wanted their peasants decked in gay attire, leading about immaculate sheep. The salon finally admitted his works, but they were not sidmired, nevertheless he worked on, content with the approval of Rousseau and the little colony of Barbazon artists. One of Millet's small canvases, "The Sheep Fold," best expresses his genius. It shows in small compass the effect of vastness and gives the impression of the mmensity of space, though depicting but a field. Millet was the Burns of painters the elevator of the lowly to spiritual dignity.

* * *

A strange figure must Narcisse Diaz have made, the third of this group of painters who worshipped nature and defied their critics, as he stumped about the woods of Fontainebleau on his wooden leg. A man of great size and of martia appearance, he was far from handsome His hair was black even in age, he wore a heavy moustache and imperial, he spoke brusquely, and was impetuous in manner yet this man so formidable in appearance was gentle as a child, an enthusiby nature, and an impression ast his art. Albert Wolff, whom we are indebted for most of the substance of these sketches, says of the artist Diaz: "He had neither the science of Rousseau, nor the poetry of Corot, still less the severe grandeur of Dupre. * * * He was a virtuoso of the palette. * * * He showed you the enchantment of the fields glowing with light, or the forest half plunged in shadows, and illuminated by the rays of the sun glinting down through the leaves." His wooden leg brought consolation many a time into the desolate cottage of Millet, but poor or rich Diaz was ever the same and when riches came he was enabled to gratify his artistic instincts and buy rich PRICE: 5 CENTS.

MUSEUMS AND ART SCHOOLS. let was austere in manner, ever on the earch for truth, for the soul of what he THOSE OF BOSTON, ST. LOUIS AND

> PURPOSES OF THE EXHIBITIONS IN THOSE CITIES-THE EDUCATIONAL IDEA AND THE POSSIBILITY OF CARBYING IT TOO

CHICAGO.

FAR A FTER Sept. 1 Detroit will always have an art museum. There will always be a place where good pictures may be seen, and it is to be hoped not much later there will also be a place where the artistic talents latent in the youth of Michigan may begin their development.

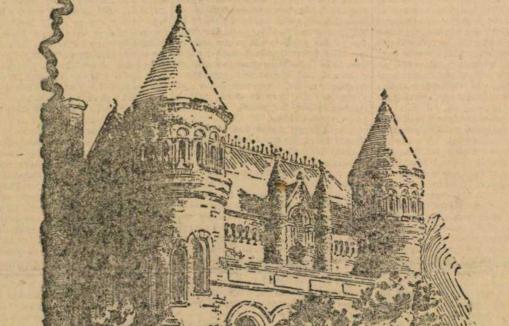
Western visitors to Boston are pretty sure to find their way first to Bunker Hill monument and next to the art museum. The people of Massachusetts go only to the museum. When the people of Boston in 1875 decided that the time had come for them to build a home for the public art treasures, the city gave a site on

the then new lands at the Back Bay. Since that time Richardson, the great architect, built Trinity church, his grandest work, near the museum. The new Old South church is not far away, and near by the ast society's odd little building has nestled itself under the protecting eaves of some of its bigger neighbors; so that the surroundings of the art museum are quite in keeping.

The Boston building will soon represent an outlay of \$640,000, and while the doetors of art disagree as to the merits of the building, there can be no question as to the worth of the treasures it con-tains. There are the Stuart portraits of George and Martha Washington, not only the best likenesses extant of their famous originals, but also the best work of America's foremost portrait painter. There are also paintings by Allston, West and Trumbull; the fine Gray collection of engravings belonging to Harvard uni-versity; a very complete collection of Egyptian antiquities; the Charles Sumner ollection of paintings and engravings, and the Lawrence collection of old woodcarving, tapestrics and the like. The casts from antique statuary form an unusually fine means of study.

One can be sure of seeing at all times a collection of modern pictures of real interest, and generally there are on exhibition one or more pictures of note. The gallery is open free on Saturdays and Sun-day afternoons, and at other times a moderate fee is charged.

The school, which occupies the basement of the museum building, gives instruction in drawing and painting. The school, while not under the direct control of the museum trustees, enjoys the benefit



saw. Simple in his own habits, when he determined to paint it was not the gay and brilliant but the humble and lowly

The exhibition opened promptly on Sat-urday, Sept. 1, continued till Nov. 12, and stairways, the central one leading to a sort was a success, financially as well as from of vestibule which opens into the long sculpture gallery. This gallery extends an artistic standpoint,

The memory of the old Art Loan of the full length of the building. Its walls 1883 is too fresh in the minds of the peoare carefully constructed to receive the ple of Michigan to call for a recital of its heavy weight of casts and marbles, and success. No fewer than 134,924 persons the decoration of light terra costa color is visited the Art Loan, and of the thous intended to enhance the beauty of marbles ands of articles handled not one was lost and casts, and soften the effect of the ight which is admitted from the sides.

The loan closed with a brilliant fancy dress levee, Monday, Nov. 12, and then the work of raising money for a permanent museum began. It was proposed to raise \$4(.000 to buy a site, in 40 subscriptions ished floors. of \$1600 each, and to have the subscriber The second story consists of one large form a corporation. On Jan. 27, 1884, Mr. Hiram Walker subscribed the last Hiram Walker subscribed the last cially arranged for pictures and therefor \$1000, and the 40 subscribers who have since formed the corporation are as follows R. A. Alger, H. P. Bäldwin, Joseph Black, W. H. Brearley, C. H. Buhl, James L. Edson, Charles Endicott, Fred E. Farnsworth, D. M. Charles Endecid, Fred & Farlaworth, D. A. Ferry, George H. Hanmond,* John L. Har-per, Mrs. E. G. Holden, Bela Hubbard, Col-lins B. Hubbard, L. T. Ives, G. V. N. Lothrop, C. R. Mabley,* James Mobilian, George F. Moore, William A. Moore, Samuel which contrasts agreeably with the terra cotta fresco of the stairways. These by the way, are peculiarly constructed, seeming to project from the wall without ford, C. A. Newcomb, T. W. Palme support on the outer edge. In reality the Francis Palma,* James E. Scripps, George H. Scripps, Allan Shelden, Mrs. R. C. Skinstones are inter-locked, and each one firmly supports the one above, so that H. Scripps, Aman Schender, Mrs. E. C. Skin-ner, Mrs. H. H. H. Crapo Smith, M. S. Smith, Frederick Stearns, Mrs. J. T. Sterling, Mrs. Morse Stewart,* Mrs. H. P. Toms,* E. W. Volgt, Hiram Walker, E. Chandler Walker, Willie W. Walker, E. Chandler Walker, S. 1999, there is no question of their strength, while they add by their lightness of con struction to the beauty of the interior ef-

Willis E. Walker," John L. Warren, Mrs.-R. Of the above number, Mrs. H. H. H.

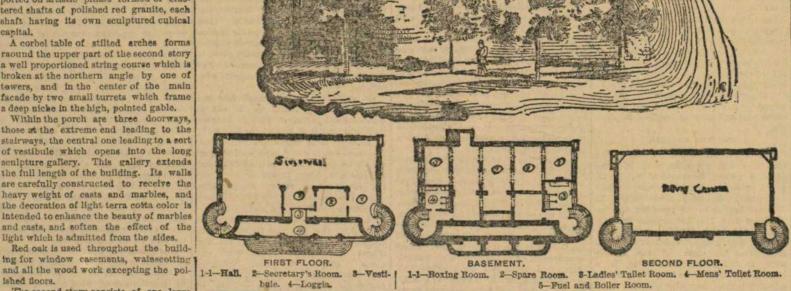
Crapo Smith, Mrs. E. G. Holden, Mrs. E. C. Skinner, Mrs. J. T. Sterling, the late Mrs. Morse Stewart, Mrs. R. Storrs Willis, Messrs L. T. Ives, Fred E. Faras-worth and John L. Warren were named as members by Senator Palmer, his gift of many good plans submitted, this by Mr. chosen by the committee as the most satisfactory and the praise already accorded it

members by Senator Falmer, his gift of \$10,000 being used in this way. The new members of the board to fill vacancies are Joseph Perrien, David Whitney, Jr., Mrs. W. H. Brearley, Don M. Dickinson, S. J. Murphy and Miss' Clara A. Avery. In March, 1896, the work of raising \$100. 000 was carried to a successful isone must gratify all who are interested in the work. which lies back of this first step will not be forgotten in present content, but that from this center may radiate a high and

000 was carried to a successful issue Pledges to the number of 1989, repri-senting 2400 persons, were received, an they varied from one cent to \$13,000. ed, and

A very successful exhibition was opened in Merrill hall May 29 and closed June 24. On Feb. 27, 1584, the anniversary of the first executive committee meeti of the first executive committee meeting of the Art Loan association, the 40 sub scribers met and appointed a committee of five to raise \$160,000 for a building There being no law under which the asso ciation could become incorporated, a bil ciation could become incorporated, a bill prepared by Hon. G. V. N. Lothrop was present by the legislature of 1885. On April 16 of that year the Detroit Museum of Art filed its articles of incorporation. The first board of trustees was elected as follows: G. V. N. instruct the public and ourselves." Lothrop, Thomas W. Palmer, James E. Scripps, William A. Moore, William H. Brearley, Lewis T. Ives. As provided in the law, the mayor of

and opinions of their time." t named two trustees, as follows f. Dickinson and James McMillan trustees elected these officers President, Thomas W. Palmer; vice-pres-ident, James McMillan; treasurer, William A. Moore; sepretary, Fred E. Farnsworth. Assets to the amount of \$5000 were re- | Sand



well proportioned room, which is espelet, Decamp and Troyon, men whose infuence is felt today, though all have passed away. We have besides some of is skylighted. It has a deep cornice and their equally illustrious contemporaries low wainscotting, the entire space be-Fromentin, Daubigny, Jules Dupre, Charles Jacque, all, indeed, but Meissonween this being sealed with pine over a facing of very porus tiles, and hung with linen velours of a soft olive green tint, ier, of those who gave luster to the "New

Renaissance" and as brilliant stars lighted the artistic firmament of the nineteenth century. But the same atmosphere in which especially in our home decorations.

these men lived enveloped and inspired a give his words on the subject: host of other men, many of whom almost a classic composition by Couture, one of fer about that length of time I am prob Harpignies' marine by Isabey, some grand and almost And to whom the honor? Not to a citistatuesque peasant figures by Breton, a builliant canvas by Vollon, and several remarking the taste shown in the arrange zen of the United States, but to a Scotchpictures by Descamp, Dagnan-Bouveret, and Edelfelt, pupils of the incomparable man living in Canada! "Honor," however, "to whom honor is due." Out of

master of design, Gerome. Pierre Billet and Emile Breton, pupils of Jules Breton, Ziem, with his gorgeous Venetian effects, Vibert's revelations, the realistic cattle of August Bonheur and Van Marcke, and last but not least the brilliant flesh tints and throwing a piece of drapery over the contrasts of Henner and Bouguercau offer corner of a frame-all this tends to make ery much that is worthy of admiration. From the Dusseldorf school we have good taste shown in the wise selection such leaders as Achenbach and Knaus, and harmonizing of the colors, and we

The Dutch school gives us Josef who observes the dresses of the ladies, there can be no doubt that the glaring "I do not think it necessary to yield kacsy. to a criticism, even the most amiable,

when it does not convince us; but a high, disinterested criticism, noble in sentiment and expression ought to be useful to us even when it contradicts us openly. It D. Millet confesses his admiration of itself, and surely there is no more enrouses us to a new examination of ourselves, and to deep discussion which can be only salutary. It might therefore to from pre-Christian Greek life.

find us grateful when its aim is clearly to "The role of critic, well understood, is a role quite as important as that of creater, and some great philosophic minds really belongs by adoption of his particu- cidedly a part of the arts of painting and have done nothing but criticise the ideas larly non-Italian style.

"Too often we cry: "Artist, I con-demn your work of art, because you are colors of his master, Fortuny, even though sopher, I deny your science, because you nderstand nothing of mine."-[George Munich is shown in William Chase, who They write and wor followed in the footsteps of numer- all time.-[Ingered].

IMPROVEMENT IN PUBLIC TASTE, | taught him mediocre and conventions QUITE NOTICEABLE IN THE UNITED STATES

TO ONE WHO WAS ABSENT & TIME. JAN American painter who has recently returned from Europe after an absence of four years, makes the following observations upon the improvement in taste noticeable to him even in so short a time,

"The most marked improvement in pubrival these acknowledged masters. And lie taste is shown in our homes during examples of their work are before us in the last four years. Having been absent famed landscapes, a geure- ably impressed more fully with the fact than though I had remained at home. One can hardly enter a home now without ment of the pictures, hangings, furniture in fact the beauty of the home is looked upon as a most important matter today. The desire for color to enliven a dark corner in the form of a rich brown vase for flowers, or the wish to break the monotony of too many straight lines by the home beautiful. Added to this, the with a retinue of gifted pupils such as have a striking example of the improve Wyant, Johnson and Whittredge of our ment of our tastes for the artistic and country and the famous Hungarian Mun- beautiful. While on the streets, to one

Israels and our own Millet, neither one and harsh contrasts of color are much less erty. He was even known to lift the distinctively Dutch in style, for, though frequently seen than a few years ago. In Israels paints beautiful studies of his own almost every department of life the and what more could man do? Truly land, he was trained in Paris, while Frank | feeling for form and color has manifested | might Jules Dupre say when Corot was Alma Tadema's graceful compositions couraging sign for the art development of filled with difficulty, but never that of the a people than the improvement of their

Pasini, a noted Italian, treats almost tastes. We seem to be just awakening to wholly oriental scenery, though in the the possibilities of art and find that we spirit of his own sunny land. But Boldini | may exercise it in small matters, that all must be assigned to France, to which ne expressions of form and color are as desculpture as is the production of a great Nor can Spain be forgotten so long as painting or statue."

The men of genius touch the universal. not of my party or of my school! Philo- he is inspired by Rome instead of Castile. Their words and works throb in unison The genius of Piloty and Wagner of with the great ebb and flow of things. his circle who met the melancholy

andscape painting; he went to Italy and eturned to find his future confrere wo, never grows old." already in rebellion against the schools and his own branch of art, landscap painting, in fashionable disfavor. Corot

ared nothing for all this; he had no par icular need to work for bread, and as for is work he neither could nor would paint but what his soul saw through his eves. He seemed to paint the poetry of nature on his canvass, and he was as Wolff calls him, "the artist of the dawn and evening, the painter of the serenity of nature. ing idly at the shrine of bellas-lettres His figures even seem part of nature, and often complete rather than lessen the imknew that he was to be a painter. Re-

pression of peaceful solitude. A master of his art, "Papa" Corot, as he came to be called, was a leader among his fellows, marked as much by his generos ity as his genius. In receipt of an annual income of 40,000 francs from the paternal estate, he never touched a sou of it, but let it accumulate for his nephews, and out of the sums which he received, when his genius had forced a reluctant way into the pockets of the rich, others always profited more than himself. Although he did turn out some pictures that showed evidence of haste, it was because his good | finally became one of the best painters of nature was not proof against the importunities of purchasers, and not because he longed for money. Shortly before his own death he gave 10,000 francs to a tures and the manner with which the

friend to pay a yearly pension of 1000 tones are blended so as to give value to francs to the widow of Millet, who was each other." LEIGH LIGGETT. thereby relieved from the pressure of povmortgage on the house of a hostile critic; dead: ""The place of the artist may be man."

Less happily circumstanced with respect to worldly affairs was the second gure of this group. Born in poverty in 1815, reared in want, living in obscurity and neglect Jean Francois Millet died after struggling 30 years for fame, just as it was within his grasp, just as fortune was about to pour golden showers upon him, and the only one of and work for all races and for fate of having only posthumous fame. As a young man, even when a stu-

ugs and help his friends. That was all. * * *

Jules Dupre, born in 1812, was the first of this group of realists to begin his work by taking his inspiration from the great source of nature herself. He was at 12 years of age the artist of a porcelain manufacturing establishment operated by his father at Parmain on the banks of the Oise. He was taught reading, writing and nothing more, nor was he ever the pupil of anyone. This boy was born with the genius of artistle truth within him; he withdrew himself from what was artistically vicious and found out the principles of nature as shown in the painting of Claude Lorraine, Hobbema and Ruysdael without having ever seen their works or heard their names. Great as a landscape painter and simple by nature he still lives, and like all his friends, the men of this group, he is loved of men. He was the precursor and is the reteran of modern ast, and has all his ife worked entirely from nature. No wonder that his work speaks to the soul as well as to the eye; or that the Duc de Nemours, who bought one of the first of Dupre's canvasses, should say when they were both old men, "Your art, unlike us

* * *

was his first teacher, and after him Cabat

in 1846 decided that; and as a painter

of the library and works of art belonging to the larger institution, and the connection between the two is a vital one. About one hundred pupils receive nstruction and the results are so gratifying that the next step will be to raise a fund for the establishment of an institute of fine arts.

Rambling shout St. Louis one day last June, I came across an unpretentious stone building, whose open doors offered an inviting retreat from the hot street. On the first floor I recognized some old friends in new clothes. In Boston the sorrowing Niobe has a clean face and Apollo's outstretched arm is as white as the foam of the sea from which Venus rises. But in St. Louis the coal smoke and dust have played queer tricks with the Greeks. Had Pericles' trieremes been propelled by coal-generated steam, Phidias had never delighted the world with his statuary, and until some method is found whereby casts may be kept clean only students of form will find pleasure in gazing at these reproductions of the world's masterpieces.

On the floor above, however, there is a collection of modern pictures which suggests what Detroit can do. There is a decided variety in the subjects; but the level of merit is an even one. A late choice of vocation, a laborious, None of the pictures were poor and some were very good. Especially interself-searching, incessant energy, an obstiesting was a collection of some two hun-dred original drawings from the Cennate effort to attain perfection, this is the history of the life of Eugene Fromentin He was born in 1830, and after an incontury Company of New York. There were sequential youth, his father, a physician the originals in oil, water colors, pencil of La Rochelle, sent him up to Paris to and other media, of the Century and St. study law. He was admitted to the bar. Nicholas pictures. What could be a but after dawdling about a while worshipgreater incentive or a more competent intructor for ambitious young artists than this same collection of pictures? hereditary instinct for art awoke and he

St. Louis had an art school for about monde, a Bertin style landscape painter, five years before Mr. Wayman Crow's liberality built the museum, and during that time about one thousand eight hunto whom he always said that he was much Marilhat, who died too soon, dred persons received instruction. Thus impressed him greatly, but he was soon it happened that St. Louis had an instructin a position to impress others. He was a ed public to fall back upon. These art painter of the Orient, his trip to Algiers students found places in the stove many factories and other places where artistic Moorish scenes, and particularly of Afritraining is a benefit, and their influence on can atmospheric effects, he was a master public taste is said to have been decided. "From 1849 to 1859 undoubtedly an imi-The visitor to the museum is struck by tator of Diaz, Delarcoix and others, he the fact that so many of the paintings are prize plotures in American competitions or his generation, the best," says Wolff, "if the Salon and that they have been bought we consider the fineness and brilliancy of by subscription. The only conclusion under the circumstances is that the pie museum must have a large and devoted circle of admirers and friends.

> Mr. Haisey C. Ives, the director of both school and museum, is known to many persons in Michigan, and it is pretty generally agreed that he has done a remarkable work at St. Louis.

The Chicago art museum has a fine site on Michigan avenue, where its front windows, overlooking the boulevard, a park and the railroad tracks, give a fine vi the lake beyond. Early in 1879 Mr. Mar-shall Field, Congressman Adams and others started the museum project and the museum building was finished only last autumn. The building itself cost \$160,-000 and the entire property is worth nearly double that sum.

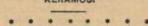
The art school, which has been maintained from the beginning, has an attendance of about three hundred students, who are taken through various courses, finishing with a life class. During June there was an art loan exhibition and, also,

Art is the child of Nature; yes Her darling child, in whom we trace The features of the mother's face, Her aspect and her attitude;

indebted.

All her majestic loveliness Chastened and softened and subdued Into a more attractive grace. And with a human sense imbued. He is the greatest artist, then, Whether of peacil or of pen, Who follows Nature. Never man As artist or as artisan. Pursuing his own fantasies, Can touch the human heart or please Or satisfy our nobler needs As he who sets his willing feet In Nature's footprints, light and fleet, And follows fearless when she leads. -Longfellow

KERAMOS.



his coloring, the general finish of his

2

prizes were awarded for stork in the The loan exhibition was one of chool. the most satisfactory displays of Amerpictures were pretentious neither in site nor subject, but they were truly a'elight ful as respects the deliver ful as respects the delicacy with which charming subjects were treated. It seemed as if the artists must have been very fond of those particular pietures & rom ir easels. For exquisiteness of fin ish they were certainly remarkable.

Among the students who received eithe s prize or an honorable mention I recall the names of two young ladies from Michigan-one, I think, from Charlotte and the other from some small town in western Michigan. If Detroit people shall establish a good art school, the youth of they on; from the rude zvanor, or wooden status of a god, to the unrivalled grace and basuty of the marble statues that Michigan will certainly come here for came from the chisel of Phidias and his

sculpture.

se hool, is a growth of but little vuore than

the father of scientific studies in ancient art, says in his history: Art, though born much later among the Greeks than among the orientals, began there with the burblest elements, and it ex-hibits a simplicity which easily consinces us that the Greeks took nothing from the art of other nations, but invented their own art.

Since Winekelmann's time, however, \$

has been abundantly proved that Greeks art at the outset was subject to oriental

influences, and that it borrowed from

Phenicia, Assyria and Egypt its crirliest

models as well as its knowledge of meth-

ods of work and technical skill. But the

merest giance suffices to show the im-

mense difference between the Greek and

oriental conception of art and the superior

spirituality and freedom of the Greek

architect and sculptor from the very lirst.

the creative and beauty-loving genius

that could make graceful and light the

massive and gloomy members of Egypthian

architecture, and transform the incon; pru-

ous and fantastic forms of Assyrian sc nlp-

and harmonious proportion.

their preliminary art training. New York's Metropolitan art museum is too widely known to need extended notice here. Indeed, so many and so rich are the collections being gathered there that one can scarcely keep track of the treas ares as they come in. Art schools supported by private subscriptions are maintained in connection with the musuers. From the above sketch of the work

done in other cities it would seem that one way in which the museum could de much to create an art feeling and knowl edge in Michigan would be by the estab-lishment of a school in which drawing modeling in clay, wood carving and other like branches should be taught. The great thing is to know the elements o art. To have learned the lesson of sim plicity is better than to have seen all the old masters in the world, and there is no more foolish error than to think that having seen many pictures makes one a judge

art. There is danger, however, in carrying the educational feature too far. It should never be forgotten that the chief end of art is to give pleasure, and an art museum which is not first of all a source of pleas-ure to the visitor misses the chief end of its existence. There is a joy of picture which comes by sight alone, and this joy the uncultivated may share. In addith there is a deeper pleasure in art, which comes of a knowledge of the history of art and a taste cultivated to recognize beauties which appeal to the un derstanding as well as to the senses. Thi latter pleasure comes through the appre cintion of the fact that in every nation the fine arts are the key to its degree and kind of civilization. The Detroit museum therefore, will best fulfil its mission by combining the instruction of the ar school with the gathering of a collection which shall both give pleasure to the casual visitor and also contain material for a study of the historical development CHARLES MOORE. of art.

A FINE COLLECTION OF CASTS.

A FEW EGYPTIAN, ASSYRIAN AND BYRIAN -BEST GREEK WORK,



in their allotted places in the sculp ture gallery is to be greatly regretted. But much time is required to fill so large an order, and the public, after learning the extent of the collection, will believe a great pleasure is only deferred.

As a complete historical series could not be accommodated in the hall, it was considered best to order, at the present time, only a few casts to show some steps in the development from Egyptian and Assyrian

FALL ART SUPPLEMENT. THE

THE

lofty genius as the groups of the pediments of the Parthenon, of which the eastern and best preserved constitutes one of the chief glories of the collection of marbles in the British museum. A German

artist in seeing these statues for the first time is reported to have said: "They seem formed as if in strict accord with IN the history of that most brilliant peo- | at the elbow and stretched out. I ple of antiquity, the Greeks, there is The legs in the earliest specimens no chapter so fascinating and instructive are not wrought out separately; later we as that which recounts the origin and ind both legs and feet finely chiseled in nature, and yet I have never had the good fortune to behold such forms in nature; they are beings of a higher development of Greek architecture and the round, but the statue does not yet possess that light and graceful posture of What strikes the beholder sphere.' specially in these figures is not only the From the primitive 'temples of wood that more free treatment in which the ability of the expression of the face, which were hardly more than log cabins, weight of the body rests upon one leg, a ometimes decorated with metal plates, while the other is free, gently bent and the dignity and calmness of the bearing out the ineffable grace and airiness of the to the matchless perfection of the Par- touches the ground only with the ball of entire group, and the complete mastery of the arrangement within the lines and In these archaic statues the head is angles of the field of the gable. placed straight on the body without in-

Of all the preserved remains of ancient Greek sculpture nothing so closely approximates the pediment groups of the Parthenon in Attic fineness of feeling and loveliness as the relief that adorned the balustrade of the temple of Wingless Victory, sometimes called the Nike frieze. from the row of figures representing god-desses of victory in all attitudes of graceful posture and triumphant motion. constitute this relief.

From the later imitators of Phidias originate those exquisite sepulchral relefs that seem steeped as it were in the Attic beauty-loving spirit, full of "noble simplicity and calm grandeur." Such are the beautiful sepulcher monuments of Dexileus of Hegeso that still grace the ancient resting place of the dead at Athens.

THE GRAND STYLE.

If the school of Phidias wrought espe ders and, in the conventional treatment of cially in the noble and grand style, the the hair with its wavy bands and stiff next school, that of Praxiteles, Skopas Among these archaic types are to and Lysippus, affected especially the winsome and graceful style. As being more be noted the seated statues which line the avenue from the harbor of Panormos in keeping with this style, the sculptors of this period chose less lofty subjects for to the sanctuary of Apollo near Miletus their art. Zeus, Athena and Hera were and which are to be seen in the Lycian superseded as favorite divinities for room of the British museum. One of these representation by Hermes, Aphrodite largest in the world, was commenced in and Dionysus. A subtle taste for 1753. is the portrait-figure, the oldest known in Greek art, of Chares, lord of Teichioussa. the sensational and the volup-With all that is rude and stolid in this tuons began to manifest it-seif. The noblest specimens of this period, such as the Crispian Aphrodite figure there is a certain advance to be marked in the details of the decoration which shows a decided Assyrian influence. and the Hermes of Praxiteles (recently Many of these details, however, it is found in the excavations at Olympia), the evident from certain lacks and omissions,

Niobe group of Skopas, and the Amazonwere to be supplied by the application of relief of the mausoleum from Hallcarnas colors which filled out and made clear sus, to be seen in the British museum, give what was left unexpressed by the sculpevidence of an exquisite touch and a deli cate beauty and a subtle pathos, which is Marking another step in advance and

just on the verge of suggesting the case especially interesting as evidence for the application of color to marble are the with which this style could pass over into the sensational and merely physical type and forests of our own state alone Archaic statues found imbedded in the soil on top of the Acropolis about two of beauty. years ago, and representing probably priestesses or attendants of the temple of But this tendency becomes more pro

nounced in Lysippus, whose fertility of invention and prolific skill are attested by To be sure, the conventional the greatest variety of subjects. The nummile still lingers upon the face, the treatber of his works is said to have been no aent of the hair, with its three braids less than fifteen hundred, among which but as a community we do not yet feel th ver each shoulder, is stiff, the eyes have were to be found large groups, statues of importance of art. In the popular est not lost wholly their almond shape, yet he entire expression of the countenance gods and heroes, portrait figures, bigas, mate art is still the amusement of the id the treatment of the drapery show a hunting scenes, personilications of rich, whose fancy it is to adorn the houses with pictures and statues or curic ided advance upon the type already deright movement for action," and other and bric-a-brac. That a man should giv The next stage of progress is marked by genre representations.

After Lysippus, who flourished in the of painted canvas is often, to his brothe time of Alexander the Great, Greek art nillionaires, a source of serious criticism speedily declined. No new principle of But this will not last. The American all expression of feeling and freeton. avenue has not yet been reached, but long step has been taken from the stiff long step has been taken from the stiff The spiritual leadership of Athens in art The spiritual leadership of her political inechnic and no new idea seem to have like his English brother, is outwardly th most practical of men, but deep down i his nature the ideal still lives. The proo

departed with the loss of her political in- the evidence has been mainly in dependence. Antioch, Pergamon and Alexandria became the centres of art cul-are at work which are opening our are at work which are opening our eyes ture. It was the age of extravagance and to a world of art almost as unknown to initation. In this period belong the us as was colossal and the realistic creations of the Genoese, Rhodian school, which took delight in such groups as the so-called Farnese bull and the Laocoon, and in single figures of huge

proportions such as the Farnese Hercules and the Colossus of Rhodes. But the old spirit which made beauty of

leries of Louvre or under the dome of St. ith simple naturalness, the acme and goal of all endeavor, died hard. It survives all affectations and struggles to assert itself in the midst of strivings after shallow effect and extravagance. To it we ow such statues as that of the Apollo Belvidere and the Venus of Milos, both of which give evidence of poetic conception. cation. and beauty of touch and finish. But we miss in them the simplicity and dignity of better days; they are too concious of their beauty; the refinement and elegance of their attire and equipment proclaim omewhat degenerate taste. In later days the Greek spirit again triumphed when the archaistic sculpture, odeled especially in Rome, sought to eproduce the graces and catch the spirit of the genius of Phidias and Praxiteles. But it was all in vain-copies they were but nothing more; the spirit had foreve fled. When we contemplate the genius of the Greeks as illustrated in the various lepartments of intellectual and esthetic activity, I think we shall agree with Symouds (chapter 12, "The Greek Poets," econd series) and take sculpture as the haracteristic Hellenic art. In closing his hasty sketch of the development of Greek architecture and sculpture, let me ay with him: "Everything tends to conirm the original perception that the simplicity of form, the purity of design, the elf-restraint, and the parsimony both of expression and material, imposed sulpture on the artist, were observed as laws by the Greeks in their mental activty, and more especially in their arts. It this which differentiates them from the comantic nations. When, therefore, we undertake to speak of the genius of Greek art, we are justified in giving the first place to sculpture, and in assuming that culpture strikes the keynote of the whole music."

ORIGIN OF THE MUSEUM

By Anna Winthrop Livermore.

STHE Art Museum is comparatively a dollars formerly sent to Paris for designs "It modern institution. The Greek and are now paid to pupils of the Boston Art the Roman felt no need of collecting and school. Let us hope in a few years more

arranging objects to cultivate the taste to see this influence among ourselves. The Detroit museum is but the germ of and instruct the eye, Beauty was their what it will be, but in the germ are all religion; the temples and statues which future possibilities of life and growth. In we look at with the interest of the student. or the artist were their churches a few years the question will be not how and gods. The atmosphere of the to fill it, but how it shall hold its accumubeautiful surrounded their lives in lating treasures. Our love for it, and our the climate and scenery of Italy pride in it, will not be satisfied until it and Greece. In the songs of poets, the shall be worthy of the name.

One fact it is perhaps well to recall. Of all the uses to which money can be put the service of art is probably the most games of athletes, or the deeds of warriors alike they found food for their artistic nature. Over these beautiful and smiling lasting. When we and our remotest desland passed alike the savage hordes of the cendants are crumbled in the grave, the North and the stern asceticism of the work of the painter, the sculptor and the early Christian church. The beauty of architect lives on in serene and smiling Greece, the grandeur of Rome crumbled beauty to charm new races and nations. and fell before the brute force of the one and the religious fervor of When those old Greeks placed their statues on the pediment of the Parthenon, the other. It was only for a time they little thought that their work, though Centuries rolled away. The great awakbroken and mutilated, would, after 2000 ening of the modern world was at hand years, be among the treasures of an unand Cosmo di Medici in his gardens at known nation. Julius II. when he kindly Florence, collecting works of art for the patronized Michael Angelo and Raphael, young artists of his day to study, is the did not realize that they would confer his title to future fame. Francis I. originator of the art museum. Florence was the cradle of the new birth of moder little dreamed, in his pleasure and power art, and who shall say how much the genius, even of Michael Angelo, was inand splendor, that he would be best remembered as the patron of art. debted to his early studies in the Medic Most of the uses of wealth are evanes-

gardens. From the soil of Greece and cent; families die out, food and clothes, Italy since that day 20,000 statues have houses and grounds last but a few years, been exhumed to adorn the museums of but the glorious works of human genius are almost immortal. They teach and Europe. Such enormous collections as that of the Vatican were commenced only charm countless generations. Stand in the sixteenth century. The galleries of before one of Raphael's madonnas and the Louvre, with their seemingly interremember that the hand which painted it has lain nearly four minable walls, did not receive a picture until 200 years ago, and it is less than a centuries in the Pantheon, yet century since it was made a public galit looks as if he might yesterday have ery; while the British museum, the laid aside his brush. Look at the lofty beauty of the Venus of Milo, and think that she was a goddess 2000 years ago. So our new civilization need not be dis-Gaze upon the changeless features of Rameses, and remember that Moses may have seen that statue ! Even the fragile

vases of the Etruscan tombs have outlived beauty. In that brief space we have civithe race that made them. lized a continent, and now we turn awhile Which is best, to heap up a few more from the stern struggle for the useful and housands for the temporary pride or the material, and feel that we have earned leasure of a short life, or to collect the right to a new inheritance. It is true treasures of imperishable beauty which we cannot dig up from our soil a burie shall make our own and many future Venus or Apollo, that beneath our fields

generations happier and wiser? and gardens repose no marble gods or ETCHINGS. come the means for such an art museum as America has not yet seen! HOW THEY ARE PRODUCED-A FASCINAT-

ING EMPLOYMENT.

It is not material wealth which is want-WHE art of etching, the results of which have found such favor with lovers of ing. Money can be raised in profusion for political or commercial needs, and art can hardly be treated as a new feature vithout difficulty for religion or charity n picture making. It is generally coneded that Durer was the first to try the experiment of making pictures through the nedium of acids and plates, but the proess failed to reach anything like a state of perfection until Rembrandt tried the experiment as a novelty, fell in love with thousands of dollars for a few square fee t, and finally acquired a proficiency that has left some of the linest etching extant as the result of his work. Since that period the art has had such votaries as Van Dyke, Turner, Fortuny, Potter, Delaeroix and a host of other lights of greater or less magnitude. The list includes artists of is in his language, and so far renown in every period so that the procoss may be said to have never been without an able representative.

The process at first consisted of covering a copper or some other metal plate us as was our continent to the dreaming with a proper varnish or "ground" made of resinous wax. The design was scratched The first is the incessant stream of trave through this with a needle; nitric acid was from the new world to the old. No matthen introduced into the lines thus bared, ter how shallow or superficial or uned eating into or corroding the exposed parts. The "ground" was then removed ucated a large number may be, they can not return as they went. One cannot walk through the halls of the Vatican, the galsmeared over the plate and into the lines, after which the ink was removed from

AN ART EDUCATION IN PARIS.

GENERAL DIFFUSION ABROAD OF INTEREST IN PAINTINGS-THE TEACHING.

WHEN an art student first arrives in the art world of Paris he is overwhelmed by the amount of good work he sees on every hand, the number of workers in the field and the opportunities

which lie about him for bettering his work. The Julien academy is where the largest number of students direct their steps. When I first entered the academy on a Monday morning, the beginning of a new pose, I felt quite lost in the crowd, a rowd composed of almost all nationalities of Europeans. Everyone soon gets his alloted place as the "massier" (one of the

students elected by the others as a sort of president) reads off the names, no one being permitted to take a seat till his name has been called, names being arranged in alphabetical order.

As with everything else, you soon begin to sift and classify, and what seemed at first to be the work of 500 advanced students proves quite otherwise. The great majority are struggling like yourself and doing very moderate work. I found that earnest work was most encouraged. The talented pupil who, though doing well, did not do his best, was thoroughly reprimanded, while the poor, talentless fellow beside him, working most assiduously, accomplishing little, received a good and lengthy eriticism. Good drawing is considered the

foundation of all good work. No individuality or peculiarity on the part of the pupil is criticized so long as he does not carry it to the point of hurting his drawing or color. The teaching is very broad and generous in that it leaves the pupil as much as possible the follower of his own dictations. The best drawings are often chosen by the professors at the end of the week,

There is a constant stimulus in Paris to push forward and improve. Even among the working people there is a lively interest in art, and the names of the leading artists of Paris are entirely familiar to them.

One day while having a cup of coffee in a little restaurant in the outskirts of Paris, an old man with long, gray beard entered, and sat at my table, opposite me. He was in good spirits, and a conversation soon opened between us. It was about Salon time. He soon found that I was interested in art matters, and so our talk ran in that channel. He was a workman who had spent part of his life in posing, was well acquainted with most of the noted artists and their work, and was the model for the noted figure of "Cain." by Cormon, now

in the Luxembourg gallery. It is quite common to meet with like ex-periences even among the very poor of Paris; in fact it is difficult to find yourself in a society where the arts are not a familiar topic. Most of the noted artists have a short time each week when they gladly receive any of their pupils with as much work as they can bring. This wil-lingness on the part of the strong to help those who are struggling is one of the main reasons why there is so much of what we call "Art atmosphere." It makes all in a sense students. When once really in the current of art movement in Paris it is seldom that one ever wishes to leave; the constant help you receive either directly or indirectly from your surrounding, is hardly realized until you have cut away from it all. On Saturday all compositions of some subject which has been given out on Monday are

placed on easels and are criticised and ranged according to their merit, the best being No. 1. Often as many as a dozen receive numbers, the best being sometimes placed upon the walls of the academy as a specimen of composition. No. 1 is always entitled to the first choice of by the use of turpentine. Ink was seats for the pose commencing the following Monday. There being so many students, the strife for position becomes very

be seen in the temple of Karnak in Egypt; the capital, composed of abacus and echinus, is found in Cyprus; and small tructures in Asia Minor show a pedistaent enclosed with curved lines. In the development of the Dorie order the colun grew mora slender , and, the intablature diminished in heaviness. The became more convex shaped apital brough the change in the lines of th echinus. To measure this developmen cribed. we need only to see a capital from the old temple of Selinus or of Corinth, said one rom the Parthenon, placed side by side The Dorie order became displaced in the fourth century by the Ionie, which, as its name indicates, originated in Iouta. As ording to nucleat writers the lopic order was used for the first time in the temple of Ephesus, which was built about 580

A HISTORY OF GREEK ART.

By Prof. D'OOGE.

school, is a growth of but little more than ing, the nose protrudes, the eyes stand two centuries. Let us briefly follow the out. Later, when attention was to be di-

successive stages of this wonderful devel- rected to the spiritual expression of the

opment and mark the influences and eye, it was placed in a socket, in imitation inspirations that made Greek art what it of nature. The mouth is closed in the

is-the highest achievement of genius in the creation of types of beauty, of form feature of all archaic statues is the simper

The first question that one is tempted to dead or the laving are to be represented.

ask when one stands face to face with the It is the first attempt to represent the

nonuments of Greek art is this: 'What is soul-life and, springs from the motive to

they Greek from the start, or barrowed ness and animation. The influence from earlier civilizations? Winck simann, of Egyptian art upon these prim-

from earlier civilizations? Winck almann, of Egyptian art upon these prim-the father of scientific studies in ancient itive statues is traceable in the

loeks.

the origin of these artistic creations? Are give the form the appearance of friendli-

the foot or the toes.

clination or thurn. The forehead is retreat-

upon the facia, whether gods or men, the

unnaturally high position of the ears,

the forward position of the left leg,

the hanging down of the arms by the sides

of the bo iv, the narrowness of the hips in

distinction from the breadth of the shoul-

ne so-called Æginitan marbles, preserved a the galleries of Munich. We observe

these figures a certain constraint. The

RECENT DISCOVERAES.

discovered in various parts of Asta Mino and in Phoenecia, and a recent writer i The narrowness of the finhks is doubtles a concession to the old tradition, and he American Journal of Archeeology trie eanness of certain figures also lends e prove tilat the Ionie capital, ith it in archale touch. Especially noticeable volutes, originated in Egypt. The most however, is the superior treatment of the body as compared with that of the face. perfect specimens of the lonic order are he charming temple of Wingless 'Victory The large protruding chin, the convenand the Erechtheum on the Acropolis ional arrangement of the hair and the The elegance and wealth of ornamentastaring eyes remind us of the earlier form and grace of movement, combined tion displayed on the Erechtheum still exthe admiration of the beholkler, in this contrast remains. Greek pite of defacement and mutifiation. sculpture proceeds by a way directly opposite to the modern. With us mod-The youngest of the three Greek orders of architecture is the Corinthian. The erns the first and great aim is to make the distinguishing feature of this order is the head as perfect and life-like as possible eautiful capital, with its acanthus leaves. the Greeks began with the body. To rep t is generally believed that this capital, resent this as perfectly as possible, true to vented by the genius of Callimachus the life, was the first object. It was reabout 440 B. C., was originally intended to served for a later period to make the life be constructed of metal. Callimachus of the soul and spirit as tangible as possias the skilled worker in metal, who made ble. the golden lamp of the Temple of Athena MAN THE MEASURE. Polias in Athens. The details of the This supreme attention of Greek art to workmanship of the capital seem to conthe body was doubtless a result of the firm this theory. As for example the deep concavity of the acanthus leaves, and the physical training, by means of which per fect form and graceful movement were to hape of the ornaments that fasten the be attained. But what is especially to b eaves to the calathus or basket-shaped observed are the varied postures, the fine apital in such a way as to hide the heads attitudes and the harmonious arrange-The Corinthian capital was of the nails. ment of the entire Æginitan group. used at first for the decoration of isolated From this group, which critics plac One of the earliest specimens of its use soon after the close of the Persian wars, to the school of Phidias, is a as an order for the decoration of an exerior is the choragic monument of Lysishort step in time but a long stride in the advancement of the sculptor's art. rates in Athens, which dates from 335 The limits of this article forbid any dis . C. The Corinthian became the favorite cussion of the characteristics of the age of rder of the Romans, who too soon learned Pericles and Phidias-the golden age of degrade this as well as the other orders Athenian literature and art. Nor can we of architecture by extraneous and condo more than hint at the national inspiraused ornamentation. tions of this period, that saw Athens place The harmonious combination of strength at the head of the Hellenic states and and grace, of solidity and lightness, the made the Greeks feel for the first lelicacy and refinement that is free from and only time that they were the proud redantry and that is not finical, the masters of the world. It was a time of reasoned and rhythmical unity" of the great deeds, high purposes, noble thoughts and profound feelings. Pindar entire structure of a temple with all its lastic adornments-to appreciate this in lyric song, Æschylus in tragedy ne must see the Parthenon and its Phidias in sculpture, and Ictinus in architecture were kindred spirits through sculptures. No other people has ever so intimately whose being pulsated the glorious life of onnected the sister arts of architecture the nation. and sculpture. The Greek temple must Phidias marks in sculpture the highest not only contain the cult statue of the livinity, to whom it was dedicated, but point of elevation of thought, majesty nust be no less adorned with statues and of figure and harmony of proportion. His immediate predecessors, Kalamis and Myron, contributed their share to the reliefs that serve to beautify the whole and to illustrate the character of the tructure. So the sculptured figures that perfection and beauty of the art of this fill the pediment and occupy the frieze of period. Kalamis excelled as a sculptor of the temple both give and receive added horses, and the varied movement, easy grace and significance; their full beauty posture and spirited bearing of the horses an be seen only in situ, and without them on the frieze of the Parthenon he may well claim as a certain tribute to his genthis most perfect temple lacks completeius. But to Myron is due the praise of ness. The development of Greek architectur breaking all fetters of earlier tradition and and sculpture, therefore, is to a certain investing his statues with a naturalness extent simultaneous and independent. and freedom of movement hitherto unattained. He especially excelled in the rep-Both arts grow from a common root, th religious idea. The first efforts of sculp resentation of figures in motion and action ure were devoted to representation of the Rhythm and symmetry of form and gods in human form. These were the so- movement, the ability to eatch and hold alled zoana, i.e., wooden figures, made fast for the moment the swiftest and subtlest movement of the human body, in often of separate pieces, clad in a garment Spain. as tightly-fitting as a sheath, with shut running or jumping or throwing yes, and arms hanging down, almost the discus; was the char this glued to the sides. These figures were acteristic feature of the genins kept carefully repaired, were painted of Myron. Like an arrow shot from a white and vermillion and clothed in rich strong bow, full of speed and tension is vestments. the famous Discobalos. ARCHAIC STATUARY. Thegenius of Phidias seems to have The earliest statues in marble, which been as many sided and colossal as that of late from a period not earlier than the Michael Angelo. It is in the decoration of atter half of the seventh century, B. C., a beautiful temple like the Parthenon, the show many of the characteristics of their representation of a mighty statue like that prototypes in wood. As illustrations, of Athena Promachos at Athens in bronze, take the so-called early Apollo statues, or of Zeus of Olympia, in chryselephansuch as that of Thera, preserved in the time, and in the portrayal of serene and majestic groups of divinities, like those he Glyptothek of Munich. A glance at of the pediments of the Parthenon, these figures shows a gradual develop-) that we find the essential features

Il expression of feeling and freedom of 'he anatomy of these heroes is a marvel of exactness and realism. Details of the A Proto-Ionic type has recently been

not be seen on the occasion of

B. C.

nuscles and other refinements of the urface of the body are not neglected.

ture into harmonious and natural typesthis is essentially and only native Greek. This transforming power of the Greek mind is perinaps most easily to be observed in the development of the three orders of ireck architecture. The prototype of the Dorie order is to casta so care-

to the highest Greek art; a larger numb to show Greek art in its perfection, and then enough to bring us down to the Re naissance period, through the rise of Roman and decadence of both Roman and Greek sculpture.

The first series is represented by Egyp tian portrait statues of Seti I., and his son Rameses IL, who ruled the world more than one thousand three bundred years B. These are the men whose mummled bodies were found so recently in ancient Thebes among those of many other kings and princes who expected their souls would some day repossess their bodies.

Then follow some of the sculptured mural reliefs from Assyria portraving the lives of some well-known biblical charac ters, these supplemented by the curious Archaic statues and reliefs which led to something so vastly different, that, without the wonderful nineteenth century "finds" which show the slow change, one could scarcely believe them the prototypes of the best Greek sculpture. This Archaic period is seen in the Lycian monument called the Harpy Tomb, the oldest known Greek porstatue-that of Chares, ruler Teichioussa-which was found in 1858, and in a curiously effeminate head of Apollo.

Of highest art we could ask no more than Mr. Ives has ordered-for on the list appears the whole eastern pediment, or gable of the Parthenou, a temple to Athena, in the Acropolis of Athens, and part of that gem of architecture the Frechtheum, which is on the same classic

Here we have ideal architecture and ideal sculpture that from 500 years B. C. to our day have been unrivalled. The reliefs in the pediment group are by Phidias and his pupils-colossal figures of gods and goddesses, greatly mutilated, often headless, but so grand, so noble, so above the things of the earth that all who see the originals must bow before the power of human genius.

Mr. Ives is careful to include examples of the various orders of architecture. Doric, Ionic and Corinthian, taken each from the highest type of the order. These are made more interesting by specia details from architecture on the Athenian Acropolis-and especially by the addition of one of the female statues called Carvatides which support the porch of the Erechtheum.

Of Greek statues, we have the new Olympian discoveries, Hermes by Praxi-teles, and the Nitsk Paconios-the Venus di Milo, Neapolitan Discobolna, Fighting Gladiator, Farnesan Mercury, Dancing Faun, Antinous of the Capital, Apolle Belvedere and many others of equal note some of them copies of far-famed Greek statues. A few busts of historical interest with the addition of some classic heads complete the most important part of the list. There are portrait busts of Lucius Verus, Julius Casar, Augustus Casar, Mare Antony, Brutus, Marcus Aurelius; fine head called Homer, another of the Apollo Belvedere, Clytic and some that are essential in the school. Altogether it will be quite worthy of the new gallery. and a revelation to those whe have not seen copies of Greek sculpture.

"One may paint and one may write, but the true poems after all remain in the

C. A. A.

the true poens after all remain in the ment; in the more ancient the arms are of the art of Phidias. Of the When perchance some beauty lies and never part from is." of the body, later they are bent nothing gives us so adequate an idea of his art of his and work the source of neighboring eyes.

DAMASCENE WORK.

The next highest art craft after enamel ing is damascening, or the art of encrustng one metal on another, not in crustae, which are soldered on or wedged into the metal surface to which they are applied, but in the form of wire, which, by undercutting and hammering, is thoroughly incorporated with the metal which it is in tended to ornament. Practically, damascening is limited to encrusting gold wire, and sometimes silver wire, on the surface of iron, steel or bronze. This system of ornamentation is peculiarly oriental, and takes its name from Damascus, where it was carried to the highest perfection by the goldsmiths. It is now practised with the greatest success in Persia and in It is a curious fact that the mag netic iron used for ages in the manufac ture of Damascus steel, and by the Persians for their sword blades was, and is still obtained from mines in India

L' ALLEGRO.

. traight mine eve hath caught new pleasures Whilst the landscape round it measures Russet lawns, and fallows gray, Where the nibbling flocks do stray-Mountains, on whose barren breast The laboring clouds do often rest-Meadows trim with daisies pied. shallow brooks and rivers wide lowers and battlements it sees Bosomed high in tufted trees -Maton

without a wider mental vision. They among the thousands who go for fashion or amusement are always a small number whose trained minds are specially given to the study of art. This is an enormous and ever-increasing factor in our national edu-

Let us think for a moment how our travelers chiefly learn. Is it not in museums and galleries? Had it never of curred to Cosmo di Medici, or Julius II. or Francis I. to begin art collections European travel would have been compar atively useless, while it is doubtful if one of those men, king, prince or pope, had the command of money which man Americans possess. Little by little eac many generation added to the work. In Eng land, which is richer, a single century has sufficed for the National Gallery, South Kensington, the British Museum and others less noted. Think what one alone offers to the visitor-the sphinxes of Egypt, th the sculptures of Assyria, the statues Greece and Rome, the missals of the mid dle ages, the paintings of the renaissance gems, vases, manuscripts in endles profusion. One could be well and thor oughly educated in the history of art under the murky skies of London. This is the more instructive to us because few of these things were produced in England or by Englishmen. They are almost with out exception the work of other ages and with the other classes of artists "whose races and religions, but the Englishman has made money and other natious have made beauty, and the money has purbeauty it could not create. chased the

Let us do likewise. I spoke, however, just now of another nfluence, which perhaps in our latitude is nore powerful than the æsthetic. The knowledge and cultivation of art do more than refine the taste, and elevate the oul. Art has a commercial value. People may sneer at your sentiment, and laugh at your enthusiasm, but the multiplication table and the rule of three are entitled to respect. Now nothing stimulates the in iustrial arts like museums and art schools Every employer of labor knows that skilled industry commands the highest wages, and those industries into which art enters employ the highest skill. England is a proof of the rapid progress in artistic industry caused by the South Kensington museum and its attendant schools. For many years France had led the markets of Europe in all branches of industry depending upon art processes, but the eyes of England were opened by her first great exhibition. In this com parison of the world's work Great Britain was, with one exception, at the foot of

the list in all art industries, and the one exception was the United States. Elever years later, at the second great exhibition in 1862, French manufacturers were alarmed and astonished at English progress. Their ancient supremacy threat ened to slip from them; they sent a com mission to England to ascertain the rise of this dangerous rivalry, a rivalry be it remembered reckoned in pounds and shillings, and the answer to the riddle was South Kensington and its training

schools. It is probable that the cos great as it was, of this establishment has been paid many times over in the new avenues opened to skilled labor. Already in America-noticeably in Boston -is this result obtained. Thousands of artist.

the part of the plate which had been protected by the wax. The plate was then In proper condition for taking impres sions, which was done by using tine Japan paper, which was placed on the plate and pressed into the lines with a heavy roller which was passed over the plate. Some minor changes have been made to expedite the process, but the cardinal principles remain unchanged. Compared to the artist who works in color, the etcher has an easy time of it in suiting the public. If the etcher can draw well and is fairly posted on the ef-

fects of light and shade, etching will come easy. On the other hand the color ist must be able to draw and then use his colors in such combination as will remove all chances for the "good drawing but poor coloring" criticism which is so often leard at art expositions, and from which

the etcher's work is safe One reason why there is such a diversity of opinion in regard to etchings may be accounted for by the lack or possession by individuals of what must be termed artistic instinct. To a person of artistic temperament a few lines, with the help of the imagination, may be turned into a bower of beauty, while to the other class they remain lines pure and simple, and half the beauty of the picture is never discov ered. Still the etchers as a rule are in love with their work, which is said to be a most fascinating employment, and it is safe to predict that they will keep pace

end both was and is to hold the mirror up to nature." THOMAS MAY. Umbrellas are regarded as the most olemn symbols of state throughout the east. The King of Burmah's title in India is "Lord of the Twenty-four Umbrellas." A

vermillion umbrella everywhere in th east signifies imperial authority. The gift of a white umbrella, having 100 ribs, is calculated to insure the giver a place in Indra's heaven. But the most importan umbrella of all is the nava-danda, used

only on state occasions by royalty. The stem, the sliding frame and the ribs are of pure gold. The handle is a pure ruby and the knob at the end a diamond, and the cover of silk, of the choicest colors, and fringed with 32 looped strings of pearls, with 82 pearls on each string.

"When our daily task is done let us regard the work of others, and let us not hasten to say it is not good because it is different. It is better to profit than to contradict, and often one does not profit because he wishes only to criticise." It is probably only with relation to art

the idea seems to obtain with the general public, that the best person to teach it to those who know nothing of it is one who

himself knows very little. The battle-axes used by the wild tribe are identical in form with those found among the prehistoric remains of man in Europe, perhaps because they have all been instinctively modeled from the teeth

of carniverous animals. The beautiful colors and designs found in the early basket work of the Pacific coast Indians are almost identical with those found today in the dorn palm fiber weaving of the Nubian tribes

Every brain is a gallery of art, and every soul is, to a greater or less degree, an

great, especially as every student is apt to come on Monday to secure his seat, even though he may not appear again the remainder of the week, so that those whose names are to be called last are forced to try and secure a number on his composition or be crowded to the wall. Under such continual pressure the best that is in the student is likely to manifest itself, whereas he would have done little if left entirely to himself. For "We are seldom willing to do all we are capable of doing" and need the art influence of some society to give life and interest to the work. PERCY IVES.

ENAMELS.

Enameling is the master art craft of the world, and the enamels of Jaipur in Rajputana rank before all others and are of matchless perfection. It is the mingled orilliance of its greens, blues and reds,

aid on fine gold, which makes the superlative excellence and beauty of the Jaipur enamels. Even Paris cannot paint gold with the ruby and coral reds, emerald green and turquoise and sapphire blues of the enamels of Jaipur, Lahore, Benares and Lucknow.

There are three forms of enameling. In the first the enamel is applied to metal as paint to canvas; in the second transparent enamels are laid over a design which has been etched on or hammered out of the metal. Both of these are comparatively modern methods. The third form, by encrustation, is very ancient and is by encrustation, is very ancient and is known under two varieties, namely, the cloisone, in which the pattern is raised on the surface of the metal by means of strips of metal or wire weided on to it; and the champ-love, in which the pattern is cut out of the metal itself. In both varieties the pattern is filled in with the enamel. In all forms of true enameling the coloring glaze has to be fused on to the metal. There is indeed a fourth form, practised There is indeed a fourth form, practised by the Japanese. They paint in the pat-tern coarsely, as in the first four, and then outline it with strips of copper or gold to imitate true cloisonne enamels.

SILVER FILIGRAIN WORK.

The silver filigrain work of Cuttack in ndia. Arabia, Malta, Genoa, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark-even Mexico in identical with the filigrain work of ancient Greece, Byzantium, and Emeria, and vas probably carried into the west by the Phrenicians and Arabs, and into Scandinavia by the Normans. It is quite distinct in character from jewelry made of silver, and is generally done in the east by boys, whose sensitive fingers and keener sight enable them to put the fine silver threads together with the necessary rapidity and accuracy.

"Time destroys beautiful canvasses as

fatally as it destroys beautiful human bodies. Engraving preserves and immediate mortalizes both, and some day will along remain to attest that masters and women have lived .- George Sand.

The public is not obliged to know that the works which charm and instruct it are often only the overflow of a vessel which has retained its most precious contents.-George Sand.

Balzac once said to a friend: "Go on and idealize (only) in the pleasing and beautiful, it is the work of women." He himself, idealized-in an inverse senseugliness, folly and grave faults.

ART COLLECTIONS OF DETROIT. right, however, and I do not regret the PLEA FOR INDIVIDUALITY.

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CHOICE PICTURES GATHERED BY DETROITERS.

WORKS OWNER BY JAMES . SURIPPS. ILLAN, R. A. ALGER, H. S. JAMES BELA HUBBARD - MRS. PINGRAM ALGER'S STORINGS.

TT is a particularly satisfying fact to know that the good things of art have been taken advantage of by the people of Detroit in ample proportion to the city's population. The evidence in support of this claim is such as to prove conclusfyely that the collections have been gath ered after more or less study of art, and for the personal pleasure of the owners, rather than in obedience to any dictate of fashion.

For instance, James E. Scripps, while he has a very handsome private art gal-lery, rich in good examples of modern artists, both native and foreign, is the owner also of one of the most valuable collections of prints in this country. It is chronologically complete and authentic from early in the fifteenth century to the present time. While Mr. Scripps is the owner of many very fine paintings, both in oil colors and water colors, his chief de-light and satisfaction has been, as is shown by his library and collection, in that branch of art which comes under the head of prints of all kinds, so long as they were good examples, of unquestioned au-

enticity. Among the artists represented in the Scripps' collection of paintings are these: Bouguereau, Thomas Faed, Felix Ziem

Jan Wynants, Baron Leys, Hughes Merle, C. J. Vernet, George Emes, V. Gamba, Ary C. Vernet, George Emes, V. Gamos, AT
 Scheffer, Meyer von Bremen, Riché, Westall
 William T. Richards, Francois Boucher, J.
 M. W. Turner, Joseph Villegas, C. Dolc,
 Gaglier Donato, G. Gallo and others.

As has been indicated, to publish a list of the artists represented in Mr. Scripps' collection of prints would be to publish a roster of artists from the time of Pere-grini down to the Haden, the Gravesande and the Whistler of the nineteenth century A pen and ink drawing by Baroccio (1528-1612), a pen and ink drawing by Bassand (1555-1623), and a crayon on parchment by Van Mileris (1062-1747), are among the most valuable of his large, collection of original drawings, which form, perhaps, the most interesting feature, at least to the art student, in his gallery.

THE MCMILLAN COLLECTION.

Mr. James McMillan has, perhaps, the largest number of good paintings owned by any gentleman in Michigan, and it is, of over one hundred works, three-fourths of them being in oil colors, and it shows a paparent, and it is that when an artist paints a picture which pleases Mr. Mc-painted for Newnham college, Cambridge, Milan, be that artist American or foreigner, he may safely count on fair consider-ation at the hands of that gentleman with is as wonderful as the means of expression for pictures-a condition of mind not alabove statements are founded.

P. O. J. Coomans, G. Castiglione, J. G. Brown, E.de Berard, Bauliaire, H. Bispham, M. Fortuny, Fernandez, M. F. H. de Haas, ways comparable to the outlines of Figures, Jules Dupre, Corot, Carl Becker, Fagnani, S. R. Gifford, William Hart, Herzog, E. Moran, Linder, George Innes, J. W. Meeker, P. R. Ghorge Innes, J. Linder, George Innes, J. Inner, George Morgan, Heineman, J. M. word; for not only, as in a series recently Stanley, J. Miozuda, J. Saut, A. Rosier, F. done from "A Midsummer Night's

"Why don't you pack away those plo tures which you think are really poor? NECESSITY FOR ITS DEVELOPMENT was asked. Mr. Lewis answered: "I want to preserve the collection intact that it ma serve as an educator. I obtained my pic HE ARTIST SHOULD TRY TO DISCOVER WHETHER HE HIMSELF HAS ANY GENIUS;

ture education through journeys an extended visits to Europe. This is a expensive method. I want my gallery with its good, its bad and its poorer paint ngs, to continue to teach what I learned." Mr. Lewis was a very strong believer object lessons as applied to art and h experience has probably been duplicates by most of the private collectors in this ountry. Hence it is quite probable that like him they are all advocates of ar object lessons.

Mr. Church's "Damascus" has been destroyed by fire. The "Salome" of M. Alfred Stevens has

been purchased for \$6000 from the Royal museum, Brussels. Mr. Whistler and some twenty of his followers have seceded from the Royal

The Metropolitan museum has pur destiny, unfettered by the necessity for a the portrait of Washing chased strict observance of rules and dogmas laid down by dead and gone formalists who had been chiefs in the land. That this is not the case is certainly true, and it is

000 worth, to the "Philanthrophi Society. The French government has purchased

Se astien," the "Manda Lametrie" of M. Roll, and M. Detaille's noble and powerful "Le Reve." Notwithstanding the riches of London

ciation for the Advancement of Art" is proposed, with Sir Frederick Leighton as president and Mr. Alma-Tadema presi-

in the arrangement of its pictures, for his view of hanging tended to produce a curious and uncommon show entirely free from any suspicion of a commercial idea. Tooth & Sons of London have on exhibition a large water color by Meissonier, which is said to be a variation on the subject of the well-known "Friedland" of the New York Metropolitan museum. The lat-ter cost Mr. A. T. Stewart about seventy

Judge Hilton after the Stewart sale to the New York museum. The water color is larger and more broadly handled than the probably, one of the largest collections oil painting, which was considered a can-privately owned in the West. It consists vas of unusual size for this artist.

opened in London had some good pictures preference on the part of the owner for products of artists of the French, Spanish have been making some new departures in and Italian schools to those of the Eng- realistic treatment of landscape. There lish, Dutch and German schools. In was also a picture by Mr. Boughton en choice of subjects there is evident a most titled "Harvest of the Dawn," with all desirable breadth of appreciation, for the sentiment of his larger academy work, figure pieces, landscapes, marine views, and Mr. Alma-Tadema had an example of about equally. One fact is quite Two portraits by Frank Hall and Rich-

possibilities of a sale if he is looking out he employs is singular. Mr. Allen has the for pictures—a condition of mind not al-ways the case with a man of Mr. McMil-silhouette so strongly that he is able, withlan's business calibre and activity. Ap- out hesitation, to cut it straight away out lan's business canbre and activity. Appended is a list of the artists represented in Mr. McMillan's collection, which will aerve to show the basis on which the sometimes contain six or more figures.

A RT is a word of natural ambiguity of I and around which loose customs of speech have placed a perfect fog of unmeaningness. The painter, the engraver, the singer, the one in short who uses the finement of physical labor, especially manual, to produce what is particularly aimed at delighting the æsthetic nature of

ART SCHOOLS.

IN ART.

HE SHOULD NOT IMITATE-VALUE OF

man, is by use entitled to call himself an

artist; and yet the shoemaker has his art, and the very word artisan is a reflection upon those who would arrogate to their

ually patent that the progress of art-

and here pictorial art is generally though not exclusively meant-is hampered by

the clannishness of artists themselves and

rticular to whose formal paths of dis-

inction he felt himself confined, and so he

CHARLES S. HATHAWAT.

ART NOTES AND ARTISTS.

ticular vocation the exclusive use of that most elusive word, art. When a word is thus generally used it might be supposed that beneath its expansive covering there might be room for entire freedom of

action, that the nom de pays of Bohemia should indicate no realm of slaves but one Society of British Artists. where each should work out his own

painted by Gilbert Stuart for Daniel Car Mme. Edouard Andre-"Nelly Jacque mart"-has given her jewels, some \$200

from the Salon of 1888 M. Henner's "Saint

nart associations a new National "Asso-

felt free to develop his own individuality and do his work in his own way dent of the section of painting. The Royal Society of British Artists evidently regrets the loss of Mr. Whistler so far as circumstances permitted, and without the galling thought that what

without the gailing thought that what he was accomplishing was being placed in comparison with the deeds of some illustrious grandfather. What is wanted in the art world is emphatically fewer grandfathers. The man who conceives himself an artist descendant of Claude because he also paints landscapes, labors under a tremendous disadvantage to

begin with; he is constantly trying to imitate his progenitor instead of discover-ing whether he himself has any genius thousand dollars, and was presented by and in what direction it lies. The result is here a formalist, an art slave, when had the great landscape painter been studied

for what his work taught and the knowledge gained used to work out the The "New Gallery" which was recently

master.

also attracted much attention. and on in that conrse. To work effectively

ways, comparable to the outlines of Flarman. They are, indeed, illustrations in the best and only admissible sense of the

THE FALL ART SUPPLEMENT.

found, nine times out of ten, in this cour try, that the critic of paintings, statuary tecture, music and literature praise what he likes and condemns what he dis

likes, basing his judgment solely on the standard of his tastes, being himself often entirely uncultivated and unable to give a single intelligible reason for his praise or condemnation.

Study thoroughly what you would eriticize, be able to give a reason for the faith that is in you, and if you venture on com parison show as great a knowledge of what is condemned as of what is praised in said an observant person, after a drive you would be considered a critic, and ou would convince others that you have French houses, built close to the street, as individuality in art culture.

INAC.

The worst tendency that art culture has to meet in this country is the intense selfhere to Chicago and beyond. Then complacency with which those absolutely ignorant of what is artistic contemplate their own ignorance. It seems very curious that a people constantly striving to advance itself in material prosperity svenue, seen in the moonlight with the trees to subdue the angles, looks for should be so willing to be the slaves of all the world like the Parthenon. This ignorance and prejudice. Yet so it is, and this failing has made the fortunes particu-Romanized-Greek architecture flourished during Lewis Cass' time. larly of architects, a certain class of whom have their artistic horizon bounded by a line of dwellings and stores solidly enough style which came to us from Napoleon the Third's France-the France of show and built perhaps, but hideous to the eye, and pretension. How tawdry the mansard having a large percentage of their absoroof looks now! As a revolt from these lute utility sacrificed to the ignorance and pine ornaments and cheap carvings we prejudice of their owners and designers. ran to the Queen Anne architecture. But his obstacle is gradually being elim-inated in the art world. Our rich men are being educated into the oenstruction of better business buildings and are perceiving to their Some of these latter houses will last be cause they are simple and thoroughly built and good work is always good. "At present we are having a great run on the round arch construction which the late H. H. Richardson adopted as the basis chagrin that their neighbors are living in more beautiful houses, more handsomely of his style. A well-proportioned round rippled by the ignorant subservience to decorated and adorned with better works arch is a beautiful thing, provided there is isunderstood rules on the part of those of art than they themselves had secured weight above it to be sustained and prowho would foster what they really fetter. at a tremendous expenditure of money, Charles Lamb rejoiced and was exceed and all because the younger generation vided, too, that the beauty of the arch is Charles Lamb rejoiced and was exceed-ng glad because he had no ancestors in were content to believe that a knowledge of art was worth acquiring and that to cultivate their individual artistic perceptions was to make the world seem more beautiful, to surround themselves with works of art from the kitchen to the drawng-room, and generally to emancipate themselves from the slavery of prejudice and to make life more worth living. LEIGH LIGGETT.

ART SCHOOLS.

VARIOUS PRAISEWORTHY ATTEMPTS TO FOUND THEM IN DETROIT.

Once upon a time a man wrote a book entitled "About Frogs in Ireland," and began as follows: Chapter 1. "There are no frogs in Ireland." I can but follow his example and say "there are no art schools in Detroit." The classes that have been formed from time to time have lacked many of the essential qualities of student's own individuality, there might a school. The first of these gatherings, student's own individuality, there ingle a school. The first of these gatherings, have been developed an equal of Claude that I remember, was about fifteen years instead of an imitator. Not even a great ago when a few ladies and gentlemen, painter paints well at all times, and the ant slave, who takes him for a master, be- an earnest desire to learn the use of water sides losing his own individuality and colors, overcame the modest objections of throwing away all chance of great fame, actually will contract a great many artist him to try to teach them something of the example of how much can be done in the vices that he might have escaped had he art. They secured a room on the top foor of the building known as Hodges' Block, at the corner of Griswold and

An artist if he will accomplish anything State streets, where the Brunswick hotel must he individual. He must examine his now stands, and there had many opporown powers until he find the direction of tunities of testing Mr. Hopkin's patience heir greatest strength and then work on and other excellent qualities.

In December, 1875, the "Detroit assohe must have been, and must remain, a ciation" was formed, composed mostly of student of the masters of his art. He artists. Thanks to Detroit generosity must study them as much, or rather more, for their faults than for their merits, but hibition of pictures and an enjoyable rehe must not imitate their good points even | ception at Abstract hall. In the winters of If he has the genius to create any for him- 1879-80, a score of ladies and gentlemen self. If he feels the power within him to met in the parlors of the Abstract builddispute the supremacy of an old master on ing and organized the "Sketching club." ils own grounds let him try it. Defeat Its purpose was "sketching from nature will be honorable, while imitation would and from objects, and the establishment be merely servile. The artist who turns and maintenance of proper rooms for the away from the preliminary study of his art social and business meetings of the club." saying, "There is nothing to accomplish, Meetings for practice in drawing were no new fields to occupy. Lo! I will paint held once a week in Abstract building,

city in the state, save Detroit, has been ARCHITECTURE IN MICHIGAN. quicker to catch the prevailing styles in architecture. That there is a tendency THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL AS AN ART INSTRUCTOR.

hour is only natural. The city has a bright, fresh look which makes it contrast strongly with those cities in which the in-PSILANTI'S NEW DEPARTURE-ANN ARBOR FORTUNATE IN MATERIAL-THE BATTLE Crease of wealth has been more slow and CREEK AND KALAMAZOO STATIONS-THE where the citizens do not come so much into contact with Eastern people and STATE CAPITOL-SAGINAW AND MACKfashlons

At Mackinac a very large hotel has VOU can tell the date of almost every building in Detroit by its looks." recently been placed in a conspicuous position. The owner's ideas of how his building in Detroit by its looks, building should look were gathered from a survey of hotels built in the Catskills out the city. "First there are the old before the war. The prevailing idea is a if the land were scarce, whereas the buildroof projecting in front and supported by ers had everything there was behind from tall columns; the whole painted white. The architects have modified this idea by introthere are the porticoed houses with their Greek columns and pediments --the Unitarian church on Lafayette ducing a rounded extension at one end of the veranda and by treating the stumpy tower in a modified colonial fashion; but the general effect is certainly not pictur esque and everything at Mackinac should be picturesque. However, the idea of imensity one gets on stepping upon the great piazza goes far to reconcile one to "Then we have the mansard roof, a the abuse of opportunities in other direc-

> one whose visits were in no way connected possible, yet certain popular impressions with buildings, but it is believed that they indicate clearly enough for present purposes the general tendencies in the var-

ious places adverted to. CHARLES MOORE.

ARTISTIC DEVELOPMENT.

ITS NEED IN THE UNITED STATES APPARENT IN THE INDUSTRIAL ARTS.

not dissipated by ornaments on it or near IMITED space allows but a brief it. The plainer the wall mace about a glance at only one side of this inround arch the better. People talk glibly teresting question, a question of great about Romanesque architecture, thinking importan e to any manufacturing community. On the quality of its manufac-tures depend largely the condition, the that everything with a round arch falls into that category. No architecture is to be catalogued in such easy fashion. be catalogued in such easy fashion. happiness of the majority of the in-Great, plain wall spaces are as much a sign of the Romanesque as is the round and this "quality," which is of such imsign of the Romanesque as is the round arch; and deeper than external forms are portance, is in proportion to the skill and the sims and motives which the people taste of those individuals. have expressed in stone and mortar."

Scarcely a dozen years have passed since So-the speaker went on, lamenting the So the speaker went on, lamenting the fact that students of architecture were which the United States invited her sisprone to look to the outside only and not ter nations, and told them all "to bring ter nations, and told them all "to bring in color or in religious sen-their work," They came, they brought timent, though one had his choice from to the historical and mental conditions which make architecture what it is. The their "work," and when it was spread out field is too large to discuss here; but what for exhibition and comparison our proud has been said, being applicable to the state at large equally with Detroit, dame was forced to admit that she was he is an uninformed critic who in his defar behind in those accomplishments will serve to show into what general catewhere taste and artistle skill were regories Michigan buildings may be grouped, quired. Her only consolation was in the evidence shown that she was "right according to the age of the city. Railroads are great civilizers. The Michigan Central has begun a good work smart" in other directions, and in the recollection that her mother had a similar exin showing the people along its line how to build their houses, their stores and their public buildings. Starting here in perience about a quarter of a century before.

England profited by her exposition of Detroit the Michigan Central station is an 1851, and America has already profited by the Centennial. It is true our country has way of producing a stately pile with sim- let valuable time slip by, but the improveply bricks and mortar. It is a great misment in the design of American furniture, take to believe that no building can be really good which is not constructed of papers and print cloths, are evidence that stone. Brick is now modeled into such our manufacturers are fully alive to the shapes that it lends itself easily to archi- importance of the art quality in every tecture, and then, too, brick is even more object that has shape or color. The reenduring than stone. The square tower cent report of the chief of the burean of station has education shows that our government too nerved the better Detroit architects to is not blind to the needs in this direction, tower as the leading feature. But thus the courage in the subject I quote: far no congregation has had the courage in the subject I quote: the not office of the office of the courage in the subject I quote: "As nations progress and consequent in the subject I quote: "As na

and the taste to make use of the square tower as it is used by the better architects The station at Ypsilanti was built dur-Ine station at Ipsnahl was built dur-ing the mansard roof period. For a long time it was the best building of its kind on the line of the road. Many cities envied Ypsilanti, as they certainly had reason to; for, until very recently, the Cen- strides, become more and more manufac- man is shown in his ability to give value to

OLD MASTERS AND THE NEW to run too much after the fashion of the A CAREFUL DISCRIMINATION IS NECESSARY.

STILLA BEAM WEN GHT GNA GLO MHT ATTO IN THAT THEY BECOME MANTERS BY GROWTH--COMPARISON OF RAFEAUL'S PIOTURNI.

STO many the term "old masters" has a vague significance, and pictures to the mind a class of exceptional beings quite sist apart from ordinary mortals, enlowed with preternatural gifts for painting and living in a kind of spiritual atmosphere that has in reality long since passed away and with it the ability to do what these favored men found it quite easy to do. and it would seem, could not help doing Far from actual truth as such an impression is, yet the fact that it in some form has possessed the minds of art-lovers for so many generations and has caused, and still causes, a stream of pfigrims to move annually from the West eastward to visit the galleries where these works may be seen, and to visit them with a feeling tectural conditions in various Michigan cities are not intended to be exhaustive. They are the haphazard observative. somewhat akin to that which possesses may safely be called erroneous, and certain other views, not yet generally accepted, may with equal confidence be claimed as true; for example the assertion that "painting is a lost art," that "it died with the old masters," is no more true than to assert that poetry died with Homer or Dante. In mastery of technique modern

painters have not excelled the old masters; in color, with very few exceptions, they have not equalled them; but in drawing they have greatly surpassed them, and from this fact it follows that they have also surpassed them in expression. Modern art has a wider scope and is more developed than that of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, expressing a wider range of ideas and expressing them with greater clearness and force. Take. for example, one modern painting well known to this generation by its frequent repetition in black and white, the "Angelus," by J. F. Millet. It would be difficult to match this picture either all the galleries of all the old masters of Europe. But comparisons are odious, and votion to old fancies holds that there is little of value in the new, yet it would be equally wide of the truth to imagine that admiration for the works of the old masters has not, a real foundation in fact, or that these men were other than masters, and the leaders of the greatest single impulse that pictorial and plastic art has received in

modern times. In one respect, at least, an old master was much like the new master; they both grew to be masters, and during the stages of their growth did work varying in quality from their first stumbling efforts to the final masterful ones that gave them their great reputations. Take, for example, Raphael, one of the most gifted of men, "framed in the prodigality of nature," with grace and beanty at his fingers' ands, yet in the 50 Madonuas he has left us one

competition increases, the preparation re- sition. The first have archeological value, quired for the struggle of life varies as the second, value as more's of art, and the well for the individual units which com- value of the first is almost wholly due to pose it, as the nation itself. What was, the fact that the second works exist.

D. Millet, Alphonse de Neuville, Albert Pasini, Meyer von Brennen, Szerer, G. Sim-oni, Arthur Quartley, Parratti, C. Petit, J. Palizzi, E. Zamacois, E. J. Verbockhover Ziem, George Wilde, A. Van der Venne, G W. Waters, Zambone, H. Corrodi, J. Coehn W. Waters, Zambona, H. Seitz, Pokitonow, Leo Her-J. G. Vibert, A. Seitz, Pokitonow, Leo Her-man, Edourd Freere, H.A.Loop, L.Alvarez, N. Diaz, Jaroszinski, Tito Conti, a gravish blue color. A scroll carried Diaz, Jaroszinski, Tito Conti, colle, Charles Jacque, A. Schreyer, H. Stainer and others.

GEN. R. A. ALGER'S COLLECTION.

Probably the most notable picture owned in Michigan is the famous "Last Hours of Mozart" by Munkacsy, author also of the well-advertised and superl painting, "Christ Before Pilate." Mozart study is the chief figure in the not large but very choice collection owned by Gen. R. A. Alger, and while, so long as the picture and art student exist, there will e differences of opinion as to the concep tion of the subject by the artist, it seems equally beyond question that there can ever be serious differences in regard to the technical value of the work. The writer of this notice has heretofore expressed his opinion in print most favoraable to the picture.

The next most important picture owned by Gen. Alger is a sheep study by Rosa onheur, beside which there areworks from the casels of the following:

Joseph Coomans, J. G. Vibert, Bouguere E. Van Marcke, Benjamin Constant, C. Detti Kowalski, Schreyer, J. G. Brown, Corrodi M. F. H. de Haas, A. de Neuville, Diaz, William Hart, Christian Sell, V. Palmaroli, Meyer von Bremen, Kotschreiter, M. J. ade, P. Hocker, George Emes, J. A. Hecking and others.

In addition Gen. Alger or rather Mrs. Alger-who has from her girlhood been an ardent lover and student of art-has one of the choicest and most complete collections of modern etchings owned in the West.

SOME OTHERS.

Other connoisseurs find a home in Detrot, and while they have each been liberal natrons of art they do not care to dignify heir somewhat limited purchases in that - line with the title of "collection." Among these patrons may be samed M. S. Smith James F. Joy, H. S. Pingree, Hon. Bela Hubbard, George S. Davis, H. P. Baldwin, Allan Shelden, United States Senator Thomas W. Palmer and Frederick Stearns. Finally, and as a pleasing close to the review of what may be termed as valuable art educational adjuncts to Detroit's new museum, may be mentioned the collection of modern etchings, by both American and foreign artists, which has been as gathered and is owned by C. L. Freer. It numbers several hundred examples, and is perhaps as complete both in an historical and representative sense as any private collect tion of modern etchings, in America.

It is to be hoped that the same correct appreciation which has caused the people of Detroit and Michigan to take steps toward acquiring a visual knowledge of art, will cause them to make the most of the facilities offered by the art museum in obtaining an understanding of art in its history and practice.

"I have been over thirty years a pie ture buyer," once said the late H. C. Lewis of Coldwater to the writer, "and it was 20 years before I had absolute faith

Dream," is every subject thoroughly realized, but each design, from its imaginative rendering, becomes in its turn an original conception.

Miss May Morris has recently finished two large curtains, embroidered from her along the top of curtain bears this verse.

written especially for her by Mr. Morris, which best gives the idea of the design: Lo, silken my garden, and silken my sky, Silken the apple-boughs hanging on high, All wrought by the worm in the pensantcarle's cot.

On the mulberry leafage, when summer was not.

And so in this garden of embroidery a large scroll-like leaf, worked in pale green and white silks, mixed with other leaves and flowers, meanders over the blue background. On these are placed, in decorative masses, the bushes of the garden, or rather Glottesque clusters of boughs done in almost a vivid green, some bearing apples, others flowers, others fruit and flowers. Embroideries such as these, remarkable for the extreme beauty of

their design, color and execution, and important on account of their size, almost awake in us the hope that the days of the "Opus Anglicum" may yet return to us.

Many French artists of high reputation do not scruple to sell replicas of their paintings without the consent of the original buyers. Perusing the pages of M. Paul Eudel's annual volume reviewing the transactions of the Hotel Drout last year, I notice, in illustration it would seem of this point, that at the sale of paintings belonging to Goupil & Co., on he occasion of the reorganization of the firm under its present name of Boussod, Valadon & Cie., Boulanger's "Via Appia" brought \$1330, and Dagnan-Bouveret's "Un

Accident" brought \$2050. Both of these ofctures-or rather pictures respectively by these artists, and with these same titles -were sold years ago to Americans. Boulanger's "Via Appia" was bought by Mr. A. T. Stewart for \$3500, and at the dispersion of his collection last year it brought \$1000. Dagnan-Bouveret's "Un Accident" was imported by Mrs. Avery. Its present location I do not recall. It seems to me that American buyers of important pictures should insist every time on a guarantee from the artist that no duplicates or "colorable imitations" shall be made without their consent. Their purchases annually represent so large a sum of money, and their payments are so liberal that they could afford to take such :

Amateur.

There is but one truth in art, the beautiul; but one truth in morals, the good; but one truth in politics, the just. the moment you seek to make each the frame from which you pretend to exclude all that which, according to you, is not just, good or beautiful, you end by so ing and deforming the image of the ideal that you find yourself most fortuaately almost alone in your opinion. The limit of truth is more vast than any we

can imagine.-[Sand. in my own judgment. The fact that I faculties, as intoxication is an exaltation ciam beginning with one's own work and a blind instinct, after an appearance of

a 'pot-boiling' picture after the style of and these became so popular that the such and such a master"-that man will membership soon grew too large for the make a failure as an artist, though he may quarters, and the club got a larger room make money. But the man who turns in the Industrial school building. The from the study of the masters, assured in club continued to thrive and increase in his own mind wherein his strength lies membership and the following December and determined to mark out a field for found it quartered in pleasant rooms in himself-that man will be heard from if the Walker block. At its first reception he have the spark of genius. No matter in these new quarters, not only whether he chooses man, the lower forms sketches of the members were exhibited, of animate nature, the sweep of waters, but excellent work was shown from the swelling crests of mountains crowning smiling vales, or the vast stretches of

sandy desert scorching under Eastern Thus far, and during the first half of suns, the artist of today will everywhere the year following, there was no regular find that there is no new thing under the sun for him to depict. He will find all races of men gazing at him from the canvasses of the galleries. He will find the nountain, field and desert already presented as it struck the eye of some painter. But-and here is the pointwill nowhere find man or or nature painted as they appear to him. He would choose to present his subject in a different way and to do so successfully his own individuality must be developed in its sense of artistic proportions and fit-ness so that he knows that if his skill will but enable him to present his subject done it justice and painted a great picture. What has been said concerning the painter is equally applicable to the work-

ers in every branch of art, and not the workers only but to all who conceive that genuine culture implies an intelligent admiration of the grand and beautiful as well as of the true and good. No art can dourish without patronage, nor will it in any branch be much ahead of the general culture of the people who must sit in udgment. It is certainly true, however, that a knowledge of the excellencies of a certain branch of art may be widely difffusd among a people generally cultured, and for that very un rea son, that culture in any form ends to the elevation of a people in the scale of civilization, it is wise and fitting that art schools be made abundant, that museums be opened to the people, that good literature be made cheap, and that our churches and public buildings be made educators of the people. It is a matter of common notoriety that a Parisian artisan is often a better judge of a painting than the vast majority of American so-called "connoisseurs," and the reason is that he has studied pictures by the differentiation process and has taken no one's word for what was good or bad unless he found a reason to go with it. In such a man artistic perceptions are aroused by what he sees in one form of stand, and it does seem they should do so art, and it would be strange indeed if in for their own protection .- The Art his own art he did not become a better workman. So-called art schools may and

generally do graduate a very small per centage of artists, but they imbue their students with a love for art, and thus indirectly a whole community, and in time a whole nation is advanced one degree higher, in the amenities, at least of civilization. But to attain genuine art culture, the development of sary to the dilettante as to the artist. The admirer must know how to criticise and know upon what to base his criticism, if

he would learn anything or have his

kindred organizations in Cleveland, Cincinnati and Chicago.

teacher employed, as it had been the intention of the club simply to furnish opportunity for those to draw who had dready made some progress in the art, but many had joined who were unable to work to advantage without a teacher. Therefore, in the fall of 1881, the sketching club organized some art classes with seven instructors. Lessons were given every day in the clubrooms, and over one hundred pupils attended the classes. The following fall the club changed its name to the Detroit art club, and arranged its winter's work so as to include lectures. exhibits of art works and a sketching class as he conceives or sees it he will have in its plans. The meetings were held at E. Watson's photographic rooms on Woodward avenue, and the services of Mr. L. T. Ives were secured for the sity building begins to be satisfactory as a sketching class. Mr. Seymour Haden of England, Mr.

George Ward Nichols and Mr. George McLaughlin of Cincinnati, and Prof. D'Ooge of Ann Arbor, lectured before the club and its friends. The club gave comlimentary exhibitions to Mr. Carl Marr. Mr. J. K. Harlow and to Mr. Francois, besides having exhibitions each year of the able from the cars. The little station is work of members. Messrs. M. S. Smith & built of field stone lightly piled so that at Co. donated to the club, as an impetus to the corners the individual stones project, its working members, an elegant gold and the effect is picturesque to a degree medal, to be a perpetual prize for best Jackson has nothing worthy of note arch work, and to be awarded to the successful competitor at the spring exhibit of club sketches. During the winter of 1883 to 1884 the club occupied rooms in Mr. C. C. Randall's building on East Grand Circus park. The membership increased and the sketching department, under the direction of Mr. J. G. Melchers, did excellent work. The following year the Art club arranged with Mrs. Holden to have its meetings at their stations neither town can boast of her residence on Henry street, and other classes were there formed under Mrs. Holden's management, and have continued since. There have been other opportunition. ties for learning to draw and paint, Mr. Conely's life class, the Misses O'Connor's class in object drawing, the new "Art Academy," so called, which had a brief and the ornamentation less ornate. Yet existence in the building on the southeas corner of Woodward avenue and Elizabeth street, and other classes in various parts of Mr. Meyer's plan been chosen, one is the city, at which young ladies acquired a thankful that a design so simple and, on smattering of an accomplishment more or less artistic.

While there have been no properly equipped art schools, there has been ample evidence of there being no searcity of art pupils. Goethe says: "Teach the beautiful, the useful will take care of itself,' individuality, as has been said, is as neces- and I do not think that Detroit will long be behind her sister cities in this imperative duty. R. C. WILBY.

"Devotion is an exaltation of the mental judgments received with respect. Criti- after artistic truth; the lawless, following

mazoo and Battle Creek were worse than to be successful it is clear that our manu-The addition of 1878 made matters worse, and the two wings that have lately been added make it look like Darius Green togged out in his flying machine. The city high school is neither particularly good or bad, nor is there a sightly church in the city, the newer ones being worse than those built before the war. In the new Starkweather memorial chapel, however, and in the new Savings bank building and Mr. Ainsworth's new block the city has some buildings to live up to archecturally. They are simply and enduringly built in the round arch style.

Ann Ar

Michigan Central

on the

of today.

About Ann Arbor there is a plenty of field stone, the constituents of which are feldspar, hornblende and a little mica. The stope varies decidedly in color and works into solid looking structures. It is used with excellent effect in the very satisfactory Unitarian church, in the houses of Prof. Frieze and Thomas M. Cooley, in not even know the use ? several of the chapter houses, and notably in the new Central station. Had the architects of this latter building refrained from using the Saracenic arch in this heavy material they would have made an exceptionally beautiful structure. It is strange to note that not a single Univerpiece of architecture. The new library is good on the inside, but externally it certainly is anything but a triumph for its Eastern designers.

At Grass Lake, again, the railroad com pany has set the townspeople an example which ought to stimulate them to do something to make the town look respect-Jackson has nothing worthy of note arch tecturally, and the city is even really suffering from a lack of paint. At Battle Creek and Kalamazoo the Michigan Cen tral has just completed stations which are models of beauty and convenience. In the former station a round arched window with a 24 feet opening at the base, i an idea caught from Richardson's work and excellently carried out. Aside from any particularly good architecture. The state Capitol building at Lansing

has a great advantage in the way of loca-It dominates the city. Its dome can be seen for miles from every direc tion. One wishes the curves of this dome were more generous, its lantern shorter when one looks upon the sketches, one of which would have been selected had not the whole, so harmonious was taken. There is a certain charm, too, about the archaic statuary in the front pediment. As for the rest, Lansing is an architectural waste.

Grand Rapids boasts a new city build. ing of light stone, with a fine clock tower. While the structure is conventional in fashion, it has a certain dignity of mass and material which makes it noteworthy among public buildings in the state. The Peninsular club house, too, has a dignified and exclusive look not out of keeping gallery is represented by this cut.

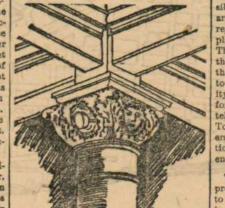
barns. In Ypsilanti the State Normal factures must become more and more arschool never could boast of its heauty. The addition of 1878 made matters worse, quality. The United States every year continues to pay millions to superior artists and artisans

> American workman or American menu-facturer to learn. It is simply a question of development, of education. Shall we of development, of education. Shall we allow our workmen, our handworkers, our manufacturers, to be forced into the more poorly paid avenues of life, where little or no taste or skill is required, until the higher faculties, those faculties which more than any other separate the man from the brute-become dulled-from want of proper exercise, and they join the vast army of ignorant laborers, or become a part of some great soulless machine, a servant to a thing, and from childhood to servant to a thing, and from childhood to old age doomed to make the infintesimal part of something in which he takes no e infintesimal nterest and of which he probably does

> > R. C. WILBT.



The cut represented above shows a group of clustered columns supporting the massive porch of the museum facade The shafts are of polished granite and the capitals are elaborately sculptured in arabesque.



One of the supporting columns of the in my own judgment. The fact that I faculties, as intoxication is an exaitation of our physical faculties. All wine intox-prevent my making poor selections and of all not the fault of the wine!"—George Sand, cates when one these too much, and it is genuine appreciation of all art and of all genuine appreciation of art. Yet it is in the latter to its is in the latter to its in the latter to its is in the latter to its is in the latter to its in the latter to its is in the latter to its in the latter to its is in the latter to its is in the latter to it

uen that would be unknown but for certain supreme work that he has accomplished, and which, being done, at once lifts into a secondary value certain other work directly or indirectly associated with it. One of these early pictures by Raphael would give little or no idea of the greatto superior artists and artistans of other countries. Every cent of this rep-resents a foreign tax, voluntarily paid, simply in consequence of ignorance and want of skill." No one will question the ability of the No one will question the ability of the ness of the man who painted "The School and it is easy to see that the estimation in

and their commercial value also, are due not to their intrinsic quality, but to the extrinsic fact that they are from the same immortal hand that did the greater work. Therefore we see that the term "Old Masters" includes a more varying quality than is allowed to the modern masters, since with the moderns, criticism is more free to express itself, is not, as it were, under any spell, and the works themselves are, being modern, in much better preservation, and are less likely to represent, in part (often in

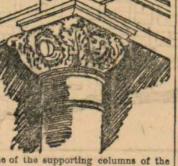
a great part), the work of pupils. of the authentic pictures by the old masters, few have escaped the destroying hand of the repairer, whose work has commonly consisted in a rein-forcement of the pleture by the simple process of deepening the shadows and hightening the lights, so that the completely representative pictures by the great painters of the rensissance period are rarer than is generally believed; and much of the criticism expressed by the unbeliever in "Old Masters" is due to the fact that the samples he has seen really represent the marring effect of some repairer rather than the work of the great name to which it is credited.

He who would judge fairly of the relative worth of modern pictoral art and that of the fifteenth and succeeding century, should if possible rid himself of the prejudice that fancies his age wiser and greater than all its predecessors, and that therefore its productions of all kinds must be correspondingly better, and of that other prejudice that fancies the near and familiar must be commonplace, and that poetry and inspiration rest only with the past. Certainly a true judgment upon this question will be found somewhere midway between these two extremes.

LEWIS T. IVES.

The best music, like the best painting and the best statuary, is incomprehen-sible except to the educated mind. There are thousands who prefer Prang to Correggio, and see more beauty in a colored. plaster cat than the "Venus of Milo." There are thousands who are moved by the "Mulligan Guards" and insensible to the "Seventh Symphony." That is only to say that in all stages of art the majority never get beyond its rudimentary forms. But it is only with the higher intelligences that art really concerns itself. To them it speaks a language which others cannot understand. In their appreciation it finds its justification for its existence .- Selected.

To express desires, longings, ecstacles, prophecies and passions in form and color to put love, hope, heroism and triumph in marble; to paint dreams and memories with words; to portray the purity of daws, the intenisty and glory of noon, the ten derness of twilight, the splendor and mys tery of night, with sounds; to give the invisible to sight and touch and to enrich the common things of earth with gems



ART SUPPLEMENT.

AUGUST, 1888.

PICTURES OF GREAT MERIT TO BE SEEN IN THE EXHIBITION.

Although Mr. Seney's collection was chosen to give eclat to the grand opening of the new museum on the evening of the first of September, many other pictures of great value and merit were also obtained for the occasion. Some of these are from well known art dealers in New York, Schaus, Reichard and Knoedler, and others are from the latest acquisitions to private collections in Detroit. We mention a few of the most important pictures to show that they are in no way out of place among those that belong to Mr. Seney. There are two beautiful pictures by Charles Delort, a pupil of Gerome; one a Holland scene, "Coming from Church," the other, "A Cardinal's Menu." This artist is a frequent exhibitor at the Paris salon, and is much praised for the deli-cacy of his execution, and his treatment of genre subjects taken from eighteenth century life. Two charming canvases, "Fisher Folk" and "Tuny Fishing" are from the brush of the vigorous Swedish painter August Hagborg. There is a fine head by Rau, and a pretty genre by Adams, both Munich artists. The exquisite coloring of Detti may be seen in "The Reprimand, and the poetic grace of Aubert in the "Aurora." From Benjamin Constant and Richter one would be astonished to see anything but gorgeous Oriental interiors, graceful women and rich costumes, and all we expect is here in "The Siesta" and One of Bouguereau's pu-"A Proposal." pils, who is well known, Leon Perrault, shows the influence of his master in "A Mother's Nap," where the coloring is very

fresh and pure. Our American artists in this collection cannot fail to give satisfaction, for their works, though few among so many foreign ones, are really excellent. That always popular artist, J. G. Brown, sends "Euchered Sure!" A. H. Wyant brings to us from Ireland some hints of the beauty to be found in "County Kerry"; Bolton Jones recalls a spring day near Orange, N. J., and J. Francis Murphy gives us a glowing sunset. These, with the George Inness landscapes-landscapes which at their best have no American rivals, — the various pictures by Frank D. Millet, Ulrich, Weir. Chase and George Fuller make it impossible to ignore the high attainments of our own artists, or to lose the hope that someday America will have gained such an undisputed position in art that we shall no longer be subjected to the annoyance of finding the names of our talented men carefully excluded, with very few exceptions, from all European works on modern art and artists.

Out of this great variety of styles and subjects no visitor can fail to find something agreeable and elevating, and all will rejoice that at last we have an art center in the state of Michigan.

TREASURES FOR THE MUSEUM.

The "Forty Immortals" are to be congratulated that they do not enter their temple of art wholly empty-handed. With the "Marriage of St. Catherine," which was sent them by Pope Leo XIII. as a pre-natal gift, the Martyrdom of St. Anirew by Murillo, and a seaport view by Claude Lorraine, both purchased by Mr. James E. Scripps at the Leigh court sale in London in 1884 and presented by him

to the museum the same year, there is no lack of "old masters." Add to these a the collection of Braun's autotypes presented by Mr. George W. Balch, a pen and ink sketch by Michael Angelo of a man seated, and another by Raphael from his Vatican tapestry group-Paul and Barnabas at Lystra-both the gift of Mr. James E. Scripps, and there is ings and reference photographs. The series of etchings, presented by Miss Avery, of the Franciscan missions of California by Henry C. Ford pave the way to historical records of things that are rapidly passing away even in our new country, while the Rembrandt Peal ("The Court of Death"), presented by Mr. George Scripps, is a very good commencement complete chronological series of works by leading American artists. Some of these are already represented, such as F. D. Millet, in his "Reading the Story of Œnone" (a picture that was much admired by visitors at the old Art Loans and afterward, through the proceeds of the Loan and private subscription, presented to the society); F. K. M. Rehn of New York, in "The Missing Vessel, purchased with the proceeds of the last exhibition in 1886; J. G. Brown's "Surprise Party," purchased by the trustee from the exhibition at the Detroit club and a bequest of the late William W Murphy (who was for many years United States consul at Frankfort-on-the-Main) of an ideal landscape by a Frankfort artist A. Morgenstern. With these valuable pictures on hand, and the collection of casts ordered, there is no doubt that the Detroit Museum of Art will rapidly amass treasures to fill its mew building.

to make the supplement anything other than it purports to be-a free parliament of art opinions. We also desire particularly to express our thanks to the gentlemen of the De-THE

troit Tribune and the Detroit Evening Journal who have so kindly assisted in th "making up" and printing of the ART SUPPLEMENT.

TO PATRONS AND EXHIBITORS.

It is frequently the fate of newlyopened museums to be overwhelmed with donations and bequests which it is not of European and American tourists. The considered advisable for them to receive or which they cannot properly care for at first. Again there may be those who wish he fame and fortunes of this ancient city, to benefit the museum with gifts of value of treasures of art, and especially to the and may not know how to set about the matter. For these reasons we quote : portion of the by-laws relative to the committee on exhibitions and collections and give the names of the trustees. It may troit also be here stated that all gifts and be quests must be made to "The Detroit Museum of Art." The section of the by laws referred to is as follows:

"The committee on collections and exhibitions shall be composed of five mem can scarcely accommodate the influx of bers, at least three of whom shall be mem bers of the board of trustees. They shall have entire charge and supervision of the galleries and all works of art and other personal property belonging to the mus eum. * * * The committee shall pass the establishment of schools for the cultiupon all works of art offered to the mu but art in its application to manufacturing um for purchase or as donations, and shall report their recommendations in regard to the acceptance of the same to the have derived from this art enterprise so board of trustees. * * * They may reject works of insufficient merit and direct the arrangement and display of the works offered.

This committee for the year 1888 con-sists of Messrs. W. H. Brearley, L. T. Ives, Collins B. Hubbard and James Me-Millan and Miss Clara A. Avery. The ommittee on the art school, which will soon be opened in connection with the museum, is composed of Messrs. L. T. Ives, James E. Scripps, W. H. Brearley. Miss Clara A. Avery and Mrs. Crape mith. The trustees of the museum are Senator T. W. Palmer, W. A. Moore, D. M. Ferry. James McMillan, C. B. Hub bard, W. H. Brearley, James E. Scripps and L. T. Ives.

OPENING OF THE EXHIBITION.

The first day of September will see the ruition of years of labor on the part of fine buildings, both public and private ladies and gentlemen who have freely given of their time and substance to make Detroit's art interests commensurate with the importance of the city in wealth and size, and its dignity as the metropolitan community of the state, and they will on hat day be filled with pardonable pride in throwing open to the public the beau-tiful building dedicated to art purposes. to summarize briefly the attractions of that exhibition, which have been described n detail elsewhere, and entirely apart the building itself, from will be first and foremost the Sency collection, a most admirable election from the gallery of Mr. Seney of

New York, consisting of 100 pfctures, representing most of the great among nodern artists. In addition to this large ollection the best of the works which nave recently been added to private galeries in Detroit and which include some it suits well the honorable pride of th beautiful pictures, will increase the interest in the exhibition. The property of otism, to make one's native or adopted the museum in paintings, prints, casts and objets d'art will be shown, and the ers, and favorably known to the country whole in the beautiful setting of the new | and the world. But apart from this motive museum building will constitute an art however honorable, even a due regard for exhibition which, if not as large as the the happiness of our local population amous one of 1883, will certainly equal it and of its moral and intellectual culture n the merit of the pictures shown and will justify all the effort and the expens urpass it in general interest.

HOURS OF EXHIBITION.

The museum will be open daily from 9 zens be expected to do such a work for the A. M. to 9. P. M. from Sept. 1 until Nov. 15, when this exhibition will be closed. it, reasonable arguments are not wanting The price of admittance will be 50 cents n Monday and 25 cents on the other days of the week. As was done during the art lie taxation. For we scarcely hesitate t oan exhibition of 1883 a coin will be ac- tax ourselves to the amount of hundreds septed in place of the regular ticket of of thousands for the opening and mainadmission. around the ticket office and at the door, and has been found a very great conve-nience. A plan of the building shown on men feel it is wisely incurred, all the first page will materially assist vistors it secures to the citizens of all in finding their way about the building classes places of recreation and

THE FALL ART SUPPLEMENT.

niture, at least to some extent, some de

fection even of our industrial arts.

FURNISHES

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MUNICH

LOVERS.

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ART

EXAMPLE

entirely due to the accumulation there

Art galleries have done all this for Mu-

ich, and much more. They have led to

ation of art, not only in its higher sense,

dustries. And so the people of Munich

nd to some extent the kingdom of Bavaria

ecent, no little increase of business pros-

perity, while the city itself has be-

ne of the great centers of art culture.

ome well known throughout the world as

Many other European cities, as every

ne knows, are resorted to by travelers

chiefly or wholly as shrines of art; and

without this attraction they would scarcely

ossess so much interest as American

ities of the same size. What would

Dresden be without its picture gallery, or

even Florence or Paris without their mus-

eums of art and history? Pleasan

and attractive, indeed, to look at for a

cities, but speedily losing their interest because destitute of that which is craved

Such a city as Detroit, it is needless to

say, with its magnificent location, its

lacks only that wealth of art which old

world places possess, to more than rival them in interest of every kind.

Let Detroit build up a complete art col-

lection, let it become famed as the pos-

sessor of choice masterpieces of painting

and sculpture of the presen

all the older works illustrating the whole

history of art, and strangers will not

merely "stop off" to take a drive through

her streets, make a brief excursion on the

river, and then hasten away to "do" some

other town in the same fashion. They

will find here that which is the painful

lack in nearly every other place this side

ion, in the assemblage of those works of

art which are themselves the creations of

But this is not all. It is a good thing

"townsman," the sentiment of local patri

necessary to the establishment and main

tenance of public galleries of art. And no

only on this ground can rich and liberal citi

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handsome streets and avenues and many

by the mind as well as the eye.

oment, like many of our American

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uests.

THOUGHTS ON ART.

ZINE OF ART FOR AUGUST. I am emphatically of opinion that the best art of modern times is as good as

any of its kind that has gone before, and furthermore, that the best art of England can hold its own against the world.

MUNICH, the capital of Bavaria, is a city of about the same population as Detroit. Though at the beginning of this century scarcely known or heard of outparisons between the widely divergen century scarcely known or heard of out-side of Germany, it has now a world-wide renown, and is one of the favorite resorts abundantly the means for filling the art great change that has thus taken place in building with the works of art, without which the building itself is a body with Naturally, and almost of necessity uilding up of galleries of sculpture and schools of art spring up around museum Now Munich cannot for a of art. At the present stage of the nt be compared with De-in beauty of situation and noble institutions of education and culof the past, with which he compares

> The only way to judge of the treasures the old masters of whatever age have left us-whether in architecture, sculp ture, or painting-with any hope of sound deduction, is to look at the work and ask oneself-"What was that like when it was new?" The Elgin marbles are allowed by common consent to be the perfection o art. But how much of our feeling of reverence is inspired by time? Imagine the Parthenon as it must have looked with the frieze of the mighty Phidias fresh from the chisel. Could one behold it in all its pristine beauty and splendor we should see a white marble building, blinding in the dazzling brightness of a southern sun, the figures of the exquisite frieze in all probability painted-there is more than a suspicion of that-and the

only the builder and the engineer, but the No; time and varnish are two of the greatest of old masters, and their merits und virtues are too often attributed by critics-I do not of course allude to the professional art critics-to the painters of he pictures they have toned and nellowed. The great artists all painted in bright colors, such as it is the fashion nowadays for men to decry as erude and vulgar, never suspecting that what they applaud in those works is merely the re sult of what they condemn in their contemporaries. Take a case in point-the in the world markets to certain French products over those of Eng-land, on account of the superiority of the rish brown grass. You may rest assured former in more elegant patterns and de- that the painter of that bright red robe signs, and in the more tasteful employ- never painted the grass brown. He saw the color as it was, and painted it as it was -distinctly green; only it has faded with verywhere in the country opportunities time to its present beautiful mellow color or the study of art in connection with Yet many men, nowadays, will not have a picture with green in it; there are even

SOME DETROIT ARTISTS. will visit Detroit during the exhibition to

GARI MELCHER'S PICTURE IN THE PARIS SALON.

WHAT THE CRITIC OF FIGARO SATS-ROLSHOVEN, THE IVES, EATON, HOP-KINS, AND OTHERS.

avenue cars run directly past the With the present rejoicing over Mr. museum, which is on Jefferson avenue Melchers' success at the last Paris salon, at the corner of Hastings street. our readers may be glad to have the fol-The distance from the station to the muslowing extracts which relate to his picture.

The first is from a letter written by Miss Ellen K. Baker, who herself has a picture among the thousands admitted to this exhibition, and who judges from an exhibition, and who judges from an minutes' walk directly up Brush street artist's standpoint, without any personal will bring you to Jefferson avenue and acquaintance with the artist. She says in only three blocks distant from the this letter: "Your Detroit boy, Garl Melehers, has without doubt the best American picture in the salon. It is called Central station. 'The Pilots.' Four or five stolid old hotels take the window; one is amusing himself with the model of a ship and some smoke. One visitors past the Grieveld can see they are not garrulous men, but sool, intrepid and used to danger. The types are excellently chosen and full of The gan Central station past this hotel, the haracter. It is not a picture to tickle the Russell house and the Hotel Cadillac. fancy, but thoroughly good. Detroit ought to buy it for its new gallery."

packages in the basement of the museum The next is from the pen of the able building at a merely nominal charge. critic of the Paris Figaro, who says, after mentioning the great influence of the French school on all foreign artists, and acknowledging reactionary influence from only one-Josef Israels: "The best pict-ure by a foreigner, "The Pilots' of M.

WHAT THE METROPOLITAN MUSEUM HAS RECEIVED IN MONEY AND GIFTS. Although the Metropolitan Museum of Melchers, sings the praise of the modern Art in New York city is strictly a private

HINTS TO VISITORS.

Doubtless there are many people who

whom sny hint as to how to reach the

museum building will be of more or less value. To such we will say that if you

come in over the Michigan Central, Flint

& Pere Marquette, or Detroit & Lansing

railroads you will arrive at the Michigan

Central station, from which the Jefferson

eum is about three-quarters of a mile. If

you come over the Grand Trunk or Detroit,

Grand Haven & Milwaukee railroads you

will arrive at the Brush street station. A few

museum. The Wayne hotel and Griffin

house are directly opposite the Michigan Central station. To reach the other

hotels take the Jefferson avenue street

Brunswick, and within one block of the

Arrangements are made for caring for

NEW YORK'S MUSEUM.

institution, organized and administered on French school. It is at Paris, in our salons, that he has caught the simplicity | the voluntary system, it had the good forof the mise en scens and the seber execu- tune to have an edifice provided for it by tion. He could not have been thus devel- the city. This was one of its first great



ped in America, or in Holland, where he gifts, and it has thus been left free to exbught his subject, for that has no pend its funds in the purchase of works of school,' properly speaking. This being art. Its valuable gifts have won for it school, property speaking. The two the ar-understood, I render full justice to the ar-rangement of this distinguished page (in art), to its great sontiment of nature, and do for any old country gallery. he profound impression it has produced." There are many other Detroit artists whose works are perhaps better known in he city and state than those of Mr. Melchers. Certainly there need be no special mention of Mr. Lewis T. Ives, whose portraits of our leading men speak for themselves, both those in the capitol at Lansing and the ones that are in the

private houses in the state. His son, Mr. Percy Ives, who was admitted to the salon of '87, has entered seriously into the profession and shows leep appreciation of nature and fine pereption of color.

Miss Melen E. Roby is now studying in Paris, and many friends are anticipating to the museum; a noted Reynolds, prea successful future for her in her own sented by Junius S. Morgan, cost ab leld of labor, flower painting.

some years. Those in the old Art Loan and the exhibition of '36 received high crease of the collection \$200,000; Mr. encomtums from all sides. He is now in George Sency has given 20 valuable oil Florence continuing his work, and a paintings; and Mr. William Schaus and leader in one of the art academies of that various members of his family have en-

Among the many gifts to the museum are the following: Thirty thousand dol-lars from Henry C. Marquand, one of the trastees, for an art school fund; \$50,000 from Gideon F. T. Reed for the same pur-pose; \$100,000, a gift by bequest of W. H. Vanderbilt, for an endowment fund; over \$7000 for a library fund, from two gentlemen; over \$70,000, the bequest of Levi H. Willard, for the purchase of architectural illustrations; "The Horse Fair," by Rosa Bonheur, purchased by Cornellus Vanderbilt for \$58,000 and presented to the museum; the noted "Friedland," by

Meissonier, purchased at the Stewart sale by Judge Hilton for \$66,000 and presented 650,000; Miss Catherine Lorillard Wolff Mr. Jules Rolsheven has had many gave her entire collection of oil paintings fine pictures on exhibition in Detroit for and also her water-color drawings, and for the preservation of these and future in-

India, New South Wales and Victoria.

ictures, curiosities and articles 'not hav-

ng the usual qualifications of merchan-

statues, and Spain gets a specific duty of

ported. Hawaii and Carea collect 10 per

SIR JOHN EVERETT MILLAIS IN THE MAGA-

manifestly impossible to make just comstyles of the ancient and modern masters, or to attempt to strike a balance between, say, Rubens and Hogarth; but to say that the old alone is good betrays great lack of judgment and is an ingratitude to the living. Ability and talent are more abundant than ever; but in forming an opinion of them the critic falls into two great errors-the first, in forgetting that the form and demands of art have changed and expanded with the advance of time; and the second, in failing-unconsciously, of course-to judge of the great works

natural surroundings; much ture is so much needed as the organizathose of the present, in a fair and proper less in wealth and trade and com- tion of such schools; and, of course, they manner. He makes no allowances for the nerce; yet Munich is visited by a constant can in no way be created and sustained charm of mutilation or the fascination of without the establishment of art gallerie stream of travelers, many of whom without the establishment of art galleries remain for months or years; and at some as the first essential condition. Obviously periods its numerous and ample hotels too, Detroit, the metropolitan city of the state, will be their most fitting location. Many of the youth of both sexes, from Detroit and from the state at large now annually resort to the art schools of New York and Boston Why should this be necessary? Why should not Detroit afford to the youth both of the city and the state all the facil ities needful for the study of art?-art in all its branches and grades; drawing, painting and modeling; pure or high art, decorative art and, by no means less in portant, industrial art. For this art enter prise has its economical aspect. No ar gument indeed should be needed at the

resent day to prove that artistic ree of development in artistic taste and whole standing out against the intense blue sky; and many of us, I venture to think, would cry at once, "How ex-cessively crude!" skill, is necessary to the progress and per No

nechanic, the furniture maker, the calico printer, molders, designers, workmen o almost every kind, are better prepared to make their products more valuable and marketable through some acquaintance with the principles and the works of art It is only a few years since even Eng land found berself falling behind France and Germany in some of her manu factures on account of the lack of prope attention to this very kind of education The application of art studies to practical industries had for a time given precedence in the world markets to certain French nent of colors. But England hastened to correct the error by opening to her youth her collections of sculpture and painting

and works of decorative art. For the honor of Detroit, for the benefit of her citizens and those of the shall contain none of it. But God and works of decorative art.

OUR ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.

The editors of the ART SUPPLEMENT take this method of returning their thanks to the contributors who by their contributions have aided in giving a sketch of what has been done for art in Michigan, and have also shown the value and breadth of the art field when properly understood.

The articles express the ideas of the individual writers, and in no sense are dictated from any pre-determined policy on the part of any organization. In this way perfect freedom of utterance on art

RAILROAD EXCURSIONS.

questions.

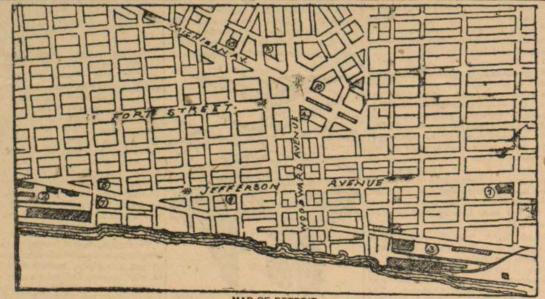
Very complete arrangements have been nade for the convenience of residents of tion during the seven or eight months of cowns and cities in Michigan outside of the year when public parks are not attract Detroit. At the last monthly meeting of tive or available? One would think that the passenger agents for the Michigan proper regard to our climate and to the railroads, the representatives of the roads centering in Detroit, headed by Mr. Ben mand resorts and means of recreation for Fletcher, made an arrangement whereby three of the leading roads will carry visitors to the exhibition over their lines for year. And if this is so, we cannot conhalf-fare on one day of each week during the exhibition. This day will be Tuesday on the Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee this want as ample museums of art, with railroad, Wednesday on the Detroit, Lansng & Northern, and Thursday on the ties and of objects of natural history. Michigan Central.

A man showing the central portions of the city together with the locations of the Museum of Art building, the railroad stations and the leading hotels will be found on this page, and will be of assistance to out of town visitors to the exhibition.

If people of great wealth would put themselves on the high platform of public esteem occupied by Lenox, Cooper, Astor, Vassar, Cornell, Corcoran, Miss Catharine monuments for themselves in gifts to hearts will hold them in grateful memory

and their influence be longer felt than in any crumbling pillar however high.

It is impossible to imitate or revive a style or school when the conditions that will some day be accepted here subjects was attained, without an attempt | produced it no longer exist.- [Benjamine. Meantime, if home.



MAP OF DETROIT.

ral, D.,L. &. N., and F. & H. & M. and Grand Trunk rall

sell House Cadillac Hotel Brunswick Hotal

to provide for such an object even by pub This is done to save crowding tenance of public parks and pleasure and save them the trouble of asking rest, where the beautiful in nature is enhanced by beautiful art. Yet what

provision is made for the recreation and restful entertainment of the same popula average character of our seasons would dethe people, in addition to those which can be enjoyed only about one-third of the ceive of anything so practicable, and so well suited in every respect to meet

Such collections, beside affording a re source from the cares and toils of routin life, exercise also an educating and refining influence upon the citizens, none the less real because it is gradual and not at once visible. If, therefore, it pays well to be taxed for the ministering of healthful entertainment to the people one-third

of the year amidst the beauties of nature. why not be taxed for the purpose of securing to the same people entertainment of a still higher character the other two Wolfe and Vanderbilt, let them build thirds of the year amid the beauties of art? Therefore, it is just as reasonable, to museums and permanent educational say the least, that public museums should establishments where many minds and be created and maintained for the benefit of the people at the expense of the people, as public parks and pleasure grounds

And this principle, long ago recognized and carried out by European governments and municipalities, let us hope it is still

8. Griffin House.

10. Plank's new hotel.

9. Michigan Exchange Hotel.

this work, initiated and thus far paid for by a comparatively small number of conboor, now and hereafter, to the extent of tent to lose their identity in their imitais ability.

If this enterprise of private citizens hould sometime in the future be adopted by the municipal government as one of the institutions to which, as we have sugcested above, the public funds can be egitimately applied, then will Detroit have the honor of being one of the foremost cities of the West in carrying into an idea long ago by the most em effect erpressed eminent American philosophers. It was Ralph Waldo Emerson who wrote the following words on the relation of municipal rovernments to Museums of Art: "I do not undervalue the fine instruction which statues and pictures give; but I think the public museum in each town will one day celleve the private house of the charge of owning and exhibiting them. I go to

Rome and see on the walls of Vatican the transfiguration he painted by Raphael, reckoned the rst picture in the world, or in the Sistine hapel, I see the grand Sibyls and Proph ts, painted in fresco by Michael Angelo which have every day now for 300 years inflamed the imagination and exalted piety of what vast multitudes of men of nations! I wish to bring home to children and my friends cop-of these admirable forms, ch I can find in the shops my 65 which of the engravers, but I do not wish the vexation of owning them. I wish to find in my own town a library and museum which is the property of the town, where I can deposit this precious treasure, where I and my children can see it from time to time, and where it has its proper place among hundreds of such tions from other citizens who have brought thither whatever articles they have judged to be in their nature rather a public than a private property." A collection of this kind, the property of each town, would dignify the town, and we should love and respect our neighbors more. Obviously, it would

be easy for every town to discharge this truly municipal duty. Every one of us would gladly contribute his share; and the more gladly, the more considerable the institution had become." HENRY S. FRIEZE.

"No man was ever great by imitation. An artist must exhibit such prominen and striking features as recall the original to every mind; and must neglect the minuter discriminations, which one may have remarked and another neglected, for those characteristics which are alike obvious to vigilance and carelessness."-[Imlac in Rasselas,'

Often blame is too largely awarded, when a study of causes would suggest much that is encouraging; while on the other hand indiscriminate praise may be lavished where there is essential poverty or declension .--]S. G. W. Benjamin

Ruskin says: "Bad art offers ill work for good, tumult for peace, the flesh of man for his spirit, and the curse of God for his blessing."

tate at large, and even in the Almighty has given us green, and you nterest of our trades and manufactures, may depend upon it it's a fine color There is among us a band of young men who, though English, persist in tributors, should be recognized and cor-dially supported by every citizen, rich or of them much alike, and seemingly con

tion of French masters, whom they are constitutionally, absolutely, and in the nature of things unable to copy with justice either to themselves or to their models. Imitation, however, is pardon able in young men-and only in young men -and sooner or later their ability will inevitably lead them to assert their indi-

viduality-if they have any. The commonest error into which a critic can fall is the remark we so often hear that such and such an artist's work is 'careless" and "would be better had more labor been spent upon it." As often as not this is wholly untrue. As soon as the spectator can see that "more labor has een spent upon it" he may be sure that the picture is to that extent incomplete and unfinished, while the look of fresh ness that is inseparable from a really suc

cessful picture would of necessity be absent. If the high finish of a picture is so apparent as to immediately force itself upon the spectator he may know that it is ot as it should be; and from the moment that the artist feels his work is becomin a labor he may depend upon it it will be without freshness, and to that extent without the merit of a true work of art Work should always look as though it had been done with ease, however elaborate: what we see should appear to have been done without effort, whatever may be the

agonies beneath the surface. M. Mels nier surpasses all his predesessors, as well as all his contemporaries, in the quality of high finish; but what you see is evidently done easily and without labor. I remember Thackeray saying to me, con-cerning a certain chapter in one of his books that the critics agreed in accusing of carelessness, "Careless? If I've writ-ten that chapter once I've written it a down times and each time worse than dozen times—and each time worse than the last!"—a proof that labor did not assist in his case. When an artist falls it is not so much from carelessness; to do his best is not only profitable to him but a joy. But it is not given to every man— ot indeed to any—to succeed whenever not, indeed, to any to succeed whenever and however he tries. The best painter that ever lived never entirely succeeded more than four or five times; that is to

say, no artist ever painted more than four or five masterpieces, however high his general average may have been, for such success depends on the coincidence, not only of genius and inspiration, but of health and mood and a hundred other

It will be remembered that Rembrands in his first period was careful and minute in detail, and there is evidence of stip in detail, and there is evidence of stip-pling in his flesh painting; but when he grew older and in the fullness of his power, all appearance of such manipula-tion and minuteness vanished in the breadth and facility of his brush, though the advantage of his early manner re-mained. The latter manner is of course, much the finer and really the more fin-ished of the two. I have closely exam-med his pictures at the National Gallery, and have actually son, beneath that grand veil of breadth, the early work that his art conceals from untrained eyes—the whole science of painting. And herein lies his superiority to Velasquez, who, with all his mighty power and magnificent execu-tion, never rose to the perfection which, above all with painters, consists in Ars celare Artem. re Artem

utiful Italian art center. riehed the gallery with gifts in sculpture and painting.

Mr. Robert Hopkins' praises are always on the lips of those who are most familian The natious and colonies which admit with the various aspects of water in storm or calm, and who besides are, able to tell works of art free are Austria, Belgium, whether the drawing of any sort of sea Denmark, France, Germauy, Greece, the Netherlands, Italy, Sweden, Great Britain,

craft is correct Mortimer L. Smith is a man of many tastes-and, fortunately for us, painting is one, for no one succeeds better than he Russia imposes a tax of 30 cents per 88 pounds on certain statuary, but includes in portraying that exquisite sunset glow on snow and fir trees which make our

winter landscapes so attractive. dise' on the free list. China has a tax of Mr. Charles Harry Eaton has obtained 5 percent on works of art, if for sale; and high honors in New York art circles, Furkey charges 40 cents a pound on picmuch admiration in his native town, and tures, and allows the importation of 28 pounds of statuary for \$1. This is a splendid idea-taxing many of his pictures adorn our Michigan homes. Like most artists, he is forced to live where art is appreciated, and since sculpture and paintings by the pound! he must live by his brush Detroit has had to vield a good citizen to another state. Now could our solons in congress have let their rivals of the Celestial kingdom so Mrs. E. G. Holden is a noted enthusiast get ahead of them? Portugal collects 5 in all art matters, belongs to the Museum per cent on paintings and 1 per cent on

association, has for many years given in structions in art and in every way sought 19 cents off every picture, and seven cents off every 10 pounds of statuary imto foster it in her own town. Her infu ence has been very great in the developing of artistic tastes among the young

cent ad valorem. New Zcaland, 15, and Canada, following a bad example, 20. Mr. Hekking is a foreigner by birth and a Mexico, however, only exacts 52 cents great wanderer by nature, for no place holds him long. He is wholly absorbed in per kilogram of paintings and eight cents per kilegram of statuary. Honduras lavs his work, and the number of his pictures a tax of \$1.90 a pound on all 'art.' in private galleries attest his popularity. agua 41 cents a pound (on paintings), San There are many others who are doing Salvador, 5 per cent ad valorem, and Ecuador four cents a pound.-The Art good work, among them Wenzel, Conely, C. John Owen and William Mylne, and Amateur. who find ready sale for their works.

To very many of these artists a good art school will be a great boon in awaken-The youth, when he begins to feel the attraction of nature and art, believes that ing intelligent interest in their work, and by an earnest effort he shall soon be able stimulating them to more carnest efforts. to pierce to the inmost sanctuary; the man finds, after long wandering up and

Upon the basis of religion all temples down, that he is still upon the threshold. stand, and from their sentiment of a God -Goethe all worship arises. From the sentiment of

the beautiful in the soul spring five Everyone knows that the different works great fine arts (architecture, sculp of an artist are as closely related as the ture, painting, poetry, music). From the perception of justice comes law; daughters of the same father, that is to the say that between them are marked reand then from a soil as rich ealled benevosemblances.-Taine. lence rise up a hundred blessed shapes of human welfare. There is not a ragged

In this world's affairs there is no design school or a mission school or free schoo so great or good but it will take twenty wise men to help it forward a few inches, and a single fool can stop it .- [John Rus 1-in



The above cut represents the old art built with the result represented above loan building erected in 1853 expressly for It was built on land belonging to the Bagley estate on East Larned the exhibition of that year. It is in striking contrast to the beautiful structure street, was completed in 76 days and adportrayed on the first page, but in itself mirably served its purpose. After the exhibition and about the time the roller riuk represented an immense amount of enthusiasm and well directed energy, for eraze swept over the country, the building without it there could have been no exhi- was remodeled, a high arched truss root bition, one of the largest exhibitors posi- put on and the interior walls torn out. tively refusing to allow his collection to Since then it has been used as a skating be shown in any building not fire proof. rink, seed warehouse and armory, and is There was then no such building in De- now available for public meetings, controit available for the purpose of the ex- certs and similar gatherings in the form hibition, and consequently one had to be of a hall which will seat 3000 people.



THE REGISTER

THURSDAY, AUGUST 30, 1888.

KILLING A MOUNTAIN LION.

Experience of an Ann Arbor Party in Old Mexico.

Joel W. Hamilton, of Ann Arbor, and his wife, a sister of Mrs. Dr. Herdman, are in Camp Promontorio, Mexico, and under date of Aug. 10, Mrs. Hamilton gives the following interesting bit of adventure in that ccuntry of silver and wild animals

"I was awakened in the middle of the night by one of the calves bleating (if one speaks of a calf's bleating) most frightfully. I heard Mr. Miller rushing past our door. The calves are so wild they have to be tied even when shut up in the corral, so 1 supposed they had become tangled in the rope. But when Joel got out he found Mr. Miller still standing on this side of the creek with his gun. He said he knew it must be a wild animal by the sounds. So Joel came back and got his revolver, and they both then crossed the creek, and approached the corral. They could see nothing, so do you think Joel jumped over the bars and crossed the corral, and was almost upon an immense mountain lion before he could see it. The animal might have leaped upon him, but he stepped back and aimed as well as possible in the dark. The animal then jumped out and ran down into some brush in the creek. They sent the hound in to chase it out, but being a young dog he attacked the lion himself, and came off badly hurt. They shot repeatedly in this place, but effected nothing, as it was so dark, or at least they couldn't tell. But they thought the animal would surely go off after so much shooting, if it was not severely wounded. By daylight I heard Mr. Mil-ler go out, so I looked out of the window to watch. To our surprise I saw him raise his gun, and fire into the corral. The lion had come back, and was feasting on our poor little calf, and paid no attention to Mr. Miller's approach. So he had a good aim, killing it with one shot. It was an immense animal, over six feet from tip to Mr. Miller presented it to me, a Joel spent the day in dressing the hide, and preparing it to have made into a rug when we go east."

Land Speculation Even Helps Yellow Fever to Spread.

About the first of last April one of the cleverest of Washington's journalists, Mr. Jay Durham, now of the Galveston News, was invited to come to Jacksonville, Fla., and take charge of the Times of that city. He did so for a short period, when a change of proprietors led to his departure. During his brief stay the alarming intelli-gence came of the outbreak of yellow

fever at Plant City. There was great excitement in Jack-sonville. A delegation of the leading citi-zens called at the office of the Times to discuss the situation. Their conclusion was that all the news in regard to the outbreak must be imperatively suppressed. Mr. Durham said that it would be judicious for the authorities of Jacksonville to quarantine the city against the infected district, clean it thoroughly and put it under the most rigid sanitary regulations. The astute citizens replied that this

would bring about exactly what they wished to avoid, namely, a widespread publica-tion of the fact that there was yellow fever in Florida, and that it would likely reach Jacksonville. They succeeded in suppressing the news; nothing was done to prevent the introduction of the yellow fever, and the sale of real estate went merrily on. The fever came and found the city in the best

RETALIATION.

President Cleveland Asks Congress for Power

To Suspend by Proclamation Commercial Intercourse With Canada, as a Measure of Retallation for Past Outrages.

THE MESSAGE. WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—The President sent the following message to Congress yes-

sent the following message to Congress yes-terday afternoon: To Congress: The rejection by the Senate of the treaty lately negotiated for the settlement and adjustment of the differences existing be-tween the United States and Great Britain con-cerning the rights and privileges of American fishermen in the ports and waters of British North America, seems to justify a survey of the condition to which the pending question 1s thus remitted.

remitted. The treaty upon this subject concluded in 1818, through disagreements as to the meaning of its terms, has been a fruitful source of irritation and trouble. Our citizens engaged in fishing enterprises in waters adjacent to Canada have been subjected to numerous vexatious inter-ferences and annoyances; they have been seized upon pretexts which appeared to be en-irely indmissable, and they have been other-wise treated by the Canadian authorities and officials in a manner inexcusably harsh and op-pressive. pressive.

This conduct has been justified by Great Britain and Canada by the claim that the treaty of 1818 permitted it, and upon the ground that it was necessary to the proper protection of Canadian interests. We deny that treaty agree-ments justify these acts, and we further main-tain that, aside from any treaty restraints of disputed interpretations, the relative positions of the United States and Canada as near neigh-bors, the growth of our joint commerce, the de-velopment and prosperity of both countries, which amicable relations surely guarantee, and, above all, the liberality always extended by the United States to the people of Canada, fur-ningher and better than treaty covenants. I fully believe that the treaty just rejected

hished motives for kindness and consideration higher and better than treaty covenants. I fully believe that the treaty just rejected by the Senate was well suited to the exigenciey and that its provisions were adequate for our security in the future from vexatious incidents and for the promotion of friendly intimacy without sacrificing in the least our National pride or dignity. The co-operation necessary for the adjustment of the long standing nation-al differences with which we have to deal, by methods of conference and agreement, having thus been declined. I am by no means disposed to abandon the interests and the rights of our people in the premises, or to neglect their grierances; and I therefore turn to the contem-plation of a plan of retallation as a mode which still remains of treating the situation. I am not unmindful of the gravity of the responsibility assumed in adopting this line of conduct, nor do I fail in the least to appreciate its serious consequences.

ao ran in the feast to appreciate its serious consequences. Without basing our complaints upon a viola-tion of treaty obligations, it is nevertheless true that such refusal of transit and the other in-jurious acts which have been recited consti-tute a provoking insistence upon rights neither mitigated by the amenities of national inter-course nor modified by the recognition of our liberality and generous considerations. The history of events connected with this

course or modified by the recontition of our liberality and generous considerations. The history of events connected with this subject makes it manifest that the Canadian for the subject makes it manifest that the Canadian subject makes it manifest that the Canadian five and protect the interests of its people without manifestation of unfriendliness, and without the unneighbority treatment of our fish-ing vessels of which we have justly complained, and whatever is done on our part -hould be done in the hope that the disposition of the Canadian government may remove the occasion of a re-sort to the additional executive power now sought through legislative action. It will be impossible to injure our Canadian fielding some camage upon our own citizens, find of the possible damage to ourselves, invitation to moral support, found in visiting yon the offending party the same measure or far a possible within the same lines. And above and things the plan of retalisation, if entered up-on solid be thorough and vigorous. They onsiderations lead me at this time to invoke part and a further grant of power as seems to make the aid and counsel of Congress, and its support is used as in their grant of power as seems to me is also and evident progress and its support is used as in the grant of power as seems to me and a further grant of power as seems to me is also and counsel of Congress. The support is used as in the grant of power as seems to me is also and counsel of congress. The support is used as in the grant of a power as the support is used as in the grant of a power as seems to me is also and counsel of congress. The support is used as in the grant of a power as seems to me is also and counsel of congress. The support is used as in the grant of power as seems to me is also and the power as seems to me and and the support is used as in the grant of power as seems to me is also an ender effective the policy I have.

indicated. The value to the Dominion of Canada of the privilege of transit for the exports and imports across our territory and to and from our ports. thoush great in every respect, will be better appreciated when it is remembered that for a considerable portion of each year the St. Law-rence river, which constitutes the direct avenue of foreign commerce leading to Canada, is closed by ice.

by ice. During the last six years imports and ex-ports of British Canadian provinces carried across our territory under the privileges granted by our laws amounted in value to about \$270,-000,000, nearly all of which were goods dutiable under our tarif laws. By far the larger part of this traffic consists of exchanges of goods be-tween Great Britain and the American prov-inces brought to and carried from our ports in their own vessels. Statutes granting to the people of Canada the

their own vessels. Statutes granting to the people of Canada the valuable privileges of transit for their goods from our ports and over our soil, which had been passed prior to the making of the treaty of 1871 and independently of it, have remained in force ever since the abrogation of the treaty, and notwithstanding the refusal of Canada to permit our fishermen to send their fish to their home market through her territory in bond, the people of that Dominion have enjoyed without diminution the advantages of our liberal and generous laws.

AN AWFUL CALAMITY. The Boiler of a Paper-Mill Explodes, Kill-

ing Fourteen Men. MILWAUKEE, Aug. 24 .- A special from Neenah, Wis., to the Evening Wisconsin says: At 11:30 o'clock Wednesday evening the large paper-mill owned by George Whitney, situated on the island between this city and Menasha, was destroyed by fire. While the burning structure was surrounded by a crowd of spectators the battery of boilers exploded. The roof and the walls were thrown outward, sending a shower of brick and timbers among the spectators. Fourteen persons were killed, seven fatally injured, and a number less seriously hurt, several of whom may die. The mill was a three-story structure, built four years ago at a cost of \$100,000, and was operated day and night. Following is a list of the dead:

Joseph Brueggin, Willie Bublitz, Jr., Joseph Eul, John Hofman, Henry Kuelke, Sebastian Liebhause, Michael Mendtner, Gilbert Murrich, John Mohr, Louis Reesch, Frank Sanborn, Jacob Vedder and John Weaver.

Jacob Vedder and John Weaver. The severely injured are: Thomas Jordan, side hurt, it is thought fa-tally; Myron C. Fisher, of Bachelder & Fischer, right leg broken twice; Will Krauz, leg broken and afterward amputated; August Heckner, laborer, head badly cut; Colly Scheenfer, arm broken and head hurt: D. Teuchscher, head and leg cut; Fred Helbach, back hurt; P. V. Lawson ankle injured; Dr. F. Burrouchs Lawson, ankle injured; Dr. F. Burroughs, back and arm hurt; John Lull, arm hurt; J. Koelsch, leg cut; Alice Landick and Mrs. Arft, Rocisch, leg cut; Ance Lander and ars. Art, slightly injured; Edward Leiphauser, side and back injured; N. Wagner, knocked down from a car and badly hurt; Joseph Dryer, leg badly bruised; A. Frazier, back struck by a plank. The loss on the building is \$100,000; in-

surance, \$52,000. DISASTER ON THE PACIFIC.

sons Find Watery Graves.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 23.-The steamer City of Chester was run into and sunk in San Francisco bay yesterday by the steamer Oceanic, and thirteen people went down with her. The Oceanic struck the Chester on the port gangway and her prow crashed into the middle section of the ill-fated craft, cutting her nearly in two and causing her to reel under the terrible blow. Torrents of water rushed into her hold, and in five minutes after the collision the Chester disappeared and sunk in fifty fathoms of water. There was a dense fog at the time. The City of Chester was an iron steamer which had been in the coast trade for many years. She was valued at \$150,000, and had about 200 tons of assorted cargo in her hold, worth \$40,000.

Fatal Railway Wreck.

FANFIELD, Ia., Aug. 29.—A west-bound freight extra on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy collided with the rear of a con-struction train at Rock creek, nine miles west of here, and G. A. Rose, of Burling-ton, road-master, Patrick Ready and Patrick Griffin section.men were in-Patrick Griffin, section-men, were in-stantly killed, and John Kelly and Timothy Murphy injured.

Both Were Drowned.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Aug. 25.-Caddy and R. Bailie, aged 10 and 11 years, sons of J. W. Bailie, of McKeesport, Pa., while visiting an uncle in Versailles township, went bathing. Robert got into a deep hole. Caddy plunged in to his rescue. Both were drowned with their arms clasped about each other's neck. The bodies were recovered.

Should Change Their Course.

ST. THOMAS, Ont., Aug. 29.—In an ad-dress here yesterday Hon. Mr. Laurier, leader of the Liberal party in Canada, said that the unfriendly course of the Dominion Government during the past twenty-five years had irritated Americans, and that it was high time that that policy should be reversed.

The Clearing-Houses.

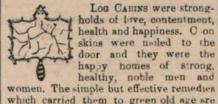
NEW YORK, Aug. 27.-At twenty-six leading clearing-houses in the United States the exchanges during the week ended on Saturday aggregated \$807,802,087, against \$871,161,388 the previous week. As compared with the corresponding week of 1887 the increase amounted to 14.0 per cent.

Stung to Death by Bees.

FINDLAY, O., Aug. 28.-A team of horses belonging to Elza Harris, a farmer of this

Get rid of that tired feeling as quick as possible. Take Hood's Sarsaparilla, which gives strength, a good appetite, an i health

Miss Annie Lippincott, the daughter of Grace Greenwood, is a member of the Rising-Hamilton Opera Company.



which carried them to green old age are now reproduced in Warn-r's "Tippeca ioand Warner's Log Cabin Sa sapardia and other Log Cabin remedies.

El zabeth Boynton Harbert well s ys she would rather be one of a di-franchi-ed class than one of a class mean enough to

America wi hin a few days. keep their mothers and sisters disfranchised.



Certainly The Best.

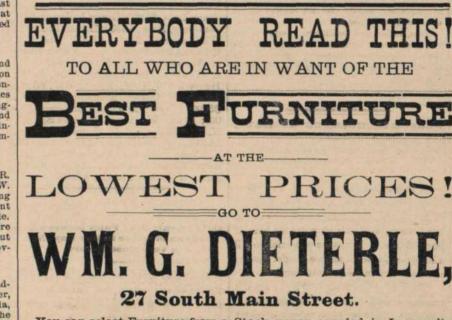
Sin's Drug S ore.

Blane f m 1/

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Papillon (Clark's extract of flax) Catarrh

President Cleveland's Prize for the three best bables at the Aurora County Fair, in 1887, was given to these triplets. Mollie, Ida, and Ray, children of Mrs. A. K. Dart, Hamburgh, N. Y. She writes: "Last August the little ones became very sick, and as I could get no other food that would agree with them, I commenced the use of Lactated Food. It helped them imme-diately, and they were soon as well as ever, and I consider it very largely due to the Food that they are now so well." Lactated Food is the best Food for bottle-fed bables. It keeps them well, and is better than medicine when they are sick. Three sizes: 25c., 50c., \$1.00. At druggists. Cabinet photo. of these triplets sent free to the mother of any baby born this year. Address WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Burlington, Vt.



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

ANN ARBOR ENGINE



REAL ESTATE AND LOAN AGENCY OF W. HAMILTON A.

Offices, No. 1 and 2, First Floor, Hamilton Block.

Parties desiring to buy or sell Real Estate will find it to their advantage to call on me. I repre-sent the following first-class Fire Insurance Companies, having an aggregate capital of over \$8,000.000 -

- The Grand Rapids Fire Ins. Co., The Ohio Farmer's Ins. Co., (insures only dwellings). The teerman Fire Ins. Co., The Coucordia Fire Ins. Co., The Citizens' Fire Ins. Co., The Wertchester Fire Ins. Co., The Milwaukee Mechanic's Mutual Fire Ins. Co., The New Hampshire Fire Ins. Co., The Amazon Fire Ins. Co.

and 2 to . M.

Rates Low. Losses liberally adjusted and oromptly paid.

I also issue Life and Investment Policies in the Conn. Mutual Life Insurance Company. As-sets \$55,000,000. Persons desiring Accident Insurance, can have yearly Policies written for them cr Traveler's Coupon Insurance Tickets issued as Low Rates in the Standard Accident Insurance Company of North America. Money to Loan at Current Rates. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 12M.

> ALEX. W. HAMILTON, Hamilton Block



Two Steamers Collide, and Thirteen Per-

possible condition for its unobstructed ravage. One of the leading citizens who was so anxious to suppress the news and leave the city exposed is one of the first victims.

People passing through Detroit on their vacation trips should not fail to call at Roehm & Son's handsome new Jewelry and Art Store, Grand Circus Park, No. 271 Woodward Avenue. A fine assortment of low priced souvenir trinkets, Everything of guaranteed quality. Direct importations of diamonds and watches.

The Tri-State Fair Association will hold its 12th annual meeting August 27 to 31 inclusive. The meeting this year promises to be nnusually fine and large. No been or gambling devices will be allowed on the grounds, and more than usual interest is being manifested in making the Fair a great success. The special attractions will fill each day, so that visitors will be fully occupied the entire time each day. The bench show of dogs is filled with a high class of entries. The value of the dogs on exhibition will not be less than \$25,000. There will be two Roman chariot races each day-four horses abreast. These races will be run at the highest speed possible, and will be very exciting. The running, trotting and pacing faces will give excellent satisfaction to all who are fond of such sport. The entries for exhibition are already so large in all departments that the Fair as an exhibition is assured. Toledo, during the week of the Fair, will give her visitors a fine natural gas display, and all will be welcomed. The railroads have made a rate of one fare for the round trip.

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, 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.

Music for the Campaign.

We have just received from the publish-ers, S. Brainard's Sons, 145 Wabash Ave., Chicago, a copy of the "True Blue Republican" Campaign Song Book, containing sixteen pieces of music, arranged for male quartette, with words and music complete. The music was arranged by a quartette of Campaign Singers especially for the com-ing Campaign. The price of the book is but 15 cents.

diminution the advantages of our liberal and generous laws. Congress has already passed a law which re-ceived executive assent on March 3, 1857, pro-viding that in case American fishing vessels be-ing or visiting in the waters or at any of the ports of the British dominions of North Amer-ica should be deprived of the rights to which they were entitled by treaty or law, or if they were denied certain other protections therein specified, or vexed and harassed in the enjoy-ment of the same, the President might deny the vessels and their masters and crews of the British dominions of North America any en-trance into the waters, ports or harbors of the United States, and also deny entry into any port or place of the United States of any prod-uet of said dominions, or other goods coming from said Dominion to the United States. generous laws.

I recommend immediate legislative action conferring upon the Executive the power to suspead by proclamation the operation of all laws and regulations permitting the transit of goods, wares and merchandise in bond across or over the territory of the United States to or from Canada.

The second construction of the second sec

advantage of it by a return of liberality and generosity. Let us survey the ground calmly and having put aside other means of settlement, if we enter upon the policy of retaliation, let us pursue it firmly, with a determination only to subserve the interests of our people and maintain the high standard and the becoming pride of Amer-lean citizenship. Executive Mansion, August 23.

No Money to Pay Witnesses.

No Money to Pay Witnesses. Transferred and the set of the set of

county, was stung to death by bees Satur-day. A boy drove the horses past a bee hive, when the insects came out in a body and attacked the animals. In less than thirty minutes after the attack was over both the horses were dead.

Death of a Glantess.

LIVERMORE FALLS, Me., Aug. 29.-Miss Sylvia Hardy, the biggest woman in Maine, commonly known as the "Maine Giantess," died recently at her home in Walton. Miss Hardy was nearly seven feet tall. She traveled with Barnum's show several years.

Complied with Her Last Request.

XENIA, Ind., Aug. 29.-Mrs. O. Taylor died at Peru, and her request that both hands and feet be amputated and her heart taken from her body and sent to France for burial was complied with. The rest of her body will be buried at Somer-

Arrested Under the Crimes Act.

DUBLIN, Aug. 28 -The police of Wexford have arrested Mr. John Redmond, member for Wexford; his brother, Mr. William Redmond, member for Fermogh, and Mr. Edward Welsh. editor of the Wexford *People*. They are charged with offenses under the Crimes act.

A Costly Blaze.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Aug. 27 .- Fire at Clinton, fifteen miles north of here, did nearly \$40,000 damage. Half of a busi-ness block was destroyed. While the fire was burning thieves tried to rob a number of residences whose occupants were watching the fire. Several arrests were made

Three Drowned.

BAY CITY, Mich., Aug. 25.-Three unmar-ried men-Jacob Hubinger, Henry Schmidt and Louis Werne-were drowned while crossing the Saginaw river by the capsizing of a boat. Their bodies have not been recovered.

Died to the Notes of the "Dead March."

Sr. Louis, Aug. 25.—Jacob Moxter, a prominent dealer in pianos, sat down to one of his pianos, played the "Dead March," and then blew his brains out. Business trouble caused the rash act.

Mormon Recruits.

NEW YORK, Aug. 27 .- On Saturday 150 Mormon converts, mostly of Scandinavian and English birth, landed at Castle Garden, and left for Utah in charge of six Mormon elders.

Fifteen Men Drowned.

STE. FLAVIE, Can., Aug. 29.-Fifteen men of the crew of the steamer Bratsburg, from Sidney to Montreal with coal, were drowned yesterday near Matam, Can., by the stranding of the boat.

Six Lives Lost in a Fire. HAMBURG, Aug. 28.-Seven old wooden warehouses at Steinwarde, containing cotton, rice, sugar and saltpetre, valued at 7,000,000 marks, were destroyed by fire. Six persons perished in the flames

AND BOILER WORKS

____MANUFACTURERS OF____

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

-Repairing Carefully Attended to !---

Agents for Washtenaw Co. of the WATERTOWN ENGINE CO, Watertown, N.Y.





EMPIRE WELL AUGER CO., ITHACA, N. Y



SOME DOCTORS

honestly admit that they can't cure Rheumatism and Neuralgia. Others say they can but-don't. Ath-lo-pho-ros says nothing but-cures. That's the secret of its success. Years of trial have proved it to be a cuick safe succesure. a quick, safe, sure cure.

Concord, N. H., Sept. 3, 1887 In my own family Athlophoros was used as a last resort, the user having suffered from rheumatism for years and having been treated for the disease by different physicians in this State and Massachu-setts without over temporary relief, Upon my recommendation scores of peo-ple have used this remedy with the same results claimed for it. C. H. WILSON.

Dubuque, Iowa, Jan. 3, 1888. Athlophoros has completely cured me of nervous headache, and I feel thankful for all the good it has done me. Mrs, LOUISE CHERRY.

Send 6 cents for the beautiful colored pic-ture, "Moorish Maiden." THE ATHLOPHOROS CO. 112 Wall St. N.Y.

BUSINESS CARDS.

A LEX. W. HAMILTON Attorney at Law. Will practice in both State and United States Courts. Office Rooms, one and two, 1st floor of the new brick block, corner of Huron and Fourth Streets, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

DR. H. R. ARNDT. (Office over First National Bank.)

HOURS: 10:30 to 12 M, and 2:30 to 3:30 P. M. Can'be reached at residence, West Huron-st., a the "Prof. Nichol place"; by telephone No. 97 and will reply to calls in the evening.

G. R. WILLIAMS,

Attorney at Law, Milan, Mich.

Money loaned for outside parties. All legal business given prompt attention.

C. HOWELL, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.

OFFICE IN MASONIC BLOCK, ROOM 4.

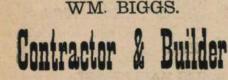
Telephone Connections, Ann Arbor.

WM. W. NICHOLS, DENTAL PARLORS

over Savings Bank opposite Court House Square.

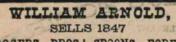
Teeth extracted without pain by use of Gas or Vitalized Air.

RUPTURE! RUPTURE! EGAN'S IMPERIAL TRUSS. Spiral Spring with graded pres-sure 1 to 6 pounds. Worn day and night by an Infant a week old or adult of 80 years. Ladies' Trusses a specialty. Enclose stamps for Testimonials of Cures, measure-ments, etc. EGAN'S IMPERIAI TRUSS CO., Hamilton Block, Ann Arbor, Mich.



And all kinds of work in connection with the above promptly executed.

Shop Cor. of Church-st and University ave. Telephone 9; P. O. Box 1243.



ROGERS BROS.' SPOONS, FORKS AND KNIVES,

At bottom prices, engraving included full line of the justly celebrated ROCKFORD WALTHAM and ELGIN WATCHES.

open face, Key and Stem-winding always on hand and regulated, ready for a man s

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

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 Meas-

ures-General Notes.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.-The joint resolu-tion appropriating \$200,000 to prevent the spread of infectious diseases in the United States was rassed in the Senate yesterday. Mr. Chandler (N. H.) called up his resolu-tions relative to fraud and violence in the last Louisiana election, and made a lengthy address

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—In the Senate yesterday Mr. Chandler concluded his speech on the Louisiana election frauds. A resolution was adopted accepting and returning thanks for a bust of Garibaldi presented to the United States by the Italian citizens of this country. A mes-sage was received from the President on the rejected fisheries treaty, and another

vetoing six private pension bills. WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—The message from the President on the subject of the rejection of the fisheries treaty was laid before the Senate yesterday, and Senators Edmunds and Hoar made speeches attack-ing the President's position, and Senator Morgan defended him. Adjourned to the 27th

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.-In the Senate yesterday the report of the Judiciary Committee on the alleged election outrages at Jackson, Miss., was the subject of debate. A new conference on the Army Appropriation bill was agreed to. WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—In the debate on the Sundry Civil bill in the Senate yesterday Senator Allison made a lengthy speech. claiming that the expenditures of the Gov-ernment for the four years of Mr. Cleveland's Administration exceeded the ex-penditures of the Garfield-Arthur Administration by \$95,000,000. Mr. Hoar's resolution calling upon President Cleveland for all the correspondence between Great Britain and the United States relating to the fisheries trouble was passed.

THE HOUSE. 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 Deficlency bill was considered.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23 -In the House yesterday the conference report on the Army Appropriation bill (\$29,381,000) was agreed to. The Deficiency Appropriation bill was further considered.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24 .- In the House the President's message on the rejected fisheries treaty was read. A bill was introduced providing for a tax upon Can-adian tonnage passing through American canals. The conference report on the Army Appropriation bill was rejected, and the Deficiency bill was further considered.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.-In the House yesterday the Deficiency bill was taken up, but nothing was done as no quorum was present. At the evening session forty-live

private pension bills were passed. WASHINGTON, cAug. 27.—In the House Saturday a resolution was adopted calling on the Attorney-General for information as to the number of convictions that had been made for the offenses of polygamy and adultery in Utah and Idaho. An at-tempt to bring up the Deficiency Appropriation bill showed no quorum present, and a resolution was adopted revoking all leaves of absence.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.--In the House yesterday the Deficiency Appropriation bill was passed. Bills were introduced to investigate certain National banks which hold and use Government money without interest, and to define trusts and to provide for the punishment of persons connected with them.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.-In the House yesterday the time was principally occu-pied in debating the leave-of-absence question. The President's message and the Wilson bill relating to retaliation was referred to a sub-committee to collate all and statutes bearing on

FIERCE FOREST FIRES.

Blazes in Northern Michigan Woods Causing a Great Deal of Damage.

NADEAN, Mich., Aug. 28.-Forest fires between Nadean and Bagley are causing great loss. The fire was started by farmers clearing land at Nadean and the town was only saved after a desperate fight. At Carney the Menasha Woodenware Company lost 500 cords of staves, a barn and forty tons of hay. Brown & Co. lost \$2,000 in bark and cedar posts. At Mumford four charcoal kilns and all the buildings were leveled to the ground; cattle and horses were burned, and numbers of families are left with only the clothing on their backs. A special train took the women and children to Powers for safety. The number of buildings burned was twenty-five. Loss, \$15,000, without insurance.

ISHPEMING, Mich., Aug. 28.—For nearly 100 miles along the peninsula division of the Chicago & Northwestern railway for-est fires rage. Between Negaunee and Stephenson there are at least fifty fires, some small, but many large and doing great damage.

MARQUETE, Mich., Aug. 29.-The forest fires in the vicinity of Nadean are under control. The reports sent out from Ishpeming have been grossly exaggerated. The total loss is not nearly so great as reported. No lives are known to be lost, and no valuable timber is burned. The houses reported as burned were largely claim shanties. Some stock is missing, but very little perished.

THE BASE-BALL RECORD.

Standing of the Principal Organizations for the Week Ended August 25. The following tables show how the pro-

fessional clubs stand in the contests for the championship: Wan Lost Pe

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LEAGUE.							C	ent
New York		-			3	2		.68
Chicago					4	Ó		.67
						4	124	.52
Detroit						6		.51
Beston								
Philadelphia.						6		.51
Pittsburgh						18		.47
Washington					1	8		.38
Indianapolis					(33		.85
Indiana pono	-	_			-	970	-	10000
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WESTERN.	Non	2	28	AMERICAN	8.	9	2	
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Des Moines	50	26	.637	St. Louis	- 1	66	29	1.69
St. Paul.		29		Cincinnati.		58	36	.61
			.580	Athletic				. 59
Omaha								.58
Kansas City.			. 518	Brooklyn				
Milwaukee			.453	Baltimore.				-40
		00	.421	Louisville		86	56	.39
Sioux City	10	1000						
				Cleveland		85	56	.38
Chicago Davenport		51						.38

CANADA STIRRED UP.

President's Message on the Fishery Treaty Causes a Commotion. The SYDNEY, N. B., Aug. 25.-Sir John Mac-donald received his first intumation of the President's message yesterday, and in an interview said he did not know what effect the new move would have on the action of Canada regarding Americans now fishing in Canadian water. Speaking of retaliation Sir John said it was very

small business MONTREAL, Can., Aug. 25.-Secretary of State Chapteau said the Government would certainly not put any retaliatory measures in force. The newspapers here consider the message put out more as a campaign document than with the object of forcing

Canada to abandon her fishery policy. HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 28.—Minister of Fisheries Tupper, of Canada, regards the President's message proposing retaliation as a campaign document, and asserts that Canada could stand retallation better than the United States.

A March of 1,550 Miles.

FORT ROBINSON, Neb., Aug. 28.-The Eighth United States Cavalry, with regi-mental headquarters and band, command-ed by Colonel J. Misener, has arrived, having completed 1,550 miles of their march from Fort Davis, Tex., to Fort Meade, D. T. The officers and men are in splendid health and the horses are in ex-cellent condition. The regiment will reach Fort Meade on September 3.

Sad Tragedy.

RIDGEFIELD, Conn., Aug. 27.-Archibald G. Paddock, a leading and respected citi-zen of this place and a retired New York dentist, while shooting at a target acci-dentally shot and killed his 18-year-old son

Purify Your Blood.

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mind

mind." Mr. C. E. Mitchell, West 23d St. Ferry, New York, writes: "I weighed 116 pounds when I began taking your medicine, and now 152 pounds. I would not be without S. S. for several times

Its weight in gold." Treatise on Blood and Skin Disease mailed free. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC Co., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

Boston labor organizations are preparing for a grand demonstration on Labor Day.

Helping the Right Side.

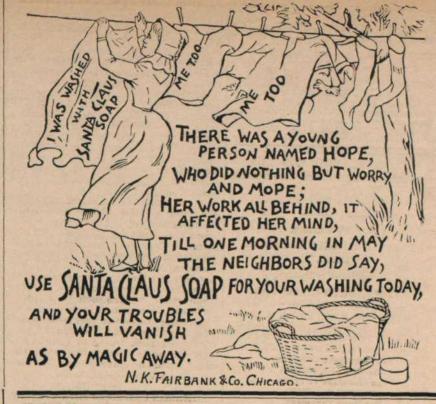
To help the right side is not only commendable in a general point of view, but is judicious and prudent when that help is enlisted in behalf of the right side of the body, just over the lower ribs in the region of the liver. The most efficient help is afforded by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, an anti-bilious medicine of incomparable efficacy. Inaction of the liver is accom-panied by constipa ior, 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

The Krupp Gun company employs some 15,000 men.

CONSTIPATION!

There is no medium through which disease so often attacks the system as by Constipation, and there is no other ill flesh is heir to, more apt to be neglected, from the fact material inconvenience may not be immediately felt from irregular action of the bowels. When there is not regular action, the retention of decayed and effete matter, with its poisonous gases, scon poisons the whole system by being absorbed into it,' causing piles, fistula, headache, impure blood and many other serious affections. BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS will immediately relieve, and one bottle positively cure or relieve any case of Constipation.

"Was troubled for a year with torpid liver and indigestion, and after trying everything imaginable, used BURDOCK, BLOOD BITTERS., The first bottle revived me and the second rured me entirely."-J.S. Williamson, Rochester, N. Y.



LOW TOURIST RATES.

JR

gret

EVER MADE.

em, and make your s ean and smooth. The Pimples and Blotch

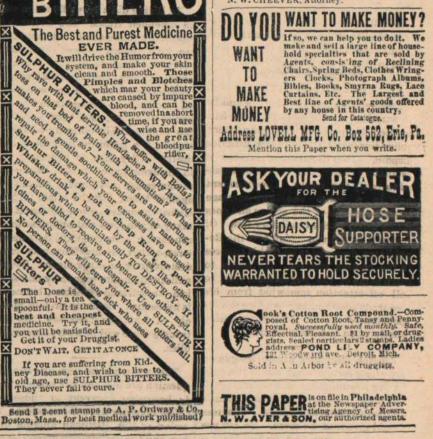
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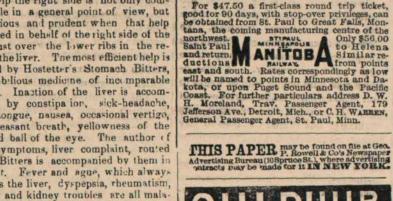
It will drive the Humor from system, and make yo

Mortgage Sale.

Bortgage 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 Deeds for Washtenaw Count, Michigan, october 21, 1886, in Liber 67 of Mortgages, on page 162, which Mortgage was assigned by vaid Adelia C. Cheever to Le Roy C. Noble by deed of assignment, dated December 6, 1887, and recorded in said Pegister's office, in Liber 9, of assignments of mortgages, on page 395, by which default the power of sale contained in soft Mortgage became operative, and no suit or proceeding in law or equity having been in-stituted to recorver the debt secured by said Mortgage, or any part thereof, and the sum of two hundred and thirty-three and 30-100 dollars (#2350) being now claimed to be due upon said Mortgage, Notice is therefore hereby given that sid Mortgage will be forelosed by a sale of the of Huron Street in Range No. Fourteen best fuenced in distanced in the City of Ann Arbor, Mortgage, viz: Lot No. Three in Block No. Five Mortgage, viz: Lot No. Three in Block No. Five Mortgage, viz: Lot No. Three in Block No. Five Mortgage, viz: Lot No. Three in Block No. Five Mortgage, viz: Lot No. Three in Block No. Five Mortgage, viz: Lot No. Three in Block No. Five Mortgage, viz: Lot No. Three in Block No. Five Mortgage, viz: Lot No. Three in Block No. Five Mortgage, viz: Lot No. Three in Block No. Five Mortgage, viz: Lot No. Three in Block No. Five Mortgage, Addition to said efty, at public vendue on visit according to the recorded pilat of the set in Addition to said efty, at public vendue on visite the the forenoon, at the Huron street en-here in Addition to said efty, at public vendue on visite and divisited in the Given of the size order in the forenoon, at the Huron street en-hort in a holding the Circuit Court in said. Sub Sub Sub Block No. Five Nobel Block No. Five Nobel Block No. Five Nobel Block No. Five Sub Sub S

Dated August 14th, 1888, LE ROY C. NOBLE, Assignee, N. W. CHEEVER, Attorney.





which this standard medicine is adapted. Don't use it by fits and starts, but systematically, that its full effects may result in a

perf ct restoration of health.



IT & CO'S PURE PAINT that is warranted an HONEST, GENUINE LINSEED-OIL PAI 0 and and take no other. Me 0 are our agents and authorized by us, in whom a marrant it to wear 5 YEARS with 3 COATS. VEARS with 2 COATS. Our Sindes are th atest Styles used in the East now becomin 00 ũ 3 **HOUSE PAINT**

PH **COIT'S FLOOR PAINT** AN be convinced WONT DRY STICKY

Sea Wonders exist in thousands of forms, but are surpassed by the marvels of invention. Those who are in need of profitable work that can be done while living at home should at once send their address to Hallet & Co., Portland, Main, and receive iree, full information how either sex, of "II ages, can earn from \$5 to \$25 per day and upwards wher-ever they live. You are started free. Capital not required. Some have made over \$30 in a single day at this work. All succeed.

New Advertisements Save this it May Save You

I have a sure and positive cure for Con-sumption, Catarrh or Asihuma. By its use hundreds of the worst cases pronounced incur-able have been cured. For the benefit of my fel-low 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 725-25, CHICAGO, ILL.

FOR SALE!

A FARM of 160 acres in Jefferson Co., Ind., good timber. Good land, orchards and buildings, and the finest creek and spring water to be found anywhere. On R. R. 12 miles from Madison, 50 miles from Louisville, 75 miles from Madison, 50 miles from Louisville, 75 miles from Madison, 50 and too miles from Cincinnati. Healthy country and good neighborhood. Can be bought on good terms. Address WHIT. DRYDEN, Fort Worth, Texax.

subject. OTHER NOTES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23 -The Senate Pensions Committee has instructed Senator Davis (Minn.) to report Senator Farwell's (ILL) bill providing for a pension for Mrs. Sheridan, with an amendment reducing the amount from \$5,000 to \$3,500. The re-duction was made because it was feared the House would not agree to the larger amount.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25 .- The President's message on the subject of the fisheries treaty is the all-absorbing topic of conversation among the members of the House. Party lines are already being drawn, the Democrats praising the message as a statesmanlike utterance, and the Repub-licans generally condemning it as a purely political move.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.-A statement prepared at the Treasury Department shows that \$33,604,650 bonds have been purchased under the circular of April 16. The total cost of the bonds was \$40,675,515.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28 .- The President has again vetoed a Senate bill for the erection of a public building at Sioux City, Ia

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.-The Senate Public Lands Committee yesterday reported the bill to forfeit lands granted to the State of Michigan to aid in the construction of a railroad from Marquette to Ontonagon.

Business Failures.

NEW YORK, Aug. 25.-R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: The increase in the number of failures continues. For four weeks past the record covers 770 in the United States against 602 last year. Business failures during the last seven days number for the United States, 187; for Canada, 27; total, 214, as compared with 219 last week, and 185 for the corresponding week of last year.

Florists Elect Officers.

NEW YORK, Aug. 24.-The morning ses-sion of the Florists convention began with the election of officers. Mr. J. N. May, of Summit, N. J., was elected President; Mr. M. A. Hunt, of Terre Haute, Ind., was chosen Treasurer: W. J. Palmer, of Buffalo, N. Y., Vice-President, and W. J. Stewart, of Boston, Secretary

Fatal Runaway.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 26. - Friday afternoon while Rev. J. C. Wilson, of Philadelphia, and his family were driving from Brant lake to Lake George the horse ran away and Mrs. Wilson was thrown out and killed. Mr. Wilson was badly hurt and the driver, Clark Bartlett, perhaps fatally injured. The children escaped.

Struck by a Train.

PERKIN, Ill., Aug. 28.-Martin Screen, a well-known farmer, residing near here, while driving over a railroad crossing with two of his daughters Saturday was struck by an engine. Screen and his oldest daughter were instantly killed. The othe daughter was badly injured.

Harry, and then in a fit of temporary ininstantly killed himself. The sanity tragedy occurred Saturday morning at 11

A Young Woman's Terrible Death.

JANESVILLE, Wis., Aug. 28.-Miss Maggie Punzle, 20 years of age, was knocked from a trestle by a freight train on the Chicago & Northwestern road Sunday night and instantly killed. She was with a party re-turning from a picnic. The others escaped by crawling out on the end of the ties. Miss Punzle struck on the rocks thirty feet below and was terribly mangled.

Temporarily Settled.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Aug. 28.-The strike of the engineers, firemen, switchmen and brakemen on the Mackey system was temporarily settled and the men have all returned to work. What concessions were made by the company is not known. It is stated, however, that Master Mechanic Smith, whose discharge was demanded by the men, has not as yet been removed.

THE MARKET

New York, Aug. 29. LIVE STOCK—Cattle. #8 10 @ 6 85. Sheep. \$25 @ 4 00. Hogs. 6 50 @ 6 70. FLOUR—Good to Choice. 2 90 @ 3 35. Patents. 5 00 @ 5 43. Patents. 5 00 @ 5 43. Patents. 5 00 @ 5 43. Porter String 104/4@ 1 10. CORN. 594/3 0. Song String 104/4@ 1 10. OATS-No. 2 White. 38 @ 34. String 104/4@ 1 10. OATS-No. 2 White. 38 @ 34. RYEWestern		THE MARKE		1			
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	KANSAS CITY.					
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6.	HOGS-Best	6	10	60	6	25
	Medium	5	40	0	5	70
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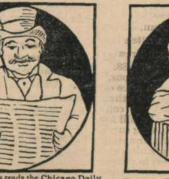


Mother reads the Chicago Daily News because she wants to keep up with her husband in general information, and then she particularly enjoys the household hints and things of special interest to women which are in it every day.

0 JOHN

The Politician always reads the Chicago Daily News because its an impartial paper, and whether he likes its independent views or not, he wants to know the *truth*. He "supports" his particular party "organ," but when he wants cold *facts* he reads the CHICAGO DATLY NEWS. The Boys all want the Chicago Daily News because it gives the base ball news so fully,-to say nothing of all the other things boys enjoy. And this year even the boys don't skip the political

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THE REGISTER.

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THURSDAY, AUGUST 30, 1888.

Republican Ticket.

For President. RENJAMIN HARRISON, Indiana.

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

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

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

THE publication by THE REGISTER OF the celebrated Mills tariff bill led to considerable extra demand for the paper. Those who desire to be well informed in regard to what changes are proposed by that bill should secure a copy of the Tariff League Bulletin of Aug. 17, 1888, published by the American Protective Tariff League at 23 W. 28d-st., New Fork City. It contains a most valuable table, giving the present tariff rates, and the Mills bill rates, with the per cent of reduction and the articles, side by side. The Bulletin is edited with great ability, and should be in the hands of all Republican stump speakers who propose to discuss the tariff question.

TRUTH AS WE SEE IT.

President Cleveland has given another surprise to the country. He had adopted the peaceful and conciliatory policy towards Canada in the fisheries dispute. The Republicans favored a retailatory policy, and the senate refused to-ratify the treaty. The president now in a polite and oily message bows to the will of the senate and goes it one better in the retaliatory line. Of course it is a huge "bluff" to the Republicans, designed to better his chances in the coming election. He hopes to catch some of the pugnacious vote, to call off attention somewhat from his free trade position, and to place the responsibility of a retaliatory policy wholly upon the Republicans.

Senator Edmund's masterly reply to the president's message marks the path for the Republicans to take. The president now has power to deal Canada's commercial interests a blow. Congress should give him no more. He can use it at his discretion, and he and his ad-

Mexico and the East and West Indies, we are necessarily competitors of the Swiss and English manufacturers, who are buying sugar at the old rates. The tax now put upon us amounts to over \$100 per day, which makes it very diffi-cult for us to continue in business. Of course congress should take no action looking to our relief; but if the effect is as above on a little concern like ours, what must it be upon the great masses, none of whom can get along without sugar. We are paying the farmers in this country more than twice the amount they ever received before for milk, our price this year being equiva-lent to wheat, at least, \$2 per bushel; so it is not only important for us but for

the farming community depending up-on us for a market that we should con-tinue the business. But we shall be forced to close up unless the grip of the sugar trust is loosened. If congress would allow the public to bring in sugar duty free for, say, ninety days, they could then protect themselves. Unless some action is taken such concerns as ours will be either obliged to close up or join the procession and become mo-nopolists themselves. We could form a condensed milk trust and continue to live, but the best way is to strangle the sugar trust, and leave all such business open to healthy competition. Yours truly, MICHIGAN CONDENSED MILK COMPANY. LAMES M. TURNER

JAMES M. TURNER. Hon. Mark S. Brewer, House of Repre-sentatives, Washington, D. C.

We quite agree with Mr. Turner. The trusts which control type and envelopes are also serious nuisances. We know this from experience. The prices of type and envelopes recently have been raised enormously. If this increase was paid out in higher wages to men who actually make envelopes and type, we wouldn't feel so much like "kicking;" but it isn't: it goes to pay higher rents for land and to swell the pockets of men who have already grown rich in the type and envelope businesses. Why not give the president power. (now that he is asking for power) to "knock the stuffing" out of all trusts, whenever they appear, by temporarily admitting the goods free? That might do a little good.

Mr. Blaine did a very silly thing when he defended trusts. The courts have repeatedly condemned them, and there are suits against some of them now in progress. The trusts may have some useful purpose : the socialists look upon them as demonstrating the tendency of all industry to concentrate into the hands of a few, and thus they think the people will be obliged to have "socialism," or government control of industry. They may be necessary steps in the evolution of society, but they are disagreeable, and society should war against them, just the same. The socialistic argument, even held as it is by many of the best and brightest minds, cannot be accepted until it is demonstrated that private monopoly can be destroyed by no other means. Between unlimited private monopoly and socialism, we will take socialism ; but neither is necessary. Break up private monopoly in land, and then see how little trouble there will be with other monopolies.

That the land question and the labor question are one and the same is rapidly becoming apparent to those who think honestly upon this subject. The action of the Michigan knights of labor, and the prominence given the land question at the great farmers' picnic, prove this. How can it be otherwise? Who is there that labors who does not pay some land-owner for the privilege of working upon his land? The fact is obscured somewhat, but it is true, and universally true under our system. The hardy woodsman who shoulders his axe and goes into the pine woods to make wealth, as truly pays the land-owner for the privilege of working upon that land as does the Irish tenant for the use of a little patch of bog. Think of the immense fortunes secured by mineral and pine land-owners without productive labor. Think of the million and a half speculators in land! If those fortunes don't come from the product of labor, where do they come from? Somebody made the wealth. Will some defender of the present system explain it? And is there any moral sanction for a few individuals gobbling up the land and making other people who want to use it pay for the privilege? It is reported that an enormous pine land syndicate has recently been formed that will eclipse anything that has ever been known in that line. Will not pine land under such a monopoly increase enormously in value, and the wages of the men who do the work fall still more? This is plain. It is true of all industries, to a greater or less extent. Land monopoly keeps wages down, makes chances to labor scarce, forces men to crowd together like vermin in cities, or to go to far-off territories for cheap land. All these statements are admitted here when applied to poor Ireland; but for some reason people fail to see that laws are universal. Certainly, if monopoly of land makes wages fall in Ireland, it will do so in Michigan. The laboringmen can form all the trades councils possible; but they will do little good so long as land, the source of all wealth, is locked

plain, to the third-party prohibitionists the futility of trying to build up a national party on the single idea of prohibition. It can't be done. The relations of land, labor, and capital must be fixed right first.

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

When the Christian nations concluded their treaties with Japan, about a quarter of a century ago, they were so unwilling to place the persons and the interests of their citizens under Japanese control that they made a tariff for Japan and likewise established exterritorial courts. These treaties were to have been revised 18 years ago. But when the time came, the United States was the only nation ready to modify the treaties. The other nations all made pretext for postponing the revision. Ever since then Japan has been pleading for the right of making her own tariff and of extending her jurisdiction over her own soil. The Japanese have since made such marked progress in jurisprudence that there is no sort of pretext for keeping exterritorial, tribunal or consular courts. But when our government held conference with the treaty powers last year, all of them, except the United States, made unfair objections to our laws, although our government went so far as to propose to establish courts for the trial of causes to which foreigners should be parties, one half of the judges, attorneys, and juries of which should consist of foreigners, and the other half Japanese, and all their salaries to be paid by the Japanese government. It was proposed that the English language be used in these courts. O, what a disgrace to our country to make such a submission by providing such tribunals! Yet, they rejected our proposition, thinking it was not enough in the interests of their countries. They still cling to the selfish mode of keeping exterritorial courts. Under these courts, instances were not rare that when foreigners murdered Japanese the offenders were released by these courts without any punishment at all, although the Japanese courts when Japanese committed crimes upon foreigners, were always administered by justice and equity, without any partiality to their own people. From 1880 to 1885, during which time I happened to live in Yokohama, I did not hear of a single case that our people won in their actions when they sued foreigners for civil damages in the exterritorial courts. These facts evince the evil of exterritorial courts, and the injustice of foreign nations toward our people. These nations and their people declare themselves Christians and civilized, and call us heathen and half-civilized, aye, even barbarous. O, our American friends, is it civilization to trample upon the rights of others, and to violate those eternal laws of justice which nations' God declares to be inviolable? Are they Christians or moral people who inflict injuries upon the weak? We appeal to your judgment. When it came to authorize the Japanese to raise their duties on foreign imports, Great

VISIT OUR CHILDREN'S PARLOR AND-BRING THE BOYS We are prepared to entertain you with an interesting story, of which this is the outline: NOVELTY IN DESIGNS, STYLISH GARMENTS, NEWEST IN FABRIC, SPECIAL BARGAINS. Our Parlor, too, has such a cozy, CHILDREN'S KNEE DANTS homelike appearance that this story and the natural result of it-viz., the ALL WOOL, ONLY 75c, WORTH \$1.25, purchase of a boy's suit-is but a A job, of course, and a bargain; but just the thing to finish the season with a partly worn coat or pleasant pastime. waist. BRING THE BOYS TO HEADQUARTERS. Sign of the RED STAR. A. L. NOBLE Leading Clothier & Hatter ed by the heated interference of other treaty powers, she alone has the right 1888. 1888 to abolish the former treaty, and make Dress Goods, a new agreement, independent of the LOOK OUT other treaty powers. We urge this aid to our ever grateful nation of America. Trimmings, By doing so, the United States would never experience any injuries from **NEW GOODS!** jealousies of other treaty powers, for Gloves, Hosithe reasons which we referred to in the first part of our discussion. We believe that the United States will never hesiery, Carpets, tate to do what is right and just. It was the United States that caused cur nation to wake from sleep, and introduced western civilization to our country. It WINES & WORDEN'S, Mats. Matwas the missionaries of the United States who christianized our people, and educated our girls by which they led 20 S. Main-st., Ann Arbor. tings, and our people to understand the importance of women's education. It was the United States that introduced her sysmany new Novelties too numerous to mentem of education by which Japan can now boast the equal of any nation of tion. Our Stock is inside the Store. Europe in the education of her youth. It was an Amerian who founded the University of Tokio, which is now refree from dust and dirt. cognized as one of the best institutions in the world. We are ever grateful to the United States and her people. CALL AND SEE. 20 SOUTH MAIN STREET. Moreover, if the United States will make a treaty, recognizing Japan's right to make her own tariff and to abolish exterritorial jurisdiction, and thus make Japan free from the tyranny of 1888. DEN EST KRUEGER, NEW AND ELEGANT 1888. German and English interference, and compel them to make the same treaty with us afterwards, just as when the United States, for the first time, through

ministration must be responsible for the use of his power. The Republican party should not be held responsible for the results of any policy which it does not execute.

Ninety-nine chances out of a hundred, the president's motives in this fisheries dispute are not of a statesmanlike order. His message is to catch votes. But the Republicans will have to grant that he has skill in "politics." The way in which he secured the "mugwump" vote by promises no better than Andrew Jackson made, and the ease with which he keeps the confidence of the "mugwumps" while he dishes out the "spoils" to his hungry followers in utter contempt of civil service reform, is the seeret envy of "practical" politicians. The way in which he killed off Randall and united his party for free trade is another evidence of power in political manipulation. Uniting the democratic party upon anything but getting the offices is a feat closely bordering upon statesmanship. And now this last stroke, the effect of which can not yet be told, at least shows a daring spirit. The president knows, too, when to stop "harping" upon a question. The quickness with which he dropped the silver scare when he found that he didn't alarm anyone was almost ludierous, considering the importance which he attached to the subject.

One of the Republican candidates for presidential elector in Michigan, James M. Turner, of Lansing, has written the following letter to Congressman Brewer:

LANSING, Mich., Aug. 4, 1888. DEAR SIR:-As that great "octopus," the sugar trust, has advanced price of sugar in the past six months more than thirty-three per cent, would not conwarranted in passing a bill for gress be the relief of the people, allowing sugar to come in duty free for sixty or ninety days? Certainly this or something else should be done by congress to relieve the masses as well as the manufacturers in this country. We have a small in-stitution here making condensed milk. Ten months ago we were paying five and seven-eighths to Philadelphia and New York refineries for crown A granulated sugar delivered here. Now they are charging us eight and one-eighth for the same article, and as our trade is largely with South America, China,

The formation of trusts, the combinations of capital and of workingmen on an ever-increasing and stupendous scale, the general unrest, and the demand for alleviation of the condition of the toilers, all leading to great economic discussions, explain, or ought to ex- | ed 18 years ago, but which was prevent-

up,

objection, and the others followed them. They forbid Japan to impose a higher duty than 10 per cent. How selfish, how wicked these nations are. Thus, the last treaty revision conference ended without fixing a date for the next conference. And all the while, the United States never failed to sympathize with our country, and has ever been our best friend; and all the world knows that the sole reason why America's expressed intention to concede for the revision was not put into execution was because of the heated interference of England and Germany and their forced interpretation of the most-favored-nation clause.

Britain and Germany made a vehement

According to Chancellor Kent, nations are equal in respect to each other, and entitled to claim equal consideration to their rights whatever may be their relative dimensions or strength, or however greatly they may differ in government, religion, or manners. This perfect equality, and entire independence of all distinct States, is a fundamental law of nations. It is a necessary consequence of this equality that each nation has a right to govern itself as it may think proper, and no one nation is entitled to dictate to another. Our country, though small and weak, has a right to make her own tariff, and has jurisdiction over her own soil, and no nation has the right to interfere. It is a violation of the law of nations to dictate her tariff, and take away her jurisdiction. The Christain nations of Europe have done these acts. Therefore, they are the offenders of the public law, and the traitors to the laws of God. They bind and rivet chains upon us. And how shall we oppose them? Shall we try argument? We have been trying that for the last 18 years. Have we anything new to offer upon the subject? Yes. There is one. That is the help of the United States. We appeal to the United States, by the law of nations. and from eternal justice, that she will alone recognize our country's right to govern herself, and will make a treaty on equal terms, independent of the other treaty powers. As the United States was the first nation making a

treaty which ought to have been revis-

grateful nation of America TORA MOGI.

Commodore Perry and Consul General

Harris, made a treaty with Japan 33

years ago, other nations will follow her

example. The kindness of the United

States and her people made a deep im-

pression in our hearts and can not be

eradicated, not only ourselves but our

posterity as well. In the name of the

people of Japan, we appeal to our ever

IN THE September Forum, an unusually interesting number, Frederic Taylor writes: "Our railroad interest is the greatest on the globe. It ought to be our chiefest pride; but how deplorable its condition. By reason of over capitalization, unnecessary competition, oppressive legislation, dishonest financiering and reckless management, it drifts like an overloaded and water-logged ship, helpless, in the trough of the financial sea. It is not impossible indeed, granting continuance of the circumstance surrounding our railway interest, that the child is now born who will see few if any of the roads paying interest on their stocks. Does such a suggestion strike the readers as absurd? Once upon a time a foreign syndicate invested twenty-five millions of dollars in what was very properly considered our best and safest railroad stock, on a guarantee for a certain number of years of eight per cent, per anumn. What would have been thought of the suggestion then, that before very long, the buyers of that stock would be glad to receive four per cent. instead of eight, on their investment?"

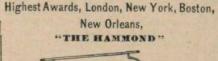
THE murderous affray in Ypsilanti recently due to liquor sold on Sunday causes the Ypsilantian to lay the responsibility for saloon defiance of the law upon the people. The people will bitterly denounce the saloon, but they shrink from appearing as the complaining witnesses. Of course primarily the people are to blame, for the power rests with them to select officers who will enforce the law. But still if the sworn officers did their duty according to the statute there would be few violations.

Base Ball-National League Games at Detroit.

Michigan Central Railway will, on Friday, Sept. 7, sell round trip tickets at one fare with 50 added for admission,--Detroit fare with 50 added for admission, --Detroit vs. Washington; Saturday, Sept. 15, De-troit vs. Boston; Tuesday, Sept. 11, De-troit vs. Philadelphia; Thursday Sept. 20, Detroit vs. New York. H. W. HAYES, Agent.

sale.

deck.



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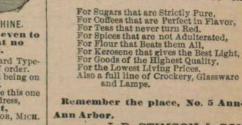


F. Rettich, jr., has 276 empty casks for

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est in the city, and the best place for any

thing in our line. We are always "on



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Remember the place, No. 5 Ann-st., J. D. STIMSON & SON.

THE REGISTER.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 30, 1888.

COUNTY NEWS.

The house of Chas. Smith, Ypsilanti, was burned last week.

John Brown, of Superior, took 557 pounds of wool from 50 grade merinos. Milan will lay the corner stone of her

new Methodist Episcopal church tomorrow.

The P. Y. P. S. C. E. of Saline (guess it) has officers as follows: E. L. Glov-er, president; Florence Ruckman, v. p.; Minnie Jones, sec'y; Carrie Wheeler,

Ainsworth & Co., of Ypsilanti, have bought 60,000 lbs. of wool, Mr. Bassett 30,000, and Mr. Chidister 37,000, at an average price of 24 cents. Last year they paid 32 cents.

The Ypsilantian devotes a quarter of a column to an ordinary "drunk" which other papers would dismiss with two lines. The editor calls the saloons "gin mills" and "devilish man traps."

A church society held forth two years in Ypsilanti with regular services, and the Ypsilantian confesses that it knew nothing about it in all that time. It is the Second Baptist church,—colored.

Henry Burns shipped 300 rams from this station to Texas, last week, for the improvement of stock in the south. The sheep were purchased by A. A. Wood, and were shipped under the care of Seneca Litchard.—Saline Observer.

Dr. Sanford, of Mooreville, has orig-inated a variety of potato that excels all other varieties as a yielder. He calls them the "Cadillac," and some he raised this season will yield 400 bushels to the acre. He raised a number of other va-rieties that will yield from 200 to 300 bushels per acre.—Milan Leader.

Wm. Deubel, of Ypsilanti, recently returned from a visit to Oregon and Washington territory and brought back with him five perfect arrow heads, two of which came out of the Columbia river, and the other two he picked up in the sand on an elevation nearly 200 feet above the river bed. Four of them are made out of agate stone and are very delicate in size and workmanship. The finish on them implies vastly greater skill than the Indians now there posby a race higher in the scale of life, and of greater mechanical skill than any one knows anything about. The Indi-ans are ignorant of their origin.—Ypsi-lentian lantian.

The Ypsilantian says that on com-plaint of the First National bank, Nich-olas Cordary has been arrested upon the charge of obtaining money under false pretenses, in securing loans upon the representation that he was the owner of certain real estate which he had at that time deeded to his wife. The case will be heard Sept. 6. Mr. Cordary gave bail. Civil suit was commenced at the same time, for at-tachment against the real estate to re-cover the amount of the loans, and it is based to conthere the suidity of the same time. is hoped to overthrow the validity of those transfers to Mrs. Cordary. If they can be shown to have been fraudulent and void, there will be more than property enough to satisfy all claims.

Dexter. The Congregational society have ex-tended a call to Rev. M. Clafflin for another year.

The Methodist society have bought the property of Miss Elvira Abbott on Ann Arbor-st.

Mrs. Andrews and her son Charles and daughter, returned Tuesday, from their visit to New York.

Mrs. Barney (colored), mother of Mrs. Roper, died Aug. 27, and was buried in Ann Arbor Wednesday.

C. C. Waite died suddenly last Sunday night of apoplexy. He had been failing for years. Mr. Waite was born in Cayuga county, N. Y., in 1817; re-moved to Michigan in 1839, and settled in Scio township, 2½ miles east of Dex-ter, where he resided until nine years ago, when he moved to Dexter. He has, income is mifely death in 1870, socided since his wife's death, in 1879, resided with his daughter, Mrs. Henry Phelps. He married Anna Palmer, sister of Lu-their Palmer, by whom he had two children, Mrs. Phelps and Mrs. O. W. Waite. Mr. Waite was one of the old settlers of Scio township and was a man much respected by the whole core much respected by the whole community. Aug. 22, Mrs. Sarah Alley, an old pio-neer, was buried in Dexter. Mrs. Alley was born in Simpronius, Cayuga Co., N. Y., in 1807; was married to John Alley in 1831. In 1833 they came to Michigan and settled in the township of Webster, about six miles north of Dexter. Mr. Alley died on Christmas day, 1864. In 1866, Mrs. Alley moved to Dexter and resided there until 1886 when she went to live with her daughter in Peru, Ind., where she died Aug. 20. Mrs. A. would have been 81 years old Sept. 23. She was the mother of ten children, six of whom are living. Mrs. Alley was a member of the Pioneer so ciety of Washtenaw county. She also had quite a reputation as a nurse, and many persons here have reason to re-member her.

A. Steger, our successful egg and poul-try merchant, has discovered a method by which he can preserve eggs for any length of time as fresh as when they were first laid.

Bert Sutton, an old time Chelsea boy, has returned, after an absence of seven years, residence at Penn Yan, N. Y., and has found a situation as book-keeper in the store of Kempf & Schenk.

Whitmore Lake.

Thos. Wall was in Detroit on business last week. The lake has lowered about 12 inches

since last spring. Jos. Mason, of Detroit, visited at the Lake house, recently.

Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Pray are on a visit at Vermontville and Dimondale.

John Rane will soon make his home with his son, George, in California.

Rev. Mr. Shank, of Plymouth, was the guest of Rev. S. W. Bird, this week.

Wm. Rane and wife visited relatives at Gaines and elsewhere, Saturday and Sunday.

The largest yacht on the lake was grounded and overturned by unmaster-ly managers, Sunday.

Rev. and Mrs. Sunderland returned to Ann Arbor Monday evening, after a six-weeks' stay at Silver Lake.

Twenty carloads of hickory wood will be shipped from this place to an Owosso factory for axe helve material.

Ypsilanti.

Normal students are already begin-ning to gather from near and from far. John Batcheldor, of Chicago, is enjoy-ing a short vacation visiting Ypsilanti friends.

A horse race, called "a matinee" for politeness, will come off at the fair ground race-track tomorrow.

Prof. John Miller and wife have concluded not to return west again, but will remain here and enter some of the schools for a year.

H. G. Glover has decided to sell out his dry goods store, as he finds the Dress stay business all he cares to attend to at present.

The building, painting and other work on the Normal is almost finished, and the buildings look fresh and clean, if not very artistic.

Over 127,000 pounds of wool have been marketed in this city this season, the average price being about 24 cents against the average of 32 cents of last year.

Pittsfield.

B. F. Burnett and wife, who have been visiting friends in this vicinity, left for their home in Taylorville, III., Wednesday. Just before starting Mrs. Burnett slipped from a platform and re-ceived such serious injuries about the band and free as to require the services head and face as to require the services of a physician.

Mrs. Henry DePue and daughter Minnie, are spending the week with her sister, Mrs. G. Osgood, of Adrian.

Misses Mary and Ida Crane are visit-ing friends in Shelby, Oceana county, intending to be absent several weeks. Mrs. V. Doud and children, of Par-

ma, Michigan, have been spending a couple of weeks with Mrs. E. Mills. Salem.

Fied and Arthur Wheeler went to Niagara Falls, Saturday and returned Monday.

Mrs. Utley and daughter, of Detroit, are visiting Mrs. Geo. Wheeler.

Frank Ryder returned to his home in Grand Rapids, Monday.

Miss Louise Walz, of Ann Arbor, is spending a week with her cousins, Mrs. Ed. Naylor and Miss Katie Pfiefle. Miss Libbie Thayer returns to her

school in Ludington, Monday.

Cushman Improved Wagon-reach.

TRADES COUNCIL FORMED.

The Locked-Out Masons Send no Delegates, but they Take Part .- A New Union.-Capt. Manly

gets a Puff.

About 70 tradesmen met in Firemen's hall, Monday evening, made W. E. Howe their chairman, and after speeches by Messrs. Goldwater and Ogg, of Detroit, formed a temporary organization as a trades council. The carpenters were on hand with their delegates; the masons had received word from their central organization to hold off for awhile, so they had no regular delegates. The masons individually are in favor of the council, and three of them acted in its temporary organization with the understanding that they might afterwards withdraw if they found it necessary. The cigar makers have no union in Ann Arbor, but those present acted as delegates. A new union of travelers and salesmen of Ann Arbor had

A temporary organization was made with the following cfficers: Henry Blitton, president; Hugh Jenkins, vice-president; W. A. Groom, secretary; Chas. Houghtby, financial secretary; W. E. Howe, treasurer.

Samuel Goldwater, president of the Detroit trades council, said that in large cities they had been forced to investigate labor troubles by sight of actual misery. There was not so much misery in smaller cities, yet their interests were mutual. The working men of Ann Arbor are injured when workingmen of Detroit are thown out of employment and begin to tramp. His own trades union has for its object the raising of the standard of intellect and morals of their own members, as well as raising the wages. They don't want to compete with machinery and convicts. It is not enough that we get the highest wages in the world. Our standard of living is higher, and we must have higher wages. These wages cannot be maintainwages. These wages cannot be maintain-ed if we have to compete with laborers of China and Italy. It is often told you that free trade will reduce your wages, and that protection will increase them. There is no truth in either assertion, and I can maintain it against any one. It is only maintain it against any one. It is only through organization that you can protect yourselves. We must form "trusts" of labor. They are right. All other trusts of are formed to rob labor. Of every dollar's worth of wealth produced by the workingman, he receives only 25 cents. Wages are low in one part of the United States and high in another. If "protection" pro-tects, why is that so? Wherever labor is thoroughly organized, wages are high. In 25 years machinery has thrown many thousands out of employment. Shall we kill those whom machinery displaces? No. Shorten the hours of labor as fast as the machinery is improved, and there will

be work for all. Ex-Representative Ogg spoke largely of the benefits of organization in securing good labor legislation, and in this connec-tion he gave Capt. Manly, of Ann Arbor, a big puff. Mr. Ogg said that he didn't care anything about Manly's politics, and didn't care here whethere are did didn't even know whether he was a candidate again or not, but in the legislature the captain always swung his one arm and lifted his voice for everything the labor-

Ingmen asked. Mr. Howe spoke of the wonderful growth of the Carpenters' union in the United States. In 76 cities they had reduced the hours of labor from 10 to 9, and

in 26 cities to 8.

PROHIBITION CONVENTION.

Unenthusiastic Meeting-County Tick-

Ypsilanti; W. Robbins, Whittaker; C. C. Warner, Lodi; Albert Haines, Augusta; Horace Baldwin, Chelsea. The following resolutions were adopted.

The following resolutions were adopted.
1. Since the tariff involving in the neighborhood of only three hundred millions-two hundred millions going to the maintenance of government and one hundred millions to debauch congress, while the liquor traffic involves fifteen hundred millions affecting the highest interests, the moral concern of all our people, we earnestly invite the voters of Washtenaw county to act with as for its complete prohibition and overthrow. It is more and more evident that the agitation of the tariff issue is simply throwing dust in the eyes of the people to blind them to the only living and supreme lesse.
2. While it is true that our platform favors the ablation of the internal revenue as regards the sile and manufacture of intoxicants, it is coupled with the immediate overthrow of the saloon and the blotting out of the paper are solely responsible.
3. We commend the ticket placed in naming.

tinance of which the people are solely responsible.
We commend the ticket placed in nomination as one eminently worthy of the support of the voters in all parties, promising that if elected each will efficiently discharge his duty and further the cause of temperance and morality.
As "the first concern of all good government?" is the last thing for the old parties to think of, and "the virtue and sobriety of the people" is ommended in terms so vague as to be fitly called by liquor men "cathip tea," and "the purity of home" is deliberately sold for votes to the vites new, the prohibition party triumphant is needed ovindicate good government and protect virtue, sobriety and the purity of the home.
The outrages perpetrated in this and other states upon Prohibition speakers and meetings insigning to assassination of prohibition leaders is vidence of the righteousness of our cause and of us final success. It means the destruction of our ememies, for whom the gods would destroy they inst make mad.

First representative district-Geo. W. Merrill, Webster; second, C. C. Warner, Lodi. After the business was transacted a

young bcy, a brother of Rev. A. S. Car-men, of Ann Arbor, entertained the convention with Prohibition songs, and the father of the Prohibition party, Rev. John Russell, of Detroit, made a speech.

Mrs. H. R. Arndt will teach a class in advanced harmony after Sept. 1.

If you want school books cheap go to Sheehan's, State-st. Thousands of books slightly demaged by fire at half price.

Farmers having choic ; butter for sale should see J. W. Maynard. I always pay cash. I have orders every day from parties willing to pay generously for No. 1 butter. 15 Ann-st, Maynard's Block.

School Books for the opening of the city schools, second hand and new at very low prices at Sneehan's book store, State

Read the sd of A. L. Noble and be sure to heed the request. It might be consid-ered impolite not to accept so kind an invitation.

Detroit Races Sept. 4 to 8. Michigan Central Railway will sell round trip tickets at one fare with \$1 added for admis-sion. Tickets sold on Sept. 4-8, good to return on Sept. 8. H. W. HAYES, Agt.

Ladies are especially invited to visit the Children's Parlor at A. L Noble's sign of the Red Star. This is just such a room as ladies have desired in which to make their purchases.

The T. & A. A. will give an excursion to Whitmore Lake next Sunday, leaving Ann Arbor at 1 p. m., and returning in the evening. They will also sell round trip excursion tickets to Toledo, Aug. 27.-Sept. 3, good till Sept. 3, for the Tri-State fair. One fare for round trip, with 50c. added for admission to fair. There will be an excursion to Petoskey over the D. L. & N., and G. R. & I., Sept. 4, and the T. & A. A., will make close connections with it at South Lyons.

Harvest Excursions.

The Michigan Central Railroad company will on Tuesdays, Aug. 21, Sept. 11 and 25, Oct. 9 and 23, 1888, sell round trip tickets at one first-class fare to points Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Dakota, Indian Territory, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Minnesota. Mississippi, Montana, Nebras-ka, New Mexico, Tennessee, Texas, Wy-oming. Ticket good for 30 days. For



IN THE FIELD WITH

New Goods,

Youman's and Silverman's Hats !

You all know what they are, the correct style for young men for the United States. The block for this fall is handsomer than ever-neat, natty, and nobby-and all gentlemen desiring the PROPER HAT, wear them. We know you will coincide with us, and say they are beauties. We are also showing the new blocks in cheaper hats.

SCHOOL CLOTHING!

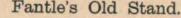
We are prepared to dress the little fellows for school, having a large line of suits, selected with a view of durability and at the same time within the means of all.

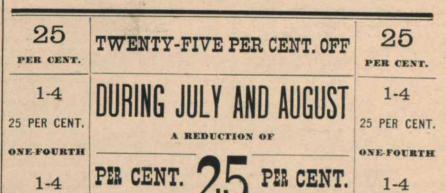
We have short pant suits, we have long pant suits. Give us a call.

BLITZ & LANGSDORF.



Fantle's Old Stand.





two delegates present.

Chelsea.

The Congregational church is to have a parsonage.

John Hoover is building a fruit evaporator at Dexter.

Farmers are marketing their wheat as fast as they can get it threshed.

The number of campers at Cavanaugh lake is daily diminishing. Too cold.

George H. Kempf, who was recovering from a recent illness, has had a relapse.

A light frost on Tuesday morning nipped buckwheat in some localities in this region.

Miss Olive Conklin has been serious-ly ill for several weeks with little or no perceptible improvement.

Miss Ellen Whitney returns this week to Sault St. Marie, where she has a situ-ation in their public schools.

Mr. and Mrs. Will A. Brewer, of East Saginaw, are visiting Mrs. Brewer's par-ents, Mr. and Mrs. James McLaren.

Harry Shaver, after a temporary re-sidence of nearly eight years in the state of New York, caring for his aged father, has returned to his Chelsea home.

Friday, September 28th, will be Re-publican day at the Chelsea fair, when Gov. Luce will demolish the speeches made the day before at the same place by Democrats.

The Cushman improved wagon-reach coupling, on exhibition at Wurster & Kirn's, is a greatly needed improvement. It was patented July 1, 1888. It is so arranged that the reach can be lengthened and the wagon can be used for all purposes without an additional reach. It can be taken up short enough to draw 7-foot stuff or let out for a 16-fost rack without the use of an extra reach. The old way of putting a bolt through the reach which is constantly wearing and causing the wagon to rattle is avoided and the reach is firmly held by a short bolt and nut pressing on to a corrugated clamp. This reach is attached to one of Wurster & Kirn's lumber wagons, and will be on ex-hibition at the Tri-State fair at Toledo. The patentee, E. S. Cushman, of Webster, is a practical young farmer, and de-serves great credit for his useful inven-

No Secretary Yet.

tion.

THE REGISTER was expecting to tell its readers this week who would be the secretary of the board of school examiners. The decision is in the hands of Judge Harriman, Mr. Lehman, and Geo. S. Wheeler. It has been stated by friends of Messrs. Lehman and Cavanaugh that Judge Harriman would vote with Mr. Lehman to give the place to Mr. Cavanaugh, but the judge denies that any "deal" has been made. The time of election was last Tuesday, but it has been postponed till after the county convention. They had a meeting Tuesday, but Judge Harriman refused to vote, and thus it has to go over. Great pressure is said to have been brought to bear on Judge Harriman to vote for Mr. Cavanaugh, but he has resisted. What promises, if any, he has made it is impossible to tell. The judge probably thinks it best not to show his hand till after the great strug-gle of next Wednesday is decided.

The Michigan Central Railroad

Will run special trains from Ypsilanti to Jackson and Return, on Sept. 11, 12, 13 and 14, for the State fare, as follows:

Jeave	Ypsilanti	6:40	S.	m.
-11	Geddes	6:47	-0	
. 46	Ann Arbor			
46	Delhi		- 11	
16	Selo	7:18	14	
44.	Dexter	7:27		
66	Che sea			
48	Francisco	7:54	.88	
	Grass Lake	8:02	- 64	
(48)	Leoni		15	
61	Michigan Centre	8:19		
Irrive	Jackson		8. 1	m.
Pat	mening Turs ran Incknon for J	Inci	lar	

at 6:00 p.m. One fare for the round trip.

et Named--Hot Resolutio

The Washtenaw county Prohibition convention this year was only one-half as large as that of two years ago. The gentleman who has heretofore gone down into his pocket for printing and has spent his time in drumming up the prohibitionists to attend, is weary of it. He said to THE REG-ISTER that he knew this was an important year; but he couldn't stand the brunt. There is an apparent absence of any great hope among the workers.

The convention met yesterday at 11 a. m., about 45 delegates being present. G. W. Merrill, of Webster, was made chairman, and C. D. McLouth secretary. The committee on credentials: E. S. Shaw, John Sperry, Horace Baldwin. Committee on resolutions : C. R. Pattison, Geo. L. Foote, R. C. Reeves, J. W. Wing, O. R. L. Crozier.

Prof. Breed, of Indianapolis, made a short speech before the convention adourned for dinner.

Mr. Wise, of Lansing, editor of the Center, was present, and said that he had traveled in all parts of the State, and he had seen no especial difference in the Prohibition prospects on account of carrying local option.

The county prohibition ticket was made as follows:

Judge of Probate-R. C. Copeland, Dexter. Sheriff-Alfred H. Miller, Lodi. Clerk-Alvin Wilsey, Ann Arbor. Register of Deeds-Edward Glover, Lodi. Treasurer-Samuel W. Parsons, Ypsilanti. Prosecuting Attorney-David B. Taylor, Chel-

ea. Circuit Court Commissioner - F. Hinckley,

Ypsilanti. Coroners-B. J. Conrad; E. M. Childs, Augusta For surveyor, O. R. L. Crozier com-mended a Mr. Bain of Ann Arbor, a new comer, and the committee was instructed to look him up and place his name on the ticket if he is "all right."

Delegates to congressional convention: A. B. Smith, Milan; R. C. Reeves, Dexter; Geo. Hathaway, Milan; Mr. Doane, Salem; Geo. Hathaway, Milan; Mr. Doane, Salem; Isaac Dann, Ann Arbor; John Schumach-er, Ann Arbor; Rev. J. D. Schultz, Whit-taker; J. B. Lord, Augusta; B. J. Conrad, Ann Arbor; C. M. Fellows, Sharon; J. G. English, Manchester; E. S. Shaw, Ypsi-lanti; R. C. McAlister, Ann Arbor; J. R. Lemm, Sharon; Slade Lazell, Manchester; Johnson Backus, Wahster Johnson Backus, Webster.

Johnson Backus, Webster.Delegates to senatorial convention, Sept.14: Alvin Wilsey, B. J. Conrad, Ann
Arbor; John Sperry, J. M. Sweet, Pitts
field; C. R. Pattison, Ypsilanti; A. War-
dell, A. B. Smith, Milan; C. Troop, Geo.
Hathaway, York; A. B. Devishere, Au-
gusta; William Dell, Saline; R. Parsons,We make a specialty of our Trimming
Department.
Please call upon us, and see what we
can do for you in Work and Prices.We make a specialty of our Trimming
Department.
Please call upon us, and see what we
can do for you in Work and Prices.FOR SALE-A phæton in good repair. Price
\$6.00, Also a canopy top two seaded phaton,
good as new. Price \$100.00, Cost \$175 00. En-
quire at \$6 S. State-st.

further information, please call at M. C. ticket office. H. W. HAYES, Agt.

Art Loan Exhibition at Detroit Sept 1 to Nov. 15. One fare for round trip with 25 cents added for admission via the Michigan Central Railway, Tickets solo on Thursdays of each week until Nov. 15 H. W. HAYES, Agent.

Peculiar Peculiar in combination, proportion, and

preparation of ingredients, Hood's Sarsaparilla possesses the curative value of the best known reme- Hood's dies of the vegetable Hood's kingdom. Peculiar in its strength and economy, Hood's Sarsaparilla is the only medicine of which can truly be said, "One Hundred Doses One Dollar." Peculiar in its medicinal merits, Hood's Sarsaparilla accomplishes cures hitherto unknown, Sarsaparilla and has won for Sarsaparilla

the title of "The greatest blood purifier ever discovered." Peculiar in its "good name at home,"-there is more of Hood's Sarsaparilla sold in Lowell than of all other blood purifiers. Peculiar in its phenomenal record of Peculiar sales abroad no other Peculiar preparation ever attained so rapidly nor held so steadfastly the confidence of all classes of people. Peculiar in the brain-work which it represents, Hood's Sarsaparilla combines all the knowledge which modern research To Itself in medical science has To Itself developed, with many years practical experience in preparing medicines. Be sure to get only

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

NEW MILLINERY STORE NO. 7 ANN STREET.

MRS. E. A. HOYT Date of Opening, Sept. 12, 1888.

A full line of Millinery, and a com-plete 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.

).			
t.	25 PER CENT.	Will be given on Every Piece of Sheet Music and Musical Merchandise pur- chased of	25 PER CENT.
ed	1-4		1-4
5.	25 PER CENT.	LEW H. CLEMENT,	25 PER CENT.
	1-4	38 South Main St., Ann Arbor,	1-4
1	25 PER CENT.	VIOLIN, GUITAR AND BANJO STRINGS EXCEPTED	25 PER CENT.
-	ONE-FOURTH	Now is your chance to get a Fine Violin,	ONE-FOURTH
3.3	25 PER CENT.	Guitar, Banjo, Accordeon, Finte, or any Article in the Music line at duit time prices. New Goods recently arrived and a fine as- sortment shown.	25 PER CENT.
-	1-4	Especial attention called to my large assort- ment of Fine Vielins 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

GARPETS, RU 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.

MAIN STREET.

REMEMBER THE PLACE.

NO 43 SOUTH JOHN BURG,

Our Next Great Attraction. Maiwa's Revenge!

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 serial is

Finely and Copiously Illustrated

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

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

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



Back, or I Shall Fire.'



WIDE-SPREAD RUIN.

Caused by Cyclones, Rain-Storms and High Water.

Many Localities in the South and East Suffer Loss of Life and Property-Houses, Churches and School-Buildings Swept Away.

FURY OF THE ELEMENTS.

SALEM, N. J., Aug. 23.—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. 24.—A dispatch from Still Pond, Kent County, gives partic-ulars of the cyclone that on Tuesday afternoon wrought such destruction in that neighborhood. The large frame building occupied as a canning establishment by Black & Krebs, of Baltimore, was struck about 4:30 o'clock and completely de molished. About 100 men, women and children were at work, and in their efforts to escape from the wreck nine were killed outright, three were dangerously hurt and a number slightly injured by the falling timbers. The storm demolished many houses and barns and swept clean all the orchards in the vicinity. The dwelling of William Willis was crushed like an egg-shell, and Willis was fatally injured about the head. The storm came from the southwest and swept across the State diagonally, in a track about two miles in width. On the west side of Chesapeake bay there was considerable damage. Frame houses and barns were erushed and growing crops were swept

away. PITTSBURGH, Pa., Aug. 24.—The flood has almost reached its limit here, and will not reach a disastrous height. The low lands, however, are submerged, and the damage will be quite heavy.

The water is now receding and will soon

allow the residents of the flats to return to their homes. The loss is estimated at \$1,000,000. Four deaths are re-ported-Rev. N. B. C. Corning, and F. C. Orth, an architect, of this city, Moses Calvin, of Monongahela, City, Moses Calvin, of Monongahela, City, and an unknown German of McKees port. The two former were drowned while making a canoeing trip down the river. Mr. Corning was one of the most promi-nent ministers of the city. NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 27.—Dispatches say that the recent freshet swept away over 100 benefactor 1 200 provide word

100 houses, left 1,200 people homeless and destitute, caused the death of sixteen persons, and in the inundated districts, covering 400 square miles, not a head of stock was left alive. The loss to the State is estimated at \$4,000,000.

New ALBANY, Ind., Aug. 29.—The south-ern part of Indiana has been visited by much the severest rains of the year. All the creeks and rivers have become great and destructive torrents, flooding corn-fields, sweeping away fences, stacks of wheat and hay, and carrying off a great deal of valuable hardwood timber. The fruit crop has also suffered.

Wants the "White Caps" Punished.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 29.-Governor Gray has written again to the judges and prosecuting attorneys of the judicial districts which are disturbed by the White Caps urging that increased exertion be made to indict all such offenders. He promises to request the Attorney-General to assist in any way possible in procuring indictments, and insists that the perpetrators of the outrages must be ferreted out, and every citizen in the region who is supposed to have any knowledge of their crimes shall be summoned for examination.

Blown to Pieces by an Exploding Cannon. ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 29 - A terrible fatality occurred at a Harrison-Morton banner-raising in Dimock Hollow, three miles west of Morris, N. Y. A large number of people were present, and the celebration was at its height, when a cannon exploded, instantly killing J. F. Sage, aged 24. of South New Berlin, John Dickson, aged 25, of Morris, and Albert Sergeant, aged 27, of

MINUR NEWS ITEMS. For Week Ended Angust 29

The Pope has appointed Rev. Dr. John S. Foley as Bishop of Detroit.

A boy bitten by a horse in New York died two days later of lockjaw. The discovery of a nickel mine near To

peka, Kan., was reported on Saturday. American veterans in London held a me

virtues of California wines.

Lawrence, Mass.

weakness.

sumption.

trouble ahead.

cents. A-k any druggist.

ployment bureau.

husbands i-go south.

BILIOUS DISORDERS.

a specific for

SIMMONS

REGULATOR

NICK HEAEACHE,

And pre-eminent for its Health Restoring

How regarded by a Prominent Physician,

IND:GESTION.

and

pet zer.

George William Cartis.

Could Not Keep

Don't

morial meeting last week in honor of General Sheridan.

The boiler in a cotton mill at Bremond, Tex., exploied on Saturday, killing W. L. Wooton and his two sons.

At a colored religious meeting at Carter's Wharf, Va., three persons were struck by lightning and killed.

At Waterloo, Ia., E. L. Hosteler's furniture store was burned. The loss was \$10,-000: insurance, \$8.000.

The Houck & Comstock manufacturing works at Mechanicsburg, Pa., were burned on Tuesday. Loss, \$100,000.

An unknown man deliberately walked in front of a moving locomotive at Olney, Ill., and was instantly killed.

W. F. Clark, alias Colt, was arrested in New York on Monday, charged with burglaries amounting to \$10,000.

The sixteenth natural gas well at Marion, Ind., has been drilled, producing a great gusher of 10,000,000 feet capacity.

The Iowa Butter, Cheese and Egg Asso-ciation will hold its tenth annual convention at Waterloo November 13-16.

John Doane, a wealthy farmer living in the suburbs of Cleveland, has been bunkord out of \$2,000 by confience men.

In a political dispute on Saturday at Nashville, Ind., Jacob Peavy killed Frank and Elam Hall (brothers) with an axe. Cigar stores, soda and lemonade stands

and ice-cream and liquor saloons were closed in Pittsburgh, Pa, on Sunday. A portion of a railway bridge at Cincin-

nati was wrecked by a raft of driftwood on Sunday, causing a loss of \$200,000.

The crop reports from the Northwest are favorable. No material damage it is thought resulted from the recent frosts. Dr. Alonzo J. Chadsey died at Decatur, Ill., Tuesday, aged 84. He was at one time connected with the New York Daily News. A murderer who escaped from Brussels, Belgium, a year ago has been apprehended at New Orleans and will be taken back. Freeman G. Carey, founder of Farmer's College, Cincinnati, where General Ben-jamin Harrison studied, died there Sun-

dav Flames at Ishpeming, Mich., damaged the wagon works of Walsett & Tislow, causing a loss of \$10,000, with small insurance

President Cleveland on Saturday sent his check for \$10,000 to the National Cam-paign Committee of the Democracy in New York.

Dr. Nathan Field, of Jeffersonville, Ind., founder of a religious sect akin to the Sec-ond Adventists, died on Tuesday, aged 88 years.

Thomas Leech was run over by an engine and killed at Louisville, Ky. His foot was caught in a frog and he could not escape.

The epidemic of dysentery in Wisconsin towns is spreading. Several cases are re-ported at Hazel Green, Belmont and Darlington.

An epidemic of scarlet fever at South Fork, the Pennsylvania mountain resort, is causing a hurried exodus of summer visitors.

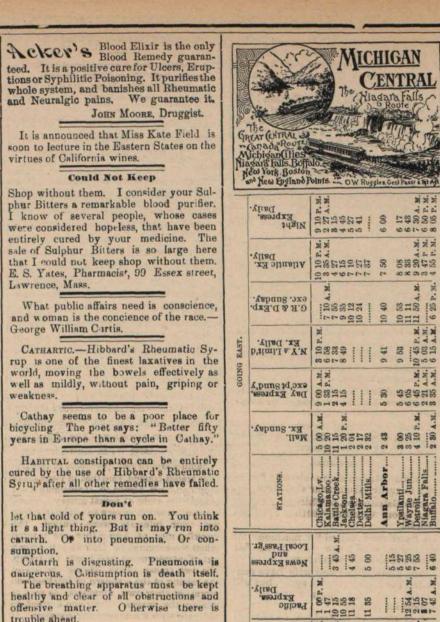
A barge sank on Tuesday near Cape Henry, R. I., and the colored cook, Rich ard Blizzard, with his wife and child, were drowned

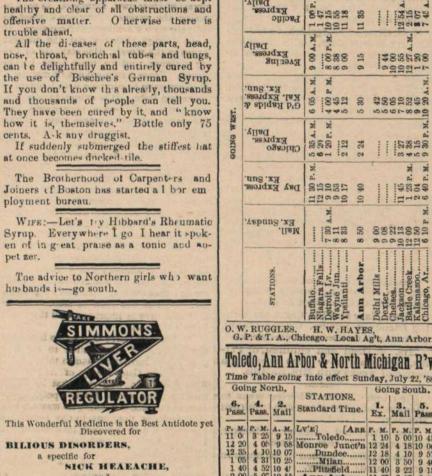
New York coal agents on Friday increased the price of coal from twenty-five to fifty cents a ton, according to distance of shipment.

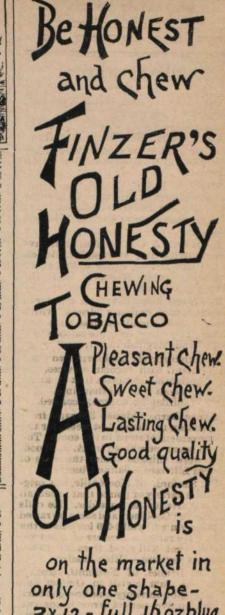
In a duel on the road in Washington County, Ky., Peter H. Head, a wealthy farmer, was shot dead by his son-in-law, Sam Milton.

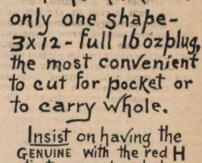
Thomas Jeffries shot and killed Jacob Pollock at Lemont, Pa., Saturday while out fox-hunting. Both men were drunk and quarreled.

A collision on the Dayton & Michigan oad near Lima, O., caused by the negli-









tin tag, made only by, John Finzer & Bros, Louisville, Ky

LUMBER

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If you contemplate building call at

FERDON

Corner Fourth and Depot Sts., and

get our figures for all kinds of

We manufacture our own Lumber

and guarantee

VERY LOW PRICES

MBE





"He Never Got as far as 'Bites.""



"A Terrible Struggle was in Progress."

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

of Morris, and Albert Sergeant, aged 27, of Dimock Hollow. The bodies were horribly lacerated, fragments of flesh and bone be ing scattered over the bystanders.

Brave Girls.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.-The light-house board has recommended to the Secretary of the Treasury as in every respect worthy of the gold medals awarded by the Government for heroism in saving human lives Mary Whitely, the sister-in-law of the keeper, and Maud King, aged 13 years, granddaughter of the captain of the light house at Point Pickney, S. C. At the risk of their own lives on August 21 they went out in a boat in a heavy gale and res cued three men and a boy whose boat had been capsized.

An Outbreak of Cholera.

LISBON, Aug. 27 .- The Government is in receipt of information that a violent out break of cholera has occurred on board the Portuguese transport India bound from Macao to Mozambique. Within forty-eight hours thirty-eight cases were manifested, twenty-four of which were fatal.

The Yellow Fever.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Aug. 28 .- The first month of the existence of yellow fever in this city has ended with the following ecord: Total cases, 107; deaths, 17; dis charged as cured, 28; under treatment, 62; many of whom are convalescent.

Skipped to Canada

HILLSDALE, Mich., Aug. 28.-Charles W. Waldron, one of the owners and managers of the Waldron Bank of this place, has absconded, taking with him money and se curities variously estimated at from \$60,000 to \$80,000.

Woolen Mills Burned.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 26 .- A fire broke out in the woolen mills at Cleveland, Tenn., and raged for two hours. The main building was saved, only the dye house and pickers' building being burned. Loss, \$30,000; fully insured.

A Letter-Box Plunderer Held.

CHICAGO, Aug. 25. - Frederick Oberkampf, the alleged mail-box robber, taken before United States Commissioner Hoyne. No defense was offered and he was held to the United States Grand Jury in \$5,000 bonds.

Death of an Ex-Congressman.

WEST CHESTER, Pa., Aug. 24.-Ex-Con-gressman J. B. Everhart died at his residence in this city at 6:30 o'clock a.m. Mr. Everhart represented this district in the Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth Congresses.

Eight Hundred Chinese Drowned. SHANGHAL, Aug. 26 .- By the overflowing of the banks of the Teng Chow river, flood ing the country for miles on either side, 500 working-men were drowned.

An Old Ring Favorite Dead.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Aug. 27.-Mme. Vir-ginia Sherwood, the most daring horse-back rider in her time, died of consumption at the old homestead in this city.

gence of a flagman, resulted in the injury of four persons.

John D. Gillett, the Illinois cattle king, died at Mackinaw City, Mich., on Saturday from heart troubles. His fortune was estimated at \$2,650,000.

A collision on the Dayton & Michigan road on Tuesday, near Lima, O., caused by the negligence of a flagman, resulted in the injury of four persons

Cox, who defrauded the Central Bank of Toronto last fall out of \$150,000, was arrested at Niagara, Ont., on Sunday by the Canadian authorities.

A heavy shock of earthquake occured at Stevenson, Ala., Friday, alarming the colored residents so that nearly all of them rushed into the streets.

Major D. R. Hindman, of Boone, Ia., has been appointed by Governor Larrabee Judge of the Eleventh judicial circuit, vice Judge Miracle, deceased.

H. E. Read, a prominent citizen of Evansville, Ind., fell from the sixth to the main floor of the Palmer House, Chicago, Saturday and was killed.

Bertie and Edna Smith and Fred Barnard were drowned on Tuesday by the upsetting of a boat at Hyannis, Mass. They were about 12 years each.

At Chillicothe, Mo., Harry Hundson, whose wages had been garnisheed by M. Oppenheim, clothier, retaliated by shoot-ing and killing Mr. Oppenheim.

A New York newspaper reporter has run down a band of house and vegetable thieves on Long Island. Many farmers have suffered from their depredations.

John Virtis was driving along the river road at Tiffin. O., Monday with his sister. when the horse jumped over a thirty-foot embankment, instantly killing them all.

An oil train of ten cars on the Pennsylvania road was destroyed by fire on Monday near Wayne, Pa., and two tramps who were stealing a ride were fatally burned. Fire at Cincinnati destroyed the sixstory stocking factory owned by M. Gold-smith, and occupied by Herman Klein & Sons, at a loss of \$100,000-partially in-

sured. A mile swimming race for the amateur championship of the United States for women took place at New York on Friday and was won by Miss Daisy Blankley, aged 12 years.

Mrs. Bigler, an old lady of Wabash, Ind. has received word that an uncle named Bandenburg had died in Germany, leaving a fortune valued at \$1,000,000 to herself and a few other heirs, all living in the United States.

A motor and car on the electric railway at Pittsburgh ran away, dashing down a steep grade and plunging into a telegraph Of the seven persons on the car one pole. was fatally and the others more or less seriously injured.

Three murders were committed on Thurs day at Pineville, Ky. George Carron and a railway boss got in a quarrel and fatally shot each other, and two Italian laborers quarreled about a woman and one stabled the other to death.

"No remedy within my knowledge can till its place. I have been practic-ing medicine for twenty years, and I never have been able to put up a vegetable compound that would, it e 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 sway his VIGOR of BODY, MIND and MANHOOD, causing exhausting drains upon the FOLLY TAND and MANHOOD, causing exhausing drains upon the FOUN INS of LIFE, HEADACHE, BACLACHE, Dreadful Dreams, WEARNESS of Memory, BASH-FULNESS in SOCIETY, PIMPLES upon the EACE, and all the EFFECTS leading to EARLY DECAY and perhaps CONSUMP-TION OF INSANITY, should consult at once the CELEBRATED Dr. Clarke, Established 1851, Dr. Clarke has made NERVOUS DE-BILLYY, CHRONIC and all Diseases of

the CLEBBRATTED D. Clarke, Established 1851. Dr. Clarke has made NERVOUS DE-BHLITY, CHRENNIC and all Diseases of the GENITO URINARY Organs a Life Study. It makes NO difference WHAT you have taken or WHO has failed to cure you. AFFEMALES suffering from disease pect-liar to their sex can consult with the assurance of speedy relief and cure. Send 2 cents postage for works on your disease. Mersend 4 cents postage for Celebrated Works on Chronic, Nervous and Delf-cate Diseases. Consult the old Doctor. Thousands cured. Offices and parlors private. AFT make celebrated guide Male and Female, each 15c, both 25c, (stamps). Before contiding your case, consult be called and Female, each 15c, both 25c. (stamps). Before confiding your case, consult br. CLARKEE. A friendly letter or call may systefuture suffering and shame, and add golden years to life. Sebok "Liffe's (Secref) Er-rors," 50c, (stamps). Medicine and writings sent ererywhere, secure from exposure. Hours, sto 8; Sundays, 91o 12. Address, F. D. CLARKEE, M. D.

F. D. CLARKE, M. D. Merrill Block, Detroit, Mich.



DR. E. C. WEST'S NERVE AND BRAIN TREAT-MENT, a guaranteed specific for Hysteria, Dizai-ness, Convulsions, Fits, Nervous Neuralgia, Head-ache, Nervous Prostration caused by the use of alcohol or tobacco, Wakefulness, Mental De-pression, Softening of the Brain resulting in in-sanity and leading to mistry, decay and death, Premature Old Age, Barrenness, Loss of power in either sex, Involuntary Losses and Spermat-orrhoac acused by over-exertion of the brain, self-abuse or over-indulgence. Each box contains one month's treatment. \$1.00 a box, or six boxes for 55.00, sent by mail prepaid on receipt of LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND STUDENTS! The Great English Prescription will restore that lost Vitality and a Rugged, Healthy Condition follow its use. Buy at your druggist's, one package, \$1; six for \$5. EUREKA CHEMICAL CO., DETROIT, MICH. Sold by H. J. Brown & Co.

TREATMENT

-

We will pay the above reward for any case of liver complaint, dyspepsia, sick headache, indi-gestion, 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 80 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, III. To cure any case. With each order received by us for six boxes, accompanied with \$5.00, we will send the purchaser our written guarantee to re-fund the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. Guarantees issued only by EBERBACH & SON, Druggists. Sole Agts., Aun Arbor, Mich.

St. Louis... 8 58 10 20 5 12Mt. Pleasant... 6 40 10 07 4 35 11 45 P. M. 8 45 Cadillac...... A. M 7 20 1 50 A. M P. M.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION

OF THE

Ann Arbor Savings Bank

ANN ARBOR, MICH.,

ON

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.

LIABILITIES.

Loans and Discounts..... Bonds and Mortgages..... Dverdrafts.....

Purniture and Fixtures.... Due from National and State Banks.... Cash on hand.....

Hamburg Hamburg Durand Owosso Ithaca

0 07 10 55 **Ann Arbor** 5 27 11 10 Leland's.... 5 45 11 24 Whitmore Lake 5 52 11 80 Hamburg....

8 10 9 85 4 15 8 16 9 41 4 21 8 58 10 20 5 12

.... \$ 304,983

218,091 54 158 06 1,930 85 74,049 79 29,840 35

\$ 628,554 40

..... 50,000 00

483,803 41

Notary Public

CHAS. E. HISCOCK, Cashier.

ADAM D. SEYLER,

PENNYROYAL WAFERS

Are successfully used monthly by over 10,000 Ladies. Are Safe, Effectual and Pleasant. SI per box by mail, or at druggists. Scaled Par-liculars 2 postage stamps. Address THE EURERA CHEMICAL COMPANY. Fisher Block, ISI Woodward ave., Detroit, Mich.

Sold by H. J. BROWN & CO.

\$500 Reward!

50,000 00 41,995 99

Ag-Give us a call and we will make to to your interest, as our large and well graded stock fully sustains our assor-tion.

JAMES TOLBERT, Prop.

T. J. KEEOH. Sant.

T. J. KCEROH, SADT. INVENTION has revolutionized the work dur-least among the wonders of in-ventive progress is a method and ystem 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 shill-tyr equired. 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 im-portance to you, that will start you in business, which will bring you in more money right away than anything else in the world. Grand out/it free. Address Tave & Co., Augusta, Maine.

BEST DI LEARTH D CURES PILES.

25 ... RELIABLE DRUGAISTS SELL IT ON A POSITIVE GUARANTEC TO NA POSITIVE GUARANTEC IT ON A POSITIVE GUARANTEC MULLY Rewarded are those who read this employment that will not take them from their homes and families. The profits are large and sure for every industri-ous person, many have made aud are now mak-ing several hundred doilars a month. It is easy for any one to make \$5 and upwards per day, who is willing to work. Either sex, young or old; capital not needed; we start you. Everything new. No special ability required; you, reader, can do it as well as any one. Write to us at once for full particulars, which we mail free. Address Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

\$ 618,554 40



ROYAL ENGLISH BUCHU

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

boxes for \$5.00, sent by mail prepaid on rec

WE GUARANTEE SIX BOXES

Never Abandon Old Friends

Never Abandon on Friends. If you had a friend who has been constant to you and stuck to you through good and bad for-iune, would you soon forget him ? No, you would not. Well, Pomeroy's Petroline Plaster, your old friend has served you many years. Rely on the old remedy, it will never fall you. It is your faithful, constant, steady friend, tried and true, always uniform, never misleading by false pre-teneoes. It goes right along, more firmly settled eveny year, as the Great Family Remedy of the country. When you ask for it, always see and be sure you get Pomeroy's Petroline Plasters in en-velopes. Sold by H. J. Brown, Dist. Agt. for Ann Arbor.

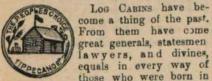
Three thousand ladies of property and standing voted at the last city election in Toronto. The pulls were very quiet and orderly.

Dido't Want A Girl.

Last summer my wife's health was all run down, and she wanted me to hire a girl to do the work. In a little while I found 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 Bitters woald cure her. Donsld Grey, 41 Worcester square, Boston.

Teacher-What bird did Noah send out of the ark? Smallest boy in the class (after a pause)-Dove, sir. Teacher-Very well; but I should have thought some of you big boys would have known that. Tall pupil-Please sir, that boy ought to know, sir, cause his father's a bird ketcher,

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



those who were born in the purple of European courts. No better for purifying the blood was ever made than Warner's Log Cabin Sarsapa-rilla. Try Warner's "Tippecanoe" today.

A gentleman of Americus, who, by way, has a fad or two, was walking down town the other day with a witty lady, the intimate and guest of his wife, when he began to revile f cetiously the gait and carriage of her sex. "Even you," said he, "walk with a very mechanical step." "Yes" she instantly replied, 'I am going with crank."

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

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers is to be supplemented by a women's national auxiliary organization.

Dr. Flagg's Family Ointment

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

It is becoming the custom among well to do Chinamen here to send back to the old country for their wives.

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 offen-

BLAINE'S BANGOR SPEECH. The Maine Statesman Effectively Answers

the Free-Trade Critics of His Recent Utterances and Compares British and American Savings Bank Deposits to the Dismay of His Opponents-How the Toilers Prosper and Grow Happy Under Protection.

Hon. Jas. G. Blaine opened the Republican campaign at Bangor, Me., on August 23, with a forcible speech on the benefits of protection. As he stepped on the platform he was enthusiastically greeted by the multitude assembled. His speech was as follows:

FELLOW CITIZENS: In a brief speech which I made in the city of New York on the day of my arrival from abroad, I remarked, as illustrating the superior condition of laboring men in the United States, that the wage-workers in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland d.d not have in the savings banks of that country as large a sum to their credit as did the wage-workers of the comparatively small State of Massachusetts in the savings banks of that State. A day or two afterward this ponderous and most significant fact was violently contradicted by many Democratic papers. They one and all perverted my statement by imputing to me the declaration that there was a larger aggregation of money in the savings banks of Massachusetts than there was in the savings banks of the British Isles. As I happened to know quite as well as the gentlemen who contradicted me the exact figures in both cases, I was very careful in making my statement, and I confined myself strictly to the wage-workers in Great Britain and Ireland, and the amount to the credit of the wage-workers in Massachusetts. It will be shown by the part of my speech in the very papers that after-ward misquoted it. It is really in that special feature as to deposits that the pith of the whole question lies. Let me now give the figures for Great Britain and Ireland, and in doing so I will use dollars instead of pounds, so as to make all com-parisons the more quickly apprehended, and I will give the British depositors an advantage of 3 per cent. in reckoning the pound as equivalent to \$5. The total amount at the close of last year

in both savings and postal banks of the United Kingdom was, in round numbers, \$520,000,000. But the whole of this sum was by no means to the credit of the wageworkers of the kingdom. Under the En glish law various other classes are permitted to make deposits both in the savings and postal banks. From an authoritative British publication you may learn that persons of independent means, professional men and their wives, may deposit in these institutions; so also may policemen, letter carriers, revenue officers, pension-ers and their wives ; so also may minors having accounts in their own names; so also may "females described only as married women, widows or spinsters;" so also may "trust accounts" be deposited, including all joint accounts or principally for minors; so also may persons engaged in education, male and female, which includes professors in universities and colleges, principals and teachers in all other ools. The limit for any one depositor is \$150 per year, and the amount can not exceed \$1,000 with interest. What proportion the deposits of wage-workers bear to the whole is not officially reported, but, as in this country, is simply estimated. I found in England that the amount belonging to actual wage-workers was variously stated, some putting it as low as 10 per cent. of the total deposits, while most of those from whom I sought information put it at about 25 per cent. For the sake of being just and even liberal in the comparisons let up estimate at 35 per cent. or more than one-third of the total deposits, a sum equivalent to \$182,000,000 belongs to actual wage-workers in the kingdom. This is an estimate many millions higher than was made me by an Englishman of whom I made inquiry. Let us now turn to Massachusetts for the other side of this com-parison. At the close of last year the total amount of deposits in the savings banks of that commonwealth was more than \$317,-000,000, and this in addition to \$58, 000,000 in trust companies and CO. operative banks, which also receive osits from wage workers, but of which I shall take no note, confining myself to the savings banks proper, as in England there is no official statement as to the occupation of the depositors, but at the treasury fice of Massachusetts it is estimated that 75 per cent. of the whole amount, or \$237,-000,000, belong to the wage-workers of the State. In the case of the British depositors, I assigned them 10 per cent. more than any estimate which I received in England. So now let us reduce the estimate of the treasury of Massachusetts by 10 per cent. and assign only 65 per cent. to the credit of the wage-workers of that State, and the amount will be found to be \$206,000,000, or \$24,000,000 more than the amount to the credit of the wage-workers of the United Kingdom. I beg you, gentlemen, to take in the full force of this statement. I am making comparison between the savings of the wage-workers of a kingdom accounted the wealthiest of Europe, with a population of 88,000,000 on the one hand, and on the other hand the savings of the wage-workers in one of the small-est States territorially of the American Union with a population at the last census of a million and three-quarters (1,783,083), and only a little more perhaps than 2,000,000 to-day. The The British artisan working under a system of absolute free trade, the Massachusetts workman working under a well-organized system of protection-the figures have such portentious meaning that it is no wonder the free-trade Democratic papers fly from them and reject their conclusions. But they can not escape, for I am willing after vindicating as I have the correctness of my statement, as made in New York, to take the statement which they imputed to me, and ask them to publish the figures and the comparisons which are so readily deducted. Admit, for the argument, that the whole sum of \$520,000,000 in the savings banks belonged to the wage workers of the United Kingdom, and that on the other hand the entire \$317,000,000 in the savings banks of Massachusetts belong to the wage-workers of that State. What, then, is the inference? That the wage-workers among 38,000,000 of people have saved the one sum, while the wage workers among 2,000,000 people have saved the other; or, that nineteen wage-workers in England have saved \$260, wage-worker in Massachusetts has saved \$158.50, or that one wage-worker in Massachusetts has saved as much as twelve wage-workers in England. But I anticipate the fling from the Democratic editors that these startling statistics are in Massachusetts, and that she has always been especially favored in the accumulation of wealth by the protective tariff and has grown rich at the expense of other States of the Union. Let them, then, turn to New York, whose electoral vote transferred the National Administration to the Democratic party. New York has to-day about 6,000,-000 of people, or perhaps somewhat less than one-sixth of the population of the United Kingdom. Their savings banks contained at the beginning of this year \$505,000,000,

or if the exchange be correctly made, the full equivalent of all the deposits in the savings and postals banks of the whole United Kingdom. If the United Kingdom had the same proportional amount of deposits in her savings and postal banks as New York, the sum total would exceed three th usand millions of dollars (\$3,000,-000,000), and would almost offset her gigan. tic National debt.

Or, if you please, take another State which helped to give the country a Demo cratic administration-Connecticut. With only a little over 600,000 people at the last census, she has \$102.000,000 deposited in her savings banks. Or, if you choose, without further considering individual States, let us group New York with the six New England States and you will find that the aggregate amount in the savings banks of the seven States to-day is \$1,100,000,000. The amount in these respective States belonging to wage-workers in every State except Connecticut is reckoned at 75 per cent. Connecticut estimates 65, while in New York the estimates exceed 80 per cent. But to make the statement abundantly safe, take 65 per cent. for the whole, and you have over \$715,000,000 in the savings banks of the seven States credited to wage workers. To state the fact, in other words, you find an American population of 11,000,000, in which the present savings of the wage-workers are four times as great as the savings of the wageworkers among the 38,000,000 people of Great Britain and Ireland. At this point the Democratic advocate of free trade answers that these great gains to the wage-workers came from their in-dustry and thrift and were not in the least helped by a protective tariff. Let us see. For twenty years preceding the enactment of a protective tariff in 1881, with the exception of a short period of between three and four years in 1842-46, the country was under a low revenue tariff, precisely of the kind now recommended by President Cleveland and approved by the Democratic party in Congress. At the end of that period the savings banks of New York and New England had total deposits of one hundred and forty-nine millions of dollars (\$149,000,000). Allowing the wage-workers of that day to have the same proportion of the total deposits as they now have, their share would be ninety-seven million dol-lars (\$97,000,000). We are now in the twenty-eighth year of a protective tariff, enacted by a Republican Congress, and made more effective from year to year as industrial experience enabled Congress from time to time to correct and adjust its workings. How, then, stands the matter at the end of twenty-eight years' protection? The wage-workers of Ne . York and New England have \$715,000,000 to their credit, or nearly eight times the amount gained under twenty-eight years of free trade in the same States. The popu-.The population of the seven States at the clo the long era of free trade was 7,250,000. and their population in this twenty-eighth year of protection is presumed to be 11, 000,000. The wage-workers of these States toiling under a revenue tariff such as is recommended by the President had earned a surplus amounting to (13.50 for each person of the entire population, while the wage-workers for the later period under a protective tariff have earned \$65 per head for the total population; or, in other words, the average wage-worker under a protective tariff in the United States has en enabled to save five times as much as the revenue wage-worker under a mere revenue tariff. But the Democratic advocate of free trade thinks that he can es-cape from the crushing force of these figures by his favorite cry, that these earnings of the laboring man in New York and New England have been made at the expense of the agricultural States in the West. I first answer that manufactures are so rapidly spreading that there are no longer agricultural States, in the sense in which that term was used a generation ago. Under a protective tariff manufactures are springing up everywhere, and already some States in the West-notably Ohio, Indiana and Illinois-have an annual product from manufactures amounting high up into the millions. But, secondly, I answer that I have no need to interpose the manufacturing interest in stating the progress and development of the For in twenty years of protective tariff wealth has increased in a far greater ratio in the agricultural States of the West than in seven manufacturing States which I have adduced in the East. In 1861. for instance, the six Western States of Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Kansas and Nebraska had a population of two and a half millions (2,500,000) and an aggregate wealth by the census of 1860 of eight hundred and seventy millions of dol-lars (\$870,000,000). To-day they have a population of perhaps el ven millions (11,-000,000), the equal of New York and the whole of New England. We can not give the statistics of aggregate wealth either in the West or the East later than the cen-1880; but in the twenty etween 1860 and 1880, these sus of between years six Western States had increased their aggregate wealth from eight hundred and seventy millions 000,000) to six thousand three hundred and seventy-five millions (\$6,375,000,000), an increase of more than seven fold. New York and New England had three times the population of these Western States in 1860, with an aggregate wealth of thirtyseven hundred million (\$3,700,000,000). day the population of these States is about same as the Western States, while their wealth in the twenty years, between 1860 and 1880, increased only three fold, amounting in 1880 to eleven thousand two hundred and eighty-six millions (\$11,286, 000,000). The ratio of development between the manufacturing States of New York and New England has therefore not been one-half so rapid as that of the six agricultural States which I have named. They have not, it is true, the same amount to cash to the credit of the wage-workers, but they have in great and flourishing cities. long lines of railways, in improved farms, in the increased values in great cities, in new towns, in the prodigious products of grain, in the countless flocks and herds, an increase of agricultural wealth to which the expense of the Western farmer under a revenue tariff bears so slight a comparison that it can hardly be stated. Lastly, the objection to the conclusions presented come from the Southern Democrat who, forgetting the interests of his section, is urging the revival of free trade. He considers that he has been robbed for the benefit of the North, and hugging this monstrous delusion, he strives to place the Union back under the old free-trade system of the ante-bellum period. Yet the beneficent effect of a protective tariff can be even better illustrated by the recent history and development of the South than by the progress of the North. By the nsus of 1860, seventy-one years after the Federal Government was organized, the Southern States, or to describe them more accurately, the slave-holding States of the Union, had acquired property amounting in the aggregate to \$6,800,000,000. Onethird of this total amount, or certainly over \$2,000,000,000, was reckoned as the value of the negro slaves. Eleven of these into rebellion, at the ch they had lost the States went which they had of end the institution of slavery, with all its assured money value. They had used

up four annual crops for war pur poses. They had lost their ready money and their stocks. They had lost a quarter of a million of the youth of the land, and had disabled as many more. They had subjected all their fair and blooming section to the blighting and devastating influence of the sword to as great a degree as the seven years' war had afflicted Prussia, or the Napoleonic struggles had France. Coming out of the war in 1865, defeated discouraged, almost destroyed, the South ern people set to work, and under the influence of the protective system made good the \$2,000,000,000 which they had lost in slaves, repaired the ravages and damages of war, and in the short space of fifteen years they had acquired by the census of 1880 \$2,100,000,000 of property more than they had possessed by the census of 1860 If the financial and industrial condition of the South could be ascertained to-day, it would be found to have two and a-half to three times as much property as they had on that direful day when they rashly

fired on Sumter. Nor must I omit in this hasty review of the condition of our community, under a protective system, to call your attention to our splendid States on the shores of the Pacific. In 1880 the mines of California had greatly diminished in value; immigration had fallen off; agriculture had not been largely developed; manufactures were not fairly started. The total property of California and Oregon was but \$233,-000,000. A new career opened to them with the enactment of the protective tariff in 1861. The ranch, the farm, the vineyards were everywhere developed and cultivated; manufactures grew rapidly, and the region which a few years ago had been one great miners' camp became one of the most prosperous and promising of the whole Union. California and Oregon had in twenty years, by the census of 1880. added more than \$1,250,000,000 to their wealth, and have been accumulating far greater ratios during the last eight years, of whose results we have no official return. Besides an immense product of cereals and an enormous growth of wool, California is entering upon the cultivation of the tropical products, which have been brought home to us over both oceans, and if not arrested in her industrial progress in the work-shop, on the farm, and in the orchard, she will acquire a prestige and wealth which will put her in the front rank of the States of the Union. Imperial in extent the Pacific slope is destined to be imperial in the strength and splendor of her full development.

Fellow-citizens of Maine, I have said nothing as yet specially concerning our own State. Argument is not in fact needful in the presence of these thousands of witnesses to the progress which she has made since 1860. Upheid, encouraged, stimulated by the protective system, Maine has increased her wealth more than threefold and is daily progressing in an even more rapid ratio. But our progress is now to be arrested, our property threat ened, by the recommendation of the President of the United States and the action of the Democratic party in Congress. The tariff bill which the Democratic House has sent to the Republican Senate impairs every industrial interest in Maine, and even threatens the destruction of some. the granite quarries on our coast to the lumber camps in our forests, from the cotton factories of New York and Andros-coggin to the starch factories of Aroostook, from the wool growers of the Hill country to the lime burners of the Penobscot Bay, every pursuit of our people will be injur iously affected by what seems to be almost the malignity of the proposed legislation What has Maine done that the Democratic party should be allowed to cripple and to destroy her great material interests For all the radical changes in our complex industrial system which President Cleve land recommends and which the Demo cratic House has seconded, the one excuse, iterated and reiterated, is that the tariff system had produced a large surplus. The simple truth is that the surplus was allowed to accumulate by the maladministration of the Treas ury Department-a surplus which it was both the right and the duty of the Secretary, under the law, to apply to the reduc-tion of the public debt. We are not allowed to ascribe motives for public action, but I can not refrain from saying that under any Republican Secretary that has ever had charge of the Treasury the surplus would have been steadily employed in the payment of the debt, and would not have een allowed to accumulate to the detriment of the business of the country and to the loss of millions of the people's money If Secretary Fairchild had followed the line of the law, President Cleveland would never have found the "condition" upor which his message of last December was based. Never in the history of the world has there been such progress in the devel opment of agriculture, such vast accumu lation of material wealth, as have been re alized in the United States since the y of protection was adopted in The benefits have reacned every policy 1861. section, every State, every class of workers. Our National advancement has been the cause of gratitude home, of amazement and admiration abroad. President Cleveland now proposes to interfere with the system of protection which has wrought these great results. He proposed to institute dangerous experi-ments where we enjoy the full record of fortunate experience; to give us change where we now have stability; to commit us to doubt where we now have certainty; not to give us a system that has brought unprecedented prosperity, and return to a system which in our past history has three times ended in a bankrupt treasury and created wide distress both among the wage-workers and the capitalists of the country. I do not believe the people of the United States will approve of the President's policy. I am sure the people of Maine will disapprove it with emphatic voice. Friends of the protective system, remember with your work and with your ballots the fidelity and ability with which Charles A. Boutelle, your repre-sentative in Congress, has labored for your interests. Return him to his post of honorable duty by an increased majority of votes, and a still larger increase of your trust and confidence, if that is possible. Remember, also, that the aggre-gate expression of Maine's opinion will be registered in the vote for our candidate for Governor, Edwin C. Burleigh-every nch a man, and with every breath a stout defender of protection. And, finally, re-member that the vote of Maine in September will be an index of how strongly the popular strength is consolidating in support of our splendid National ticket of Harrison and Morton-two candidates who represent on every page of their political record, and in every purpose that inspires them, the great principles and patriotic purposes of the Republican party. Kansas City Journal: To allow Great Britain and the South, led by Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Mills, to kill a tariff system the abled us to baffle British schemes of trade conquest, and preserve the integrity of the Union, seems a proposition too wild to be considered by the American people.

HARRISON IN ACTION.

How the General Repulsed the Enemy at Peach Tree Creek.

When the news of General Harrison's nomination reached Wichita Falls, Kan., it found many of the distinguished gentle man's old army comrades to receive it with joy. One of them, L. T. Miller, wrote of the enthusiasm there, and in the course of the letter gave an incident which he said von for the General the title of the 'Hero of the Battle of Peach Tree Creek." won for Recalling the facts of that bloody struggle, he wrote: "General Ward, of Ohio, com manded our division of the Twentieth Corps, Army of the Cumberland. On the morning of the 20th of July, 1864, we were in the center of the Army of the Cumber-land, in front of Atlanta. Our corps was in advance, and crossed over Peach Tree Creek, a deep but sluggish stream, about the width of White river at low water.

"We got over about 1 o'clock p. m., and were preparing to get dinner. In front of us was a sandy ridge covered with scanty growth of pine, and on top of the ridge was a rail fence. After crossing the river each brigade sent forward pickets who occupied this ridge. Soon picket-firing began, and later on some of the pickets came back to our main lines and reported the enemy to be advancing in force. This was reported promptly to General Ward, who was back in the rear, and across the creek. About this time Generals Coburn and Harrison, each commanding a brigade, reported to General Ward their belief that the enemy was advancing and would occupy the ridge General Ward, notwithstanding this information, although requested by Harrison and Coburn, declined to give them orders to move their brigades forward. At this juncture I heard this conversation between Generals Harrison and Coburn. was commanding the Thirty-third Indiana -Coburn's old regiment-and was on the right of the regiment. They rode up to where I was. General Harrison said to Coburn: "John, I'm going to place my men on

that ridge, if you will support me?' "'Tll see you through,' replied General Coburn, and, turning about, ordered me to move the Thirty-third immediately forward, which I did. Just then Harrison put spurs to his horse and dashed forward up the hill, in front of his brigade, and both brigades, cheering, ran rapidly for-ward up the hill and drove the enemy back

from the ridge. "After the two brigades were in motion, there came an order from General Ward to move forward. The other brigade of our division came on, finally, and joined us on our left. Then the Fourth Corps. on our left, started, and the Fourteenth Corps, on our right, moved up and supported us aft-er we gained the ridge from which we drove the enemy. Here we hastily made a breastwork out of piled rails, and, with our single line, repulsed three assaults four lines deep. Harrison saw that, unless the ridge was occupied at once, the whole division would be forced back pell-mell over Peach Tree Creek; and as we were the center Hood would mass on either wing Fourteenth Corps or Fourth Corps, and put it to rout. It should be said that Hood was in front of our position, massed with four lines, in column of regiments, with heavy reserves and massed artillery.

Disguises of Free Trade.

Free trade takes two disguises, and gets mad whenever, in spite of any disguise, it is called by its right name. One disguise is "surplus reduction." President Cleve-land put this diaphanous mantle over his free-trade message by declaring that Congress had to deal with a condition, not with a theory; that it must reduce the revenue in order to prevent commercial disaster, and could not reduce the revenue properly except by reducing protective duties. The intentional fraud here is in the latter clause. If it be granted that reduction of revenue is an imperative duty, Mr. Cleveland still knows that all the Republicans, and many of his own party, in the aggregate more than a majority in either house, would vote on the instant, if permitted by Speaker Carlisle, to cut down the internal revenue. Th entire surplus, or any desired part of it, can be taken off by repealing taxes on tobacco and leaving the States to collect the whole or any part of the taxes on

Forest Hill Cemetery.

J. Austin Scott, of Ann Arbor, in a recent number of The Monument, a Chicago publication, has the following article on Ann Arbor's beautiful cemetery :

Forest Hill Cemetery is situated at the northeast corner of the city of Ann Arbor, Michigan, on high, rolling ground, several hundred feet above the Huron river. The view from the eastern side of the cemetery is charming where the winding river passes between the richly cultivated fields of the beautiful valley, the land on either side rising gradually to the height of several hundred feet. In fact, the location is admirable, and one of the finest in the country.

The entrance of the cemetery is on a fine, graded street, well built up with a gradual rise to the entrance, which is built of boulder stones; a handsome cottage on one side and an office on the other, with a fine arch over the entrance, all of handsome boulder-stone, on which hangs the sexton's bell.

The grounds comprise sixty-five acres and are tastefully laid out and platted by an experienced architect. The grounds are mostly covered with native forest trees, although there are many elms and sugar maples that have been planted, also a fine sprinkling of evergreens over most of the grounds. The latter are mostly Norway. The forest trees comprise several varieties of oaks, some of which are white oakslords of the forest. About one-half of the trees are hickory, producing an abundance of nuts, which feed a goodly number of squirrels. The cemetery is, indeed, a forest of well-trained trees that have been trimmed by cutting off the dead and unsightly branches.

The avenues, curving and winding among the trees, are near each other, so that most of the lots are fronting on some avenue. They are well graded, and covered with gravel or coal ashes and cinders, making fine, smooth roads and drives. The borders are all nicely sloped and sodded. Each block is different in form and size; some gently sloping, others quite rolling, conforming to the lay of the land. Each block has been worked over and smoothed off, so that each is a lawn that can be mowed over by a lawn mower. Many of the graves have been made level and others so low that a lawn mower can pass over them with ease.

There are but few lots enclosed with evergreen hedges, and these are nicely sheared and about two feet high. They were planted about twenty years ago. Since that time none have been allowed to be set, a simple grass lawn being preferred. There are some four or five stone and marble copings around lots that were made some twenty years ago, but the board of trustees have forbidden any more to be placed around the lots.

There has been built a fine receiving vault of boulder stones, the floor on a level with a broad avenue, and the back being in the side of a rise of ground, with fine stone flagging for floor and in front of vault.

The entrance buildings and vault are very substantial and appropriate, and in good taste. It is doubtful if there can be found in any rural cemetery in this country their equal or superior. It does not pretend to compete with Greenwood, Mount Auburn or Laurel Hill, but as a rural country cemetery it cannot feel ashamed to compare with any in this broad land.

What Is It? And What It Is.

sive, 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.

Miss L. P. Shepard has accepted the principalship of the Lowell Training School at a salary of \$1,500.

Advice to Mothers.

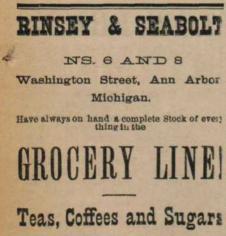
Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup should always be used for children teething. soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. Twenty-five cents bottle.

Woman suffragists have a way of com ing to the front everywhere. The last case was the Republican state convention presided over by one veteran suffragist and led by another-Senator Pitts and Gen. Husted.

Miss Sarah Siegel has invented a step for getting into the upper berth of a sleep ing car.

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

There are in England 347 female blacksmiths who actually swing heavy hammers, and 9,138 women employed in nail making.



All prime Articles bought for Cash and can sel at low figures. Our frequent large involces c Teas is a sure sign that we give bargains in

QUALITY AND PRICE.

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

The betting on the election in New York is now two to one in favor of Harrisonthat is, that Harrison will carry New York. liquors. The pretense that any tariff re-duction is necessary in order to meet 'the condition that confronts us" is a conscious and deliberate falsification.

The second disguise of free trade is "tariff reduction," or "tariff reform," or "freer trade-not free trade." Here the false pretense is that existing duties are far too high, and can be greatly reduced without at all impairing reasonable protec-tion of home industry. The pretended tariff reformer in Congress solemnly argues that an excessive duty on steel rails nakes domestic rails too high, though he knows perfectly well that large quantities of rails are actually imported under the present duty, and yet that the present price compels a large number of the rail mills in this country to stop work. He knows that a lower duty would only close more of the home manufactories, and admit instead a greater proportion of foreign rails, and he is guilty of deliberate falsification when he pretends that the reduc tion would not impair the production of home industry. He knows that the duty on tin plates is not excessive, but is sim ply ineffective because too low, and that in this case a higher duty would cut off a large revenue that is not needed, and at the same time encourage an industry which would be worth millions to this country.

A "Fighting Ticket" and a Vital Issue The Indiana Republicans, says the Chicago Tribune, may well claim to have "a fighting ticket all the way through." Gen-eral Hovey and four of Lis associates on the ticket were soldiers in the Union army. Of the ten candidates on the Indiana Republican ticket five wore the blue and nearly all the others were too young to enlist during the war and lack soldier records only because they were born a little too late. General Hovey, the nom inee for Governor, is an excellent man to head such a ticket. He entered the army in 1861 and served through to 1864, par-Gibson, Champion's Hill, Big Black, the siege of Vicksburg, Dalton, Resaca and Altoona, and before his discharge was made a Brevet Major-General "for meritorious and distinguished services." Bruce Carr, the candidate for Auditor of State, is said to be the youngest private who enlisted in the Union army. Walter Olds, one of the candidates for Judge of the Supreme Court, served through the war in an Ohio regiment and was the only one of five brothers who escaped death in the service. Indiana Republicans have paid conspicuous honor to the old soldiers, and they have a ticket that every Republican loyalist can support with enthu-

Indianapolis Journal: Of course, the people who are talking about General Har-ison being a Know-Nothing, know very well that they lie. General Harrison was never a member of a Know-Nothing lodge, and never made a Know-Nothing spee He was barely of age when he came to Indianagolis, and the only party he ever be-longed to, and the only party in whose in-terest he ever lifted his voice, was the Republican party.

Papillon (Clarke's extract of flax) Skin Cure, like many other inestimable benefits to mankind, was discovered by accident. The proprietor, engaged in the preparation of certain plaints, from time to time noticed the effect of working in the pulp vats on the skin. If there was present any cutaneous eruptions, warts, blemishes or scrofulous symptoms, all disappeared as if by magic. After experimenting ten years, t has become a scientific fact and a priceless boon to the human race. From giving away a few bottles, the demand has increased until the sale for the past two years amounts to 1,032,000 bottles. Large bottles only \$1.00, for sale by Eberbach & Son.

Great numbers of householding ladies have just voted in England at the election for poor law gaurdians.

Many Of the good things of this life are sorrowfully let alone on account of Dyspepsia. Acker's Dyspepsia Tablets will cure Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Constipation; sold on a positive guarantee at 25 and 50 cents, by JOHN MOORE, Druggist.

The Royal university of Ireland lately conferred the degree of Master of Arts on five young women.

"CHICAGO TRUSS." New Spiral Approved by Spring Truss. Hard Rubber Medical Au. thority. Worn Pad; Clean, Durable, Cheap. Durable, Cheap. day and night by an Infant a week old or an Adult 80 years. *Easily adjusted*. It meets all forms of Scrotal Fermoral Inguinal and Umbilical Hernia, in both Infants and Adults. Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases. Any desirable pressure obtained. If your druggist does not keep this Truss, enclose stamps and address,

CHICAGO TRUSS CO.,

Chicago, Ill OFFICE AND FITTING ROOM. 122 E. Randolph St., T. Y. KAYNE, MANAGER. Sold by Ann Arbor Druggists

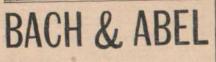
Ann Arbor Fruit Farm.

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

CHEAP EXCURSIONS. For the benefit monthly excursions have been arranged, at of lare for the round trip, to all points in Dakot and Minnesota. Tickets first-class and good ft 30 days. For maps and further particulars and dress C. H. WARREN, WARDER DEFINITION General Passenger Agent, St. Paul, Minn.

THE REGISTER

THURSDAY, AUGUST 30, 1888.



We wish to call the attention of in-telligent and close buyers to our new arrival of

Fall Dress Goods

in all styles and colorings of Flannels and Sackings. 1 lot of 44 inch Dress Flannels at 50c.

the best value placed on sale this season. 1 lot of Wendell, Fancy Wool Suitings

at 50c., very stylish and cheap. Our selections of Novelty Wool Suitings, 54 inches wide, are the best thing imported this season. 15 patterns to select from. We have received the largest and best line of Black Dress Goods fresh from the importers, all of the new weaves, Rayetine's Drap de Rips, Tricotine's Drap de Almys, Bur-mah cloth, Henriettas, Vilna Stripes, all of which are attractive, new and cheap. We invite an examination of the above on their merits.

Our line of Black Cashmeres 'and Henriettas at 50, 60, 65, 70, 75, 80, 85, 90 and \$1.00 are the cheapest line in town as our increased sales testify.

In colored Dress Goods any attempt to enumerate them would fall short of doing justice. Our stock in that line is complete with all styles of Trimmings.

MORIE SILKS! Velvets, Plushes!

Jet and Braid Trimmings and a com-plete stock of Crochet Metal and Jet Buttons to match.

Housekeepers are now engaged in getting matters arranged to provide for our large increase of inhabitants which must come with the opening of the University and schools, and we invite the attention of all to our stock and prices of

Table Linen and Napkins

Bleached and Cream Damasks in all grades from 25 cents per yard to the finest grades at \$2.00 per yard. 10 styles of bleached at \$1.00 per yard, 2 yards wide and fine with napkins to match. In Counterpanes we offer more value for the money than ever before. 100 Counterpanes at 75c. 100 at \$1.00, and our 11-4 Marseilles Quilt at \$1.50 is not equalled in this market. Better grades for more money.

Comfortables, in this line we offer the largest stock ever put on sale in this city, all the way in price from 50c. to the elegant sateen ones at \$3.00. An inspection of the goods will convince you of the truth of what we have to say.

Blankets.

Our stock was never better, all grades of White, Gray and Scarlet at prices that will look cheap even at the low price of Wool.

Towels, we can show you a very fair article at \$1.00 per dozen, and at 25c. each you cannot fail to be satisfied, and in plain white and bordered Damasks you have only to look and we are sure to sell. In wide Sheetings and Pillow Case Cottons we offer all widths in bleached and brown at very reasonable prices, and to early purchasers we are offering decided bargains. We shall open our New Cloaks in a few days and then we shall have something to say THE CITY.

Teacher's examination at Saline, Aug.

A slight frest on Tuesday morning was noticed in the Third ward.

Williams & Son have rented one of the new stores of Sheehan & Co. John Lindenschmitt has bought the

Phillips place on south Main-st. L. P. Jocelyn, lit. '87, will take the place of Mrs. Milner in the high school.

Williams & Son and Sheehan & Co. are to occupy their new stores Sept. 20. Welch post, G. A. R., will go to the National Encampment about 30 strong.

The second district Republicans will hold their congressional convention Sept. 11, at 10 s. m.

Charles Mills, who lives on the Saline road, declares to THE REGISTER that the Free Press report of the Democrat pole-Fiorence, daughter of J. F. Snow, of Kansas City, died in Wayne, Aug. 15, aged 16 months. raising was fearfully and wonderfully exaggerated.

St. Andrews' parish, of Ann Arbor, is to have an historian in the person of Rev. Wm. Galpin.

Mrs. H. A. Sweet sustained a severe inury last Friday, by a board giving way in the kitchen floor.

Rev. Henry Gelston will conduct the communion services at the Presbyterian church next Sunday.

A two-weeks-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Baessler died of cholera infantum Monday morning.

Master Carman, brother of the pastor, rendered a very fine solo at the Baptist church last Sunday night.

Prof. Perry says that the prospects for

a large school are much better than they were last year at this time. Prof. Samuel Johnson, of the Michigan Agricultural college, will be the judge of

cattle at the Washtenaw fair. Orin Cady will remain in Ann Arbor, reports to the contrary notwithstanding, and has moved to 101 State-st.

For some cause the electric light corner of Huron and Division-st, last Sunday night gave a very dim red light.

It is reported that Jacob Breining, of Freedom, and Henry Paul, of Pittsfield, also want to be county treasurer.

Services will be resumed in the Unita-

rian church next Sunday morning. Preaching by the pastor, Mr. Sunderland. Goodyear & St. James will open a dry goods store about Sept. 10, in the old W. W. Douglass stand on Main-st.

Rev. F. A. Blades and Rev. S. H. Adams will speak at the Pioneer picnic Sept. 5, in Relief park in Ann Arbor.

It was rumored that James Hulbert had cut his throat, but James now says the rumor was entirely unfounded.

A young man fairly well dressed, but very drunk, and looking very silly, went staggering up Huron st, Sunday, at 1 p. m.

Richard Miller, a boy of 11, living in Second ward, fell out of a tree last Monday and broke his left arm near the wrist.

Edward Dygert, of Omaha, Neb., an old Ann Arbor boy, is quite sick, and his mother started for Omaha Monday mornng.

The Japanese student whose mind has been suffering from the effects of hard study, is now fast regaining his normal condition.

PERSONAL AND SOCIAL.

C. S. Millen leaves for the east Friday morning.

Rev. Wm. W. Campbell of this city

The Pittsfield Sunday school, whose

place of meeting is the stone school house

on the south Ypsilanti road, picnicked

Henry Merithew is captain of one pro-

spective company of young Democrats; W. W. Watts 1st lieutenant. Another

company will be headed by J. V. Sheehan.

of Wm. Guenther, who lives 3 miles west of Saline on the Chicago road, was entered

and 300 pounds of pork and hams were

The laundry people have combined and

raised their rate of prices. They are Ah Sin, Steffey & Serviss, Seabolt, Hawkins, Covert and the Misses Kapp. It may fell

A. Terry says that he has been doing

business in darkness for the last twenty

years, so he thought he would let in a little

The Unity building on Fifth-st has now

12 tenants, all living in unity and peace.

It now has a rental equal to a property

costing ten thousand dollars, bearing 12

Georgiana F. Price, wife of David R.

Price, of West Huron-st, formerly of Ohio,

died of cancer Aug. 24, aged 52 years, 2 months and 14 days. The funeral was held last Monday at 9:30 o'clock. Burial

The Third ward Republicans are in the lead as usual. Saturday evening they formed a Harrison and Morton club, elect-

ing Chas. E. Hiscock president and K. H.

J. Clark, secretary. The organization will be perfected Friday evening.

Toledo, will take up his residence in Ann Arbor about Oct. 1, having a few days ago

purchased the residence of Herman Hut-zel, cor. of Main and Packard-sts. He

does real estate business in Florida and

THE REGISTER expects soon to print a fierce communication scoring the Demo-

crat party for its attempts at fraud in elec-

tions. It is from one of the most vigor-

ous pens in Ann Arbor. THE REGISTER wishes it were a little milder, but the main

A three-year-old colt belonging to Fred

Kapp, of Northfield, which his son Charles

was trying to break last Friday, fell in

such a way as to break his leg twice. Mr.

was valued at \$125. This is the third

horse that he has lost in the last three

Tomorrow at 3 p. m., the Ann Arber Browns and the Milan club will play a

game of ball on the fair grounds. The

Milans have not been beaten this season,

and as the Browns are in good shape there will be sport. Hickley and Booth are the

Milan battery-Mahoney and Spokes for

The Ann Arbor lodge, No. 320, I. O. G.

The Ann Arbor lodge, No. 320, I. O. G. T., elected the following officers for the ensuing quarter: C. T., C. J. Conrad; V. T., Eva Frieze; S. J. T., Mary Theurer; Sec., Will Salyer; F. S., W. J. Green; Treas., Alvin Wilsey; M., E. E. Hallett; D. M., Mrs. L. Bowdish; I. G., Miss Sciuce: O. G. H. P. Creation

Salver; O. G., H. R. Crozier.

It

Kapp was obliged to shoot the horse.

statements are probably correct.

the western territories.

H. J. Raffensperger, a worthy citizen of

The result is a new "front" in the

The latter part of last week, the cellar

preached in M. E. church last Sunday.

Tuesday.

taken.

through.

ight.

back of his store.

per cent. interest.

in Detroit.

months.

the Browns.

Miss Anna Gundert has returned from her visit in Detroit.

Mrs. Chas. Durheim, of Muskegon, is visiting relatives in the city. Misses Lizzie and Mary Miller are visit-

ing their aunt in Northfield. Miss Annie Voigt, of Jackson, is visiting

Miss Ida Binder, of Liberty-st. Miss Grace Jenelle, who has been visit

ing in Monroe, returned Saturday. Miss Sadie Dodge, of Toledo, is spending a few days with Annie Hadley.

Mrs. Dr. F. M. Wilder, of Chicago, is visiting her father, Daniel Brown.

Mrs. D. N. Gregory, of Chicago, is visit-ing Mrs. W. W. Wines, 54 Division-st. Frederick W. Stevens and Nellie Hen-

shawe were married in Grand Rapids, Aug. 28. Miss Mary Rominger has returned from

her two months' trip through the western states.

Paul Schlanderer left, Saturday, for Detroit and Niagara Falls, to be gone about a week.

Dr. D. A. Whedon arrived last night to pend a few days with his brother, W. W. Whedon.

S. C. Andrews went to Paw Paw last Saturday, to visit relatives and friends a few days.

Some of the young ladies of Ann Arbor gave Will Kennedy a surprise party Tuesday night.

C. H. Millen and grandsons, Clinton and Stewart, went to Whitmore Tuesday, for a few days.

Prof. H. A. Sober leaves today to #Ssume his duties as principal of the Coldwater schools.

Herman Gundert has left Oscar Sorg's employment, and is gathering local news for the Washtenaw Post.

Rev. R. H. Steele, D. D, returned Tuesday evening from Detroit, where he has been spending the summer.

Miss Carrie E. Britton, class '88, leaves this week for Fondulac, Wis., to take a position in the high school.

Archie Peterson, '88, of Lockport, No-va Scotia, will begin the practice of medicine at Frankfort next week.

Miss Grace Taylor left for Marquette, Wednesday, where she will teach in the public schools the coming year.

H. C. Nickels, of the Dental class of '88, left last week for Montpelier, O where he has an office fitted up.

Fred Miller, who has been spending his vacation with friends in Detroit and Northfield, returned home Sunday evening.

Miss Mattie Huddy, cashier at D. F. Schairer's, is taking her vacation this week visiting friends at Lansing and Richmond.

Jonathan Leonhard and Gotthold Hildner, of Detroit, who have been visiting Connie Hildner, returned home Monday.

bach hardware company, is visiting his brother, Rev. John Dieterle, of Wooster, O. G. E. Taylor, of St. Paul, Minn., who has been visiting his mother, Mrs. M. H. Taylor, of S. Ingalls-st, returned yesterday.

Dr. O. C. Strickler, '85, is visiting his father, Daniel Strickler, in Ann Arbor.

Arthur J. Sweet, of Ann Arbor, was married in Jackson, Aug. 28, to Miss Ida B. Herbert, of Ionia. They will reside in Jackson.

Librarian R. C. Davis has returned from London, Eng. Too much rain and rheumatism there. His present address is Osterville, Mass.



EARLY AUTUMN STYLES

The early arrival of our new Fall Dress Goods enables us to display on our counters the greatest variety of new designs and weaves in dress materials, which we invite our lady friends to examine. Plain goods are the correct thing this fall, especially in

Henriettas.

- Our stock is immense. We offer 15 pieces colored Henriettas at 25c. vd.
- 10 pieces Silk Finish Henriettas
- 13 pieces, 40 inches wide, all-wocl
- 12 pieces, 48 inches wide, at \$1 per yd.

The above are all in the choice new fall shades.

Black Henriettas.

- All wool in three shades of black, blue, medium and jet, 40 and 48 in. wide.
- 10 pieces black Henriettas at 40 and 50c. per yd.
- 5 pieces wide silk finish Henriettas
- 7 pieces 48 inches wide Henriettas at......\$1.00 per vd. Silk Warp Henriettas at \$1.25, \$1.50
- and.....\$1.75 per yd. 10 pieces 40 inch black all wool Cash-

meres, Serges and fancy Weaves. at......50c. per yd.

In Trimmings our Stock is complete. Nothing to compare with the assortment ever shown in Ann Arbor.

Fancy Braids, jets, gimps and steels in Braids and ornaments to match.

Black Silks for Fall Wear

We have some bargains at 75c., 85c. and\$1.00 per yd. Special value in black Faille Francaise at.....\$1.00 and \$1.25 per yd. 15 pieces Silk Plushes at 60c per yd. 10 pieces \$1.25 Silk Plushes at 75c. per yard.

The above are the cheapest lot of Plushes ever offered in this city. They are simply bargains.

Early Fall Jackets.

summer sed D Books dull 0 School th during econd-Hand purchased Simon Dieterle, book-keeper of Eber-S

Will

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He will leave for Germany on Sept. 15, to study.

both style and price.



BARGAIN

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KRAUS

Wehavepurchased a stock East from a factory that wanted to close, which

amounts to \$1,550. We bought these goods at about 50c

on the dollar, we will sell them

50c On the DOLLAR

IN THEM ARE Gents' Shoes for 21,50

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 resteraunt in the Granger store on State-st, Sept. 15. Mrs. H. will also enter the medical department of the university. you buy or not.

Samuel Krause.

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

W. C. T. U. resume their meetings at Hobart hall parlors, Wednesday, Sept. 5 at 3 p. m. Meetings first Wednesday of each month.

Rev. Breed, an elderly man residing on Detroit-st, walked ten miles and preached last Sunday, and he does not live on a fat salary either.

St. Andrew's church society now owns the corner property just north of the par-sonage, and may erect some charitable institution there.

> P. Donovan, of Port Edes, La., chief engineer of the jetties at the mouth of the Mississippi, is home visiting his father and numerous friends.

Mr. Hayley is doing wonders with his furniture polish. He met with large sales in Ypsilanti, and will now canvass this city for two months.

Miss Gertrude Garrigues, of St. Louis, Mo., is visiting Dr. Garrigues on Libertyst. She is a member of the Concord school of Philosophy.

Services will be resumed in the Congregational church next Sunday, and Rev. Mr. Corv of Minnesota, will occupy the pulpit. No pastor yet.

Prof. Alexander Winchell, of Ann Arbor, is chairman of a committee of geologists who are about to organize an American Geological society.

At the meeting Monday evening, Christian Mack was re-elected deacon and Frederick Schmid and Henry Waesch trustees of Zion's church.

Mrs. Hannah Graves, (col), a prosperous dressmaker on Main-st, residing in the 5th ward, had a severe stroke of paralysis, last week, but is slowly recovering.

Mrs. Hallock, of Cheboygan, will open a

Nancy B. Jackson, of Dexter, formerly of Ann Arbor, died Aug. 27, aged 80. She was mother to Mary Roper, of Dexter, and Oscar Jackson, of Ann Arbor.

J. S. Barcus and wife, a young couple from Cleveland, O., are recent additions to Ann Arbor. Mr. Barcus has e-tablished a book agency business in the Wilsey block.

That was a very successfull pole-raisng at Azalia, Monroe Co., last week. Burton Parker, of Monroe, and A. J Sawyer, of Ann Arbor, were the speak

Sheehan's little pane of glass (101x131 feet) was incased and put in place Tuesday. It took ten or twelve men to handle it, but there was not a hitch in the whole performance.

frightened a hor ed in front o the Germania hotel. It broke loose and ran away smashing the buggy into a total wreck, but the horse was not injured. It belonged to Wm. Niethammer.

Last evening some small boys were

marching down Main and Washington-sts,

playing soldiers, and beating a drum,

Randolp' Rogers was once a cheap clerk in this city. He afterwards secured a clerkship in New York City, where he spent his leisure time in producing a beautiful bust of his employer, who was so pleased with it that he at his own expense sent Randolph to Italy, where his won derful powers as a sculptor were develop ed.

Frank N. Bovee, of Ypsilanti, offers to wager a diamond medal, valued at \$20, against \$20 in cash, with any bicycle ri-der in Ypsilanti that he can wheel from Ann Arbor to Ypsilanti the quicker, the race to come off about Sept. 1, and if he isn't accepted, he sternly declares that he will wear the medal himself and claim the championship.

The annual school meeting of school district No. 1 of the city of Ann Arbor will be held at Fireman's hall, Monday, Sept. 3, 1888, for the election of three D. Harriman, Philip Bach and A. M. Doty. The polls will be opened at 10 a. m., and close at 2 p. m., local time. The business meeting will be held at 2 p. m.

The Michigan state pharmaceutical association, and the American pharmaceutical association meet together in Detroit next week. This joint meeting will bring together the largest number of druggists ever gathered in convention in the United States. Eberbach & Son are going to have a large display of their wares there, and H. J. Brown will respond to the address of welcome.

A well-known professor in this city, a strong advocate and supporter of prohibition, and having cast his vote on their side, recently told THE REGISTER representative that he had come to the conclusion. that the main aim and object of the pro-hibition party was the annihilation of the Republican party, and hereafter his politi-cal destiny would be confided with the Republican party. One by one they are coming home.

Mrs. Theron Wyckoff, of Salem, left at THE REGISTER office the other day a remin-iscence of the other Harrison. It is in the form of a bronze medal, a little smaller than a silver quarter. On one side (the obverse) of which there is a bust of Harrison in military uniform, surrounded with the words: "Maj. Gen. W. H. Harrison, born Feb. 9, 1773," and on the reverse a log-cabin with the words "The people's choice in the year 1841." As there are not many in the country, this souvenir is prized very highly by its owner.

D. D. Kirby, the Methuselah of '88, will teach Latin and Greek in the Seventh Day Adventists' college, at Battle Creek. He leaves next week.

Lovel Harrison, one of Ann Arbor's oldest and most respected citizens went to St. Johns, Wednesday, for a week's visit with his nephew.

Miss Sarah Flynn, who has been visit-ing relatives in the northern part of the state, and in Detroit, the past two months, returned Saturday.

E. G. Willyoung, '88, spent a day or two in the city last week, on his way to Phila-He will be on the road about delphia. two thirds of the time.

Miss Pauline Hirth, of Toledo, is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Henry Krause, while Misses Lizzie and Christina Krause went to Toledo, Wednesday, for a week's visit.

Emil Gwinner, of Toledo, who has been visiting his aunt, Mrs. J. Schmid, of Northfield, for the past five weeks, returned home Monday, accompanied by his cousin, Chas. Schmid.

A. R. Nichols, who entered with '88, left Tuesday, for Tower, Minn., about 60 miles north of Duluth, to assume the prin-cipalship of schools. He expects to returned and graduate with '90.

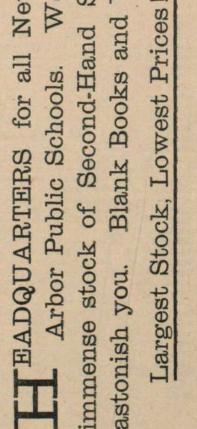
Miss Annie Otto and Louie Kurtz were married last Saturday evening at the resi-dence of the bride's parents, on south Fifth-st. Near relatives and a number of friends were present. The ceremony was performed by Rev. H. F. Belser,

L.S. Lerch was in the city Sunday, He was formerly in the drug business where John Moore now is, but is at present connected with Preston's bank, Detroit. His wife and children have been visiting Mrs. Webster Cook, Ann st, for a week or so, but return today.

Chas. Reed, law '87, of the law firm of Porter & Reed, Dallas, Tex., is visiting at the residence of Mrs. A. J. Cole, E. Liberty st. Mr. Reed has been doing a large loan business in Texas, and reports that he finds no trouble in loaning money at 12 per cent. on good security.

Fred N. Henion, formerly of the Ann Arbor Savings back, reports a delightful trip and safe arrival at Portland, Oregon. He visited Chicago, Kansas City, Denver, and Salt Lake City. At present he is with friends at Clatsop Beach, on the Pacific coast, recruiting before entering the bank.

The Grand Rapids Telegram Herald says: "Mrs. Dr. C. H. Jonnston and children who have been spending the sum-mer in Ann Arbor and Detroit, will return in a few days. The doctor and his family will resume house-keeping in their new home, recently purchased on Jefferson-ave, near Wealthy.





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