

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 Kilkeny 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 unwarrantable 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 strange 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 to him, he has none. Howlett has had it 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 re-nomination.

Not much more can be said concerning the treasury department. There are several that want to guard the deuces, and their names, in order of prominence, are Dr. McLachlin, of York; J. G. Feldkamp, 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 Belsler'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 second fiddle, while Bro. Beakes, whose suavity is equalled only by his meekness, seems to be occupying third place, along with the Detroiters. The other braves are the present incumbent, James Kearns, Chas. Manly, M. Seery, and J. L. Store.

Mine host Walsh has banquetted felons so long (four weary years) that his "ear is pained, his soul is sick with every day's report of wrong and outrage with which earth is filled." But Supp. 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 McKune, of Chelsea, Charlie Dwyer, of Dexter, 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 desecration. This, "bny the bear," is what he tried to do last time—unsuccessful—since gathered strength—barrels, varying in size and contents, at disposal of thirty public—now confident of success. And, Judge, your cup of woe isn't full yet. Why, did you see the Washtenaw Post of the 16th? 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 years, 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 as follows: T. J. Kearney (Northfield), Frank Jones (Saline), M. J. Lehman (Chelsea), E. B. Norris, Pat McKirnan, Mary C. Whiting, M. J. Martio, 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 experience before him, but he has good backing. And right in the center of this

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 race.

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 race for the position of county examiner. 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 unquestionable 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. Bartholomew, 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 claims 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 is other than, 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 'mushy' 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 surprisingly 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 attendant 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.

PROF. CHUTE ON CITY WATER.

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

On 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 samples." 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 admission 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 nitrates or nitrites, and hence the conclusion is warranted that the water is free from dangerous contamination.

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 mill on 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. Claudius W. Sears, Oxford, Miss., \$5000; Frances 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, 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; Janella G. Collier, Kinderhook, N. Y., \$5000; Darwin R. James, Brooklyn, \$5,000; Lewis W. James, Saratoga Springs, N. Y., \$5000; John W. James, Brooklyn, \$5000; William H. H. James, Orange, N. J., \$5000; Luther L. James, Dexter, \$5,000; Thomas S. James, Dexter, \$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 poles 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 hungry multitude in a hospitable way.

The speakers were M. J. Lehman, S. 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 bickory sticks through the township from Sharon to Ann Arbor. At this very 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 Taylorville, Ill., was a good whiff once, but is now content to lie in the ground with this inscription over him: "Here lies 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 attempting to magnify the event. The statement that every farmer on the road except two is a Democrat is vehemently denied by

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 evening 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 whal's 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 Clifton 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 capsized and all were thrown into the water, the strangers remaining 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 suites and single room heated. Ladies preferred. Mrs. J. C. Schryver, 85 E. Washington-st.

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

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

\$25.00 REWARD offered for the names of parties, who killed a coil white shooting on N. Woodman's premises, or near there. Address box 104, city.

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

LOST—On the pole road between A. A. and Saline, Aug. 27, a ladies silk umbrella with oxidized silver handle. Leave at REGISTER office or Rev. Caldwell's, Saline.

LOST—Small blue and black checked pocket-book, containing about \$30.00. Please return same to E. B. Hall'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—Four building lots on State-st. Inquire at N. E. corner of State and North-sts.

FOR SALE OR RENT—A good dwelling. Inquire of O. M. Martin.

FOR SALE—Household goods, new and nearly new at a bargain. Parties needing such goods should call. Must be disposed of immediately. 43 South Ingalls.

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

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

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

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

FOR SALE—House and lot No. 44 Washington-st. Apply of N. W. Cheever, No. 19 North 4th-st.

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

FOR SALE—Building Lots, fronting west side of Mann st. Extra view; Sites to suit long time for payments. J. D. Dunnean, 70 Miller Ave.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—For City residence, farm of 65 acres, one mile south west of City. Or will sell or exchange 15 acres with buildings. Enquire at 26 South 5th St. S. A. Henion. 656-t.

FOR SALE OR RENT—\$1400 house, seven rooms, No. 25 Monroe-st., one block from campus. Enquire at 20 Washington-st. S. D. Allen.

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

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

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

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

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

TO RENT—A parlor and bedroom, front rooms and well furnished. At No. 7 Ann-st.

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

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

6821 Attorney and Real Estate Agent. Office over Express Office, Main St., Ann Arbor.

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

WANTED—A girl to learn the Dress Maker's trade. For particulars call at Mrs. E. F. Boylan's, 13 North 9th-st.

WANTED—A working housekeeper and a girl to do general house work. Apply at 23 South Fifth-st. before Sept. 3, 1888.

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

ROOMS WANTED—by student and wife. Suite of 3 or 4 rooms, furnished or partially so. Must be in good family. References exchanged. Address G. care Ann Arbor "Register."

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

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

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

ATTENTION! ATTENTION!

Two hundred and fifty Suits (250) at (1-3 off) one-third off for thirty days.

CALL AT ONCE

to get one of these bargains.

NEW FALL GOODS ARRIVING!

See our new stock of hats just in.

J. T. JACOBS & CO., - One Price Clothiers,

ANN ARBOR.

N. B.—A few Pants left at 1-2 price.

MACK & SCHMID

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

Wash Goods

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

A NEW LINE OF

LADIES' JERSEY RIBBED UNDERWEAR

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

MACK & SCHMID.

PROOF OF THE PUDDING IS IN THE EATING

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

PIANOS AND ORGANS

SOLD BY

LEW H. CLEMENT

38 SOUTH MAIN STREET, ANN ARBOR.

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

Famous ESTEY, KIMBALL and CHICAGO Cottage Organs.

A fine New 7th octave Upright Piano for.....\$245

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

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

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

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

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

And many others.

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

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

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

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

LEW H. CLEMENT, The Square Music Dealer.

Boys' School Suits!

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

WAGNER & CO., CLOTHIERS.

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

THE FALL SUPPLEMENT OF THE ARTISTS REGISTER.

VOL. 1. NO. 1.

AUGUST, 1888.

PRICE: 5 CENTS.

DETROIT'S ART INTERESTS.

THEIR AWAKENING THROUGH THE ART LOAN OF 1883.

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

WAY 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 1883 Mr. W. H. Brearley conceived the idea of holding an art loan exhibition, the outcome of which was to be the establishment 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 G. Joy. Mr. Brearley then outlined his plan, which was well received, and it was decided to hold a loan exhibition in September and October of 1883.

In January, 1883, it was definitely decided to hold such an exhibition, and a guarantee fund of \$50,000 was pledged by 50 persons, each subscribing \$1,000, as follows:

James McMillan, John S. Newberry, Henry P. Baldwin, Moses W. Field, Christian H. Puhl, William A. Butler, Philo Parsons, James L. Edson, Richard Macaulay, Clarence A. Black, Wells W. Leggett, James E. Scripps, Christopher R. Mabey, Mrs. G. H. Mabey, William H. Brearley, Samuel H. Mumford, James F. Joy, C. A. Newcomb, Dexter M. Ferry, George Peck, David Preston, Allan Sheldon, Emil Heineman, George V. N. Lothrop, Fred Kenter, Russell A. Alger, Mark S. Smith, Charles C. Hodges, Thomas S. Sprague, George H. Scripps, E. W. Meddough, C. C. Randall, Hugh McMillan, A. H. Dey, David Whitney, Jr., William A. Moore, Henry B. Brown, William H. Brearley, Samuel H. Mumford, Richard Storrs Willis, Simon J. Murphy, Francis Palms, George H. Hammond, Thomas W. Palmer, Theodore Nourse, Willis E. Walker, Wilhelm Boesing, Thomas Pitts, George B. Homer, E. Chas. Swift.

With this substantial backing the work of organizing the committee was soon accomplished, and on April 5 a general ratification meeting was held in Music hall. Addresses were made by prominent gentlemen, and a letter was read from Senator Thomas W. Palmer, stating that he had placed securities to the amount of \$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 and the erection of an art gallery thereon."

This action of Senator Palmer's was a complete surprise, and had an effect accordingly. Music hall was at first selected for the exhibition, but one of the owners of valuable works of art positively refusing to place his pictures in a building not fire-proof it was decided to build a temporary gallery. Mr. Brearley advanced the necessary money to construct the gallery on the lot now occupied by the Detroit rink.

Plans for the building were prepared by Mortimer L. Smith and on Aug. 24 the building was ready for occupancy, the entire work having been done in 76 days. The exhibition opened promptly on Saturday, Sept. 1, continued till Nov. 13, and was a success, financially as well as from an artistic standpoint.

The memory of the old Art Loan of 1883 is too fresh in the minds of the people of Michigan to call for a recital of its success. No fewer than 134,924 persons visited the Art Loan, and of the thousands of articles handled not one was lost.

The loan closed with a brilliant fancy dress levee, Monday, Nov. 13, and then the work of raising money for a permanent museum began. It was proposed to raise \$20,000 to buy a site, in 40 subscriptions of \$500 each, and to have the subscribers form a corporation. On Jan. 27, 1884, Mr. Hiram Walker subscribed the last \$100, and the 40 subscribers who have since formed the corporation are as follows:

THE SENEY COLLECTION.

REPRESENTATIVE PICTURES OF VARIOUS SCHOOLS.

AMONG THE ARTISTS ARE DUPRE, BOUGUEREAU, 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 examples 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 gave to the renowned group of 1830 so aptly called the "Fleilades" of French art, Delacroix, Rousseau, Diaz, Corot, Barye, Mil-

ous Americans who were drawn to the Bavarian capital when German art was at its height.

Belgium claims Clays, the genre-marine painter, Alfred Stevens, the painter par excellence 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 school. Burgess is still entranced by 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 Seney collection is more important for this 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.

We want art to follow a beaten path, and when a manner has pleased an entire generation it cries: "Give us this; nothing else is good!" Misfortune then to innovators! They must succumb, or sustain a hard struggle until their cry of revolt becomes in its turn a tyranny which crushes or combats other equally desirable innovations.—George Sand.

This new art museum of Detroit is undoubtedly one of the most imposing structures in the city, and without a rival in its style of architecture, which is late Romanesque. It is built of a light colored sandstone from the Stoney Point quarries near Jackson, Mich. The color was happily chosen to avoid any appearance of gloominess in the massive exterior. It is rectangular in form, 98 feet in length, 53 feet in 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 projecting, sculptured cornice, and surmounted by false arcades of stilted arches which rest on slender columns; over all are simple conical cappings surmounting their full height the roof of the museum.

These towers are already appreciated by those who are weary of the general monotony of town architecture, for they stand out against the sky as most pleasing and picturesque objects. They are connected by a massive entrance porch consisting of five large arches surmounted by a frieze—at present unsculptured—and a rich cornice, the pillars being supported on artistic pilasters of clustered shafts of polished red granite, each shaft having its own sculptured cubical capital.

A corbel table of stilted arches forms round the upper part of the second story a well proportioned attic course which is broken at the northern angle by one of towers, and in the center of the main facade by two small turrets which frame a deep niche in the high, pointed gable.

Within the porch are three doorways, those at the extreme end leading to the stairways, the central one leading to a sort of vestibule which opens into the long sculpture gallery. This gallery extends the full length of the building. Its walls are carefully constructed to receive the heavy weight of casts and marbles, and the decoration of light terra cotta color is intended to enhance the beauty of marbles and casts, and soften the effect of the light which is admitted from the sides.

Red oak is used throughout the building for window casements, wainscoting and all the wood work excepting the polished floors.

The second story consists of one large well proportioned room, which is especially arranged for pictures and therefore is skylighted. It has a deep cornice and low wainscoting, the entire space between this being sealed with pine over a facing of very porous tiles, and hung with linen velours of a soft olive green tint, 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 support on the outer edge. In reality the stones are inter-locked, and each one firmly supports the one above, so that there is no question of their strength, while they add by their lightness of construction to the beauty of the interior effects.

And to whom the honor? Not to a citizen of the United States, but to a Scotchman living in Canada! "Honor," however, "to whom honor is due." Out of many good plans submitted, this by Mr. James Balfour, of Hamilton, Ont., was chosen by the committee as the most satisfactory and the praise already accorded it must gratify all who are interested in the work. Let us hope that the great purpose which lies back of this first step will not be forgotten in present content, but that from this center may radiate a high and noble influence that shall be recognized and felt throughout the state.

THE SENEY COLLECTION.

REPRESENTATIVE PICTURES OF VARIOUS SCHOOLS.

AMONG THE ARTISTS ARE DUPRE, BOUGUEREAU, 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 examples 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 gave to the renowned group of 1830 so aptly called the "Fleilades" of French art, Delacroix, Rousseau, Diaz, Corot, Barye, Mil-

ous Americans who were drawn to the Bavarian capital when German art was at its height.

Belgium claims Clays, the genre-marine painter, Alfred Stevens, the painter par excellence 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 school. Burgess is still entranced by 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 Seney collection is more important for this 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.

We want art to follow a beaten path, and when a manner has pleased an entire generation it cries: "Give us this; nothing else is good!" Misfortune then to innovators! They must succumb, or sustain a hard struggle until their cry of revolt becomes in its turn a tyranny which crushes or combats other equally desirable innovations.—George Sand.

This new art museum of Detroit is undoubtedly one of the most imposing structures in the city, and without a rival in its style of architecture, which is late Romanesque. It is built of a light colored sandstone from the Stoney Point quarries near Jackson, Mich. The color was happily chosen to avoid any appearance of gloominess in the massive exterior. It is rectangular in form, 98 feet in length, 53 feet in 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 projecting, sculptured cornice, and surmounted by false arcades of stilted arches which rest on slender columns; over all are simple conical cappings surmounting their full height the roof of the museum.

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A GROUP OF FRENCH ARTISTS.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF SOME OF THE MORE NOTED.

GOSSIP AND PERSONAL TRAITS OF COROT, MILLET, DIAZ, JULES DUPRE AND FROMENTIN—SOME INFORMATIVE NOTES ON THEIR WORKS.

WHEN 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 renaissance art, but not the first in time of practice, was Jean-Baptiste Corot, who began life by carrying samples of cloth about Paris for the dealer to whom his father, a substantial bourgeois, had apprenticed him.

The artistic nature of the boy rebelled at the trammels of trade, and finally, despite family protests, he was allowed his own way, which in at least a pecuniary sense was never hard for him. He studied under Bertin, who found him talented and

gent in the atelier of Paul Delarocbe, Millet was austere in manner, ever on the search for truth, for the soul of what he saw. Simple in his own habits, when he determined to paint it was not the gay and brilliant but the humble and lowly. He retreated to Barbizon in the Fontainebleau forest, and there among his peasants he became all but a peasant himself. And, indeed, he could scarcely do otherwise for the grippe of poverty was hard upon him, and bread was scarce for the numerous mouths of his family. At this time he fancied 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 Angels" frightened them; they wanted their peasants decked in gay attire, leaning about with immaculate sheep. The salon finally admitted his works, but they were not admired, nevertheless he worked on, content with the approval of Rousseau and the little colony of Barbizon artists.

One of Millet's small canvases, "The Sheep Fold," best expresses the genius. It shows in small compass the effect of vastness and gives the impression of the immensity of space, though depicting but a field. Millet was the Burns of painters, the elevator of the lowly to spiritual dignity.

A strange figure most Narcisse Diaz had 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 martial 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 enthusiast by nature, and an impressionist in his art. Albert Wolff, to 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 shadow, 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 rugs 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 Farmain 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 artistic truth within him; he withdrew himself from what was artistically vicious and found out the principles of nature as shown in the paintings 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 veteran of modern art, and has all his life 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 canvases, should say when they were both old men, "Your art, unlike ours two, never grows old."

A late choice of vocation, a laborious, self-searching, incessant energy, an obstinate effort to attain perfection, this is the history of the life of Eugene Fromentin. He was born in 1830, and after an inconspicuous youth, his father, a physician of La Rochelle, sent him up to Paris to study law. He was admitted to the bar, but after floundering about a while worshiping fity at the shrine of *belles-lettres* an hereditary instinct for art awoke and he knew that he was to be a painter. Remonde, a Bertin style landscape painter, was his first teacher, and after him Cabat, to whom he always said that he was much indebted. Marilhat, who died too soon, impressed him greatly, but he was soon in a position to impress others. He was a painter of the Orient, his trip to Algiers in 1846 decided that; and as a painter of Moorish scenes, and particularly of African atmospheric effects, he was a master. "From 1849 to 1859 undoubtedly an imitator of Diaz, Delarocbe and others, he finally became one of the best painters of his generation, the best," says Wolff, "if we consider the fineness and brilliancy of his coloring, the general finish of his pictures and the manner with which the tones are blended so as to give life to each other."

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IMPROVEMENT IN PUBLIC TASTE.

QUITE NOTICEABLE IN THE UNITED STATES—SO ONE WHO WAS ABSENT A TIME.

AN 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, especially in our home decorations. We give his words on the subject:

"The most marked improvement in public taste is shown in our homes during the last four years. Having been absent for about that length of time I am probably impressed more fully with the fact than though I had remained at home. One can hardly enter a home now without remarking the taste shown in the arrangement 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 100 many straight lines by throwing a piece of drapery over the corner of a frame—all this tends to make the home beautiful. Added to this, the good taste shown in the wise selection and harmonizing of the colors, and we have a striking example of the improvement of our tastes for the artistic and beautiful. While on the streets, to one who observes the dresses of the ladies, there can be no doubt that the glaring and harsh contrasts of color are much less frequently seen than a few years ago. In almost every department of life the feeling for form and color has manifested itself, and surely there is no more encouraging sign for the art development of a people than the improvement of their tastes. We seem to be just awakening to the possibilities of art and find that we may exercise it in small matters, that all expressions of form and color are as decidedly a part of the arts of painting and sculpture as is the production of a great painting or statue."

The men of genius touch the universal. Their words and works throb in unison with the great ebb and flow of things. They write and work for all races and for all time.—Lingwood.

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MUSEUMS AND ART SCHOOLS.

THOSE OF BOSTON, ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO.

PURPOSES OF THE EXHIBITIONS IN THESE CITIES—THE EDUCATIONAL IDEA AND THE POSSIBILITY OF CARRYING IT TOO FAR.

AFTER 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, not only Old South church is not far away, and near by the art society's old little building has nestled itself under the protecting eaves of some of its larger 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 doctors of art disagree as to the merits of the building, there can be no question as to the worth of the treasures it contains. 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 university; a very complete collection of Egyptian antiquities; the Charles Sumner collection of paintings and engravings, and the Lawrence collection of old wood-carving, tapestries and the like. The casts from antique statuary form an unusually fine series 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 Sunday 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 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 instruction 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.

Remembering about 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 scowring Niobe has 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' tricornes been propelled by coal-generated steam, Phidias had never deluged 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. None of the pictures were poor and some were very good. Especially interesting was a collection of some two hundred original drawings from the Century Company of New York. There were the originals in oil, water colors, pencil and other media, of the Century and St. Nicholas pictures. What could be a greater incentive or a more competent instructor for ambitious young artists than this same collection of pictures?

prizes were awarded for work in the school. The loan exhibition was one of the most satisfactory displays of American art I have ever witnessed.

A HISTORY OF GREEK ART.

By Prof. D'OOGHE.

The history of that most brilliant people of antiquity, the Greeks, is no chapter so fascinating and instructive as that which recounts the origin and development of Greek architecture and sculpture.

From the primitive temples of wood which were hardly more than log cabins, sometimes decorated with metal plates, to the matchless perfection of the Parthenon; from the rude *kyklos*, or wooden statues of a god, to the unrivalled, and to the beauty of the marble statues that came from the chisel of Phidias and his school, is a growth of but little more than two centuries.

Let us briefly follow the successive stages of this wonderful development and mark the influences and inspirations that made Greece art what it is—the highest achievement of genius in the creation of types of beauty, of form and harmonious proportion.

The first question that one is tempted to ask when one stands face to face with the monuments of Greek art is this: What is the origin of the Greek art? Are they Greek from the start, or borrowed from earlier civilizations? Winckelmann, 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 simplest elements, and exhibits a simplicity and an idealism which the Greeks took nothing from the art of other nations, but invented their own art.

Since Winckelmann's time, however, it has been abundantly proved that Greek art at its outset was subject to oriental influences, and that it borrowed from Phoenicia, Assyria and Egypt its earliest models as well as its knowledge of such models as the technical skill.

But the immense difference between the Greek and oriental conception of art and the superior spirituality and freedom of the Greek architect and sculptor from the very first. The creative and beauty-loving genius that could make graceful and light the massive and gloomy members of Egyptian architecture, and transform the monotonous and fantastic forms of Assyrian sculpture into harmonious lines of Aegean sculpture.

The prototype of the Doric order is to be seen in the temple of Karnak in Egypt; it is a capital, composed of abacus and echinus, is found in Cyprus; and small structures in Asia Minor show a pediment enclosed with curved lines.

at the elbow and stretched out. The legs in the earliest specimens are not wrought out separately; later we find both legs and feet finely chiseled in the round, but the statue does not yet possess that light and graceful posture of that more free treatment in which the weight of the body rests upon one leg, while the other is free, gently bent and touches the ground only with the ball of the foot or the toes.

In these archaic statues the head is placed straight on the body without inclination or turn. The forehead is retreating, the nose protrudes, the eyes stand out. Later, when attention was to be directed to the spiritual expression of the eye, it was placed in a socket, in imitation of nature. The mouth is closed in the earlier types, later partly open. A general feature of all archaic statues is the simpler upon the face, which gods or men, the dead or the living are to be represented. It is the first attempt to represent the soul-life and springs from the motive to give the form the appearance of friendliness and animation.

The influence of Egyptian art upon these primitive statues is traceable in 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 body, the narrowness of the hips in distinctness from the breadth of the shoulders and in the conventional treatment of the hair with its wavy bands and stiff locks.

Among these archaic types are to be noted the seated statues which line the avenue from the harbor of Panormos to the sanctuary of Apollo near Miletus and which are to be seen in the Lycian room of the British museum. One of these is the portrait-figure, the oldest known in Greek art, of Charis, lord of Teichosura. With all that is rude and stolid in this figure there is a certain advance to be marked in the decoration which shows a decided Assyrian influence.

Many of these details, however, it is evident from certain lacks and omissions, were to be supplied by the application of colors which filled out and made clear what was left unexpressed by the sculptor.

Marking another step in advance and especially interesting as evidence for the application of color to marble are the Archaic statues found imbedded in the soil on the top of the Acropolis about two years ago, and representing probably priestesses or attendants of the temple of Athena. To be sure, the conventional stilt still lingers upon the face, the treatment of the hair, with its three braids over each shoulder, is stiff, the eyes have not lost wholly their almond shape, yet the entire expression of the countenance and the treatment of the drapery show a decided advance upon the type already described.

The next stage of progress is marked by the so-called Egyptian statues, preserved in the galleries of Munich. We observe in these figures a certain constraint. The full expression of feeling and freedom of movement has not yet been reached, but a long step has been taken from the stiff and wooden posture of the earlier types. The anatomy of these heroes is a marvel of exactness and realism. Details of the muscles and other refinements of the surface of the body are not neglected.

The narrowness of the flanks is doubtless a concession to the old tradition, and a certain figure also lends an archaic touch. Especially noticeable, however, is the superior treatment of the body as compared with that of the face. The large protruding chin, the conventional arrangement of the hair and the staring eyes remind us of the earlier period.

But this contrast remains. Greek sculpture proceeds by a way directly opposite to the modern. With us moderns the first and great aim is to make the head as perfect as life-like as possible; the Greeks began with the body. To represent this as perfectly as possible, truth to the life, was the first object. It was reserved for a later period to make the life of the soul and spirit as tangible as possible.

lofty genius as the groups of the pediments of the Parthenon, of which the eastern one, the 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 nature, and yet I have never had the good fortune to behold such forms in nature." What strikes the beholder especially in these figures is not only the nobility of the expression of the face, the dignity and calmness of the bearing, but the ineffable grace and airiness of the arrangement within the lines and angles of the field of the gable.

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 frieze of the temple of Vesta at Vicenza, sometimes called the Nike frieze, from the row of figures representing goddesses of victory in all attitudes of graceful posture and triumphant motion.

From the later imitations of Phidias originate those exquisite sepulchral reliefs that seem leaping as if from the Attic beauty-loving spirit, full of noble simplicity and calm grandeur. Such are the beautiful sepulchral monuments of the *Desportes of Hygieia* that still grace the ancient resting place of the dead at Athens.

The school of Phidias wrought especially in the noble and grand style, the next school, that of Praxiteles, Skopas and Lysippus, affected especially the winsome and graceful style. As being more in keeping with this style, the sculptors of this period chose less lofty subjects for their art. Zeus, Athena and Hera were superseded as favorite divinities for representation by Hermes, Aphrodite and Dionysus. A subtle taste for the sensual and the voluptuous began to manifest itself.

The noblest specimens of this period, such as the Cripple Aphrodite and the Hermes of Praxiteles (recently found in the excavations at Olympia), the Niobe group of Skopas, and the Amazon relief of the mausoleum from Halicarnassus, to be seen in the British museum, give evidence of an exquisite taste and a delicate beauty and a subtle pathos, which is just on the verge of suggesting the ease with which this style could pass over into the sensational and merely physical type of the baroque.

But this tendency becomes more pronounced in Lysippus, whose fertility of invention and prolific skill are attested by the greatest variety of subjects. The number of his works is said to have been no less than fifteen hundred, among which were to be found large groups, statues of gods and heroes, portrait figures, bigas, hunting scenes, personifications of abstract ideas, such as *Kairos*, or "the right moment for action," and other genre representations.

One of the most famous of these is the so-called *Laocoon*, which flourished in the time of Alexander the Great. Greek art steadily declined. No new principle of technique and no new idea seem to have been introduced into the plastic art of the Greeks after this.

The spiritual leadership of Athens in art departed with the loss of her political independence. Antioch, Pergamon and Alexandria became the centres of art culture. It was the age of extravagance and imitation. In this period belong the colossal statues of the Roman emperors, the 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*.

THE ORIGIN OF THE MUSEUM.

By Anna Winthrop Livermore.

The Art Museum is comparatively a modern institution. The Greek and the Roman felt no need of collecting and arranging objects to cultivate the taste and instruct the eye. Beauty was their religion; the temples and statues which we look at with the interest of the student or the artist were their churches and gods.

The atmosphere of the beautiful surrounded their lives in the climate and scenery of Italy and Greece. In the songs of poets, the games of athletes, or the deeds of warriors alike they found food for their artistic nature. Over these beautiful and smiling lands passed alike the savage hordes of the North and the stern asceticism of the early Christian Church.

The beauty of Greece, the grandeur of Rome crumbled and fell before the brute force of the one, and the religious fervor of the other. It was only for a time. Centuries rolled away. The great awakening of the modern world was at hand and Cosmo di Medici in his gardens at Florence, collecting works of art for the young artists of his day to study, is the originator of the art museum. Florence was the cradle of the new birth of modern art, and who shall say how much the genius, even of Michael Angelo, was indebted to his early studies in the Medici gardens.

From the soil of Greece and Italy since that day 20,000 statues have been exhumed that adorn the museums of Europe. Such enormous collections as that of the Vatican were commenced only in the sixteenth century. The galleries of the Louvre, with their seemingly interminable walls, did not receive a picture until 200 years ago, and it is less than a century since it was made a public gallery; while the British museum, the largest in the world, was commenced in 1753.

To our new civilization need not be discouraged. With little more than a hundred years of national life behind us, we have already awakened to the necessity of beauty. In that brief space we have civilized a continent, and now we turn awfully from the stern struggle for the useful and the material, and feel that we have earned the right to a new inheritance. It is true we cannot dig up from our soil a buried Venus or Apollo, that beneath our fields and gardens repose no marble gods or fallen temples; but from the mines and forests of our own state alone come the things for which an art museum as America has not yet seen!

It is not material wealth which is wanting for political or commercial needs, and without difficulty for religion or charity, but as a community we do not yet feel the importance of art. In the popular esteem art is still the amusement of the rich, whose fancy it is to adorn their houses with pictures and statues or curios and bric-a-brac. That a man should give thousands of dollars for a few square feet of painted canvas is often, to his neighbor, a source of serious criticism.

But this will not last. The American, like his English brother, is outwardly the most practical of men, but deep down in his nature the ideal still lives. The proof is in his language, and so far the evidence has been mainly in his poetry. Now, however, new influences are at work which are opening our eyes to a world of art almost as unknown to us as was our continent to the dreaming Genoese.

The first is the incessant stream of travel from the new world to the old. No matter how shallow or superficial or uneducated a large number may be, they cannot return as they went. One cannot walk through the halls of the Vatican, the galleries of Louvre or under the dome of St. Peter's and the arches of Westminster without a wider mental vision. Then 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 education.

AN ART EDUCATION IN PARIS.

GENERAL DIFFUSION AMONG INTERESTED PAINTERS—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 crowd composed of almost all nationalities of Europe. Everyone soon gets his allotted 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 300 advanced students proves quite otherwise. The great majority are struggling like yourself and doing very moderate work. I found that talented work was most encouraged. The earnest pupil who, though doing well, did not do his best, was thoroughly reprimanded, while the poor, talented fellow beside him, working most assiduously, accomplishing little, received a good and lengthy criticism. 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. He was about 60 years of age. He said that he 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 Cordon, now in the Luxembourg gallery.

It is quite common to meet with like experiences 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 workshop open to the public, and they gladly receive any of their pupils with as much work as they can bring. This willingness 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 surroundings, 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 criticized 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 seats for the pose commencing the following Monday. There being so many students, the strife for position becomes very fierce, especially as every student is apt to come out ahead of some one else, 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.

ENAMELS. Enameling is the master art craft of the world, and the enamels of Japan in Rajputana rank before all others and are of matchless perfection. It is the mingled brilliance of its greens, blues and reds, laid on fine gold, which makes the superlative excellence and beauty of the Japanese enamels. Even Paris cannot paint gold with the ruby and coral reds, emerald green and turquoise and sapphire blues of the enamels of Japan, 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 known under two varieties, namely, the *champleve*, in which the pattern is raised on the surface of the metal by means of strips of metal or wire welded on to it; and the *cloisonne*, in which the pattern is cut out of the metal itself. In both varieties the vermilion is everywhere to be seen, and all forms of true enameling the coloring glass has to be fused on to the metal. There is indeed a fourth form, practised by the Japanese. They paint in the pattern colors, as in the first form, and then outline it with strips of copper or gold to imitate true cloisonne enamels.

ETCHINGS.

HOW THEY ARE PRODUCED—A FASCINATING INDUSTRY.

THE art of etching, the results of which can hardly be treated as a new feature in picture making, is generally conceded that Durer was the first to try the experiment of making pictures through the medium of acids and plates, but the process failed to reach anything like a state of perfection until Rembrandt tried the experiment as a novelty, fell in love with it, and finally acquired a proficiency that has left some of the finest etching extant as the result of his work. Since that period the art has had such votaries as Van Dyke, Turner, Pinner, Potter, Delacroix and a host of other lights of greater or less magnitude. The list includes artists of renown in every period so that the process 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 with a proper varnish or "ground" made of resinous wax. The design was scratched through this with a needle; nitric acid was then introduced into the lines thus bored, eating into or corroding the exposed parts. The "ground" was then removed by the use of turpentine which was smeared over the plate and into the lines, after which the ink was removed from the part of the plate which had been protected by the wax. The plate was then in proper condition for taking impressions, which was done by using fine 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 suturing the public. If the etcher can draw well and is fairly posted on the effects of light and shade, etching will come easy. On the other hand the colorist 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 heard at art exhibitions, 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 large possession by individuals of what is termed an 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 discovered. Still the etcher 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 with the other classes of artists "whose work both was and is to hold the mirror up to nature."

Umbrellas are regarded as the most solemn symbols of state throughout the east. The King of Burmah's title in India is "Lord of the Twenty-one Umbrellas." A vermilion umbrella everywhere is the 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 important 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 32 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 criticize."

It is probably only with relation to art which seems to obtain with the general public, that the best person to teach it is those who know nothing of it is one who himself knows very little.

The battle-axes used by the wild tribes 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 carnivorous animals.

L'ALLEGRO.

Strait mine eye 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, Towers and battlements it sees Bosomed high in tufted trees, Where several winters' dews have been The cyprus of a nutting tree.

—Milton.

One may paint and one may write, but the true poems after all remain in the sanctuary of the soul and never part from it.

Time destroys beautiful canvasses as fatally as it destroys beautiful human beings. Engraving preserves and immortalizes both, and some day will alone 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 sense— ugliness, folly and grave faults.

Enameling is the master art craft of the world, and the enamels of Japan in Rajputana rank before all others and are of matchless perfection. It is the mingled brilliance of its greens, blues and reds, laid on fine gold, which makes the superlative excellence and beauty of the Japanese enamels. Even Paris cannot paint gold with the ruby and coral reds, emerald green and turquoise and sapphire blues of the enamels of Japan, Lahore, Benares and Lucknow.

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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 1st 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...

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

TO PATRONS AND EXHIBITORS.

It is frequently the fate of newly-opened museums to be overwhelmed with donations and bequests which it is not considered advisable for them to receive. Again there may be those who wish to benefit the museum with gifts of value and may not know how to set about the matter. For these reasons we quote a portion of the by-laws relative to the committee on exhibitions and collections and give the names of the trustees. It may also be here stated that all gifts and bequests must be made to "The Detroit Museum of Art."

This committee for the year 1888 consists of Messrs. W. H. Brearley, L. T. Ives, Collins B. Hubbard and James McMillan and Miss Clara A. Avery. The committee 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. Crapo Smith.

OPENING OF THE EXHIBITION.

The first day of September will see the fruition of years of labor on the part of 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 art, and its dignity as the metropolitan community of the state, and they will on that day be filled with pardonable pride in throwing open to the public the beautiful building dedicated to art purposes.

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. Andrew 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 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 a nucleus for a collection of original drawings and reference photographs.

Very complete arrangements have been made for the convenience of residents of towns and cities in Michigan outside of Detroit. At the last monthly meeting of the passenger agents for the Michigan railroads, the representatives of the roads centering in Detroit, headed by Mr. Ben Fletcher, made an arrangement with three of the leading roads to carry visitors to the exhibition over their lines for half-price on one day each week during the exhibition. This day will be Tuesday on the Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee railroad, Wednesday on the Detroit, Lansing & Northern, and Thursday on the Michigan Central.

A map 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.

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 subjects was attained, without an attempt

FOR DETROIT TO IMITATE.

THE EXAMPLE MUNICH FURNISHES ART LOVERS.

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 outside of Germany, it has now a world-wide renown, and is one of the favorite resorts of European and American tourists. The great change that has taken place in the fame and fortunes of this ancient city, is entirely due to the accumulation there of treasures of art, and especially to the building up of galleries of sculpture and painting. Now Munich cannot for a moment be compared with Detroit in beauty of situation and of natural surroundings; much less in wealth and trade and commerce; yet Munich is visited by a constant stream of travelers, many of whom remain for months or years; and at some periods its numerous and ample hotels can scarcely accommodate the influx of guests.

Art galleries have done all this for Munich, and much more. They have led to the establishment of schools for the cultivation of art, not only in its higher sense, but in its application to manufacturing industries. And so the people of Bavaria and to some extent of the kingdom of Prussia, derive from this art enterprise so recent, not little increase of business prosperity, while the city itself has become well known throughout the world as one of the great centers of art culture.

Such a city as Detroit, it is needless to say, with its magnificent location, its handsome streets and avenues and many fine buildings, both public and private, lacks only the 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 collection, let it become famed as the possessor of choice masterpieces of painting and sculpture of the present day, and, at least, copies of all the older works illustrating the whole history of art, and strangers will not merely "stop over" to drive through the streets, but will 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 of the ocean, food for thought and imagination, in the assemblage of those works of art which are themselves the creations of thought and imagination.

But this is not all. It is a good thing; it suits well the honorable pride of the "townsman," the sentiment of local patriotism, to make one's native city adopted city by every means attractive to strangers, and favorably known to the country and the world. But apart from this motive, however honorable, even a due regard for the happiness of our local population, and of its moral and intellectual culture, will justify all the effort and the expense necessary to the establishment and maintenance of public galleries of art. And not only on this ground can rich and liberal citizens be expected to do such a work for the common good but should they fail to do it, reasonable arguments are not wanting to prove that it would be right and wise to provide for such an object even by public taxation. For we scarcely hesitate to tax ourselves to the amount of hundreds of thousands for the opening and maintenance of public parks and pleasure grounds for the benefit of the people.

Whatever expense is thus incurred, all men feel it is wisely incurred; it secures to the citizens of all classes places of recreation and 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 population during the seven or eight months of the year when public parks are not attractive or available? One would think that proper regard to our climate and to the average character of our seasons would demand resorts and means of recreation for the people, in addition to those which can be enjoyed only about one-third of the year. And if this is so, we cannot conceive of anything so practicable, and so well suited in every respect to meet this want as simple museums of art, with the addition, if you please, of antiquities and of objects of natural history.

Such collections, beside affording a resource from the cares and ills of routine life, exercise also an educating and refining influence upon the citizens, none 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-thirds of the year amid the beauties of art? Therefore, it is just as reasonable, to say the least, that public museums should 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 will some day be accepted here at home. Meantime, if it is still

"No man was ever great by imitation. An artist must exhibit such prominent and striking features as recall the original to every mind; and must neglect the minor details, which one may have remarked and another neglected, for those characteristics which are alike obvious to vigilance and carelessness."—[Inluc in "Kasselas."]

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 by his spirit, and the curse of God for his blessing."

THOUGHTS ON ART.

SIR JOHN EVERETT MILLAIS IN THE MAGAZINE OF ART FOR AUGUST. I am emphatically of opinion that the best art of modern times is as good as forgotten, that the best art of England can hold its own against the world. It is manifestly impossible to make just comparisons between the widely divergent styles 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 mere abundance and tend to form 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 falling unconsciously, of course—to judge of the great works of the past, with which he compares those of the present, in a fair and proper manner. He makes no allowance for the storm of mutilation or the fascination of decay.

The only way to judge of the treasures the old masters of whatever age have left us—whether in architecture, sculpture, 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 of art. But how much of our feeling of reverence is induced by time, when we 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 whole standing out against the intense blue sky; and many of us, I venture to think, would cry at once, "How excessively crude!"

No; time and varnish are two of the greatest of old masters, and their merits and virtues are too often attributed by critics—I do not of course allude to the professional art critics—to the painters of the pictures they have toned and mellowed. The great artists all painted in bright colors, such as it is the fashion nowadays for men to decry as crude and vulgar, never suspecting that what they applaud in those works is merely the result of what they condemn in their contemporaries. Take a case in point—the "Bacchus and Ariadne," in the National gallery, with its splendid red robe and its rich brown grass. You may rest assured that the painter of that bright red robe 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 time to its present beautiful mellow color. Yet many men, nowadays, will not have a picture with green in it; there are even buyers who when giving a commission to an artist will stipulate that the canvas shall contain none of it. But God

SOME DETROIT ARTISTS.

GARI MELCHER'S PICTURE IN THE PARIS SALON.

WHAT THE CRITIC OF FIGARO SAYS—ROLSHOVEN, THE IVES, EATON, HOPKINS, AND OTHERS.

With the present rejoicing over Mr. Melchers' success at the last Paris salon, our readers may be glad to have the following 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 artist's standpoint, without any personal acquaintance with the artist. She says in this letter: "Your Detroit boy, Gari Melchers, has without doubt the best American picture in the salon. It is called 'The Pilots.' Four or five stolid old chaps are sitting around a table near a window; one is amusing himself with the model of a ship and some smoke. One can see they are not garrulous men, but cool, intrepid and dexterous. The types are excellently chosen and full of character. It is not a picture to tickle the fancy, but thoroughly good. Detroit ought to buy it for its new gallery."

The next is from the pen of the able 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 picture by a foreigner, 'The Pilots' of M. Melchers, sings the praise of the modern French school. It is at Paris, in our salons, that he has caught the simplicity of the *mise en scene* and the sober execution. He could not have been thus devel-

oped in America, or in Holland, where he sought his subject, for that has no 'school,' properly speaking. This being understood, I render full justice to the arrangement of this distinguished page (an art), to its great sentiment of nature, and the profound impression it has produced."

There are many other Detroit artists whose works are perhaps better known in the 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 deep appreciation of nature and fine perception of color.

Miss Helen E. Roby is now studying in Paris, and many friends are anticipating a successful future for her in her own field of labor, flower painting. Mr. Julius Rolsheven has had many fine pictures on exhibition in Detroit for some years. Those in the old Art Loan and the exhibition of '83 received high encomiums from all sides. He is now in Florence continuing his work, and a leader in one of the art academies of that beautiful Italian art center.

Mr. Robert Hopkins' praises are always on the lips of those who are most familiar with the various aspects of water in storm or calm, and who besides are able to tell whether the drawing of any sort of sea 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 in portraying that exquisite sunset glow on snow and fir trees which make our winter landscapes so attractive.

Mr. Charles Harry Eaton has obtained high honors in New York art circles, much admiration in his native town, and many of his pictures adorn our Michigan homes. Like most artists, he is forced to live where art is appreciated, and since he must live by his brush Detroit has had to yield its good citizen to another state.

Mrs. E. G. Holden is a noted enthusiast in all art matters, belongs to the Museum association, has for many years given instructions in art and in every way sought to foster it in her own town. Her influence has been very great in the developing of artistic tastes among the young people. Mr. Hekking is a foreigner by birth and a great wanderer by nature, for no place holds him long. He is wholly absorbed in his work, and the number of his pictures in private galleries attest his popularity.

There are many others who are doing good work, among them Wenzel, Goney, C. John Owen and William Mylne, and who find ready sale for their work. To very many of these artists a good art school will be a great boon in awakening intelligent interest in their work, and stimulating them to more earnest efforts.

Upon the basis of religion all temples stand, and from their sentiment of a God all worship arises. From the sentiment of the beautiful in the soul spring five great fine arts (architecture, sculpture, painting, poetry, music). From the perception of justice comes law; and then from a soul so rich called benevolence rise up a hundred blessed shapes of human welfare. There is not a ragged school or a mission school or free school of design or a public library in town or city that does not spring up out of this principle of benevolence.—[David Swing.]

HINTS TO VISITORS.

Doubtless there are many people who will visit Detroit during the exhibition to whom any 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 Avenue cars run directly past the museum, which is on Jefferson Avenue at the corner of Hastings street. The distance from the station to the museum 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 minutes' walk directly up Brush street will bring you to Jefferson Avenue and only three blocks distant from the museum. The Wayne Hotel and Griffin House are directly opposite the Michigan Central station. To reach the other hotels take the Jefferson Avenue street car line, changing at Woodward Avenue. The Congress street line will also carry visitors past the Griffin House, and the Cass Avenue line runs from the Michigan Central station past this hotel, the Brunswick, and within one block of the Russell House and the Hotel Cadillac.

NEW YORK'S MUSEUM.

WHAT THE METROPOLITAN MUSEUM HAS RECEIVED IN MONEY AND GIFTS.

Although the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York City is strictly a private institution, organized and administered on the voluntary system, it had the good fortune to have an edifice provided for it by the city. This was one of its first great gifts, and it has thus been left free to expend its funds in the purchase of works of art. Its valuable gifts have won for it even a European reputation, since a day has done for New York what years did do for any old country gallery.

Among the many gifts to the museum are the following: Thirty thousand dollars from Henry C. Marquand, one of the trustees, for an art school fund; \$50,000 from Gideon F. T. Reed for the same purpose; \$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 Cornelius Vanderbilt for \$55,000 and presented to the museum; the noted "Friedland," by Meissonier, purchased at the Stewart sale by Judge Hilton for \$95,000 and presented to the museum; a noted Reynolds, purchased by Julius S. Morgan, cost about \$20,000; Miss Catherine Lorillard Wolff gave her entire collection of oil paintings and also her water-color drawings, and for the preservation of these and future increase of the collection \$200,000; Mr. George Seney has given 20 valuable oil paintings; and Mr. William Schaus and various members of his family have enriched the gallery with gifts in sculpture and painting.

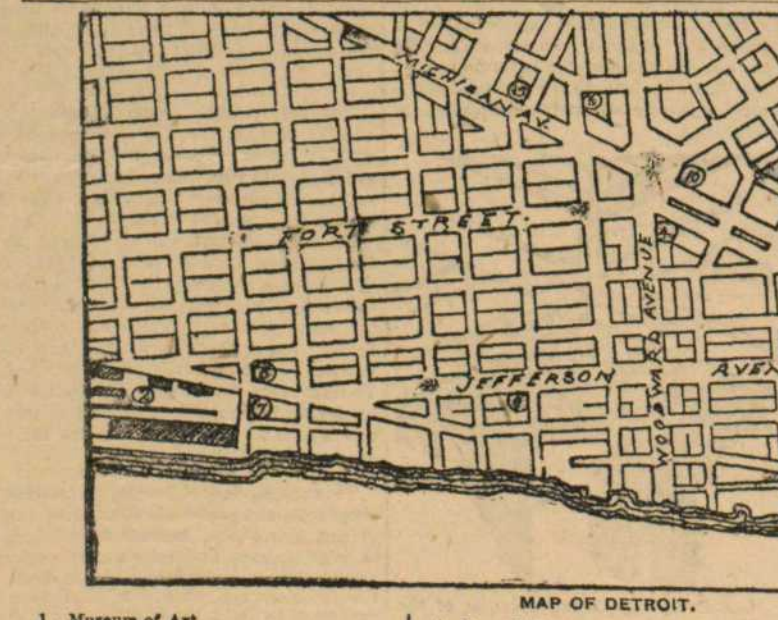
The nations and colonies which admit works of art free are Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, the Netherlands, Italy, Sweden, Great Britain, India, New South Wales and Victoria. Russia imposes a tax of 30 cents per 30 pounds on certain statuary, but includes pictures, curiosities and articles "not having the usual qualifications of merchandise" on the free list. China has a tax of 5 percent on works of art, if for sale; and Turkey charges 40 cents a pound on pictures, and allows the importation of 28 pounds of statuary for \$1. This is a splendid idea—taxing sculpture and paintings by the pound! How could our solons in congress have left their rivals of the Celestial kingdom so get ahead of them? Portugal collects 5 percent on paintings and 1 percent on statues, and Spain gets a specific duty of 19 cents off every picture, and seven cents off every 10 pounds of statuary imported. Hawaii and Corea collect 10 percent ad valorem. New Zealand, 15, and Canada, following a bad example, 20. Mexico, however, only exacts 50 cents per kilogram of paintings and eight cents per kilogram of statuary. Honduras lays a tax of \$1.30 a pound on all 'art.' Nicaragua 41 cents a pound (on paintings), and Ecuador 50 cents ad valorem, and Salvador four cents a pound.—[The Art Amateur.]

The youth, when he begins to feel the attraction of nature and art, believes that by an earnest effort he shall soon be able to pierce to the inner sanctuary; the man finds, after long wandering up and down, that he is still upon the threshold.—Goethe.

Everyone knows that the different works of an artist are as closely related as the daughters of the same father, that is to say that between them are marked resemblances.—[Taine.]

In this world's affairs there is no design 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 Ruskin.]

The above cut represents the old Art Loan building erected in 1853 expressly for the exhibition of that year. It is in striking contrast to the beautiful structure portrayed on the first page, but its interior represented an immense amount of enthusiasm and well directed energy, for without it there could have been no exhibition, one of the largest exhibits positively refusing to allow his collection to be shown in any building not fire proof. There was then no such building in Detroit available for the purpose of the exhibition, and consequently one had to be built with the result represented above. It was built on land belonging to the Bagley estate on East Larned street, was completed in 76 days and admirably served its purpose. After the exhibition and about the time the roller rink came swept over the country, the building was remodelled, a high arched roof put on and the interior walls torn out. Since then it has been used as a skating rink, seed warehouse and armory, and is now available for public meetings, concerts and similar gatherings in the form of a hall which will seat 3000 people.



MAP OF DETROIT. 1. Museum of Art. 2. Michigan Central, D., L. & N., and F. & M. railroad stations. 3. H. & M. and Grand Trunk railway stations. 4. Russell House. 5. Cassin Hotel. 6. Griffin House. 7. Michigan Exchange Hotel. 8. Flank's new hotel.

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 country 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 I 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 bound 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. Miller 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 tip. Mr. Miller presented it to me, and 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 intelligence came of the outbreak of yellow fever at Plant City.

There was great excitement in Jacksonville. A delegation of the leading citizens 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 publication 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 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 unusually fine and large. No beer 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 races 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.

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

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

Music for the Campaign.

We have just received from the publishers, S. Brainerd'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 coming Campaign. The price of the book is but 15 cents.

RETALIATION.

President Cleveland Asks Congress for Power

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

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—The President sent the following message to Congress yesterday afternoon:

To Congress: The rejection by the Senate of the treaty lately negotiated for the settlement and adjustment of the differences existing between the United States and Great Britain concerning the rights and privileges of American fishermen in the ports and waters of British North America, seems to justify, in my opinion, the condition to which the pending question is thus limited.

The treaty upon this subject concluded in 1818, through arrangements as to the fishing grounds, has been a fruitful source of irritation and trouble. Our citizens engaged in fishing enterprises in waters adjacent to the coast have been subjected to numerous vexatious interferences and annoyances; they have been seized upon pretexts which appeared to be entirely inadmissible, and they have been otherwise treated by the Canadian authorities and officials in a manner inexcusably harsh and oppressive.

The 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 their national interests. We deny that treaty provisions justify these acts, and we further maintain that, aside from any treaty restraints of disputed interpretation, the relative position of the United States and Canada as near neighbors, the growth of our joint commerce, the development 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, furnish 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 exigency 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 national differences with which we have to deal, by methods of conference and agreement, has 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 our duty in such a grave matter as the contemplation of a plan of retaliation as a mode which still remains of treating the situation. I am not unmindful of the gravity of the measure assumed in adopting this line of conduct, nor do I fail in the least to appreciate its serious consequences.

Without basing our complaints upon a violation of treaty obligations, it is nevertheless true that such refusal of transit and the other injurious acts which have been resorted to constitute a provoking insistence upon rights neither mitigated by the amenities of national intercourse nor modified by the recognition of our liberality and generous consideration.

The history of events connected with this subject makes it manifest that the Canadian government can, if so disposed, administer its laws and protect the interests of its people without manifestation of unfriendliness, and without the unneighborly treatment of our fishing vessels of which we have just received notice, and whatever is done on our part should be done in the hope that the disposition of the Canadian government may remove the occasion of a resort to the additional executive power now sought through legislative action.

It will be impossible to injure our Canadian neighbors by retaliatory measures without inflicting such a grave injury upon our own citizens. Plainly stated, the policy of national retaliation manifestly embraces the infliction of the greatest harm upon those who have injured us with the least possible damage to ourselves. There is also an evident propriety as well as an invitation to moral support, found in visiting upon the offending party the same measure or kind of treatment of which we complain, and as far as possible within the same lines. And above all things the plan of retaliation, if entered upon, should be thorough and vigorous. These considerations lead me at this time to invoke the aid and counsel of Congress, and its support in such a further grant of power as seems necessary to render 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, though great in every respect, will be better appreciated when it is remembered that a considerable portion of each year the St. Lawrence river, which constitutes the direct avenue of foreign commerce leading to Canada, is closed by ice.

During the last six years imports and exports of British Canadian provinces carried across our territory under the privilege granted by our laws amounted in value to about \$270,000,000, nearly all of which were goods dutiable under our tariff laws. By far the larger part of this traffic consists of exchanges of goods between Great Britain and the American provinces brought to and carried from our ports in their own vessels.

Statutes granting to the people of Canada the valuable privileges of transit for their goods across our ports and over our soil, which had been passed prior to the making of the treaty of 1817 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.

Congress has already passed a law which restricted executive action on May 3, 1887, providing that in case American fishing vessels being or visiting in the waters or at any of the ports of the British dominions of North America should be deprived of the privileges 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 enjoyment of the same, the President might deny the vessels and their masters and crews of the British dominions of North America any entrance 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 product of such dominions, or other goods coming from said Dominion to the United States.

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

There need be no hesitation in suspending these laws in view of the supposition that their continuance is secured by treaty obligations, for it seems quite plain that article 29 of the treaty of 1817 which was the only article incorporating such laws, terminated July 1, 1885. I am satisfied that upon the principle which should govern retaliation our intercourse and relations with the Dominion of Canada furnish no better opportunity for its application than is suggested by the conditions herein presented, and that it could not be more effectively inaugurated than under the power of suspension recommended.

The course which I have outlined and the recommendations made relate to the honor and dignity of our country, and the protection and preservation of the rights and interests of all our people. A government does not half a duty when it prescribes its citizens at home and permits them to be imposed upon and humiliated by the unfair and overreaching disposition of other nations. If we invite our people to rely upon arrangements made for their benefit abroad, we should see to it that they are not deceived, and if we are generous and liberal to a neighboring country our people should reap the 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 American citizenship. GROVER CLEVELAND, Executive Mansion, August 23.

No Money to Pay Writings.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 24.—A rather alarming state of affairs has been developed in the city of Greenville, in this State, where the United States Court is now in session. Greenville is the center of the moonshine district in South Carolina and over 500 witnesses are in attendance at the court. The difficulty is a want of funds to pay the jurors and witnesses. Judge Simonton, the presiding judge, has written to the Comptroller of the Treasury, Althen Johnson has written a letter in which he places the blame on the United States Marshal. The situation in Greenville is said to be appalling. The jail is crowded with witnesses who have been admitted on the order of the presiding judge and who would otherwise starve, and the others are living out on the highways, begging or stealing.

AN AWFUL CALAMITY.

The Boiler of a Paper-Mill Explodes, Killing 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 Hoffman, Henry Kuelke, Sebastian Liebman, Michael Schmitt, Albert Kirrich, John Mohr, Louis Resch, Frank Sanber, Jacob Vedder and John Weaver.

The severely injured are: Thomas Jordan, side hurt. It is thought fatally; Myron C. Fisher, of Bachelder & Fischer, right leg broken twice; Will Kraus, leg broken and afterward amputated; August Beckner, laborer, head badly cut; Coily Scheefer, arm broken and head hurt; D. Teuschler, head and leg cut; Fred Heibach, back hurt; P. V. Lawson, ankle injured; Dr. F. Burroughs, back and arm hurt; John Lull, arm hurt; J. Koelsch, leg cut; Alice Landick and Mrs. Art, slightly injured; Edward Leiphauer, 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; insurance, \$52,000.

DISASTER ON THE PACIFIC.

Two Steamers Collide, and Thirteen Persons 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 sank 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.

FANFLET, Ia., Aug. 23.—A west-bound freight extra on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy collided with the rear of a construction train at Rock Creek, nine miles west of here, and G. A. Rose, of Burlington, road-master, Patrick Ready and Patrick Griffin, section-men, were instantly killed, and John Kelly and Timothy Murphy injured.

Both Were Drowned.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Aug. 25.—Caddy and R. Ballo, aged 10 and 11 years, sons of J. W. Ballo, 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 address 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 Eliza Harris, a farmer of this county, was stung to death by bees Saturday. A boy drove the horses past a beehive, 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 Giantess.

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 Somerset.

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 Fermagh, 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 business 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 unmarried 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." ST. LOUIS, Mo., 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 Matamoras, by the stranding of the boat.

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

Get rid of that tired feeling as quick as possible. Take Hood's Sarsaparilla, which gives strength, a good appetite, and a healthy sleep.

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

LOG CABINS were strongholds of love, contentment, health and happiness. On skins were nailed to the door and they were the happy homes of strong, healthy, noble men and women. The simple but effective remedies which carried them to green old age are now reproduced in Warner's "Tippeca" and Warner's Log Cabin Sarsaparilla and other Log Cabin remedies.

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Certainly The Best.

Papillon (Clark's extract of flax) Catarrh Cure, from an experiment, has grown to be the acknowledged superior of any remedy for similar purposes. Purely vegetable and scientifically prepared, it is absolutely harmless, and efficacious cures where all other known remedies and the most learned medical talent fail. That it is a favorite with all classes is evidenced by the fact that during the past two years, 86,000 gallons have been sold. Positively cures Catarrh, Hay Fever, Cold, etc., etc. Large bottles only \$1.00, at Eberbach & Son's Drug Store.

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

Mr. Snow, the whistler, is to be back in America within a few days.



Mrs. Dart's Triplets. President Cleveland's Prize for the three best babies at the Aurora County Fair, in 1887, was given to these triplets, Mollie, Ida, and Ray, children of Mrs. A. K. Dart, Hamburg, 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 immediately, 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 babies. 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.

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Agents for Washtenaw Co. of the WATERTOWN ENGINE CO., Watertown, N. Y. REEVES, HUNTER & COMPANY. CASH PAID FOR OLD SCRAP IRON. ESTIMATES GIVEN. Well Drilling Machinery SOLD ON TRIAL. No Cash Payment—or settlement of any kind—until after a SATISFACTORY TEST. Machinery and Tools Guaranteed to make Wells anywhere, and at the rate of 3 feet to every 3 feet by any other machine, or no sale. THE BEST IS ALWAYS THE CHEAPEST. EMPIRE WELL AUGER CO., ITHACA, N. Y. Send for Catalogue.

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FRO'S REMEDY FOR CATARRH gives immediate relief. Catarrh virus is soon expelled from the system, and the diseased action of the mucous membrane is replaced by healthy secretions. The dose is small. One package contains a sufficient quantity for a long treatment.

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

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THURSDAY, AUGUST 30, 1888.

Republican Ticket.

For President,
BENJAMIN HARRISON, Indiana.

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

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

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

The 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. 26th-st., New York 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 retaliatory 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 administration 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 promise 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 secret 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 ludicrous, 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 congress be warranted in passing a bill for 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 institution 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,

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 ton, which makes it very difficult 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 equivalent to wheat, at least, \$2 per bushel; so it is not only important for us but for the farming community depending upon us for a market that we should continue 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 monopolists 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,
JAMES M. TURNER.
Hon. Mark S. Brewer, House of Representatives, 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 laboring men can form all the trades councils possible; but they will do little good so long as land, the source of all wealth, is locked up.

The formation of trusts, the combinations of capital and of workmen 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 explain,

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 II.
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 Britain and Germany made a vehement 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.

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 Christian 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 revised 18 years ago, but which was prevented

by the heated interference of other treaty powers, she alone has the right to abolish the former treaty, and make a new agreement, independent of the other treaty powers. We urge this aid to our ever grateful nation of America. By doing so, the United States would never experience any injuries from jealousies of other treaty powers, for the reasons which we referred to in the first part of our discussion. We believe that the United States will never hesitate to do what is right and just. It was the United States that caused our nation to wake from sleep, and introduced western civilization to our country. It was the missionaries of the United States who christianized our people, and educated our girls by which they led our people to understand the importance of women's education. It was the United States that introduced her system of education by which Japan can now boast the equal of any nation of Europe in the education of her youth. It was an American who founded the University of Tokio, which is now recognized as one of the best institutions in the world. We are ever grateful to the United States and her people. 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 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 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 impression 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 grateful nation of America.

TORA MOGI.

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 vs. Washington; Saturday, Sept. 15, Detroit vs. Boston; Tuesday, Sept. 11, Detroit vs. Philadelphia; Thursday, Sept. 20, Detroit vs. New York.
H. W. HAYES, Agent.

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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 to abolish the former treaty, and make a new agreement, independent of the other treaty powers. We urge this aid to our ever grateful nation of America. By doing so, the United States would never experience any injuries from jealousies of other treaty powers, for the reasons which we referred to in the first part of our discussion. We believe that the United States will never hesitate to do what is right and just. It was the United States that caused our nation to wake from sleep, and introduced western civilization to our country. It was the missionaries of the United States who christianized our people, and educated our girls by which they led our people to understand the importance of women's education. It was the United States that introduced her system of education by which Japan can now boast the equal of any nation of Europe in the education of her youth. It was an American who founded the University of Tokio, which is now recognized as one of the best institutions in the world. We are ever grateful to the United States and her people. 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 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 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 impression 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 grateful nation of America.

TORA MOGI.

IN THE September Forum, an unusual interesting word, 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 financing 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 circumstances 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 annum. 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 Ypsilanti 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 vs. Washington; Saturday, Sept. 15, Detroit vs. Boston; Tuesday, Sept. 11, Detroit vs. Philadelphia; Thursday, Sept. 20, Detroit vs. New York.
H. W. HAYES, Agent.

1888. 1888.

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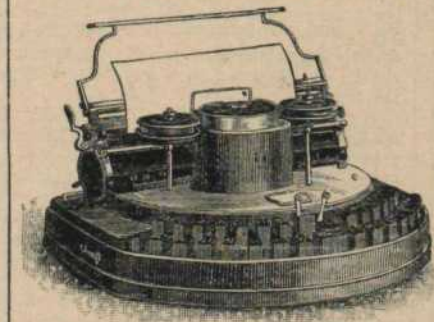
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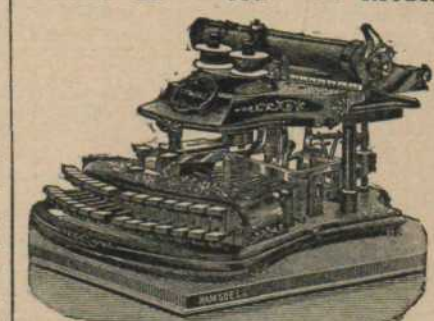


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S. H. DOUGLASS, } Trustees.
I. W. HUNT,
Ann Arbor, April, 1888.

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 to-morrow.

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

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

The Ypsilantian devotes a quarter of 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 originated 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 varieties 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 possess, and it is evident they were made by a race higher in the scale of life, and of greater mechanical skill than any one knows anything about. The Indians are ignorant of their origin.—Ypsilantian.

The Ypsilantian says that on complaint of the First National bank, Nicholas 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 attachment against the real estate to recover the amount of the loans, and it 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 extended a call to Rev. M. Claffin 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; removed to Michigan in 1839, and settled in Scio township, 2½ miles east of Dexter, where he resided until nine years ago, when he moved to Dexter. He has, since his wife's death, in 1879, resided with his daughter, Mrs. Henry Phelps. He married Anna Palmer, sister of Luther 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 community.

Aug. 22, Mrs. Sarah Alley, an old pioneer, 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 society of Washtenaw county. She also had quite a reputation as a nurse, and many persons here have reason to remember her.

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 seriously ill for several weeks with little or no perceptible improvement.

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

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

Harry Shaver, after a temporary residence 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 Republican day at the Chelsea fair, when Gov. Luze will deliver the speeches made the day before at the same place by Democrats.

A. Steger, our successful egg and poultry 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 unmasterly 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 handle material.

Ypsilanti. Normal students are already beginning to gather from near and from far.

John Batchelder, of Chicago, is enjoying 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 suit 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, Ill., Wednesday. Just before starting Mrs. Burnett slipped from a platform and received such serious injuries about the 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 visiting friends in Shelby, Oceana county, intending to be absent several weeks.

Mrs. V. Doud and children, of Parma, Michigan, have been spending a couple of weeks with Mrs. E. Mills.

Salem. Fred 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 Pfeife.

Miss Libbie Thayer returns to her school in Ludington, Monday.

Cushman Improved Wagon-reach.

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-foot 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 exhibition at the Tri-State fair at Toledo. The patentee, E. S. Cushman, of Webster, is a practical young farmer, and deserves great credit for his useful invention.

No Secretary Yet.

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 struggle 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: Leave Ypsilanti.....6:40 a. m. " Geddes.....6:47 " " Ann Arbor.....6:57 " " Delhi.....7:09 " " Scio.....7:13 " " Dexter.....7:17 " " The Res.....7:40 " " Franco.....7:54 " " Grass Lake.....8:02 " " Leon.....8:09 " " Michigan Centre.....8:19 " Arrive Jackson.....8:35 a. m. Returning Leaves Jackson for Ypsilanti at 6:00 p. m. One fare for the round trip.

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 two delegates and salesmen of Ann Arbor had two delegates present.

A temporary organization was made with the following officers: Henry Blittton, 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 workmen of Detroit are thrown 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 maintained 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 through organization that you can protect yourselves. We must form "trusts" of labor. They are right. All other trusts are formed to rob labor. Of every dollar's worth of wealth produced by the workman, he receives only 25 cents. Wages are low in one part of the United States and high in another. If "protection" protects, 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 connection 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 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 laboringmen 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 Ticket Named—Hot Resolutions.

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 REGISTER 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 adjourned 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—E. C. Copeland, Dexter. Sheriff—Alfred H. Miller, Lodi. Clerk—Alvin Wilsey, Ann Arbor. Registrar of Deeds—Edward Glover, Lodi. Treasurer—Samuel W. Parsons, Ypsilanti. Prosecuting Attorney—David B. Taylor, Chelsea.

Circuit Court Commissioner—F. Hineckley, Ypsilanti. Coroners—B. J. Conrad, E. M. Childs, Augusta. For surveyor, O. R. L. Crozier commended 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, Sept. 14: Alvin Wilsey, B. J. Conrad, Ann Arbor; John Sperry, J. M. Sweet, Pittsfield; C. R. Pattison, Ypsilanti; A. Wardell, A. B. Smith, Milan; C. Troop, Geo. Hathaway, York; A. B. Devisier, Augusta; William Dell, Saline; R. Parsons,

Ypsilanti; W. Robbins, Whittaker; C. C. Warner, Lodi; Albert Haines, Augusta; Horace Baldwin, Chelsea.

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 us 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 issue.

2. While it is true that our platform favors the abolition of the internal revenue as regards the sale and manufacture of intoxicants, it is coupled with the immediate overthrow of the saloon and the blotting out of the entire traffic, for the continuance of which the people are solely responsible.

3. 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.

4. 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 commended in terms so vague as to be fitly called by liquor men "catnip tea," and "the purity of home" is deliberately sold for votes to the vilest men, the prohibition party triumphant is needed to vindicate good government and protect virtue, sobriety and the purity of the home.

5. The outrages perpetrated in this and other states upon Prohibition speakers and meetings inspiring to assassination of prohibition leaders is evidence of the righteousness of our cause and of its final success. It means the destruction of our enemies, for whom the gods would destroy their first made mad.

First representative district—Geo. W. Merrill, Webster; second, C. C. Warner, Lodi.

After the business was transacted a young boy, a brother of Rev. A. S. Carmean, 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 damaged by fire at half price.

Farmers having choice 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 Sheehan's book store, State street.

Read the ad of A. L. Noble and be sure to heed the request. It might be considered 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 admission. 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 in Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Dakota, Indian Territory, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Minnesota, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, Tennessee, Texas, Wyoming. Ticket good for 30 days. For 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 sold on Thursdays of each week until Nov. 15. H. W. HAYES, Agt.

Peculiar Peculiar in combination, proportion, and preparation of ingredients, Hood's Sarsaparilla possesses the curative value of the best known remedies of the vegetable 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 itself has won for it 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 sales abroad. 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 has developed in medical science has 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 complete stock of Hair Goods. Hair Work Done to Order. We make a specialty of our Trimming Department. Please call upon us, and see what we can do for you in Work and Prices.

FOR SALE—A phonon in good repair. Price \$5.00. Also a canopy top for the same. Good as new. Price \$150.00. Cost \$175.00. Enquire at 85 S. State-st.

FIRST

IN THE FIELD WITH

New Goods,

THE TWO SAM'S

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,

THE

TWO SAM'S!

Fantle's Old Stand. Fantle's Old Stand.

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

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

BEAUTIFUL, BEDAZZLING, BEWITCHING

STOCK OF

CARPETS, RUGS AND MATTINGS.

HEADQUARTERS FOR

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

REMEMBER THE PLACE,

JOHN BURG, NO 43 SOUTH MAIN STREET.

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 REVENGE

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:



"Come Back, or I Shall Fire."



"I Simply Held it Downward and Fired."



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



"A Terrible Struggle was in Progress."

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

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 particulars of the cyclone that on Tuesday afternoon wrought such destruction in that neighborhood. The large frame building occupied as a cannery establishment by Black & Krebs, of Baltimore, was struck about 4:30 o'clock and completely demolished. 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 crushed 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 reported—Rev. N. B. C. Corning, and F. C. Orth, an architect, of this city, Moses Calvin, of Monongahela, City, and an unknown German of McKeesport. The two former were drowned while making a canoeing trip down the river. Mr. Corning was one of the most prominent ministers of the city.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 27.—Dispatches say that the recent freshet swept away over 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 southern 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 battery-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 Dimock Hollow. The bodies were horribly lacerated, fragments of flesh and bone being 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 rescued 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 outbreak 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 record: Total cases, 107; deaths, 17; discharged 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 securities variously estimated at from \$50,000 to \$80,000.

Woolen Mills Burned.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 28.—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, \$80,000; fully insured.

A Letter-Box Plunderer Held.

CHICAGO, Aug. 28.—Frederick Oberkamp, the alleged mail-box robber, was 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-Congressman 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.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 26.—By the overflowing of the banks of the Teng Chow river, flood ing the country for miles on either side, 800 working-men were drowned.

An Old Ring Favorite Dead.

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

MINOR NEWS ITEMS.

For Week Ended August 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 Topeka, Kan., was reported on Saturday.

American veterans in London held a memorial meeting last week in honor of General Sheridan.

The boiler in a cotton mill at Bremond, Tex., exploded on Saturday, killing W. L. Wootton 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 Association will hold its tenth annual convention at Waterloo November 13-16.

John Doane, a wealthy farmer living in the suburbs of Cleveland, has been bunched out of \$2,000 by confidence 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 Cincinnati was wrecked by a raft of driftwood on Sunday, causing a loss of \$300,000.

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, died there Sunday.

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

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

Dr. Nathan Field, of Jeffersonville, Ind., founder of a religious sect akin to the Second 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 reported 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 Hen, R. I., and the colored cook, Richard Blizard, 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 road near Lima, O., caused by the negligence 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 occurred 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 garnished by M. Oppenheim, clothier, retaliated by shooting 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 Virts 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 six-story stock factory owned by M. Goldsmith, and occupied by Herman Klein & Sons, at a loss of \$100,000—partially insured.

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 pole. Of the seven persons on the car one was fatally and the others more or less seriously injured.

Three murders were committed on Thursday 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 stabbed the other to death.

Becker's Blood Elixir is the only

It is announced that Miss Kate Field is soon to lecture in the Eastern States on the virtues of California wines.

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

What public affairs need is conscience, and woman is the conscience of the race.—George William Curtis.

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

Cathay seems to be a poor place for bicycling. The poet says: "Better fifty years in Europe than a cycle in Cathay."

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

Don't let that cold of yours run on. You think it a light thing. But it may run into catarrh. Or into pneumonia. Or consumption.

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

All the diseases of these parts, head, nose, throat, bronchial tubes and lungs, can be delightfully and entirely cured by the use of Boschee's German Syrup.

If you don't know it already, thousands and thousands of people can tell you. They have been cured by it, and "know how it is, themselves." Bottle only 75 cents. Ask any druggist.

If suddenly submerged the stiffest hat at once becomes ducked—title.

The Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of Boston has started a labor employment bureau.

WIFE.—Let's try Hibbard's Rheumatic Syrup. Everywhere I go I hear it spoken of in great praise as a tonic and appetizer.

The advice to Northern girls who want husbands is—go south.

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Table with columns for STATIONS, GOING EAST, GOING WEST, and various train routes and times.

O. W. RUGGLES, H. W. HAYES, G. F. & T. A., Chicago, Local Agt., Ann Arbor.

Toledo, Ann Arbor & North Michigan R'y

Time Table going into effect Sunday, July 22, '88

Table with columns for STATIONS, GOING NORTH, GOING SOUTH, and various train routes and times.

All passenger trains run daily except Sunday. Connections at Toledo with railroads diverging, at Manhattan Junction with Wheeling & Lake Erie R. R., at Toledo Junction with M. C. R. R., L. & N. Y. & P. M. R. R. at Monroe Junction with L. & N. Y. & P. M. R. R., at Dundee with L. & N. Y. & P. M. R. R., at Milan with W. S. L. & P. R. R., at Pittsfield with L. & N. Y. & P. M. R. R., at Ann Arbor with Michigan Central R. R., and at South Lyon with Detroit, Lansing and North Branch R. R. and G. T. Ry.

H. W. ASHLEY, Supt. H. B. BENNETT, Superintendent, Gen. Passenger Agent. A. J. PAISLEY, Agent, Ann Arbor. At Ashley with the Toledo, Saginaw & Muskegon railway.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION

OF THE

Ann Arbor Savings Bank

AT 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.

Table listing resources: Loans and Discounts, Bonds and Mortgages, Overdrafts, Furniture and Fixtures, Due from National and State Banks, Cash on hand.

LIABILITIES.

Table listing liabilities: Capital Stock, Surplus Fund, Undivided Profits, July Dividend, Due Depositors.

I do solemnly swear that the above statements are true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHAS. E. HISCOCK, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 2d day of July, 1888.

ADAM D. SEYLER, Notary Public.

Never Abandon Old Friends.

If you had a friend who has been constant to you and stuck to you through good and bad fortune...

Three thousand ladies of property and standing voted at the last city election in Toronto.

Didn'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.

Teacher—What bird did Noah send out of the ark? Smallest boy in the class (after a pause)—Dove, sir.

Dyspepsia or indigestion always yields to the curative properties of Hibbard's Rheumatic Syrup.

LOG CABINS have become a thing of the past. From them have come great generals, statesmen, lawyers, and divines.

A gentleman of America, who, by way, has a fad or two, was walking down town the other day with a witty lady.

Can't Sleep Nights is the complaint of thousands suffering from Asthma, Consumption, Coughs, etc.

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 CUTS, BURNS, BRUISES, FLESH WOUNDS, INFLAMMATION, SPRAINS, PIMPLES, CHILBLAINS, SALT RHEUM, CHAPPED LIPS OR 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.

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.

Woman suffragists have a way of coming to the front everywhere. The last case was the Republican state convention.

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

A Blood Tonic.—Hibbard's Rheumatic Syrup is the greatest blood purifier in the world.

There are in England 347 female blacksmiths who actually swing heavy hammers, and 9,133 women employed in nail making.

RINSEY & SEABOLT

Washington Street, Ann Arbor Michigan.

Have always on hand a complete stock of everything in the

GROCERY LINE

Teas, Coffees and Sugars

All prime articles bought for cash and can sell at low figures. Our frequent large invoices of Teas is a sure sign that we give bargains.

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

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 Trolleys 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.

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 did 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.

It will be shown by the part of my speech in the very papers that afterward 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 in comparison of pounds, so as to make all comparisons the more quickly apprehended, and I will give the British depositors an advantage of 3 per cent. in reckoning the amount 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, \$320,000,000. But the whole of this sum was by no means to the credit of the wage-workers of the kingdom.

For twenty years preceding the enactment of a protective tariff in 1851, 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.

For the last twenty-eight years' protection! The wage-workers of New York and New England have \$715,000,000 to their credit, or nearly eight times the amount gained under twenty years of free trade in the same States.

For the last twenty years' protection! The wage-workers of the later period under a protective tariff have earned 45¢ per head for the total population of the country. In words, the average wage-worker under a protective tariff in the United States has been enabled to save five times as much as the revenue wage-worker under a mere revenue tariff.

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or if the exchange be correctly made, the full equivalent of all the deposits in the savings and postal 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 hundred millions of dollars (\$300,000,000), and would almost offset her gigantic National debt.

Or, if you please, take another State which helped to give the country a Democratic administration—Connecticut. With only a little over 600,000 people at the last census, she has \$102,000,000 deposited in her savings banks.

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up four annual crops for war purposes. 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.

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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 gentleman's old army comrades to receive it with joy.

Recalling the facts of that bloody struggle, he wrote: "General Ward, of Ohio, commanded our division of the Twentieth Corps, Army of the Cumberland. On the morning of the 23rd of July, 1864, we were in the center of the Army of the Cumberland, in front of Atlanta.

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 after we gained the ridge from which we drove the enemy.

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."

The second disguise of free trade is "tariff reduction," or "tariff reform," or "freer trade—not free trade."

The Indiana Republicans, says the Chicago Tribune, may well claim to have a "fighting ticket" at the way through General Hovey and four of his associates.

The betting on the election in New York is now two to one in favor of Harrison—that is, that Harrison will carry New York.

Forest Hill Cemetery.

J. Austin Spott, 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 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 forest trees comprise several varieties of oaks, some of which are white oaks—lords of the forest. About one-half of the trees are hickory, producing an abundance of nuts, which feed a goodly number of squirrels.

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.

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.

What Is It? And What It Is. Papillon (Clarke's extract of flax) Skin Cure, like many other inestimable benefits to mankind, was discovered by accident.

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

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."

Approved by the highest Medical Authority. Worn day and night by an infant a week old or an adult 80 years. Easily adjusted. It meets all forms of Scrofula, Femoral Inguinal and Umbilical Hernia, in both Infants and Adults. Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases. Any desirable pressure obtained. If your druggist does not keep this Truss, enclose stamps and address.

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

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

CHEAP EXCURSIONS. For the benefit of those looking for new locations or investments, semi-monthly excursions have been arranged, at one fare for the round trip, to all points in Dakota and Minnesota. Tickets first-class and good for 30 days. For maps and further particulars address C. H. WARREN, General Passenger Agent, St. Paul, Minn.

BACH & ABEL

We wish to call the attention of intelligent and close buyers to our new arrival of

Fall Dress Goods

in all styles and colorings of Flannels and Sackings. 1 lot of 4 1/2 inch Dress Flannels at 50c. the best value placed on sale this season.

MORIE SILKS! Velvets, Plushes!

Jet and Braid Trimmings and a complete stock of Crochet Metal and Jet Buttons to match.

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.

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.

BACH & ABEL.

BARGAINS!



We have purchased a stock East from a factory that wanted to close, which amounts to \$1,550.

50c On the DOLLAR

IN THEM ARE

Gents' Shoes for \$1.50

WORTH \$3.00.

LADIES' KID SHOE, \$1.00.

Ladies Kid Oxfords at One Dollar etc.

In addition to this Sale we will sell our entire Stock at 10 per cent. Discount. Call and examine.

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.

THE CITY.

Teacher's examination at Saline, Aug. 31.

A slight frost 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 a. m.

Florence, daughter of J. F. Snow, of Kansas City, died in Wayne, Aug. 15, aged 16 months.

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 injury 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 10 1/2 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 Unitarian 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 morning.

The Japanese student whose mind has been suffering from the effects of hard study, is now fast regaining his normal condition.

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 parsonage, and may erect some charitable institution there.

P. Donovan, of Port Edeas, 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 Liberty-st. She is a member of the Concord school of Philosophy.

Services will be resumed in the Congregational church next Sunday, and Rev. Mr. Cory 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 restaurant in the Granger store on State-st, Sept. 15. Mrs. H. will also enter the medical department of the university.

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 established a book agency business in the Wilsey block.

That was a very successful pole-raising at Azalia, Monroe Co., last week. Burton Parker, of Monroe, and A. J. Sawyer, of Ann Arbor, were the speakers.

Sheehan's little pane of glass (10 1/2 x 13 1/2 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.

Rev. Wm. W. Campbell of this city preached in M. E. church last Sunday.

The Pittsfield Sunday school, whose place of meeting is the stone school house on the south Ypsilanti road, picnicked Tuesday.

Henry Merithew is captain of one prospective company of young Democrats; W. W. Watts 1st lieutenant. Another company will be headed by J. V. Sheehan.

The latter part of last week, the cellar of Wm. Guenther, who lives 3 miles west of Saline on the Chicago road, was entered and 300 pounds of pork and hams were taken.

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 fall through.

Charles Mills, who lives on the Saline road, declares to THE REGISTER that the Free Press report of the Democrat pole-raising was fearfully and wonderfully exaggerated.

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 light. The result is a new 'front' in the back of his store.

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 per cent. interest.

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 in Detroit.

The Third ward Republicans are in the lead as usual. Saturday evening they formed a Harrison and Morton club, electing Chas. E. Hiscock president and K. H. J. Clark, secretary. The organization will be perfected Friday evening.

H. J. Raffensperger, a worthy citizen of Toledo, will take up his residence in Ann Arbor about Oct. 1, having a few days ago purchased the residence of Herman Hutzler, cor. of Main and Packard-sts. He does real estate business in Florida and the western territories.

THE REGISTER expects soon to print a fierce communication scoring the Democratic party for its attempts at fraud in elections. It is from one of the most vigorous pens in Ann Arbor. THE REGISTER wishes it were a little milder, but the main statements are probably correct.

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. Kapp was obliged to shoot the horse. It was valued at \$125. This is the third horse that he has lost in the last three months.

Tomorrow at 3 p. m., the Ann Arbor 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 Browns.

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 Wiley; M., E. E. Hallett; D. M., Mrs. L. Bowdish; I. G., Miss Salyer; O. G., H. R. Crozier.

Last evening some small boys were marching down Main and Washington-sts, playing soldiers, and beating a drum, which frightened a horse tied in front of 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.

Randolph 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 wonderful powers as a sculptor were developed.

Frank N. Bovee, of Ypsilanti, offers to wager a diamond medal, valued at \$20, against \$20 in cash, with any bicycle rider 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 trustees for three years in the place of W. 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 prohibition party was the annihilation of the Republican party, and hereafter his political 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 reminiscence 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.

PERSONAL AND SOCIAL.

C. S. Millen leaves for the east Friday morning.

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 visiting their aunt in Northfield.

Miss Annie Voigt, of Jackson, is visiting Miss Ida Binder, of Liberty-st.

Miss Grace Jenelle, who has been visiting 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 raising her father, Daniel Brown.

Mrs. D. N. Gregory, of Chicago, is visiting Mrs. W. W. Wines, 54 Division-st.

Frederick W. Stevens and Nellie Henshaw 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 spend 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 assume 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, Nova 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. E. Schairer's, is taking her vacation this week visiting friends at Lansing and Richmond.

Jonathan Leonard and Gotthold Hildner, of Detroit, who have been visiting Connie Hildner, returned home Monday.

Simon Dieterle, book-keeper of Eberbach 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. He will leave for Germany on Sept. 15, to study.

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 Oosterville, Mass.

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 visiting 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 Philadelphia. He will be on the road about 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 principalship of schools. He expects to return and graduate with '90.

Miss Annie Otto and Louie Kurtz were married last Saturday evening at the residence 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 bank, 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. Johnston and children who have been spending the summer 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."

WAHR'S Dress Goods! NOW OPEN AT SCHAIRER'S! 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. per yd. 10 pieces Silk Finish Henriettas at 40c. per yd. 13 pieces, 40 inches wide, all-wool Henriettas at 75c. per yd. 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 at 75c. per yd. 7 pieces 48 inches wide Henriettas at \$1.00 per yd. Silk Warp Henriettas at \$1.25, \$1.50 and \$1.75 per yd. 10 pieces 40 inch black all wool Cashmeres, 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 yd. The above are the cheapest lot of Plushes ever offered in this city. They are simply bargains. Early Fall Jackets. For early fall wear, new styles, new shades. Misses Cloth Jackets \$2.00, \$2.50 and \$3.00. Ladies Fall Jackets \$2.50, \$3.00, \$4.00 and \$5.00. Black Cashmere Shawls \$1.50, \$2.00 \$2.50 and \$3.00. Wool Shawls suitable for fall wear, in plain, fancy and beaver at \$2.00, \$2.50 and \$3.00. ADVANCE SALE OF SEAL PLUSH CLOAKS At Exceptionally LOW PRICES! Seal Plush bids fair to be more popular than ever this season. Certainly there is not anything as becoming to all complexions or so rich looking unless, indeed, the genuine Seal Skin. We have in Stock over two hundred garments in Jackets, Wraps, Sacques and Newmarkets, at \$13.00, \$15.00, \$18.00, \$20.00, \$22.00, \$25.00 to \$50.00. Garments will be laid aside for parties until wanted by making a small deposit on the same. It will be only anticipating your wants a few weeks. As we have the goods, we mean business and expect to do a large trade at the low prices now made. D. F. SCHAIRER.

BOOKS!

HEADQUARTERS for all New and Second-Hand School Books used in the Ann Arbor Public Schools. We have purchased during the dull summer months an immense stock of Second-Hand School Books, which must be sold at prices that will astonish you. Blank Books and Writing Pads of every description. Largest Stock, Lowest Prices! GEO. WAHR, in the Masonic Block.