

THE ANN ARBOR REGISTER.

VOL. XIV. NO. 43.

ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1888.

WHOLE NO. 722.

CUT HIS OWN THROAT.

THWARTED IN USE OF CHLOROFORM, HE USES THE KNIFE.

Horrible Ending of a Medical Student in Ann Arbor—His Room-mate Tells the Story.

On Tuesday forenoon, at about 10:30 o'clock, at the residence of John R. Miner on Liberty-st., a homeopathic medical student, named Arthur B. Smith, took his own life by cutting his throat with a small amputating knife. Three doctors were called, who reached the unfortunate boy before he died. Young Smith, nearly naked, was lying on his bed in a large pool of blood. He resisted the doctors furiously, striking at them, and grabbing one of them by the beard, it required the strength of two men to loosen his grip. He quickly bled to death, his lips working convulsively and he appeared to be trying to say, "O, my God, my God!"

Young Smith was 22 years old, slender and a little above the average height. He has borne an excellent reputation among his fellows, who liked him exceedingly. He was a member of the M. E. church. His parents are farmers who live near Bath, Clinton county, Mich., his father's name being Charles W. Smith. He was in the second year of his course of study.

Mr. Smith had a room in John R. Miner's house with another medical student named Jacob G. Smith, who lives in Circleville, O. This room-mate gave *The Register* an account of the horrible affair as follows:

"About Oct. 11 Mr. Smith was taken sick with inflammation of the kidneys, and suffered great pain while he was confined to bed, which was nearly a week. He then was able to get out doors a little. Sunday morning last he complained of the pain again. He went to see a doctor and then took to his bed again. On Sunday I found him under the influence of chloroform which he himself had applied and the rag was yet over his nose. I hid the bottle of chloroform, and when he was restored to consciousness I warned him not to use it again. He said that he had used it to relieve his pain, but was glad it was taken away from him. Sunday afternoon he was in pain but was cheerful.

"When I went to supper on Sunday, he took chloroform again, and would have died in five minutes had I not returned. I called Dr. Campbell of the homeopathic department, but it was two hours before he became conscious. He was warned very seriously not to do it again, and I stayed right by him all night, for this began to look as though he meant suicide. On Monday morning, Smith seemed to be better, and he told me to go to lectures as usual; that he was all right. A friend remained with him all the forenoon, and at noon when I returned he was joking and laughing, although feeling a little sick at the stomach probably from the effects of the chloroform. Another friend stayed with him a part of the afternoon. I told him to stay till I got back; but I presume that Smith got him to leave on some pretext, as he afterwards tried to get me away from the room. When I got back at 5 p. m. Monday, the door was locked. I pounded, but getting no response, and fearing the chloroform act again, I took a ladder and climbed into the window from the outside. Smith was in a stupid condition. I could find no evidence of chloroform this time, and, indeed, of any drug. Smith stoutly denied afterward having taken anything; but he remained in this stupid condition some time, and we suspect that he took opium.

"Mr. Hoffman sat up with Smith Monday night and I slept on a cot in the hall. This morning I talked with him again about taking chloroform, and he seemed sorry for it. There seemed to be nothing unusual about him, and he was quiet enough, but I stayed by him pretty closely. About half-past ten this morning he complained of being hungry; and sent me down stairs to see if the toast which Mrs. Miner was preparing for him was ready. I returned soon and went into an adjoining room to get a guitar, thinking I would play a little to amuse the sick man. Mrs. Miner followed me up stairs with Smith's breakfast on tray, and went into the room. In a moment I heard her exclaim, 'O, Mr. Smith!' I hurried back and found my room-mate with his throat cut."

High School Notes.

Elocution class opened Wednesday, p.m., under Mrs. Trueblood.

Mr. Chute was unable to meet his classes on Monday, because of diphtheria in his family.

A large delegation consisting of teachers and students, with many citizens, went to Detroit on Saturday, being attracted by the Art Loan and excursion rates.

The Professors gave the boys free lectures on the use of tobacco on Tuesday: "No gentleman will smoke these vile cigarettes, and then go into company without first having washed himself, changed his coat, and washed out his mouth."

Refused to Investigate.

Yesterday, Mr. Gilbert, of the board of supervisors, tried to get an investigation into the increased expense of running the county house. The last annual report shows that it has cost 12 cents more per week for each pauper than during several previous years. As there are on an average 85 paupers, this makes over \$500 increased expense in one year. It looks queer, because prices of provisions have been lower than ever before. There may be a good reason for it, but the board of supervisors voted down the resolution promptly. An unwillingness to have an investigation doesn't look well.

WHAT'S MATTER WITH CLEARY?

The People of Ypsi. Think He's All Right—The Most Popular Man—The Business College Commencement and Banquet.

Five years ago this fall, a young man, Prof. P. R. Cleary, opened a school of penmanship in Union block, in Ypsilanti, with about thirty students. Shortly afterward book-keeping was added, and then different commercial studies, until at last a complete business training course was planned and carried out. Now Cleary's Business college is a fully established and equipped institution.

Tuesday was the final triumph, or perhaps, better, the beginning of a series of triumphs, as every succeeding year will undoubtedly bring forth similar gratifying results.

Tuesday forenoon a large number of the citizens, together with the students, old and new, accompanied by the Chequamegon band and Co. A, of Ann Arbor, and Co. H and the City band of Ypsilanti, gave Gov. Luce and Senator Palmer a rousing welcome as they entered the city. The governor had too many political engagements to permit of his remaining but a few hours, so he held an informal reception at the Hawkins' house, where he was greeted by a host of friends.

In the afternoon in the opera house the exercises consisted of an address of welcome by Mayor Bogardus, singing by Prof. Pease's quartette, soul-inspiring music by the Chequamegon band, salutatory, valedictory, etc., by students, and a grand address by Senator Palmer, who amused and instructed his audience in his happiest manner for 30 minutes, after which diplomas were presented to a class of 162 graduates.

In the evening a reception and banquet were given in the new building erected for the college. Plates were spread for 500 people, but about 800 tried to crowd into the room. Congressman Allen and Regent C. R. Whitman, favorite sons of Ypsilanti, were present, but there was no doubt that Mr. Cleary, for the time being, had supplanted them in the affections of the people. All of Ypsi's pretty girls were there as waitresses, another tribute to the manager's popularity.

Senator Palmer spoke upon Business courtesy and business in State and national affairs. General Alger was to have talked on Business courtesy. Mr. Palmer said it paid to be polite, and besides it makes one feel better. There are business men who go through life with a chip on their shoulder. They make an assignment in three years. As to business in state affairs he said it was a common belief that lawyers only could do congressional work, and that such work consists almost wholly of talk. It isn't so. There are speeches made, but they are delivered for the edification of the constituents; they don't change votes in congress. The hard work in congress that tells is done in committee and by business men.

Charles R. Whitman also had two subjects assigned to him, one of which was "The natural relationship of educational institutions." He made a fine impromptu speech, opened by a compliment for the ladies in the recent's most winning style. He said he hoped that the women who planned that supper would come to Ann Arbor to get up our commencement dinners, which are usually the commencement of dyspepsia. Here the supper was unalloyed delight. In the course of his remarks he gave very high praise to Cleary's Business college.

Prof. Putnam, of the Ypsi. high school, spoke on "Character in business," claiming that in his subject was the solution of the labor question.

Congressman Allen mounted a chair and said that he was more inclined to tell them the difference between Australian and American wool, as the topic uppermost in his mind. He had been engaged in keeping the top rails on his fences, which accounted for this inclination. Of course he made a good speech on "Success in business."

The graduating class then presented Mr. Cleary with a gold-headed cane, and the banquet broke up after much hearty cheering.

Hamilton-Frothingham Suit.

Last Friday the Michigan supreme court reversed the decision of the lower court in this well-known case, and ordered a new trial. The dispute grew out of the sale of *The Register* by Dr. George Frothingham to the present owner. Joel W. Hamilton claimed that he had made a contract with Dr. Frothingham whereby he was to receive compensation for finding a purchaser for the office. The suit was first tried in 1884 before Judge Joslyn, and resulted in a new trial. The supreme court granted a new trial, which was had in Oct., 1887, resulting in a judgment of \$1,280 for Mr. Hamilton. Now the supreme court has again ordered another trial.

Mr. Hamilton arrived from New Mexico last Friday, on the same day that the supreme court handed down the decision. He is not certain whether or not he will press the case, because his business requires his presence in New Mexico.

The ground on which the supreme court acted is that the plaintiff at different times has alleged different contracts with Dr. Frothingham, the first one being that he was to be given all above a certain amount for which the office might be sold, and the other that he was to receive \$1,000, no matter what was obtained in the sale of the office. The court said: "The plaintiff cannot be permitted to take a position now wholly inconsistent with that taken on former trials. The contract now claimed is wholly inconsistent with that claimed upon the former trials."

ON THE CAMPUS.

Annual fall field day Saturday.

Prof. Johnson has another assistant, a boy.

Dr. Victor C. Vaughan attended the meeting of the State board of health in Lansing, Tuesday.

Miss Alger is "practicing" in the U. of M. library. She is to be librarian of the Tennessee Normal school.

Dr. Herdman will give the senior medics an excursion to Pontiac soon to study the asylum for the insane.

Dr. George Chaffee, 81, of Blue Hill, Neb., appointed to be Dr. Lyster's assistant, has located at 32 Jefferson-st.

The inter-fraternity league of ball players finished last Saturday morning, the Psi U's coming out ahead. Now there will be a "spread."

The junior homeopaths have elected H. E. Hoffman class-president; Miss E. A. Cunningham, vice-president; and Miss E. TenEyck, secretary and treasurer.

Ginn & Co. will issue about Nov. 15 a book by Prof. B. C. Burt, entitled, "A Brief History of Greek Philosophy." It is critical and interpretative, as well as historical.

How's this? The Argonaut says that a homeopath doctor from Jackson submitted to Dr. Maclean's treatment in clinic last Monday. And yet Dr. Maclean wants the clinic moved to Detroit!

Commencing today, a series of free organ recitals will be given in the Congregational church, by the school of music. Each program will be representative of a nationality. One recital every two weeks.

Married, Oct. 1, 1888, at the home of the bride's parents, Green Oak, Mich., by Rev. W. W. Ramsay, Charles E. Lowrey, lit. '77, Ph. D. '84, and Miss Mary G. Thompson, M. D., '86. At home, Boulder, Col.

Miss Louise Jones, who made a great reputation as superintendent of the Charlotte schools, has entered the literary class, and will probably graduate this year. She is one of the best teachers in Michigan.

Prof. Volney M. Spalding has an article in the October number of *The Academy* on "The scientific advancement of the age and its relation to education." Of it a great reader says: "It's the ablest paper I have read in a very long time."

A recent acquisition in the library is a pamphlet by G. S. Fellows, which attempts to expose the famous Loiselette who took \$2,000 from Ann Arbor. Loiselette has gone under the names of Marcus Dwight Larrows and Silas Holmes, and perhaps others. Mr. Fellows gives Loiselette's memory system, and claims to show that it is not original with him.

The great foot ball contest between the freshmen and sophomore classes of the lit. department began last Saturday at 3 p. m., and by dark, after a struggle of more than two hours, the game was not finished.

It will be tried again in two weeks. The freshmen outnumbered their opponents by 60, and made up in pure force what they lacked in skill. There is little or no chance for the exercise of skill, however, in such wild tussle as takes place in a rush between classes, while it seems a miracle that bones are not broken without number.

George Frothingham was referee, J. E. Duffy and W. D. Ball judges, Fred. Richmon captain for the sophomores and J. Van Wagenen for the freshmen. The kickoff was gained by the freshmen, and Wissner did it well. The sophomore's experience enabled them to rush nearly to the freshmen goal in spite of the numbers of the freshmen. There was a furious struggle, resulting in many severe bruises. The freshmen forced their opponents back by main strength and won the first goal. They were nearly wild with delight, yelling "Roo! Rah! Roo! Ninety-two," till they were hoarse.

Must Respect the Ordinances.

Dr. W. F. Breakey Defends Mr. Pope, and Goes for Mr. Hildreth.—Mr. Pope Recovered.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

New Superintendent—Salaries.—What the New Mortgage Law Costs.—Equalization.—Mason Backed Down.

On Thursday, the ballot for member of board of superintendents of poor in place of Wm. April resulted in the election of Charles H. Kempf. Mr. April received four votes.

The annual salaries of county officers were fixed as follows: County clerk, without fees in criminal cases, \$1,500; treasurer, \$1,200; prosecuting attorney, \$1,200; probate register, fees deducted, \$1,000.

The bills for reporting mortgages under the new law that taxes them were allowed, the register of deeds alone getting \$728.30, —10 cents for each mortgage reported.

The board ordered an inventory made of the county property.

The committee on equalization has its report on the basis of \$25,000,000 instead of \$30,000,000, and the only changes from last year's report is in Ann Arbor. From the third district \$70,000 were taken off; \$50,000 added to the second, and \$20,000 to the first. The report was adopted.

Thomas Sears, of Lima, petitioned that the assessment of personal property in Ann Arbor against Luther James (deceased) be eliminated from the rolls.

A special committee investigated this matter, who reported favorably to the petition, but it was laid on the table. This same thing came up 18 years ago, and it was decided that Mr. James was a resident of Lima, and that there was no authority for assessing him personal property in Ann Arbor.

Mr. Braun introduced a resolution, which was lost, 12 to 6, instructing the superintendents of the poor not to pay over 17 cents for a meal or night's lodging outside of the county house for any poor person.

The building committee was instructed to have the outside walls of the court-house cleaned.

The board voted not to allow any bills hereafter in criminal cases unless security for costs shall have been given by the complainant, or the complaint shall have been advised by the prosecuting attorney or other officers.

Yesterday, Mr. Graves moved to take up the bill of E. P. Mason, the obstinate member of the superintendents of the poor who helped himself to about \$400 of the county's money. Mason thought better of it after a while and handed the money over; and he is now trying to get the supervisors to reimburse him.

The great foot ball contest between the freshmen and sophomore classes of the lit. department began last Saturday at 3 p. m., and by dark, after a struggle of more than two hours, the game was not finished.

It will be tried again in two weeks. The freshmen outnumbered their opponents by 60, and made up in pure force what they lacked in skill. There is little or no chance for the exercise of skill, however, in such wild tussle as takes place in a rush between classes, while it seems a miracle that bones are not broken without number.

George Frothingham was referee, J. E. Duffy and W. D. Ball judges, Fred. Richmon captain for the sophomores and J. Van Wagenen for the freshmen. The kickoff was gained by the freshmen, and Wissner did it well. The sophomore's experience enabled them to rush nearly to the freshmen goal in spite of the numbers of the freshmen. There was a furious struggle, resulting in many severe bruises. The freshmen forced their opponents back by main strength and won the first goal. They were nearly wild with delight, yelling "Roo! Rah! Roo! Ninety-two," till they were hoarse.

POPE VS. HILDRETH AGAIN.

Dr. W. F. Breakey Defends Mr. Pope, and Goes for Mr. Hildreth.—Mr. Pope Recovered.

To the Editor of *The Register*:

Six:—Will you kindly allow space to correct a sensational article in your last issue, signed T. P. Wilson, and headed "Pope vs. Hildreth."

Mr. Pope's family have more authentic information from his physicians, which will greatly rejoice his many friends, that lead them to expect his complete recovery.

It has been known to Mr. Pope's friends for some weeks that he has been in an asylum; that he went there voluntarily, because he could secure more quiet, rest, and better conditions for recovery.

A man of ardent and generous impulses, courageous, true to his convictions, hating hypocrisy, believing in an active and practical piety; that a church was only strong when pure, and that the ministry was a sacred office,—it is not strange that he was intolerant of pious frauds, in or out of the pulpits, and that he was quick to detect and prompt to expose them wherever found. It is well known that he protected the pulpit of the Methodist church here from imposters on several occasions.

He may have been over-zealous—perhaps indiscreet—and erred in judgment. Who has not? He has doubtless had opportunity to see the inconsistency of a public that is swift to criticize, and condemn wrong in general, in high places, yet, when some one sets earnestly about exposing a particular wrong-doer, the same solicitous public condemns the offence by its lack of support in bringing the offender to justice.

All this may have influenced his mental condition, (though he had previously suffered from sunstroke); but the statement that "his change on the temperance question" was due to this cause is too silly for refutation. He has undergone no change, but stands where the great mass of practical temperance men—including the majority of the bishops and leading clergymen of the Methodist Episcopal church stand.

During the prosperous period of the Reform club, when its motto was "Non-political and non-sectarian," the organization was a power for good and counted among its members the best elements of all political parties, of all denominations and churches. When its managers sought to turn it into a political party, thousands upon thousands in company with Mr. Pope, seeing a great agency for temperance not only being destroyed, but its few remaining forces practically giving aid and comfort to the enemy, left it in sorrow that so great a force should be so hopelessly wrecked. If this indicated insanity in Mr. Pope, then were all these many thousands insane, and more are becoming so daily, who do not choose longer to waste the highest privilege and duty of a citizen, but vote to secure the best practical results in this life time.

As for the malodorous ex-Rev. Hildreth,

it is only necessary to say that he was *not* unanimously acquitted; and public opinion, clerical and lay, is now largely against him in Cleveland, where the facts of the case are known. New evidence against him appeared and old evidence in his favor was shown untrue.

The Cleveland papers, notably the *Sunday World*, in its issues of Sept. 2, 9, and 16, charged him with recent immoral conduct, demanded that he be compelled to meet the charges or resign from the ministry he disgraced. These papers, with other evidence, were made the basis of charges ready to be signed, and the cabinet of the N. O. conference which met at Ashland, O., in September, decided that he must meet the charges or withdraw, and the presiding bishop was instructed to notify him,—and Hildreth withdrew! His former counsel having said "No innocent man would withdraw under such circumstances."

THE CAMPAIGN.

A Daily History of Political News from Various Quarters.

A Large Increase in the Registration in Chicago—Numerous Congressional Nominations—Other Notes of Interest.

AMONG THE POLITICIANS.

CHICAGO, Oct. 18.—The total registration of voters in this city exceeds 120,000, and in the entire county it is about 160,000—a large increase.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—It is stated on good authority that the President has promised to visit New York before the election and review a parade of the business men of that city. Opinion is divided as to whether or not he will speak.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 20.—The Republican committee of the First district has nominated Charles B. Wilson (colored), of this city for Congress, in place of P. B. S. Pinckney, declined.

GAINESVILLE, Fla., Oct. 19.—Two new cases of yellow fever are reported here, and the fever has been declared epidemic by the Board of Health.

DECATUR, Ala., Oct. 19.—Three new cases were reported yesterday. Two deaths are reported for the twenty-four hours ended at noon.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—In this city yesterday the Democrats in the Twelfth district nominated Roswell F. Flower for Congress, and renominated W. G. Stahnecker in the Fourteenth district.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—Mrs. Cynthia Leonard, mother of Lillian Russell, the actress, has announced herself as a candidate for mayor of this city.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—The British American Association of the State of New York, organized for political purposes, has been incorporated in this city.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—The Socialistic Labor party has nominated Edward J. Hall for Governor, Christian Patberg for Lieutenant-Governor, Franz Gerau for Judge of the Court of Appeals, Alexander Jonas for mayor, and also made nominations for all the Congressional districts. They adopted resolutions denouncing the regular political parties, and sympathizing with the efforts of labor to emancipate itself from wage slavery.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Oct. 24.—The number of voters registered in this city is 150,385. In 1884 the registration was 130,000.

BOSTON, Oct. 24.—The total registration in this city is 71,981, against 65,881 in 1884.

WILL MAKE GOOD CITIZENS.

The British-Americans Complete Their National Organization of Principles.

CHICAGO, Oct. 24.—At yesterday morning's session of the convention of the British-American Association, it was decided to call the new organization "The National British-American Association of the United States." The declaration of principles declare that the association maintains first, last and always adherence to the constitution of the United States and declares its determination to know no other test in those who seek citizenship than a loyal acceptance of and adherence to these principles, and an honest renunciation of and disassociation from foreign politics and alien agitations. Membership in the organization is confined to residents of the United States of British and British colonial birth and their sons and grandsons who have or intend to become citizens. The association will endeavor to promote good feeling between the United States and British governments.

ROBED THE CITY.

The Treasurer of Cleveland, O., Charged with Being a Defaulter.

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 24.—The greatest excitement prevails here in financial and business, as well as social circles over the reported defalcation of City Treasurer Thomas Axworthy. Mr. Axworthy left the city on September 28, going direct to New York City, from where he is said to have left for Montreal, Can., on September 29. Investigation so far develops a shortage of city funds of over \$400,000, and it is thought that further investigation will reveal the amount.

Extraordinarily Rich Quartz.
ASHLAND, Wis., Oct. 24.—Men at work in Silver King mine, at Wakefield, yesterday blew out a quantity of rock which experts say will assay the extraordinary sum of \$8,000 to the ton, and indications are favorable for an abundance more of the same kind. The mine was recently opened on the section adjoining the famous Washburne, Detective, Dunlap and other mines that have shown such richness this fall.

To Be Guarded by Soldiers.
LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 24.—A detail of fifty soldiers of the Louisville Legion, Kentucky State Guard, has been ordered to report for active service October 30. They are to go to Hardin, Perry County, where begins next week the fall term of circuit court, with the trials of the persons engaged in the French-Eversole feud on the docket.

A Missing Student.
NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 24.—Montgomery Gibson, a Yale student, son of Senator Gibson, of Louisiana, has been missing for a week, and detectives are searching for him. He received a large sum of money from his father just before disappearing.

Killed by Dynamite.
CONFYNSBURG, Kan., Oct. 24.—H. M. Upshaw, agent for the Pacific Express Company at this place, received a package of dynamite yesterday marked "glass," which exploded, tearing a hole in his house and fatally injuring his wife and another lady.

Burned to Death.
LEXINGTON, Mo., Oct. 24.—On Tuesday while Mrs. Julia Threlkeld, aged 36, and her daughter, aged 14, were trying to save some of their goods from their burning dwelling, a small frame house, the roof hung in and they were burned to death.

Killed by an Explosion.
HARRISBURG, Pa., Oct. 24.—The boiler of locomotive No. 490 of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company exploded at Glen Carbon, Pa. Conductor John Gangloff and Brakeman John Culman, of Cras- son, were killed.

Keeping Their Memories Green.
CHICAGO, Oct. 24.—The surviving An- archists of this city intend to celebrate the anniversary of the hanging of their leaders, November 11, by a meeting and addresses at the cemetery in which Spies and the rest were buried.

Short in His Accounts.
ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 24.—J. M. Wilson, State and county tax-collector here, was suspended Monday at a meeting of the county commissioners. He is short \$20,000 in his accounts.

A Theater Burned.
WILMINGTON, Del., Oct. 24.—The Academy of Music was burned down Tuesday night. It is owned by a stock company, and was not in use last night. Loss, \$50,000. Incendiary is suspected.

TEMPERANCE WOMEN.

Fifteenth Annual Session of the Women's Christian Temperance Union.
NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—The fifteenth annual convention of the Women's Christian Temperance Union met in the Metropolitan Opera House in this city yesterday, with delegates present from all parts of the United States. Miss Frances Willard delivered the annual address. The Secretary's report stated that there were 7,371 unions with a membership of 164,213. Of Loyal Legions, an outgrowth of the unions, there were 3,427 unions with a membership of 163,743. At the evening session Mayor Hewitt welcomed the ladies to New York. Addresses were made by General Clinton B. Fisk, of New Jersey; John P. St. John, of Kansas; Mrs. Mary T. Burr, president of the W. C. T. U. of New York; Mrs. Mary T. Lathrop, president of the W. C. T. U. of Michigan; Prof. Samuel Dickie, of the Executive Committee of the Prohibition party; Mrs. Baker, of Dakota; Miss Henrietta G. Moore, of Ohio; Miss Fannie Barnes, of New York, and Rev. Anna Shaw.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—In the Senate yesterday Senator Teller (Col.) spoke in favor of the Tariff bill and Senator Morgan (Ala.) spoke against it. Senator Allison (Ia.) offered a resolution providing for a recess of Congress from Saturday, the 20th inst., to November 19, but no action was taken.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—A resolution was adopted in the Senate yesterday for final adjournment on the 20th. A resolution was offered to inquire into the report that the Secretary of War had bought English blankets at a saving of thirty cents apiece. The tariff bill was further discussed.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—In the Senate yesterday the resolution in relation to the purchase by the Government of prison-made goods was withdrawn. The resolution authorizing the Finance Committee to continue its hearings on the Tariff bill was adopted. The Committee on Indian Affairs was authorized to continue during the recess.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—At the convention of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union yesterday Miss Frances E. Willard, of Illinois, was re-elected president, Mrs. C. B. Buell, of Chicago, was re-elected corresponding secretary, Mrs. Mary A. Woodbridge, of Ohio, was re-elected recording secretary, and Mrs. Esther Pugh, of Chicago, was re-elected treasurer.

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.—At the convention of the W. C. T. U. yesterday resolutions were adopted favoring Federal aid to public schools, according to illiteracy; prohibition of export of liquor to Africa and other uncivilized countries; National legislation to suppress the liquor traffic; favor woman suffrage, and endorse the Blair Educational bill. Mrs. Angie P. Newman spoke on the condition of Mormon women in Utah. She told of two sisters, sixteen and fourteen years old, with babes in their arms, who were the wives of their father; and cited the case of a man who, besides his regular spouse, had married his mother, his grandmother, his daughter and his granddaughter, all of whom were now living.

All unfinished business was referred to the Executive Committee, and the assembly adjourned sine die.

APPLAUDED THE PREACHER.

Remarkable Scene at a Funeral in Chicago—Dr. Lorimer Arraigns the Civil Service.

CHICAGO, Oct. 24.—The funeral of the late Collins S. Squiers took place on Monday from Immanuel Baptist Church, Rev. Dr. Lorimer officiating. Mr. Squiers had been connected with the post-office in this city for twenty-five years, most of the time as Assistant Postmaster. After the advent of Postmaster Judd the deceased was removed to the superintendency of a station, being superseded by Colonel Rea. A short time ago Mr. Squiers was censured for some action by Colonel Rea, and suspended for one week. This preyed upon his mind to such an extent that it is said to have been the immediate cause of his death. Dr. Lorimer in his remarks over the remains referred to the excellent qualifications as an official possessed by Mr. Squiers, and concluded:

"See in the dead before me the arraignment of the civil service. I think as he lies there that he declares the failure of the system. Our ideal is still beyond our intellect, nor will justice and purity prevail in the civil service until preferment shall be given upon a scale of talents and fitness."

An unprecedented thing occurred here. Old men who had passed a life in the open service of God avowed that it was unparalleled within their observation. There was applause. The tortured audience could stand no more. Conjured by the art and stirred by the powerful sentiments of the orator the house met this climax with a burst of loud and rapturous approval. Dr. Lorimer, leaning far out over the pulpit and above the dead, cried:

"No, no, not now; not in this place and at this time. I respect your feelings, for had this loved and loveable man his just deserts he would still be actively among us or we would have been mourning for the dead postmaster of Chicago and not the chief of the registry division."

It is difficult for one not present to conceive the picture presented as these few marvelous words were spoken. There was certainly not a dry eye and scores and hundreds made no effort to suppress their sobs or conceal the flood of emotion.

Sir John on the Fisheries.

OTTAWA, Ont., Oct. 20.—In a speech on the fishery question yesterday at a banquet in this city Sir John Macdonald said he was proud of the coolness with which Canadians had met threats from the United States, which amounted almost to insults, and said Canada could afford to calmly listen to these threats because she had right and justice on her side. He said he believed that after the election Americans would look with more favorable eyes on the treaty, and would agree to another arrangement based upon its lines and principles.

How They Came Out.

The clubs in the American Base-Ball Association closed the season in the following order: St. Louis, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Baltimore, Cleveland, Louisville, Kansas City. The following was the order at the close of the Western Association: Des Moines, Kansas City, St. Paul, Omaha, Milwaukee, Sioux City, Chicago, Davenport.

Refers Only to Coolies.

MONTRÉAL, Can., Oct. 24.—King Tye Cheong, the Montreal merchant, who had been compelled to ask the liberty to go to New York to attend to his business, has been informed that he can go, and that the exclusion of Chinese intended by the Government of the United States refers only to coolies.

Two Hunters Lynched.

DENVER, Col., Oct. 24.—Two hunters named Dutchie and Adams, who had been shooting elk and deer for their hides in the vicinity of Snake River, after being warned to desist, have been lynched by the settlers.

Burned to Death.

LEXINGTON, Mo., Oct. 24.—On Tuesday while Mrs. Julia Threlkeld, aged 36, and her daughter, aged 14, were trying to save some of their goods from their burning dwelling, a small frame house, the roof hung in and they were burned to death.

Killed by an Explosion.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Oct. 24.—The boiler of locomotive No. 490 of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company exploded at Glen Carbon, Pa. Conductor John Gangloff and Brakeman John Culman, of Cras- son, were killed.

A Fatal Explosion.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 20.—A Times-Democrat Houma special says the boiler in the Woodlawn sugar house exploded, killing one white man and three negroes and wounding two other men.

The Failure Record.

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—Business failures during the past seven days number for the United States 202, Canada 22, total 224; as compared with 227 last week, and 301 for the corresponding week of last year.

Terrific Hail-Storm.

CHICAGO, Oct. 20.—Thursday evening at 6:30 o'clock a terrific hail-storm from the northwest broke over the city. Skylights were shattered in many buildings, pedes- trians were driven from the streets, and in many places hail-stones as large as walnuts were seen to fall.

The Yellow Fever.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Oct. 23.—During the twenty-four hours ended last night there were 48 new cases of yellow fever and 1 death from the disease. Total cases to date, 3,839; total deaths, 333.

Short in His Accounts.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 24.—J. M. Wilson, State and county tax-collector here, was suspended Monday at a meeting of the county commissioners. He is short \$20,000 in his accounts.

A Theater Burned.

WILMINGTON, Del., Oct. 24.—The Academy of Music was burned down Tuesday night. It is owned by a stock company, and was not in use last night. Loss, \$50,000. Incendiary is suspected.

CONGRESS ADJOURNS.

The Longest Session in Nearly a Hundred Years Ended.

Work Done in Both Houses Preceding the Adjournment—Important Measures Disposed of—Other Notes.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—In the Senate yesterday Senator Teller (Col.) spoke in favor of the Tariff bill and Senator Morgan (Ala.) spoke against it. Senator Allison (Ia.) offered a resolution providing for a recess of Congress from Saturday, the 20th inst., to November 19, but no action was taken.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—A resolution was adopted in the Senate yesterday for final adjournment on the 20th. A resolution was offered to inquire into the report that the Secretary of War had bought English blankets at a saving of thirty cents apiece. The tariff bill was further discussed.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—In the Senate yesterday the resolution in relation to the purchase by the Government of prison-made goods was withdrawn. The resolution authorizing the Finance Committee to continue its hearings on the Tariff bill was adopted. The Committee on Indian Affairs was authorized to continue during the recess.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—The third of the world's base-ball championship games between New York and the St. Louis Browns was played in this city yesterday. Score: New York, 4; St. Louis, 2.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—The fourth game of the world's base-ball championship series was played at Washington Park, Brooklyn, Friday afternoon in the presence of 4,000 people, and was won by the Giants, who batted out their victory. Score: New York, 6; St. Louis, 4.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 23.—The fifth of the world's base-ball championship games between New York and the St. Louis Browns was played in this city yesterday. Score: New York, 12; St. Louis, 5.

BRUTALLY BEATEN.

Highwaymen Waylay and Rob a School Teacher of \$2,000 at Duluth, Minn., Leaving Him in a Terrible Flight.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 19.—A special to the News from Duluth, Minn., says: W. F. Fritz, treasurer of Hermantown school district, near Duluth, was waylaid in the suburbs of Duluth Wednesday night by our highwaymen, who pulled him from his buggy, threw him to the ground, beat him shockingly and robbed him of a mink skin money belt, containing over \$2,000 in school funds. He made his way to police headquarters in a pitiful plight, and told his story. He had shown his belt to a number of persons in a saloon where he had been drinking. The previous treasurer was robbed in the same manner six weeks ago near the same spot. The police have a clew.

AN AWFUL TRAGEDY.

A Husband Kills His Wife and Wounds Her Father and Sister at Winchester, Ind.

WINCHESTER, Ind., Oct. 23.—Victor Hill and his wife have been separated for some time. Sunday evening Hill called at the residence of his father-in-law, Zamri Moffatt, where his wife is staying, and asked to see his child. His wife refused, and Hill drew a revolver and shot her through the heart, killing her instantly. He also shot and slightly wounded his father-in-law and Mrs. Harper, his sister-in-law. He then made his escape and fled to the woods. Large parties of armed men are in pursuit, and if taken he will undoubtedly be lynched.

Without a Crust.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 24.—Authentic information has been received here concerning the terrible suffering prevailing among the Polish Jews in the vicinity of Devil's Lake, D. T., and unless food and clothing are sent there without delay starvation and death will visit many homes.

TRYING TO BURN A NOTED FOREST.

PARIS, Oct. 23.—Incendiaries have attempted to destroy the forest of Fontainebleau. Fires were started in five different places, and were extinguished with difficulty. A large quantity of forage was consumed, entailing a loss of 1,250,000 francs. Two men have been arrested on suspicion.

EIGHTEEN DROWNED.

CHRISTIANA, Oct. 22.—The Russian steamship Archangel and the British steamer Neptune of Glasgow, came into collision Saturday in Christiana harbor. Both vessels sank immediately. The crew of the Neptune and eight of the Archangel crew were saved. The captain and seventeen of the Archangel crew were drowned.

Eighteen Drowned.

CHRISTIANA, Oct. 22.—The Russian steamship Archangel and the British steamer Neptune of Glasgow, came into collision Saturday in Christiana harbor. Both vessels sank immediately. The crew of the Neptune and eight of the Archangel crew were saved. The captain and seventeen of the Archangel crew were drowned.

A Bad Year for New Roads.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—Chauncey M. Depew claims that the present year will not be a good one for railroad construction, owing to the Presidential campaign and the rates established by the Iowa commission.

A man who has practised medicine for 40 years, ought to know salt from sugar; read what he says

TOLEDO, O., Jan. 10, 1887.

Messrs. F. J. CHENEY & CO.—Gentlemen:—I have been in general practice of medicine for most 40 years, and would say that in all my practice and experience, have never seen a preparation that I could prescribe with as much confidence of success as I can Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by you. Have prescribed it a great many times and its effect is wonderful, and would say in conclusion that I have yet to find a case of Catarrh that it would not cure, if they would take it according to directions.

Yours truly,

L. L. GORSUCH, M. D.

Office, 215 Summit St.

We will give \$100 for any case of Catarrh that can not be cured with Hall's Catarrh Cure. Taken internally.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Proprs., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

The origin of pools is not known. The Pool of Siloam is probably the first of which history speaks.

OH! MY HEAD.

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

Williamson, Ind., Oct. 3, 1887.

Having been afflicted with neuralgia for three years, I had tried every thing, but in vain. I finally heard of Athlophoros. After taking one bottle I found it to be helping me, so after that I ordered two more bottles and one of Pills. I found that I was entirely well. I think the medicine is positively a sure cure.

Mr. Charles B. REDDICK,

Montgomery, Ill., Dec. 26, 1887.

I have used Athlophoros in my family and find it to be the greatest medicine for neuralgia. It has relieved me of pain that has fastened upon me for the past 30 years I know whereof I speak.

Mrs. JULIA CHILTON,

Send 6 cents for the beautiful colored picture "Moorsie Maiden."

THEATHLOPHOROS CO., 112 Wall St. N.Y.

BUSINESS CARDS.

ALEX. W. HAMILTON

ATTORNEY at Law.

Will practice in both State and United States Courts. Offices, rooms one and two, first floor of the new brick block, corner of Huron and Fourth Streets, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

DR. H. R. ARNDT.

(Office over First National Bank.)

HOURS: 10:30 to 12 m. and 2:30 to 3:30 P.M.

Can be reached at residence, West Huron-st., a "Prof. Nichol place"; by telephone No. 97 and will reply to calls in the evening.

G. WILLIAMS,

ATTORNEY at Law, Milan, Mich.

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

C. HOWELL, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.

OFFICE IN MASONIC BLOCK, ROOM 4.

Telephone Connections, Ann Arbor.

WM. W. NICHOLS,

DENTAL PARLORS

over Savings Bank opposite

Court House Square.

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

RUPTURE!
EGAN'S IMPERIAL TRUSS.
Spiral Spring with graded pressure 1 to 6 pounds. Worn day and night by an infant a week old to an adult 80 years. Ladies' "true" elastic. Enclosed sample and Testimonials of Cures, measurements, etc. EGAN'S IMPERIAL TRUSS CO., Hamilton Block, Ann Arbor, Mich.

WM. BIGGS.

Contractor & Builder

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

Shop Corr. of Church-st and University ave. Telephone 9; P. O. Box 1248.

WILLIAM ARNOLD,
SELLS 1847

ROVERS BROS.' SPOONS, FORKS
AND KNIVES.

At bottom prices, engraving included, full line of the justly celebrated

ROCKFORD WALTHAM AND ELGIN WATCHES.

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

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

ANY MAN

Who is WEAK, NERVOUS, DEBILITATED, who in his FOLLY and IGNORANCE has TRIFFLED away his VIGOR of BODY, MIND and MANHOOD, causing exhausting drains upon the FOUNTAINS OF LIFE, HEADACHE, BACHACHE. Dreadful Diseases of the NERVOUS SYSTEM, TUMULUS in SOCIETY, PIMPLES upon the FACE, and all the EFFECTS leading to EARLY DECAY and perhaps CONSUMPTION or INSANITY, should consult at once the CELEBRATED DR. CLARKE, 1815 Clark St., Chicago, who made NERVOUS DEBILITY, CHRONIC and all Diseases of the GENITO URINARY Organs a Life Study. It makes no difference WHAT you have or have not, he can help you. All FEMALES suffering from diseases peculiar to their sex can consult with the assurance of speedy relief and cure. Send 2 cents postage for works on your diseases.

Send 2 cents postage for Celebrated Works on Chronic Nervous and Delicate Diseases. Consultation, personally or by letter, free. Consult the OLD DOCTOR.

Thousands cured. OFFICES and parlors private. 2nd fl., 1815 Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

Dr. CLARKE's celebrated guide Male and Female, each 15c, both 25c (stamps).

Before confiding your case, consult Dr. CLARKE. A friendly letter or call may save you trouble and shame, and add golden years to life. Ask about Life's (S) 2nd fl., 10c (stamps). Medicine and writings sent everywhere, secure from exposure.

Hours 8 to 8; Sundays, 9 to 12. Address,

F. D. CLARKE, M. D.

Merrill Block, Detroit, Mich.

RAILWAY HORRORS.

Trains Collide at Various Places with Fatal Results.

Several Persons Killed and Many Maimed and Wounded in Illinois and Pennsylvania—A Terrible Disaster in Italy.

KILLED BY THE CARS.

FREEPORT, Ill., Oct. 20.—A fatal accident occurred about 3 o'clock Thursday morning on the new Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City road near Yellow Creek station, ten miles southwest of this city. Freight train No. 97 left here in two sections. The first section stopped near Yellow Creek in order to tighten up some of the machinery. It had been standing there a short time when the headlight of the extra dashed around the curve and a moment later the iron monster crushed into the rear of the other train, demolishing the caboose and instantly killing three of its six occupants. The accident occurred in a sparsely settled region and only the most meager details have been obtained. The names of those killed are: James Orr, Larimore, Minn.; John Brown, St. Paul, Minn.; Edward Hickey, Fairbanks, Minn. The injured are: E. R. Smith, Stockton; Grant Martin, St. Charles. Neither is badly injured.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Oct. 19.—The passenger train leaving here at 7:35 a. m. on the Cumberland Valley railroad collided with another passenger train near Shippensburg. Both trains were going at nearly full speed, and the shock of the collision badly wrecked the engines and the baggage-cars and coaches. Charles Bitner, baggage-master, of Harrisburg, was killed almost instantly. Both engineers and several of the train-men are injured seriously, but it is thought that none are fatally hurt. Some of the passengers also received some injuries. The collision was the result of a misunderstanding in train-orders, one train being half an hour late.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Oct. 20.—It is reported here that the Cincinnati express on the Baltimore & Ohio road was wrecked near Washington, Pa. Another dispatch is as follows: The cannon-ball express on the Baltimore & Ohio ran into an open switch near the Washington, Pa., depot about 6:30 o'clock and was precipitated over a trestle, a distance of ten feet. The train was running at a high rate of speed and was almost completely wrecked. The engineer, James Noonan, and a passenger named Newell, of Wheeling, were instantaneously killed, and about twenty injured, a number seriously. As stated before, the accident was caused by a misplaced switch. The train jumped the track and ran into a "Y" near the depot. The curve was so short that the train could not keep the track and jumped over the trestle.

George Gordon, a tramp who had registered illegally at New York, was sentenced Tuesday to Sing Sing for two and one-half years.

The storage building on Lewis' wharf, Boston, was gutted by fire Saturday, causing a total loss on building and contents of more than \$100,000.

Noah Jagoe shot and killed Miss Ella Green, to whom he was engaged, at Owensboro, Ky. It is thought that jealousy prompted the act.

The statue of General Ulysses S. Grant, presented to the city of St. Louis by the Grant Monument Association of Missouri, was unveiled on Saturday.

Benjamin Jackson and Gilmore Bolden, both colored, quarreled Monday afternoon in Baltimore over six cents and Bolden stabbed and killed Jackson.

Mary Ann Weider, aged about 45 years, died at Lancaster, Pa., on Tuesday of consumption, hastened by a fast extending over a period of forty-seven days.

By an explosion of dynamite on Friday in a quarry at Frankfort, Ky., Hanson Graham, John Glorn, Robert Glare and W. H. Williams received fatal injuries.

Two clever confidence men swindled two wealthy Minneapolis gentlemen out of \$5,000 and \$3,000 on a seductive mining scheme and got away before they were exposed.

The recent threatened rise of the Mexican element at Ilo Grande City, which caused so much anxiety, culminated on Tuesday in the arrest of twenty-one of the rioters.

Captain R. Powell and Charles Warfield engaged in a friendly wrestling match Sunday on board an oyster boat at Cook's Point, Md., and fell overboard, both being drowned.

A Boston tenant has been given a verdict of \$5,500 damages against his landlord because his family became infected with diphtheria owing to the defective drainage of the landlord's house.

A wholesale system of freight robbery was discovered on Tuesday on the Mexican Central railroad at Eagle Pass, and it was believed that the total loss to the company would be \$50,000.

Near Arnett, Neb., at midnight Sunday the second section of a Burlington & Missouri freight train ran into the first, which had stopped for water, killing two stockmen who were in the way-car. The fireman of the second engine was badly hurt.

Local Physicians at Jacksonville Able Now to Handle the Epidemic of Yellow Fever—Vaccines Going Home.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Oct. 23.—The epidemic is slowly ebbing out. Many new cases are reported daily but the type is much milder and deaths are rare. All of the volunteer visiting corps of physicians will depart for their homes on Thursday. The resident doctors can now handle the epidemic easily. After Saturday only three commissioners will dispense supplies. Dr. Neal Mitchell, president of the Board of Health reports as follows: New cases, 33; deaths, 1; total cases, 3,872; total deaths, 333.

They Give Up the Fight.

CHICAGO, Oct. 20.—Thursday nights heavy rain complicated the discouragement of the ex-slaves of the North Side Street-Car Company, and they acknowledged defeat and said that another tie-up would not be attempted. The new men still had barricades on the tracks and are much abused and insulted.

Not Allowed to Enter.

SARNIA, Ont., Oct. 20.—Thursday morning a Chinaman arrived at Port Edward on the Grand Trunk road with a ticket through from Portland, Me., to a western point in the United States. He was prevented from going into the States and is now a ward of the Grand Trunk Company.

Brewers Consolidated.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 19.—The Franz Falk and Jung & Borchert brewing companies have consolidated under the new firm name of "The Falk, Jung & Borchert Brewing Company." The incorporators are Frank R. Falk, Philip Jung, Ernst Borchert and Louis W. Falk. The capital stock is \$1,000,000.

A Daring Leap.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—Baldwin, the aeronaut, jumped from his balloon in this city when at a distance of 9,100 feet, and with the aid of a parachute landed in safety. He was nine and one-fourth minutes in making the descent.

A Lucky Tailor.

BLACKSBURG, Ga., Oct. 24.—The house of Joseph Whittaker (colored) was burned yesterday, and his four children, who were alone in the building, perished in the flames.

An Ohio Official Dead.

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 24.—Prof. Eli Tappin, State Commissioner of Schools, died Tuesday evening after a brief illness.

F. D. CLARKE, M. D.

Merrill Block, Detroit, Mich.

MINOR NEWS ITEMS.

For Week Ended October 24.

Gold which assayed \$10,000 to the ton was discovered on Saturday near Bozeman, M. T.

Several thousand Yorkshire (Eng.) coal miners struck Tuesday. Coal is advancing in price.

A boiler in a sugar-house at Houma, La., exploded on Friday, killing one white man and three negroes.

Two attempts were made on Tuesday near Mexico, Mo., to wreck Chicago & Alton passenger trains.

The Mexican Minister of Public Works says that no more subsidies will be granted in Mexico to railways.

A fire on Tuesday at Calhoun, Ga., resulted in the loss of nine stores, besides The Times newspaper office.

The stage from Jerome, A. T., was held up near Sanderson station by one man and the passengers were robbed.

Joseph Frange was killed at Watertown, Wis., Saturday, by the caving in of the sides of a well he was digging.

Christian Pfizer, a brewery employee, shot his wife in a quarrel in New York on Friday and then killed himself.

The Hamilton-Brown Shoe Company of St. Louis has locked out its 450 employees owing to a dispute about wages.

The people of Tuscaloosa, Ala., are greatly excited by the mysterious murder of four negroes within ten days.

George A. Denham & Co., boot and shoe dealers of Boston, closed on Friday. Liabilities, \$172,000; assets, \$55,000.

Collins S. Squires, for over twenty years assistant postmaster in Chicago, died of pneumonia on Saturday, aged 56 years.

J. Robert Rambo, ex register of wills at Norristown, Pa., was on Tuesday said to be a defaulter to the extent of \$20,000.

The forty-second annual election of the American Missionary Association was opened in Providence, R. I., on Tuesday.

George Johnson and George Akin were instantly killed by a falling Derrick at Mitchell's stove works at Elettville, Ind.

The public schools at Athens, O., were closed Monday on account of the prevalence of diphtheria, there having been one death.

The diphtheria epidemic at Oxford Junction, Ia., has about run its course. Up to date there have been 125 cases and 32 deaths.

George Gordon, a tramp who had registered illegally at New York, was sentenced Tuesday to Sing Sing for two and one-half years.

The storage building on Lewis' wharf, Boston, was gutted by fire Saturday, causing a total loss on building and contents of more than \$100,000.

Noah Jagoe shot and killed Miss Ella Green, to whom he was engaged, at Owensboro, Ky. It is thought that jealousy prompted the act.

The statue of General Ulysses S. Grant, presented to the city of St. Louis by the Grant Monument Association of Missouri, was unveiled on Saturday.

Benjamin Jackson and Gilmore Bolden, both colored, quarreled Monday afternoon in Baltimore over six cents and Bolden stabbed and killed Jackson.

Mary Ann Weider, aged about 45 years, died at Lancaster, Pa., on Tuesday of consumption, hastened by a fast extending over a period of forty-seven days.

By an explosion of dynamite on

THE REGISTER.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
KENDALL KITTREDGE,
ANN ARBOR, MICH.

TERMS:

One Dollar per year in Advance \$1.50
if not paid until after six months.

15 Cents per year additional, to Subscribers outside of Washtenaw County.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1888.

On Monday of last week was celebrated the centennial anniversary of the Catholic missionary work in Monroe and south-eastern Michigan. Oct. 15, 1788, was the day on which that work was begun. The celebration was a great success. The Monroe Commercial says: "Our Democratic friends had the bad taste to try to use this day of religious festival as a time to inject a little of their peculiar politics into the masses, and to that end advertised a meeting in the evening. The injudicious attempt was deservedly a failure. A few of the faithful wandered into the hall, but soon oozed out again, leaving a dull speaker haranguing an attentive audience of empty settees."

It was a terrible arraignment of the Democratic party and Cleveland which, Mr. Blaine made in Chicago, Oct. 20. It made the dry old bones of that decrepit old party crack. The counts made are as follows: 1. Failure to improve the civil service; 2. Surrendering the rights of the country in the fisheries of the North American coast; 3. Cruel disregard of the rights of the poor and needy soldier; 4. Dangerous and unprecedented use of the veto power; 5. Disfranchising for partisan reasons, 700,000 American citizens in Dakota; 6. Breaking down the useful policy of paying off the public debt as fast as the surplus will allow; 7. Loaning money to favorite banks; 8. Attempting to destroy the protective system. The Democrats have complained that Blaine's speeches were short. Guess that speech was long enough to suit them.

WARNER MILLER, the candidate for governor in New York, thus characterizes the Mills bill: "The Mills bill is a southern production pure and simple. I will not go into any analysis of it tonight; it is unnecessary. But in nearly every case where it strikes at an industry, it strikes at an industry peculiar to the Northern people; wherever it leaves a high protective tariff upon any industry it is almost sure to be a Southern industry. It gives us free trade upon wool and lumber and salt and nearly a hundred other articles, but it retains a duty of nearly 68 per cent. upon sugar produced in Louisiana. It gives us free trade in all vegetables produced by Northern farms; it preserves a duty of nearly 100 per cent. upon rice. And still they go before the people and tell them that they propose to remove the duties from all the necessities of life. They give us free trade on cotton bagging and cotton ties, all made in Northern States. And so I might go on illustrating it. I refer to it for the simple purpose of showing you that this contest which is upon us for the maintenance of our institutions as we have them here at the North is brought upon us by a solid South."

WHOM SHALL THEY SUPPORT?

Reasons Why Afro-Americans Should Vote for Harrison and Morton.

To the Afro-Americans of Michigan:

In reply to an article to be found in the Detroit Free Press of Oct. 9, over the signature of my father, W. G. Roberts, of this city, I beg leave to state that I read his letter with no little surprise. Had I seen such a letter come from his hand a year ago, it would have caused my cheeks to tinge with shame; because of his taking the stand that I'm sorry he has, in the present campaign, upon the political issues which concern us as American citizens.

Owing to the close relationship existing between myself and him, it was with much reluctance that I went to the length of making a reply. But I think it is my duty as a young Afro-American, scarcely out of my teens, but having the interest of my people at heart, to appeal to his many acquaintances throughout the state, and all others that may chance to read his letter, not to let his epistle affect their loyalty to the Republican party.

I sincerely hope that there will not be an Afro-American in the state of Michigan who will be so base and foolish as to be influenced by his or any other colored man's letter to make the great and reprehensible mistake of helping to put into power a party that would if they could, put every mother's son of us back into slavery.

While there may be some trivial reasons why we as colored men should become dissatisfied with the Republican party, I fail to see any grievances grave enough to cause us to affiliate ourselves with a party that owes its success four years ago, not to the triumph of any Democratic principles, but to fraud and intimidation, by saying to a million and a half of colored voters in the south, You have no rights which we are bound to respect. A party that allows Jefferson Davis, the arch-rebel of his country, to be extolled in the senate of the United States as a patriot; a party that permits the flag of our country, under which the boys in blue marched many times to victory, to be lowered in the dust in honor of that rebel Jake Thompson a

party the dominant element of which, once reduced a being created in the divine image to a chattel, that made him a beast of burden in the field of toil, an outcast in society, in politics a cipher, and in the church of God a pariah. And judging from the speeches that are today made in the halls of congress by that party's Beck, its Vest, and its Vance, there has been no marked diminution in their loyalty to the Confederate cause and in their animosity to the negro. He says he is tired of being a slave to the Republican party. I must confess my ignorance of the existence of any such thing as political slavery in the North. Does he mean that that kind of appeal to the colored man's better judgment, not to change their party affiliation for their own good is political slavery? If so I would like to ask what colored man has been burdened by that slavery? What Afro-American in the state of Michigan would be willing to exchange the slavery to which he alludes for that slavery which is forced upon our colored brethren of the South, not by kind words but by the shot-gun and the carbine.

All colored men of the South are instinctively Republican, but are prevented from supporting the party of their choice by Democrats. How is this done? On

arising from their slumber, as they open the door to look at the sun which ought to shine upon them as freemen, a coffin, upon which are placed two bones and a skull, meets his sight. He looks at this strange spectacle, he looks at himself and family. I hear him say, Republican party, I love you dearly but I love my life more dearly. So he doesn't vote. Which slavery, I ask, do the colored men of the North prefer? He says, further, he hopes his letter will show the colored voters of the North where their interests lie. For the life of me I cannot see any thing in his letter that would open the eyes of any blind elector of the North. Does he mean to insinuate that our interests lie in the Democrat party? What evidence can he produce to demonstrate the statement? Will he or any other disaffected Republican put his finger upon a single legislative enactment in the interest of the negro made by the Democratic party in its entire history? Will he name me one Democrat either from the North or South that ever dared rise in the halls of Congress and enter a protest against the ill treatment of the southern negro? I challenge him for an answer. Do our interests lie in the Democrat party? Shame upon any man who is conversant with his country's history to make the statement. The Democratic party have always been diametrically opposed to the negro. That party opposed the abolition of slavery, sympathized with the Rebellion, fought against the enfranchisement of the colored man, and is today depriving him by violence, fraud, and murder, in the exercise of those rights guaranteed by the constitution.

Now, then, it seems to me that any man who is identified with the negro race, no matter in how small a manner, that will in the light of these facts, cast his influence with the Democracy, ought to be branded as a knave, a fool, and a traitor to his race. While it is a fact that slavery was abolished as a military necessity, I firmly believe that it was in the heart of that good and great man, Abraham Lincoln, and his party to free the slave, not because it was military necessity, but because they sympathized with the slave and believed that slavery was antagonistic to the principles of a republican form of government. Why did they not do it? Because there was such a great number of Democrats, dough-faces, copperheads, and rebels in the North, like Mr. Thurman, whose indignation we would have aroused had we attempted it. The only point in his letter worthy of note is the one relative to the failure of colored men to secure offices in this state. While I believe the Republican party has not done as much in this respect as they ought, I think their failure to receive favors from that party is not so much due to the indisposition of the party as it is to the lack of "get-up-ism" in our own people. I don't say that colored men are not capable of being office-holders, for the reverse is true.

When colored men come to the realization of the fact, that they have not only got to have the requisite ability, but must work with the same zeal of our white friends, then and not till then, will the Republican party or any other party recognize our worth and reward all those entitled to favor and recognition by giving us a share of the public offices, like they do all other nationalities. I, for one, do not believe that the colored man needs any special legislation. The Republican party has made the colored man equal to the white man in every respect before the law, and in my opinion we need no civil rights bill. If we have grievances, let us ask that justice be dealt out to us not as negroes, but as American citizens.

Again I appeal to colored voters' of Michigan, beware of the wolf in sheep's clothing; think well before you take that great step. The time has not come when colored men should be Democrats. Nor will it ever come in my opinion until the solid South, made solid by fraud and intimidation, ceases to be the controlling element of the Democrat party. I have a grudge at the Democrat party and it will take my entire life for me to get it out, and as a young Afro-American who expects to cast my first ballot for Benjamin Harrison, I will say in conclusion, that "wise" Creator should permit me to live to be 150 years old, as long as the Republican party advocates such principles as they always have and are advocating to day, just so long will I be found fighting under the banner of that Grand Old Republican party.

Yours Respectfully,
ALBERT H. ROBERTS,
Ann Arbor, Oct. 15, 1888.

Lovely new goods arriving daily at Randall's Art store. Go and see them.

TOLEDO, ANN ARBOR & NORTH MICHIGAN R.R. CO.

Ho, for the Saginaw! New Freight and Passenger route to the Saginaw Valley. The Toledo & Ann Arbor East Saganaw extension. The train leaving Ann Arbor at 7:20 a.m., makes direct connection at Durand for East Saginaw. Making the only direct line to the Saginaw Valley. For Freight and Passenger rates apply at company's office. A. J. PAISLEY, Agent, T. A. A. & N. M. R.R. Co., Ann Arbor, Mich.

Visit Randall's new Millinery Rooms.

POLITICAL PITH.

Omaha Republican: How many Democratic writers and speakers who talk so flippantly about free lumber realize the magnitude of the interests involved?

Denver Republican: It is quite certain now that Harrison and Morton will carry Colorado by at least 10,000 majority over Cleveland and Thurman, and it is probable that the majority will rise to 15,000.

Boston Traveler: The Senate bill strikes at no industry, resists every attempt to reduce wages, maintains in its integrity the principle of protection, and at the same time provides for sufficient reduction of revenue.

Boston Transcript: The shutting up of sugar refineries in order to raise the price of sugar, and the wheat speculation to increase the cost of flour to consumers, are all expedients which, sooner or later, will react upon those engaged in gathering riches out of the privations of the masses.

Cleveland Leader: No voter should be careless with his ballot this year. A victory for free trade or protection means the assurance of either policy for many years to come. If the British manufacturers once gain a foothold they will not relinquish it until they have wrought such havoc as they have accomplished in other markets of the world.

New York Sun: In political, as in military battles, it is not the cranks, but the fighters, who win victories. The Democracy must depend for success on the serried infantry ranks of the 5,000,000 Democrats distributed throughout the Nation, and on the heavy artillery of popular centers like New York, which roll up on election day such magnificent majorities to overwhelm the Republicans. But this result can not be secured by bowing to the threats or hearkening to the menaces of the impotent but noisy Mugwumps.

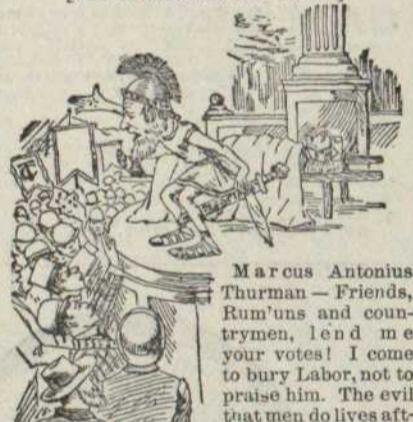
Detroit Tribune: Don Dickinson has made himself the laughing stock of the whole country by his recent speech in Detroit, wherein he sought to array the West against New England. General Harrison, in his little speech to the Michigan delegation the other day, very happily alluded to Mr. Dickinson's bad break, remarking in effect that we prefer New England as a consumer of Western produce than free trade with Old England. If Don Dickinson had hunted two straight weeks for a blunder he couldn't have found one more stupid or ridiculous than his idiotic attack on New England.

Bureau County (Ill.) Republican: The fact is, General Harrison has done more to assist his own election, by showing himself the man he is, than any other speaker, leader, or contributor has yet done for him. The political influence of these meetings at his home can hardly be overestimated. Friends and foes alike will have to admit, whether Western States give remarkable Republican majorities, as now seems probable, or fall behind expectations, that they would have done less for the Republican cause if a candidate so peculiarly qualified as General Harrison had not been nominated or if he had kept silent.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat: Mr. Havemeyer is the head of the sugar trust. We believe he is also a warm supporter of President Cleveland and a heavy subscriber to the Cleveland campaign fund. However, this latter fact is of no importance just now, Havemeyer's arbitrary action takes the sugar trust question out of politics. The partisan predilections and affiliations of the gentlemen composing the "combine" must henceforth be left out of consideration. On this issue, if it has heretofore, to some extent, been Republican against Democrat, it is so no longer. It is now the sugar trust against the American people.

AN OLD ROMAN'S ADDRESS.

[NOT HERETOFORE REPORTED.]



Marcus Antonius Thurman — Friends, Rum'uns and countrymen, lend me your votes! I come to bury Labor, not to praise him. The evil that men do lives after them; the good is oft interred with their bones.

So let it be with Labor. The noble Cleveland hath told you Labor was ambitious. If it were so it was a grievous fault, and grievously hath Labor answered it.

Citizen — Mark'd ye his words? He would not take the crown; therefore, 'tis certain, he do not want it.

Marcus Antonius Thurman — But yesterday the word of Labor might have stood against the world. Now lies he there, and none so poor to do him reverence.

Citizens — Oh royal Labor!

Marcus Antonius Thurman — Moreover, he hath left you all his walks, his private abodes, and new-planted orchards, on this side Tiber: he hath left them you, and to your heirs forever.

Democratic Citizens — Loot, loot! — Judge.

New York Doubtful.

The Chicago Times recently sent one of its trustees men through the State of New York to gather the public sentiment of the people on the political issues. His report is anything but favorable to the Democrats. From the report we take the following paragraphs:

He is perfectly frank about it, it is not broad daylight yet in the State of New York for Mr. Cleveland. It is well enough to be sanguine, but that doesn't carry an election. There are many reasons why one may be induced to believe that Mr. Cleveland will carry the State. There are some reasons which are calculated to make Mr. Cleveland's friends stop and inquire into the situation.

If "local pride" does any thing good for Harrison in Indianapolis and in Indiana there must be a different sentiment and condition of things there than any thing which I can find here for Cleveland. For it is evident that Mr. Cleveland is not as strong even in his own party in Western New York as he was in 1884. You can preach about a man voting this or that ticket from principle, but the old-fashioned, hump-backed, and ugly fact remains just the same that a man works for his party because he expects something from it for himself or for his friends. It is a fact that Mr. Cleveland did not give his friends in this section any thing nor their friends any thing.

I do not think many Republicans voted for Cleveland in Western New York four years ago, but am told that such as did will be found this year again in their own party ranks. I have seen some of these Republicans, and they say: "We helped you folks get Cleveland there, but we didn't enter into any bargain to keep him there. If the Democratic party hasn't been smart enough to fix things that is no fault of ours. We gave them the boost."

Garments For Old Gentlemen

We have just put in Stock a full line of Suits, the Material of which and Style of Making, makes them especially desirable for Old Gentlemen.

While we cater to the tastes of the Boys and Young Men,

WE DO NOT FORGET THE FATHERS!

We have Hats blocked in Shapes, suitable for their wear. We have plain Overcoats in Beavers and Dark Cassimeres.

We Want to See the Fathers

A. L. NOBLE,

Clothier and Hatter.

Sign of the Red Star.

WORK FOR WOMEN.

Wages Paid in Chicago for So-Called Unskilled Female Labor.

Investigation proves that unskilled female labor in Chicago is not poorly paid, says the *News* of that city. The barmiest work performed by women for hire receives a fair compensation in each and every instance, and there is plenty of work to do. Under the head of unskilled female labor are laundry girls, washerwomen, unprofessional nurses, scrubwomen, chambermaids, waitresses and domestics.

There are perhaps 2,000 women in Chicago working in laundries. They work nine hours each day and receive as compensation not less than \$9 a week. Since the introduction of steam laundry machinery their labor is comparatively light, the only hardship endured being the heat in the summer. There is no apprenticeship except one week at the beginning of the employment, and any girl can earn a full salary at the end of the first week. There are, however, small girls who perform light work, such as dampening linen by sprinkling water on it, and they do not receive more than \$4 for a week's service.

Washerwomen who go out by the day to wash for private families receive \$3 for a day's work and in many instances are given their meals. Those who take in washing at their homes are generally widows or deserted wives who have small children that need their attention. They fix their own prices by the piece, and charge the same as steam laundries. Inquiry at several female employment agencies showed a demand for this kind of service that could not be supplied.

Unprofessional nurses are paid \$20 a month as a minimum salary, and this includes board and room. They are neat and tidy girls who have intelligence enough to make themselves useful around a sickroom, and many are often paid \$30 a month for their services. If they are careful and reliable, physicians will recommend them, and they need never want for employment.

At twelve o'clock every night the scrub-women in the big hotels begin their work. They get down on their hands and knees and with soap, water and a stiff brush scrub the marble floors, wiping them dry with a cloth as they go along. These women are mostly Poles and Bohemians. Their pay ranges from \$12 to 16 a month, which includes board and room. There is an army of these women employed to scrub the downtown office buildings, and they receive, in most instances, \$2 a day.

The white-capped chambermaid, who always looks so neat in her plain calico dress, receives an income of \$3 a week, including board and room. She needs no previous experience if she is intelligent and is capable of executing the orders of the house-keeper.

The waiter girls in restaurants, boarding houses and hotels get not less than \$3 a week, which always includes board and, except in restaurants, a room. Many of them receive \$4 and \$5 a week, while the kitchen girls and dish-washers get \$4 a week with board.

There has never been a time in Chicago when girls were not in demand at good wages to do general housework. There seems always to be a scarcity of this kind of domestic service, although the lowest wages paid are \$12.50 a week and in many cases \$5 is offered without securing help. A very estimable woman who keeps a female employment office on Washington boulevard said:

"I can offer a good explanation for the scarcity of domestic servants. Girls refuse to work where they are misused. Even the worm will turn if trampled upon, and in my opinion the mistress of the house is often to blame for the dissatisfaction of servants. Their poodle dog is petted while a sensitive girl has her life made miserable. The fault is not in the girls, but in those who hire them."

NUMISMATIC FACTS.

What a Boston Dealer Knows About Old Coins and Their Worth.

"It is not by any means the age of a coin which constitutes its value, but its condition and scarcity," says an old-coin dealer in the Boston *Herald*: "for instance, a half cent of 1796 is worth \$5, but if in fine condition it is worth \$15. A silver dollar of the coinage of 1803 is worth 10 cents premium, while one of the date of 1804 is worth \$500. There were but ten silver dollars of that date issued, and six are known to be in existence. A neat sum awaits the finders of the missing four. A coin badly worn, plucked, pierced, scratched or damaged in any way is not called a good specimen; a fine coin must be bright and sharp and show every hair line to perfection."

"What are the principal dates and denominations of rare American coins?"

"In addition to those I have named, the 1794 silver dollar is worth \$25; the ones of 1838, '39, '51, '52 are worth \$15 to \$20. The silver half-dollar of 1796 is worth \$15 to \$20; the 1838, '55. Of quarter dollars, dates of 1823 and 1827 are worth \$35. The 1877 and '78 twenty-cent pieces are worth \$1.50 each; the 1804 dime I will give \$3 for, and an 1803 half-dime \$3."

THE REGISTER.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 25, 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. MACDONALD.

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 F. POWERS.

For CONGRESS, SECOND DISTRICT,
EDWARD P. ALLEN, YPSILANTI.

County Ticket.

For JUDGE OF PROBATE,
GEORGE S. WHEELER, of Salem.

For SHERIFF,
JACOB H. MARTIN, of Ypsilanti.

For CLERK,
MORTON F. CASE, of Pittsfield.

For REGISTER OF DEEDS,
ALBERT GARDNER, of Ann Arbor.

For PROSECUTING ATTORNEY,
JOHN F. LAWRENCE, of Ann Arbor.

For TREASURER,
WILLIAM R. TUOMEY, of Scio.

For CIRCUIT COURT COMMISSIONERS,
CHARLES H. KLINE, of Ann Arbor.

FLORENCE C. MORIARTY, of Ypsilanti.

For CORONERS,
WILLIAM F. BREAKLEY, of Ann Arbor.

FRANK K. OWEN, of Ypsilanti.

For SURVEYOR,
JOHN YOCUM, of Chelsea.

Representative Ticket.

For REPRESENTATIVE, FIRST DISTRICT,
ANDREW J. SAWYER, ANN ARBOR.

MAIWA'S REVENGE

By H. RIDER HAGGARD.

"In the center of the cave and with either end secured to the floor by strong stakes, was a huge double sprung lion trap fringed with sharp and glistening teeth. It was set, and beyond the trap, indeed almost over it, a terrible struggle was in progress. A naked, or



"A terrible struggle was in progress."

almost naked white man, with a great beard hanging down over his breast, was, in spite of his furious struggles, being slowly forced and dragged toward the trap by six or eight women. Only one man was present, a fat, cruel looking man, with small eyes and a hanging lip. It was the chief Wambe, and he stood by the trap ready to force the victim down upon it as soon as the women had dragged him into the necessary position.

"At this instant they caught sight of us, and there was a moment's pause; and then, before I knew what she was going to do, Maiwa lifted the assegai she still held, and whirled it at Wambe's head. I saw the flash of light speed towards him, and so did he, for he stepped backward to avoid it—stepped backward right into the trap. He yelled with pain as the iron teeth of the 'thing that bites' sprang up like living things and fastened into him—such a yell I have not often heard. Now, at last, he tasted of the torture which he had inflicted upon so many, and though I trust I am a Christian, I cannot say that I felt sorry for him.

"The assegai sped on and struck one of the women who had held off the unfortunate Every, piercing through her arm. This made her leave go—an example that the other women quickly followed; so that every fell to the ground, where he lay gasping.

"Kill the witches!" roared Nala, in a voice of thunder, pointing to a group of women.

"Nay," gasped Every; "spare them. He made them do it." And he pointed to the human fiend in the trap. Then Maiwa waved her hand to us to fall back, for the moment of her vengeance was come. We did, and she strode up to her lord, and, flinging the white robe from her, stood before him, her fierce, beautiful face fixed like stone.

"Who am I?" she cried, in so terrible a voice that he ceased his yell. "Am I that woman who was given to thee for wife, and whose child thou slewest? Or am I a spirit come to see thee die? What is this? She went on, drawing the withered baby hand from the pouch at her side. "Is it the hand of a babe, and how came that hand to be thus alone? What cut it off from the babe, and where is the babe? Is it a hand, or is it the vision of a hand that shall presently tear thy throat? Where are thy soldiers, Wambe? Do they sleep, and eat, and go forth to do thy bidding, or are they perchance dead and scattered like the winter leaves?"

"He groaned, and the fierce eyed woman went on: "Art thou still the chief, Wambe? or does another take thy town and power; and, say, lord, what dost thou there, and what is that slave's leglet upon thy knee? Is it a dream, Wambe, great lord and chief, or—and she lifted her clinched hands and shook them in his face—"bath a woman's vengeance found them out, and a woman's wit overmatched thy tyrannous strength and art thou about to slowly die in torments horrible to

think on, oh, thou accursed murderer of little children?" and with one wild scream she dashed the dead hand of the child straight into his face, and then fell senseless on the floor. As for the demon in the trap, he shrank back as far as its iron bounds would allow, his eyes starting out of his head with pain and terror, and then once more began to yell.

"The whole scene was more than I could stand.

"'Nala,' I said, 'this must not go on. That man is a fiend, but he must not be left to die there. See thou to it.'

"'Nay,' answered Nala, 'let him taste of the food wherewith he hath fed so many; leave him till death shall find him.'

"That will I not," I answered. "Let his end be swift. See thou to it."

"As thou wilt, Macumazahn," answered the chief, with a shrug of the shoulders. "First, let the white man and Maiwa be brought forth."

"So the soldiers came forward and carried Every and the woman into the open air. As the former was borne past his tormentor the fallen chief, so cowardly was his wicked heart, actually prayed him to intercede for him and save him from a fate which, but for our providential appearance, would have been Every's own.

"So we went away, and in another moment one of the biggest villains on the earth troubled it no more. Once in the fresh air, Every quickly recovered. I looked at him, and horror and sorrow pierced me through to see such a sight. His face was the face of a man of 60, though he was not yet 40, and his poor body was cut to pieces with stripes and scars, and other marks of the torments which Wambe had for years amused himself with inflicting on him.

"As soon as he recovered himself a little he struggled on to his knees, burst into a paroxysm of weeping, and, clasping my legs with his emaciated arms, would have actually kissed my feet.

"What are you about, old fellow? I said, for I am not accustomed to that sort of thing, and it made me feel uncomfortable.

"Oh, God bless you!" he moaned. "God bless you! If only you knew what I have gone through. And to think that you should have come to help me, and at the risk of your own life! Well, you were always a true friend—yes, a true friend."

"Bosh!" I answered, testily; "I'm a trader, and I came after that ivory. And I pointed to the stockade of tusks. 'Did you ever hear of an elephant hunter who would not have risked his immortal soul for them, and much more his carcass?'

"But he took no notice of my explanations, and went on God-blessing me as hard as ever, till at last I bought him the a nip of brandy, of which I had a flask full, might steady his nerves a bit. I gave it him, and was not disappointed in the result, for he brisked up wonderfully. Then I hunted about in Wambe's hut, and found a kaross for him to put over his poor bruised shoulders, and he was quite a man again.

"Now," I said, "why did the late lamented Wambe want to put you in that trap?"

"Because, as soon as they heard that the fight was going against them and that Maiwa was charging at the head of Nala's imp, one of the women told Wambe that she had seen me write something on some leaves and give them to Maiwa before she went away to purify herself. Then, of course, he guessed that I had had something to do with your seizing the kopje and holding it while the imp rushed the place from the mountain, so he determined to torture me to death before help could come. Oh, heavens! what a mercy it is to hear English again!"

"How long have you been a prisoner here, Every?" I asked.

"Six years and a bit, Quatermain; I have lost count of the odd months lately. I came up here with Maj. Aldey and three other gentlemen and forty bearers. That devil Wambe ambushed us, and murdered the lot to get their guns. They weren't much use to him when he got them, being breech loaders, for the fools fired away all the ammunition in a month or two. However, they are all in good order, and hanging up in the hut there. They didn't kill me because one of them saw me mending a gun just before they attacked us, so they kept me as a kind of armorier. Twice I tried to make a bolt of it, but was caught each time. Last time Wambe had me flogged very nearly to death; you can see the scars upon my back. Indeed, I should have died if it hadn't been for the girl Maiwa, who nursed me stealthily. He got that cursed lion trap among our things also, and I suppose he has tortured between one and two hundred people to death in it. It was his favorite amusement, and he would go every day and sit and watch his victim till he died. Sometimes he would give him food and water to keep him alive longer, telling him or her that he would let him go if he lived till a certain day. But he never did let them go. They all died there, and I could show you their bones behind that rock."

"The devil!" I said, grinding my teeth. "I wish I hadn't interfered. I wish I had left him to the same fate."

"Well, he got a taste of it, anyway," said Every. "I'm glad he got a taste. There's justice in it, and now he's gone to hell, and I hope there is another one ready for him there. Joy! I should like to have the setting of it."

"And so he talked on, and I sat and listened to him, wondering how he had kept his reason for so many years. But he didn't talk, as I have written it, in good English. He spoke very slowly, and as though he had got something in his mouth, continually using native words, because the English ones had slipped his memory."

"At last Nala came up and told us that food was made ready, and thankful enough we were to get it, I can tell you. After we had eaten we held a consultation. Quite a thousand of Wambe's soldiers were put hors de combat, but at least two thousand remained hidden in the bush and rock, and these men, together with those in the outlying kraals, were a source of possible danger. The question arose, therefore, what was to be done; were they to be followed or left alone? I waited till everybody had spoken, some giving one opinion and some another, and then being appealed to, I gave mine. It was to the effect that Nala should take a leaf out of the great Zulu 'Chaka's book, and incorporate the tribe, not destroy it. We had a good many women among the prisoners. Let them, I suggested, be sent to the hiding places of the soldiers and make an offer. If the men would come and lay down their arms and declare their allegiance to Nala, they and their town and cattle should be spared. Wambe's cattle alone would be seized as the prize of war. Moreover, Wambe having left no children, his wife, Maiwa, should be declared chieftainess of the tribe, under Nala. If they did not accept this offer by the morning of the second day, it should be taken as a declaration that they wished to continue the war. Their town should be burned, their cattle, which our men were already collecting and driving in great numbers, would be taken, and they should be hunted down."

"And what did you do with the lion trap?" asked Sir Henry.

"Oh, I brought that away with me also, and when I got to Durban I put it in my house. But really, I could not bear to sit opposite to it nights as I smoked. Visions of that poor woman and the hand of her dead child would rise up in my mind, and also of all the other horrors of which it had been the instrument. I began to dream at last

out of some huts and there attending to them as best we could. That evening poor Every had the first pipe of tobacco that he tasted for six years. Poor fellow! he nearly cried with joy over it. The night passed without any sign of attack, and on the following morning we began to see the effect of our message, for women, children, and a few men came in little knots, and took possession of their huts. It was, of course, rather difficult to prevent our men from looting, and generally going on as natives, and for the matter of that, white men too, are in the habit of doing after a victory. But one man, who, after warning, was caught treating a woman, was brought out and killed by Nala's order, and though there was a little grumbling, that put a stop to further trouble."

"On the second morning the headmen and numbers of their followers came in groups, and about midday a deputation of the former presented themselves before us without their weapons. They were conquered, they said, and Wambe was dead, so they came to hear the words of the great lion who had eaten them up, and of Maiwa, Lady of War, who had led the charge and turned the fate of the battle.

"So we let them hear the words; and when we had done, an old man rose and said that in the name of the people he accepted the yoke that was laid upon their shoulders, and that the more gladly because even the rule of a woman could not be worse than the rule of Wambe. Moreover, they knew Maiwa, the Lady of War, and feared her not, though she was a witch, and terrible to see in battle.

"Then Nala asked his daughter if she was willing to become chieftainess of the tribe under him.

"Maiwa, who had been very silent since her revenge was accomplished, answered yes, that she was, and that her rule should be good and gentle to those who were good and gentle to her, but the forward and rebellious she would smite with a rod of iron, from my knowledge of her character, I thought exceedingly probable.

"The headmen replied that that was a good saying, and they did not complain of it, and so the meeting ended.

"Next day we spent in preparations for departure. Mine consisted in chiefly superintending the digging up of the stockade of ivory tusks, which I did with the greatest



The stockade of ivory tusks.

satisfaction. There were some five hundred of them altogether. I made inquiries about it from Every, who told me that the stockade had been there so long that nobody seemed to exactly know who had originally collected the tusks. There was, however, a kind of superstitious feeling about them, which had always prevented the chiefs from trying to sell this great mass of ivory. Every and I examined it carefully, and found that although it was so old, its quality was really as good as ever, and there was very little soft ivory in the lot. At first I was rather afraid lest now that my services had been rendered, Nala should hesitate to part with so much valuable property; but this was not the case. When I spoke to him on the subject he merely said, 'Take it, Maiumazahn, take it—you have earned it well.' And to speak the truth, though I say it who shouldn't, I think I had. So we pressed several hundred Matuku bearers into our service, and next day marched off with the lot.

"Before we went I took a formal farewell of Maiwa, whom we left with a bodyguard of 300 men to assist her in settling the country. She gave me her hand to kiss in a queenly sort of way, and then said: 'Maiumazahn, you are a brave man, and have been a good friend to me in my need. If ever you want help or shelter, remember that Maiwa has a good memory for friend and foe. All I have is yours.'

"And so I thanked her, and went. She certainly was a very remarkable woman. A year or two ago I heard that her father Nala was dead, and that she had succeeded to the chieftainship of both tribes, which she ruled with great justice and firmness.

"I can assure you that we ascended the pass leading to Wambe's town with feelings very different from those from which we had descended it a few days before. But if I was grateful for the issue of events, you can easily imagine what poor Every's feelings were.

"When we got to the top of the pass he actually, before the whole imp, flopped down upon his knees and thanked Heaven for his escape with the tears running down his face. But then, as I have said, his nerves were shaken; though, now that his beard was trimmed and he had got some clothes on his back and hope in his heart, he looked a very different man from the poor wretch whom we had rescued from death by torture.

"Well, we separated from Nala at the little stairway or pass over the mountain, Every and I and the ivory going down the river which we had come up a few weeks before, and the chief returning to his own kraal on the farther side of the mountain. He gave us an escort of 150 men, however, with instructions to accompany us for six days' journey and keep the Matuku bears in order and then return. I knew that in six days we would be able to reach a district where porters were plentiful and whence we easily could get the ivory conveyed to Delagoa bay."

"And did you land it up safe?" I asked.

"Well, no," said Quatermain; "we lost about a third of it in crossing a river. A flood came down suddenly, just as the men were crossing, and many of them had to throw down their tusks to save their lives. We had no means of fishing it up, and so we had to leave it, which was very sad. However, we sold what remained for nearly £7,000; so we did not do so badly. I don't mean that I got 27,000 out of it, because, you see, I insisted upon Every taking a half share. Poor fellow, he had earned it if ever a man did. He set up a store in the old colony on the proceeds, and did uncommonly well."

"And what did you do with the lion trap?" asked Sir Henry.

"Oh, I brought that away with me also, and when I got to Durban I put it in my house. But really, I could not bear to sit opposite to it nights as I smoked. Visions of that poor woman and the hand of her dead child would rise up in my mind, and also of all the other horrors of which it had been the instrument. I began to dream at last

that it had me by the leg. This was too much for my nerves, so I just packed it up and shipped it to its maker in Sheffield, whose name was stamped upon the steel, sending him a letter at the same time to tell him to what purpose the infernal machine had been put. I believe that he gave it to some museum or other."

"And what became of the tusks of the three bulls which you shot? You must have left them at Nala's kraal, I suppose."

The old gentleman's face fell at this question.

"Ah," he said, "that is a very sad story. Nala promised to send them with the goods to my agent at Delagoa, and so he did. But the men who brought them were unarmed, and, as it happened, they fell in with a slave caravan under the command of a half-breed Portuguese, who seized the tusks, and, what is worse, swore that he had shot them. I paid him out afterwards, however," he added, with a smile of satisfaction; "but it did not give me back my tusks, which no doubt had long ago been turned into hair brushes!"

And he sighed.

"Well," said Good, "that is a capital yarn of yours, Quatermain; but—"

"But what

BLAINE IN INDIANA.
His Rousing Reception and Great Speech at Indianapolis.

Through the news dispatches our readers have already been made familiar with Mr. Blaine's Western tour. Following we give his recent speech at the Hoosier capital in full. He said:

FELLOW-CITIZENS OF INDIANA: It is the studied and persistent effort of the Democratic party in this Presidential campaign to prejudice the West against the East on the subject of the tariff, maintaining that the Eastern States get the benefit of protection and the Western States get its burden. Now, if the tariff for protection so operates that one section gets the gain and the other gets the loss, then the whole system of protection ought to be abolished; and if the advocates of a protective tariff can not prove that it is of great advantage to the West as it is to the East, as great advantage to the South as it is to the North, and that it is a National and not a sectional policy—if, I say, they can not establish those points, then the policy ought to be abandoned. But I maintain—and in the few minutes I shall occupy your attention I shall endeavor to prove by figures and by facts—that the West, the great, growing, teeming, prosperous West, has gained more out of the protective tariff than any section of the whole Union. [Applause.]

Gentlemen, I know that involves questions of facts and not questions of fancy; and I call your attention to the census of 1860, and if there are any Democrats present they will not wish to dispute the correctness of that census, for it was taken under the administration of Mr. Buchanan. I quote the figures of that census as to the wealth of eleven Western States—Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska and Colorado. The last two were Territories when Mr. Lincoln came into power, but were long since made States. According to the census of 1860 the aggregate wealth of these eleven Western States was something under \$4,000,000,000, and in 1880 twenty years afterwards, by the National census, the wealth of those States was \$16,500,000,000. [Applause.] It had increased and grown four-fold in twenty years, and in the last eight years enough has been added to carry up the wealth of these eleven States far beyond \$20,000,000,000, or a vast deal larger sum than the whole wealth of the United States the day Lincoln was inaugurated. [Applause.]

You can test this question in another way. In 1860 these eleven States had 10,000 miles of railroad, or scarcely that; and to-day, twenty-eight years afterwards, they have nearly 80,000 miles of railroad. Mind you, these eleven Western States have almost three times as much railway within their borders as the whole Union had before the civil war. Something or other has enabled you Western people to get along pretty rapidly; for these States have prospered in a degree far beyond that of the old Eastern States in a ratio far greater than the Eastern States have maintained. As another proof of that progress I have here a singular table from the official census of 1860. I think you will agree with me that it is a suggestive table:

[Here a disturbance caused by the crowded condition of the hall interrupted the speaker for a moment.] I was calling the attention of the audience to a table in the census of 1860, in which the principal towns and cities in the United States are given. I will quote those of the eleven Western States, and give you their population at that time: Cleveland was 43,000. Toledo was not large enough to be included in the statement at all. Detroit was 45,000. Grand Rapids, that now has 80,000, was not mentioned. Chicago—what do you say the population of Chicago was in 1860?—100,000. Its growth does not seem to have been much impeded by the protective tariff for it is now three-quarters of a million at least. [Applause.] Milwaukee was 45,000. St. Paul and Minneapolis had not grown to enough consequence in 1860 to be mentioned in this table at all. Together they now contain nearly 400,000 people. Columbus, O., had 18,000, now some 75,000; Cincinnati had 60,000; Louisville, 63,000; St. Louis, 160,000; Kansas City—the census did not know there was such a place; Denver—it had never been heard of in the census; Indianapolis—how much do you suppose it was in 1860? Under 18,000. Des Moines something over 3,000. Omaha? Well, Omaha had no mention at all.

The aggregate of these cities was 670,000 in 1860, and is to-day three and a half million. This is the way, Mr. Chairman, the protective tariff has been retarding the growth and development of the West. [Applause.] This is the great hardship the West has suffered by reason of the protective tariff.

THE EXPORT TRADE.

When you drive the free traders from every other ground they tell you that the protective tariff has stifled the export trade of the United States, that it has built up a lot of factories and railways, but that the foreign commerce of the country has all gone to pieces. I again quote from the census and show you that from the time the Declaration of Independence was made down to the time that Lincoln was elected President—I will go further back. From the time America was discovered by Columbus down to the election of Abraham Lincoln the aggregate shipment of all those years, of all those centuries, from the United States amounted to \$9,000,000,000 in value. Now, mark you, that covered the entire history of the Government down to 1860; and from 1860 to 1888 the aggregate amount has been \$17,500,000,000—almost double as much in the twenty-eight years of the present protective tariff as it was during the whole previous history of the American continent. [Applause.] That is the way, gentlemen, in which protection has operated.

I had occasion in speaking on this same subject in the East, when contrasting what protection had done for the laboring man of America as compared with the laboring man of Europe, to show what the laboring men of New England had in savings banks as compared with those of Old England, and I saw in more than one Western Democratic paper the remark: "O, yes, you have got all the money in the East; it is well enough for you to uphold protection." But, gentlemen, you must remember the different conditions. The wealth of the West has been in growing towns, in settled farms, in great lines of railway, in vast agricultural development, all of which goes forward more rapidly in the West. Those investments in the West take the place of the cash deposits which the laboring men of the East have placed in the savings banks; but the ratio of increase of property under the protective tariff for the last twenty-seven years has been largely in favor of the West as against the East, so that the policy of protection has not proved a sectional policy.

Why, gentlemen, there is no longer the old distinction between manufacturing States and the agricultural States. Do you reckon yourselves here in Indiana an agricultural State simply? Your manufacturers this year in the State of Indiana have a larger cash value than your total agricultural product. [Applause.] Manufacturers are no longer concentrated on the Eastern side of the Alleghenies. The city of Chicago is the largest center of steel manufacture in America. It has run ahead of

Pittsburgh, and under the influence of this tariff the manufacturing interest has spread each year farther and farther westward, bringing the home market nearer and nearer the source of food supply and proving all the while to every intelligent voter in the country that the nearer you bring the food consumers to the food producers the more certain is the prosperity of both.

I had occasion to show the other day in Michigan from indisputable statistics that the little region of New England—with not so much population as Illinois and Indiana, with scarcely so much area as Illinois alone—I had occasion to show that that little area with six small States takes more from these Western States than is shipped to Old England, and that those little States take from the other States of this Union every year in food and raw material for manufacture the enormous aggregate of over \$400,000,000 in money. [Applause.] Add to that the amount New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey take from the South, the Southwest and the great West and you have an aggregate of more than \$1,000,000,000 of material [applause]; and this country will have realized the great objective point of the tariff system when every agricultural State shall have its market near to the producers.

Farmers of the West, you have been complaining of the price of wheat and erroneously charging the fall upon the protective tariff. Why has wheat fallen during the last ten years? Because you have to meet in the markets of Europe the wheat of Russia that is raised in that vast country with labor that is not more than eight to twelve cents a day; and, beyond that, you are meeting vast imports of wheat from India, where England has been expending hundreds of millions of dollars to cheapen and expedite transportation to Europe. Neglect your home market and the larger amount you will find unsaleable and the harder will be your competition with these hard-worked wheat producers on the other side. Suppose you turn half the manufacturers and mechanics under the basis of free trade—suppose you turn half of them into wheat producers and farmers, isn't the market of the farmer cut off just that much, and the surplus of his product increased? Suppose you add another 150,000 bushels to the product of the West, where will you market it? Where will you find the men who are able to pay for it who want to eat? Remember, gentlemen, it is the home market of the United States that every day is affording more and more to the agriculturists of this country their best market, and the home market of the United States is the result, logically and indisputably, of the protective tariff. [Great applause.]

AMERICAN LABOR ROBBED.

The Tin Plate Industry—How It Has Been Killed by a Reduction of the Tariff.

During the past year we imported 350,000 tons of tin plates, at a cost of \$21,000,000. At the lowest calculation, \$15,000,000 of that sum was paid to European labor, or the wages of 30,000 men in this country at \$600 a year. Since the duty was reduced to one cent a pound, not a ton of the plates has been made in the United States. Before the duty was reduced we produced 150,000 tons a year, our consumption then being 250,000 tons, and had the duty remained as it was we should now be producing every pound we use.

We're tin plates cheapened by reducing the duty so that we can not make them in competition with European cheap labor! Let us see! In 1875, under the higher duty, three tin plate mills were established in this country, one at Wellsville, in this State, and the others in Pennsylvania. The best tin plates up to that time sold for \$14.75 a box. The establishment of these three mills, and others that followed, brought down the price to \$6.75 a box. The reduction of the duty that closed the American mills ought to have reduced the price of the imported article, if the theory of President Cleveland, the Mills bill and the Democratic party is correct. Did it reduce the price, or the "tax," as it is sometimes called? Not a cent! The price of the best tin plates is \$6.75 a box to-day.

What was the gain, then? Absolutely nothing! What was the loss? Had the duty remained as it was, we would have the tin plates and the money also. Now, we have the tin plates but the money is in Europe, while the product has not been cheapened a cent. The loss, then, is \$18,000,000 a year, and growing larger every year. It is just so much money taken out of the pockets of American working-men.

But, they say, we have no tin and can not profitably produce tin plates. That is a falsehood. We have more tin than any other country, in accessible mines that only need developing. England imports half the tin she makes up into tin plates for this market. The ore in the tin mines of Cornwall does not average over 2½ per cent of metallic tin. The Cajalito mines of California yield from 8 to 12 per cent. The mines of Rockbridge, Va., yield from 14 to 18 as high as 65 per cent of metallic tin. There are very extensive deposits of tin in the Black Hills. Prof. Bailey, United States geologist for Montana, says there is enough rich ore in the region of Harney's Peak, Black Hills, that can be quarried from the surface, to supply the whole world!

Tin plates are composed of 95 to 98 per cent of iron. The percentage of tin is only 2 to 5 per cent. When we import 350,000 tons of tin plates we import about 340,000 tons of iron and 10,000 tons of tin. The Mills bill proposes to put tin plates on the free list, while retaining a duty of one cent a quarter pound a pound on the sheet iron of which tin plates are made. This, says the Cleveland Leader, would allow the importation of tin plates to take the place of 150,000 tons of sheet iron used for galvanizing, roofing and kindred purposes. This would rob American labor of \$10,000,000 more in wages.

The tariff policy of the Democratic party, if adopted, would almost immediately lead to the transfer of \$500,000,000 a year now paid to American labor to Europe, there to be paid out for European labor. The effect of that every working-man can see for himself.

A Marked Contrast.

No contrast could be more marked, says the Minneapolis Tribune, than that between the quick and masterly intelligence shown in the letter and speeches of General Harrison and the heavy and serious superficiality which have marked all the utterances of the present incumbent of the Presidential chair. General Harrison's present popularity and strength are not due to luck or any combination of fortuitous circumstances. He is popular because all his manly and mental qualities are of the kind to be appreciated by intelligent men, and he is strong with the people because the people recognize in him all those elements which constitute a leader of men.

It is true that General Harrison's nomination did not send a wave of enthusiasm rolling from one end of the country to the other, but it is also true that his fair and manly course in the campaign and his intelligent and appropriate speeches are rolling up a billow of respect and confidence which on November 6 will sweep the country like a tidal wave.

A MORAL QUESTION.

Protection Considered from This Stand-point—How a Protective Policy Benefits Labor Both at Home and Abroad.

Thornton A. Mills, Ph.D., thus discusses the tariff in a recent issue of the New York Independent. He says:

The soldier can easily overthrow the man of straw he has himself made. It is the same kind of work to prove a theory from postulates of our own stating. If black is white, the snow is black as a matter of necessity. But the difficulty with such reasoning is to show that black is white.

The conclusions are all right if the first statements are all right.

This is just where the free trader falls into error. He starts from an incorrect basis.

At the bottom of his theory lie the ideas that every man has a right to buy where he can buy the cheapest, and that to prevent the poor foreign mechanic from offering you the product of his labor is to do him an injury in the hope of benefiting our own artisans. These ideas are only particular applications of the principles of human rights and of human brotherhood. The principles are correct; the applications of them are incorrect.

No man has a right to injure his neighbor. If it can be shown that not to protect our manufacturing industries from foreign competition is to injure our fellow men, then the right to buy where we choose becomes subservient to the welfare of all, and ceases to be a right. A man has no more right to trade in a way that will injure others than he has a right to build a frame house in the crowded city or to put a slaughter-house next to the school-house. His right to do these things is limited by the welfare of all.

The question is not one of absolute right, but only as to what will bring the most good to the most people. All laws restrict the right of the few for the good of the many.

At this point the free trader passes over to the other principle and declares that we have no right to limit our theories to National boundaries, and that even if protection were for the good of our Nation, it is only at the expense of the rest of the world. This is the assertion. The question is as to the fact. If the free trader is right, if a protective tariff in the United States is to make us rich while it makes other nations poor, our right to prosper upon the poverty of other lands would be questionable. But he is not right. Here is where we take issue with the whole theory of free trade, or of tariff for revenue only, for in this country the terms are used interchangeably.

You, as an individual, might be able to buy your clothing cheaper under free trade, but the gain to you would be at the cost of a much greater loss to thousands of others, and in the end you would yourself suffer by the decrease of your income under a free-trade policy.

A protective policy in this country is at once greatly to the interest of the laboring man here and abroad.

This is not yet argument. It is only assertion. But it is as worthy of acceptance as the statements on the other side. The very statement of the case entirely alters the face of it. The question is as to which statement is correct. I do not remember to have seen a single argument by the free trader to establish the statements upon which his theory rests. When he begins to search for reasons he finds only assertions, and, unfortunately, the assertions are contrary to the facts. If he starts with his assertions he reasons out a free trade theory without difficulty from which there is no escape; but if he seeks for reasons to support his assertions he is lost. The question, then, is simply this: Is the sale of foreign-made goods in this country in competition with goods made here an advantage to the world as a whole? The free trader says it is, because it is an advantage to the buyer to get his goods cheaper and because it is an advantage to the seller in the other country to have a larger market for his goods. The protectionist says that it is a detriment instead of an advantage to the world as a whole in that it does not help labor in the foreign country, as the added prosperity, if any, goes to the manufacturer, and that it reduces at once the laborer here to the level of the laborer abroad. Now, in deciding which of these claims is correct we must bear in mind that the laborer abroad is paid less wages than here for the same work; that he can buy abroad very much less goods for his wages than here, and that he lives in a vastly inferior way abroad. The testimony of travelers and immigrants upon this point is almost unanimous. As the foreign laborer works for more hours and less wages each day than the laborer here, the product of his labor can be sold for less money than that of the laborer here who works fewer hours for more money.

If that product is admitted to our country free of duty, or nearly so, the laborer here will have to work for as small wages as the laborer abroad and live in the way the laborer lives there. This is disaster to our laborer and no help to the foreign one. The only way in which the foreign laborer could be benefited at all would be for the workers here to refuse the lower wages and so compel the manufacturer to close his factories and thus cause a greater demand for the goods made abroad.

If the industries abroad should thus be greatly stimulated, it might raise the price of wages slightly until such time as the laborers in this country should see that their only chance to escape starvation would be to return to work at the lower wages.

At that time, and it could not be long, there would be a corresponding depression abroad and wages would return to as low a rate as before. Actually, they would soon sink to a lower rate, for, with the reduction of wages in America, the market would lose a very large number of buyers in the workmen, who would not then have money enough to buy comforts and luxuries.

The introduction of the free-trade theory into our Government, then, would not elevate a single foreign laborer out of his misery and poverty, but would reduce to the same misery and poverty every laborer here, and would eventually reduce them both to a still lower stage of existence.

In Arkansas the Democratic majority of 45,336 is reduced to one of 15,028, showing a Democratic loss of 30,310, the opposition vote of 55,537 in 1884 is increased to 84,223, and the Congressional district of Clifton R. Breckinridge, who is one of the godfathers of the Mills bill, shows an anti-Democratic majority.

Facts are stubborn things.

Bethel the Vanishing Lady.

Mr. Cleveland's chances of re-election as modeled after Mr. Atkinson's statistical charts, would seem to be about thus:

Before his free-trade message:

At the time of renomination:

At the time of Harrison's nomination:

On the publication of his retaliation message:

On the publication of his letter of acceptance:

To-day: well, the Press foreman can not rule a rule short enough or slim enough to show just what Mr. Cleveland's chances of re-election are to-day.—N. Y. Press.

Toledo Blade: The sugar trust has this year declared five per cent. dividends on a \$50,000,000 capitalization, representing more than double the actual value of the property invested in the business. The Mills bill is carefully drawn so as not to interfere with this monopoly; the Senate tariff bill deals the trust its death blow. The Democratic party supports the former, the Republican party the latter. Which party favors trusts.

The protectionist by helping the people because the people recognize in him all those elements which constitute a leader of men.

It is true that General Harrison's nomination did not send a wave of enthusiasm rolling from one end of the country to the other, but it is also true that his fair and manly course in the campaign and his intelligent and appropriate speeches are rolling up a billow of respect and confidence which on November 6 will sweep the country like a tidal wave.

The protectionist by helping the people because the people recognize in him all those elements which constitute a leader of men.

The protectionist by helping the people because the people recognize in him all those elements which constitute a leader of men.

The protectionist by helping the people because the people recognize in him all those elements which constitute a leader of men.

The protectionist by helping the people because the people recognize in him all those elements which constitute a leader of men.

The protectionist by helping the people because the people recognize in him all those elements which constitute a leader of men.

The protectionist by helping the people because the people recognize in him all those elements which constitute a leader of men.

The protectionist by helping the people because the people recognize in him all those elements which constitute a leader of men.

The protectionist by helping the people because the people recognize in him all those elements which constitute a leader of men.

The protectionist by helping the people because the people recognize in him all those elements which constitute a leader of men.

The protectionist by helping the people because the people recognize in him all those elements which constitute a leader of men.

The protectionist by helping the people because the people recognize in him all those elements which constitute a leader of men.

The protectionist by helping the people because the people recognize in him all those elements which constitute a leader of men.

The protectionist by helping the people because the people recognize in him all those elements which constitute a leader of men.

The protectionist by helping the people because the people recognize in him all those elements which constitute a leader of men.

The protectionist by helping the people because the people recognize in him all those elements which constitute a leader of men.

The protectionist by helping the people because the people recognize in him all those elements which constitute a leader of men.

OUR NEW STORE OPEN — GREAT SUCCESS

THE TWO SAMS

Invite every person in the Country, in the City, in the Neighboring Towns to Visit our Store. We have both floors full of Goods.

Our Suit Department

Is the best lighted room in the State. We have Hundreds of Suits at all prices from \$5.00 to \$20.00. These Goods are sold at Less Money than ever before.

Our Overcoat Department

Is as light as day light can make it. We have an elegant line of Men's, Boys' and Children's OVERCOATS of all styles and Grades.

Our Children's Department

The best lighted in the State. All our Children's Suits and Overcoats are of the Latest Style.

Farmers, Mechanics and Laboring Men

We want your trade. We will save you money this season. We must show you our Goods and prices.

See Our Hat Department, the Best in the City. Our LINE of Gloves and Caps, both Scotch and Fur, we will sell for less money than ever before.

CALL AND SEE US.

THE TWO SAMS.

THE GREAT REVOLUTION!

New and Complete Method of

Canning Solely in Glass

ANN ARBOR SCHOOL OF MUSIC

Established 1879.

BRANCHES TAUGHT:

Piano, Voice Culture and Singing, Violin, Viola, Orchestral Instruments, Organ, Choral Music, Harmony, Counterpoint, Composition, Science and Art of teaching Physical Culture.

FACTORY:

ALBERT A. STANLEY, ORIN CADY, F. L. YORK,
WM. LUDERER, R. H. KEMPF, MISS ANNA E. WARDEN,
MISS MARIAN SMITH, MISS ELLEN GARRIGUES,
MISS MARTHA E. TENNY, MRS JULIA VAN SLYKE.

AROUND THE COUNTY.

WILLARD STEARNS HAS A HARD TIME IN SALINE.

Politics.—Gored by a Bull.—Deaths of Pioneers.—Generous Milanese.—Cream in Scarce.

Chelsea fair receipts were \$1,100; expenses about \$500.

Eight acres of A. Covert, of Dixboro, produced 945 bushels of corn.

Macomber Bros., merchants in Manchester for 18 months, have failed.

The November meeting of the S. W. Farmers' club will be held Nov. 3, with J. P. Lapham.

Henry Collum, of Saline, visited the U. of M. hospitals recently to see about an operation on his arm.

R. W. Mills, of Saline, has a 6-month-old Poland China boar from the noted herd of W. and O. Barnes, Byron.

E. W. Wallace is receiver for the old Saline manufacturing company's foundry and machine shop, and will rent or sell it.

Wait Peck, of Sharon, known as "the old-fashioned farmer who lives on the plains," celebrated his 71st birthday recently.

Hon. A. J. Sawyer and A. W. Hamilton will speak at the Stone school house on the south Ypsilanti road on Saturday, Oct. 27.

Henry Todd, of Webster township, is 80 years old, and his hair is not yet fully grey. He voted for Harrison in 1840, and will vote for Harrison in 1888.

A sienna paint mine has been discovered on the line of the T. & A. A. railroad, a short distance below Milan. It will be developed by a Toledo capitalist.

The Pittsfield town hall was packed last Friday night when A. J. Sawyer and J. F. Lawrence spoke. It was one of the most enthusiastic meetings thus far of the campaign.

Same old story: Sam Josenhans splitting wood this morning—clothes-line and ax have a collision—bigunk and gash in his forehead that made his teeth rattle.—Saline Observer.

A Cleveland and Thurman pole 96 feet long, was raised Oct. 17, on the premises of John Steabler in Superior. James Finell, a boy yet in his teens, but the crack wrangler in the neighborhood debating club, made the speech.

Samuel W. Holmes, who died in Scio, Oct. 11, was a very early settler in Washtenaw county. He was born in 1816, and came to Ann Arbor at the age of 16. He engaged in house-building with David C. Parmelee. He lived on his farm in Scio 40 years.

Duncan Minzey, of Superior township, lost a mare and valuable colt recently, representing a loss of \$275. The mare's head was tied down to one of her front legs, to prevent her jumping fences. Probably the colt became tangled in the rope, and there was a struggle which resulted in breaking the mare's neck and so injuring the colt that it is useless.

At their recent annual session in Ypsilanti, the grand division of the Sons of Temperance elected officers as follows: Grand patriot, Mrs. Amanda Gunnison, DeWitt; grand worthy associate, Mrs. M. C. Fisher, Detroit; grand scribe, Joseph Falk, Ypsilanti; grand treasurer, H. W. Randolph, Vernon; grand chaplain, B. W. Calie, Pine Lake; grand conductor, A. D. Mansfield, Pentwater; grand sentinel, J. C. Pulver, Ypsilanti.

Webster.

Mrs. Smith, of Ann Arbor, is visiting Mrs. Cranston.

Miss Monroe, of Howell, was the guest of Georgia Lomas, Sunday.

Will Wilson, who has been attending the Ann Arbor school, is home on account of sickness.

Quite a sensation was caused Sunday morning by the non-appearance of Maude Williams, who was among the excursionists to Detroit the day before. Messages were sent around Detroit, and finally she was found at the home of a friend unharmed, expecting to return the next day.

The community around here were pleasantly surprised Sunday morning to see their former pastor, Rev. J. E. Butler, in the pulpit. He is on his way to the Missionary alliance meeting at Boston as a delegate from the Chicago seminary, and has kindly offered to give a report of said meeting, Wednesday evening, Oct. 31. A donation was given him of some \$45, Saturday evening.

Chelsea.

Mrs. Nye, of New Haven, is the guest of Mrs. M. J. Noyes.

Mrs. Dr. Ewing, of New York city, is visiting her brother, Thomas S. Sears.

John Coline, a farmer resident of Chelsea, died at Jackson, Oct. 22, aged 42.

Mrs. Ainsworth, of Ypsilanti, was the guest of her sister, Miss Blodget, last week.

Geo. E. Davis, auctioneer, formerly of Sylvan Center, has become a citizen of Chelsea.

Rev. J. E. Reilly and Rev. Dr. Holmes attended a ministerial association, held at Jackson last week.

Cream is scarce among the farmers of this region, greatly interfering with the business of our creamery.

Rev. Mr. North, of Philadelphia, was the guest of Rev. J. E. Reilly last week, and preached for him Sunday, Oct. 14.

Mrs. Morgan L. Enos, of Penn Yan, N. Y., has been a welcome guest among her Chelsea friends for the past two weeks.

Herbert Pierce, of Lima, and Miss Minnie Dancer, of Sylvan, were married at Chelsea, Oct. 17, 1888, by Rev. Thomas Holmes, D. D.

Several of our "oldest residents" have died recently: Oct. 9, Mrs. Susannah Johnson, in her 79th year; Oct. 12, D. E. Downer, aged 74 within a few days; Oct. 20, James Gorman, aged 82.

Rev. Mr. Holmes has been making political speeches lately in the interest of protection. He used to be a free trader, but is now an ardent protectionist. He says he has looked at both sides of the question and if others would look at both sides, they would be protectionists too.

Milan.

Congressman Allen radiates from Milan quite often on political business bent.

While W. Ross was at the depot with his dray, on Friday last, through some

carelessness he was run into by the cars. The dray was demolished and he was considerably bruised. The accident seemed harder, as Mr. Ross is a cripple and has been unable to work for some time. Milan people will make the dray good.

Thomas Fitch, of California, discussed the tariff question, last Saturday evening, showing its bearings upon labor and the price of products. He was the most florid speaker of the season, and handled his subject in an original manner. The East Milan glee club furnished entertaining music, besides being comely to look upon. Is this why they are preferred to our musicians and teachers of music by the Republican committee?

Stony Creek.

G. C. Crane, who has been in Chicago during the summer, is home on a visit.

H. C. Fisk and wife, of Ypsilanti, visited his mother Mrs. McGraw last Sunday.

James Lowden, our farmer nominee for the legislature, is bound to carry the day in Stony Creek.

Manchester.

A good many farmers in the vicinity of Manchester have sown rye. Some for pasture and others prefer it for feeding stock.

There are six apple buyers in town now. The cider mill has over a thousand bushels on hand, and have refused to take any more; but at the evaporator they are still buying in large quantities.

Bridgewater.

Miss Garce Shults is seriously ill with typhoid fever.

James Kehoe claims to have raised 700 bushels of corn from four acres of land. It was a low piece of land, tilled out last spring.

John Logan, a prominent farmer of this town, was seriously hurt by a vicious bull, with which he had to struggle for his life. Some cattle coming near attracted the bull's attention, and probably saved Mr. Logan's life. It is impossible as yet to tell how serious his injuries may prove.

Saline.

Mrs. D. Chandler is very sick.

R. H. Marsh and family attended Cleary's commencement at Ypsilanti.

J. W. Donovan, of Detroit, will speak for the protection of homes and industries of this country, at the opera house, Saline, Nov. 5, in the evening.

The gentleman from Adrian, who signs his name W. Stearns, addressed the people of Saline in his behalf on the 20th inst. Those who had heard him many times before said that undoubtedly he had received a curtain lecture by the local Democracy. His delivery was very slow, voice low, ideas disconnected; in fact it was the general conversation the next day that he had run into a channel too deep for his thoughts.

Hon. S. S. Babcock, of Detroit, spoke to a large audience at the opera house, Oct. 22. Mr. Stearns, on the 20th, said he came to speak to the young men. He did, and the result was that the young men who will cast their first vote Nov. 1, for president, organized, and within 48 hours had pledged 40 to vote for Harrison and Morton and Allen. Twenty-five of these young men escorted Mr. Babcock to the hall and took seats on the stage as vice-presidents. Mr. Burkhardt called the meeting to order and introduced F. D. Ford as president, who introduced the speaker with one of the clearest-cut little speeches of the season.

Hoover, S. Babcock, of Detroit, spoke to a large audience at the opera house, Oct. 22. Mr. Stearns, on the 20th, said he came to speak to the young men. He did, and the result was that the young men who will cast their first vote Nov. 1, for president, organized, and within 48 hours had pledged 40 to vote for Harrison and Morton and Allen. Twenty-five of these young men escorted Mr. Babcock to the hall and took seats on the stage as vice-presidents. Mr. Burkhardt called the meeting to order and introduced F. D. Ford as president, who introduced the speaker with one of the clearest-cut little speeches of the season.

Hoover, S. Babcock, of Detroit, spoke to a large audience at the opera house, Oct. 22. Mr. Stearns, on the 20th, said he came to speak to the young men. He did, and the result was that the young men who will cast their first vote Nov. 1, for president, organized, and within 48 hours had pledged 40 to vote for Harrison and Morton and Allen. Twenty-five of these young men escorted Mr. Babcock to the hall and took seats on the stage as vice-presidents. Mr. Burkhardt called the meeting to order and introduced F. D. Ford as president, who introduced the speaker with one of the clearest-cut little speeches of the season.

Hoover, S. Babcock, of Detroit, spoke to a large audience at the opera house, Oct. 22. Mr. Stearns, on the 20th, said he came to speak to the young men. He did, and the result was that the young men who will cast their first vote Nov. 1, for president, organized, and within 48 hours had pledged 40 to vote for Harrison and Morton and Allen. Twenty-five of these young men escorted Mr. Babcock to the hall and took seats on the stage as vice-presidents. Mr. Burkhardt called the meeting to order and introduced F. D. Ford as president, who introduced the speaker with one of the clearest-cut little speeches of the season.

Hoover, S. Babcock, of Detroit, spoke to a large audience at the opera house, Oct. 22. Mr. Stearns, on the 20th, said he came to speak to the young men. He did, and the result was that the young men who will cast their first vote Nov. 1, for president, organized, and within 48 hours had pledged 40 to vote for Harrison and Morton and Allen. Twenty-five of these young men escorted Mr. Babcock to the hall and took seats on the stage as vice-presidents. Mr. Burkhardt called the meeting to order and introduced F. D. Ford as president, who introduced the speaker with one of the clearest-cut little speeches of the season.

Hoover, S. Babcock, of Detroit, spoke to a large audience at the opera house, Oct. 22. Mr. Stearns, on the 20th, said he came to speak to the young men. He did, and the result was that the young men who will cast their first vote Nov. 1, for president, organized, and within 48 hours had pledged 40 to vote for Harrison and Morton and Allen. Twenty-five of these young men escorted Mr. Babcock to the hall and took seats on the stage as vice-presidents. Mr. Burkhardt called the meeting to order and introduced F. D. Ford as president, who introduced the speaker with one of the clearest-cut little speeches of the season.

Hoover, S. Babcock, of Detroit, spoke to a large audience at the opera house, Oct. 22. Mr. Stearns, on the 20th, said he came to speak to the young men. He did, and the result was that the young men who will cast their first vote Nov. 1, for president, organized, and within 48 hours had pledged 40 to vote for Harrison and Morton and Allen. Twenty-five of these young men escorted Mr. Babcock to the hall and took seats on the stage as vice-presidents. Mr. Burkhardt called the meeting to order and introduced F. D. Ford as president, who introduced the speaker with one of the clearest-cut little speeches of the season.

Hoover, S. Babcock, of Detroit, spoke to a large audience at the opera house, Oct. 22. Mr. Stearns, on the 20th, said he came to speak to the young men. He did, and the result was that the young men who will cast their first vote Nov. 1, for president, organized, and within 48 hours had pledged 40 to vote for Harrison and Morton and Allen. Twenty-five of these young men escorted Mr. Babcock to the hall and took seats on the stage as vice-presidents. Mr. Burkhardt called the meeting to order and introduced F. D. Ford as president, who introduced the speaker with one of the clearest-cut little speeches of the season.

Hoover, S. Babcock, of Detroit, spoke to a large audience at the opera house, Oct. 22. Mr. Stearns, on the 20th, said he came to speak to the young men. He did, and the result was that the young men who will cast their first vote Nov. 1, for president, organized, and within 48 hours had pledged 40 to vote for Harrison and Morton and Allen. Twenty-five of these young men escorted Mr. Babcock to the hall and took seats on the stage as vice-presidents. Mr. Burkhardt called the meeting to order and introduced F. D. Ford as president, who introduced the speaker with one of the clearest-cut little speeches of the season.

Hoover, S. Babcock, of Detroit, spoke to a large audience at the opera house, Oct. 22. Mr. Stearns, on the 20th, said he came to speak to the young men. He did, and the result was that the young men who will cast their first vote Nov. 1, for president, organized, and within 48 hours had pledged 40 to vote for Harrison and Morton and Allen. Twenty-five of these young men escorted Mr. Babcock to the hall and took seats on the stage as vice-presidents. Mr. Burkhardt called the meeting to order and introduced F. D. Ford as president, who introduced the speaker with one of the clearest-cut little speeches of the season.

Hoover, S. Babcock, of Detroit, spoke to a large audience at the opera house, Oct. 22. Mr. Stearns, on the 20th, said he came to speak to the young men. He did, and the result was that the young men who will cast their first vote Nov. 1, for president, organized, and within 48 hours had pledged 40 to vote for Harrison and Morton and Allen. Twenty-five of these young men escorted Mr. Babcock to the hall and took seats on the stage as vice-presidents. Mr. Burkhardt called the meeting to order and introduced F. D. Ford as president, who introduced the speaker with one of the clearest-cut little speeches of the season.

Hoover, S. Babcock, of Detroit, spoke to a large audience at the opera house, Oct. 22. Mr. Stearns, on the 20th, said he came to speak to the young men. He did, and the result was that the young men who will cast their first vote Nov. 1, for president, organized, and within 48 hours had pledged 40 to vote for Harrison and Morton and Allen. Twenty-five of these young men escorted Mr. Babcock to the hall and took seats on the stage as vice-presidents. Mr. Burkhardt called the meeting to order and introduced F. D. Ford as president, who introduced the speaker with one of the clearest-cut little speeches of the season.

Hoover, S. Babcock, of Detroit, spoke to a large audience at the opera house, Oct. 22. Mr. Stearns, on the 20th, said he came to speak to the young men. He did, and the result was that the young men who will cast their first vote Nov. 1, for president, organized, and within 48 hours had pledged 40 to vote for Harrison and Morton and Allen. Twenty-five of these young men escorted Mr. Babcock to the hall and took seats on the stage as vice-presidents. Mr. Burkhardt called the meeting to order and introduced F. D. Ford as president, who introduced the speaker with one of the clearest-cut little speeches of the season.

Hoover, S. Babcock, of Detroit, spoke to a large audience at the opera house, Oct. 22. Mr. Stearns, on the 20th, said he came to speak to the young men. He did, and the result was that the young men who will cast their first vote Nov. 1, for president, organized, and within 48 hours had pledged 40 to vote for Harrison and Morton and Allen. Twenty-five of these young men escorted Mr. Babcock to the hall and took seats on the stage as vice-presidents. Mr. Burkhardt called the meeting to order and introduced F. D. Ford as president, who introduced the speaker with one of the clearest-cut little speeches of the season.

Hoover, S. Babcock, of Detroit, spoke to a large audience at the opera house, Oct. 22. Mr. Stearns, on the 20th, said he came to speak to the young men. He did, and the result was that the young men who will cast their first vote Nov. 1, for president, organized,

A Memory of Early Days.
Bane of childhood's tender years,
Swallowed oft with groans and tears,
How it made the flesh recoil,
Loathsome, greas, castor oil!
Search your ear'y memory close,
Till you find another like.
A sharp pang from frame revolts
At the thought of Epsom salts!
Underneath the pill-box lid
Was the greater horror hid,
Climax of all inward ills,
Hugs and gripping old blue pills!

What a contrast to the mild and gentle action of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets, sugar-coated, easy to take, cleansing, recuperating, renovating the system without wrenching it with agony. Sold by druggists.

Old age is as natural and beautiful a part of life, when rightly understood, as youth or middle life. It has its own interests, pleasure and opportunities of usefulness, which are different from those of any other period, but are not less important. — Congregationalist.

The Correct Time.
There are very few men who do not pride themselves on always having the correct time; and wonderful and delicate mechanisms are devised to enable them to do so. But the more delicate a chronometer is made, the more subject it becomes to derangement, and unless it be kept always perfectly clean, it soon loses its usefulness. What wonder, then, that the human machine—so much more delicate and intricate than any work of Man—should require to be kept thoroughly cleansed. The Liver is the main-spring of this complex structure, and on the impurities left in the blood by a disordered liver, depend most of the ills that flesh is heir to. Even consumption (which is lung scrofula), is traceable to the imperfect action of this organ. Kidney diseases, skin diseases, sick headache, heart disease, dropsy, and a long catalogue of grave maladies have their origin in torpid, or sluggish liver. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, by establishing a healthy, normal action of the liver, acts as a cure and preventive of the diseases.

Minister—You say a great many bright things, Bobby, don't you? Bobby—Not as many as I used to. Minister—Why not Bobby—Slippers. — New York Sun.

Don't Despair.
If you are weak and weary from some so-called chronic disease, don't give up. Sulphur Bitters has given hope to many invalids, where hitherto there was nothing but despair. It will build up and renew your whole system. — Editor Weekly American.

"There are more ways than one of making money," remarked a coal dealer softly as he shoved the pea along the scale beam. — Washington Critic.

The butcher does have some funny expressions: he told his assistant the other day to break the bones in Mr. Williams' chops, and put Mr. Smith's ribs in the basket for him, and tell Mrs. Black to take Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup for her cold.

"Isn't that Miss La Mummier's dress frightfully juvenile for a person of her age?" "She's only 20." "Poosie!" "That's all. But this is her second time on earth," — Judge.

Convenient pleasant, and certain in their results; are Acker's Dyspepsia Tablets. Recommended by physicians and endorsed by all who have used them. The best remedy for Dyspepsia, Flatulence, and Constipation. Guaranteed, and sold at 25c. by JOHN MOORE, Druggist.

Marc Antony must have been terribly down on umpires when he exclaimed: "Judgment, thou art fled to brutal beasts." — Detroit Free Press.

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

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

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

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

SULPHUR BITTERS
THE GREAT
German Remedy.

TRUTHS FOR THE SICK.
For those deadly Bilious & Spasmodic SULPHUR BITTERS will cure you.

You suffer with dampness and aching feeling; if so use SULPHUR BITTERS; it will cure you.

Operatives who are closely confined in the mill and workshop; clerks who do not exercise, and all who are confined in doors, should use SULPHUR BITTERS. Don't be then weak and ill.

If you do not wish to suffer from Rheumatism, use a bottle of SULPHUR BITTERS; it never fails to cure you.

SULPHUR BITTERS will make you up and make you strong and hard.

Don't be without a bottle. Try it; you will sleep well and your flesh hard.

Ladies in delicate health, who are fatigued, should use SULPHUR BITTERS; and feel better for it.

Do you want the best Medical Work published? Send 3 cent stamps to A. P. OHWAY & CO., Boston, Mass., and receive a copy, free.

HOW FREE TRADE WORKS.

A Glance at the Condition of British Industries Under Free Trade.

Americans are asked to accept the British theory of tariff. Before changing, they have a right to inquire whether Great Britain with her theory of free trade has prospered more than this country with its protection. If not, the case would seem to be that of the fox who wanted to introduce the fashion of wearing no tails. The British census of 1861 and that of 1881 tell what the results of free trade during twenty years were in England and Wales, as follows:

	1861.	1881.	Percent
			Increase.
			Decrease.
Population.....	30,066,234	35,974,439	19.4
Employed in professions.....	481,957	647,073	34.2
Employed in domestic service.....	1,267,782	1,803,810	31.9
Employed in trades.....	623,710	980,128	57.1
Employed in transportation.....	440,067	663,263	50.7
Employed in agriculture.....	2,910,454	1,983,454	15.9
Employed in industries.....	4,744,134	5,710,104	20.3

The frontispiece for the November number of the Magazine of Art is an etching after a painting by F. A. Bridgeman, the favorite painter of Oriental scenes. It is called "A Hot Bargain," and represents two Arabs arguing over the price of a horse.

Murat Halsted was present as a correspondent at the battle of Gravelotte. In the November Century he will tell the story of the battle as he saw it, and give an account also of a subsequent visit to the battle-field, after the monuments had been erected.

The American Magazine for October is an exceptionally brilliant number. It opens with a richly descriptive paper by Lieut. Walter S. Wilson, on the Seventh Regiment of New York, which introduces a series entitled "America's Crack Regiments." Dr. Wm. F. Hutchinson furnishes another of his charming South American papers, describing in this issue the Orinoco River. Another very interesting contribution is a Summer drive, with pen and pencil, in the valley of the Connecticut, by John R. Chapin.

LITERARY NOTES.

A literary article that contains good criticism and not a little sharp writing is Mr. Andrew Lang's essay on the poetry of Robert Browning and his description of the "wild asses" who with the "brainless ingenuity of dullness" and the abominations of desolation of pedantry organized Browning "Societies," which will appear in the November Forum.

The frontispiece for the November number of the Magazine of Art is an etching after a painting by F. A. Bridgeman, the favorite painter of Oriental scenes. It is called "A Hot Bargain," and represents two Arabs arguing over the price of a horse.

Murat Halsted was present as a correspondent at the battle of Gravelotte. In the November Century he will tell the story of the battle as he saw it, and give an account also of a subsequent visit to the battle-field, after the monuments had been erected.

The American Magazine for October is an exceptionally brilliant number. It opens with a richly descriptive paper by Lieut. Walter S. Wilson, on the Seventh Regiment of New York, which introduces a series entitled "America's Crack Regiments." Dr. Wm. F. Hutchinson furnishes another of his charming South American papers, describing in this issue the Orinoco River. Another very interesting contribution is a Summer drive, with pen and pencil, in the valley of the Connecticut, by John R. Chapin.

Children

often need some safe cathartic and tonic to avert approaching sickness or to relieve colic, headache, sick stomach, indigestion, dysentery and the complaints incident to childhood. Let the children take Simmon's Liver Regulator and keep well. It is purely vegetable, not unpleasant to the taste and safe to take alone or in connection with other medicine.

Piles! Piles! Itching Piles.

Symptoms—Moisture; intense itching and stinging; most at night; worse by scratching. If allowed to continue, tumors form, which often bleed and ulcerate, becoming very sore. SWAYNE'S OINTMENT stops the itching and bleeding, heals ulceration, and in most cases removes the tumors. At druggists, or by mail for 50 cents. Dr. SWAYNE & Son, Philadelphia.

To have received many wounds will make you a hero in the eyes of some, while others will regard you as an invalid.

Dr. Flagg's Family Ointment

Never fails to soothe all Cutts,

Burns, Bruises, Flesh Wounds, Inflammation,

Sprains, Pimples, Chilblains,

Salt Rheum, Chapped Lips or Hand,

Frost Bites, Cold Sores, Nipple Sores,

and all Diseases and Eruptions of the Skin.

The man who "can't earn his salt" is a pretty poor stick. Salt is now selling at three pounds for a cent.

Eczema, Itchy, Scaly, Skin Tortures.

The simple application of "SWAYNE'S OINTMENT," without any internal medicine, will cure any case of Tetter, Salt Rheum, Ringworm, Piles, Pimples, Eczema, all Scaly, Itchy Skin Eruptions, no matter how obstinate or long standing. It is potent, effective, and costs but a trifle.

There's nothing like leather, excepting,

of course, the upper crust of the young wife's first pie. — Journal of Education.

"Hello, got a new sled, haven't you?" shouted Charlie to his chubby neighbor across the street. "Yes, I have," and he yanked the drag rope till the sled went flying across the mud. "Where did you get it, on Canal street?" "Na-aw, I only throw it in string and a piece of court plaster there; I got this sled on State street, where they throw in a Pomery's Pe rolline Porous Plaster, which is good for Lambe Back, hemoptysis, and all sorts of rheumatic complaints at any druggist." "It don't cost much, yet, but it's worth its weight in gold." Charlie had had a sled before, and knew just what was needed. For sale by H. J. Brown, District Agent for Arbor Ann.

If a man has brass he can get along with a moderate supply of tin.

THE GREAT REGULATOR.

No medicine is so universally used as

Simmons Liver Regulator.

It takes the place of a doctor and costly prescriptions.

It is a safe medicine containing no dangerous qualities, but pure vegetable; gentle & safe.

It is a safe medicine.

It is a safe medicine.</

**ANNUAL SESSION OF THE BOARD
OF SUPERVISORS OF WASH-
TEAN COUNTY.**

OCTOBER THE 8TH, 1888.

The Supervisors for the County of Washtenaw met in annual session in the Supervisors' room in the Court-house, in the City of Ann Arbor, on Monday, October 8th, 1888.

In pursuant to the statue in such case, made and provided, the Board was called to order by the clerk; roll called and quorum present.

On motion, Noah G. Butts, Mr. Patrick O'Hearn, was elected temporary chairman.

On motion, the Board took a recess until 2 p.m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

On motion of Mr. Butts, Mr. M. F. Case was elected chairman *pro tempore* of the Board.

Mr. Burch offered the following.

Resolved, That the committee on printing be instructed to solicit bids from the several publishing houses for the publication of 1,500 copies of the proceedings of this Board in pamphlet form and have the same ready for distribution on or before Dec. 1st next, and for the publication of said proceedings in some paper printed in the English language, beginning next week and continuing from week to week until completed, and to arrange for the publication of said proceedings in the Washtenaw Post at a cost not to exceed fifty dollars. Adopted.

Mr. Breining offered the following.

Resolved, That the Board do re-adopt and continue in force the resolution passed Oct. 22d, 1888, relative to the depositing of the county moneys and make the same apply to the year 1889, and that the Clerk ask for bids from the several banks of Ann Arbor city in pursuance thereof, and present the same to this Board next Tuesday at 10 o'clock a.m. Adopted.

On motion the Board adjourned to-morrow morning at 9:30.

J. V. N. GREGORY, Chairman,
FRED A. HOWLETT, Clerk.

WEDNESDAY, October 10, 1888.

The Board met, pursuant to adjournment. Roll called and quorum present. The journal of yesterday was read and approved.

The Clerk presented the apportionment of the State tax to the Board, which, on motion of Mr. Graves, was ordered to be spread on the journal, and referred to the committee on apportionment. The following is the apportionment:

AUDITOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Lansing, Mich., Sept. 25, 1888.

To the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Washtenaw, Ann Arbor, Mich.

SIR:—You are hereby notified that a State Tax has been apportioned to the several Counties of the State, according to the last returns of the aggregate valuation of taxable property therein, made to this office, and as equalized and determined by the State Board of Equalization at their session in August, 1886.

The amount of State Tax apportioned to your County, under various Acts of the Legislature, is as follows, to-wit:

University—Ald. Act No. 32, 1873..... \$1,500

University—General and Other Ex-
penses, Act No. 243, 1887.....

Normal School—Current Expenses,
Act No. 57, 1887.....

Normal School—Addition to Building,
Act No. 194, 1887.....

Agricultural College—General and
Other Expenses, Act No. 134, 1887.....

Agencies, Colleges, State Weather
Service, Act No. 2, 1887.....

Mining School, U. P.—Building, Act
No. 239, 1887.....

Mining School, P. & Maintenance,
Act No. 187, 1887.....

State Paupers School—Act No. 53, 1887.....

Michigan School for the Blind—Gen-
eral Expenses, Act No. II, 1887.....

Institute for the Deaf and Dumb—Gen-
eral and Other Expenses, Act No. 20, 1887.....

Reform School—Current Expenses and
Buildings, Act No. 109, 1887.....

State Industrial Home for Girls—Gen-
eral and Other Expenses, Act No. 10, 1887.....

State House of Correction and Prison,
U. P.—Buildings, etc., Act No. 148, 1885.....

Asylum for Insane—Northern, Build-
ings, Act No. 10, 1887.....

Michigan Soldiers' Home—General and
Other Expenses, Act No. 102, 1887.....

Board of Fish Commissioners—Act No.
212, 1887.....

State Board of Health—Act No. 241,
1887.....

Military Purposes—P. & Maintenance,
Act No. 171, 1879.....

Publication Proceedings Superintend-
ents of the Poor, Act No. 154, 1887.....

Grosvenor Monuments—Act No. 215,
1887.....

Names and P. O. Address of Sol-
diers—Act No. 282, 1887.....

General Purposes—Act No. 311, 1887.....

Total State tax to be apportioned.... \$46,278.47

There is also to be levied, as a portion
of the County Taxes, as required by Sec.
22, Act 153, Laws of 1885, (unless paid
prior to October first) the indebtedness
of your County to the State on the first
of July, 1888, then amounting to

Mr. Young moved that an invitation
be extended to the several county officials
to accompany the Board to the
County House. Carried.

On motion of Mr. Breining, the Board
took a recess until 1 p.m.

MR. GRAVES moved that the Superin-
tendents of the Poor be requested to make
their annual report to this Board, on
Friday, October 12th, at 10 a.m. Adopted.

Mr. O'Hearn moved that Tuesday, Octo-
ber the 16th, at 2 p.m., be made a special
order for the election of a Super-
intendent of the Poor, which motion
prevailed.

On motion the Board took a recess
until 1:30 p.m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Board met, and as there was no
business that could be transacted they
adjourned to to-morrow morning at
9:30 o'clock.

J. V. N. GREGORY, Chairman.

FRED A. HOWLETT, Clerk.

THURSDAY, October 11th, 1888.

Board met pursuant to adjournment.
Roll called and quorum present. Journal
of yesterday read and approved.

On motion of Mr. Young the visit to
County House was postponed until 1
o'clock to-day.

The Clerk submitted the semi-annual
report of the Inspectors of the Jail,
which on motion of Mr. Graves was
received and placed on file in the
Clerk's office.

The annual report of the Judge of
Probate, relative to the commitments to
the Insane Asylum, was also read to
the Board; and on motion of Mr. Crip-
pen was received and ordered spread on
the journal. The following is the
report in full:

To the Honorable Board of Supervisors,
Washtenaw County, Michigan.

GENTLEMEN—I have the honor to submit
herewith my annual report of com-
mitments to the Insane Asylum, for the
year ending October 8th, 1888.

There was paid from the Town-
ship of Ann Arbor \$22.00 (twenty-
two dollars), for which sup-
plemental payment, Messrs. Case
and Shadwell, respectively, recd
for \$18.60 (eighteen and 60-100
dollars) and a bill for \$3.40
(three and 40-100 dollars), which
bill had been presented and not
allowed..... 18.60

\$1.60

\$1.60

\$1.60

\$1.60

\$1.60

\$1.60

\$1.60

\$1.60

\$1.60

\$1.60

\$1.60

\$1.60

\$1.60

\$1.60

\$1.60

\$1.60

\$1.60

\$1.60

\$1.60

\$1.60

\$1.60

\$1.60

\$1.60

\$1.60

\$1.60

\$1.60

\$1.60

\$1.60

\$1.60

\$1.60

\$1.60

\$1.60

\$1.60

\$1.60

\$1.60

\$1.60

\$1.60

\$1.60

\$1.60

\$1.60

\$1.60

\$1.60

\$1.60

\$1.60

\$1.60

\$1.60

\$1.60

\$1.60

\$1.60

\$1.60

\$1.60

\$1.60

\$1.60

\$1.60

\$1.60

\$1.60

\$1.60

\$1.60

\$1.60

\$1.60

\$1.60

\$1.60

\$1.60

\$1.60

\$1.60

\$1.60

\$1.60

\$1.60

\$1.60

\$1.60

\$1.60

\$1.60

\$1.60

\$1.60

\$1.60

\$1.60

\$1.60

\$1.60

\$1.60

\$1.60

\$1.60

\$1.60

\$1.60

\$1.60

\$1.60

\$1.60

\$1.60

\$1.60

\$1.60

\$1.60

\$1.60

\$1.60

\$1.60

\$1.60

\$1.60

THE REGISTER.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1888.

THE CITY.

Robert Frazer will speak in Ann Arbor, on the night before election.

Michael J. Martin is now postal clerk to run between Owosso and Cadillac.

Mrs. Prof. Trueblood has been engaged to teach elocution in the high school.

Gov. Luce at the rink, Friday evening, Nov. 2. Give him a rousing meeting.

Herman Hutzel's three-year-old daughter died of diphtheria last Friday night.

Rev. W. S. Sudley will lecture in Dexter Nov. 16, on "The characteristic Yankee."

Guy, son of Charles Edwards, died Tuesday of diphtheria, at the age of 12 years.

Miss Mary Bock retires from the Third ward school and Miss Flora Seymour takes her place.

Mrs. Gerstner, widow of Louis Gerstner, will receive \$500 from the Ann Arbor Laborers Aid society.

J. C. Healey, of Charlevoix, has brought his wife to the University hospital for treatment of her eyes.

A. De Forest and wife will probably leave this week to take up a permanent residence in California.

Be sure to register, or see that you are properly registered, Tuesday, Oct. 30, is the day. Next Tuesday.

Coker league will give reception to the students in the parlors of the M. E. church tomorrow evening.

The Boston Symphony concert club, seven people, will be in Ann Arbor Nov. 16, and it will be a rare treat.

The Women's Home missionary society of the Presbyterian church will meet in the ladies' parlors Friday, at 3 p.m.

Miss E. Gower, who graduated in the University last year, and is now teaching at St. John's, is visiting at Selick Wood's.

THE REGISTER this week prints a large installment of the official record of the proceedings of the board of supervisors.

The Ann Arbor Greys, who have not been beaten this season, trounced the Saline high school nine last Saturday, 18 to 8.

On account of next Saturday being "Field Day," Granger will hold an evening hop instead of matinee at the academy of dancing.

Henry Watterson, if he sees the posters printed by the Argus, on which his name is spelt with only one "t," will desert the Democrat party.

The convocation of Detroit will meet in St. Andrew's parish on Friday. It includes six counties, 30 clergymen, and three laymen from each parish.

Rev. Mills Gelston began his labors with the Presbyterian church at the prayer-meeting last evening. Mrs. Gelston will come to the city in about two weeks.

Cornelius Turner (colored), Justice Pond; Oct. 18; assault and battery on Frank Kapp; in default of paying fine, Cornelius will stay in jail till the morning of election.

Prof. M. L. D'Ooge has been engaged by the Normal school lecture course committee to speak on "Life in Greece," and his date is Feb. 12, 1889.

Henry Watterson, the famous free trade editor of Cincinnati, will tell what he knows about constructing a free trade protection platform tomorrow evening in the link.

Prof. Hennequin will begin Nov. 1, in Detroit, a course of ten lectures on "Dramatic art in the days of Shakespeare." They will be given at the request of the Shakespeare society.

The Sons of Veterans of Ann Arbor are talking of astonishing the Milanese by an exhibition of dramatic talent. Joe T. Jacobs probably will be the advance agent, if they will wait until Harrison and Morton are elected.

Miss Dean, daughter of Col. H. S. Dean, gave a "spread" to about 200 co-eds last week. The sophomore girls were attired in simple white with yellow ribbons, which are '91's colors. They had time just too sweet for anything.

James T. Huston, of Lansing, died of pneumonia, Oct. 20, aged 57 years, and was brought to Ann Arbor for interment, this having been his place of residence years ago. He was a brother-in-law of Zach Roath, of Ann Arbor.

Rev. Mr. Sunderland will begin next Sunday evening, at the Unitarian church, a series of lectures on "The Legends of Genesis, and their parallels in other religions." His first subject will be, "The Genesis story of the creation."

Rev. Z. Eddy, D. D., is to preach at the Congregational church next Sunday morning and evening. This may be the last opportunity of hearing him in this city, as the new pastor, Rev. Jno. W. Brashaw, is expected for the following Sunday.

At the Chautauqua circle Tuesday evening, there was a quiz on Grecian history, and Mrs. C. G. Darling read an essay on the settling of Greece. Miss McLaren read a selection from Carleton's poems, and Miss Maple Stimson supplied the music.

Rusco & Swift's "Big Uncle Tom's Cabin company," with the original George Harris, the trick alligator, trick donkey, "5 monster man-eating blood-hounds," colored jubilee singers, and Eva in Heaven, will be in the opera house Saturday evening.

A. H. Roys cast his first ballot for General William Henry Harrison. Late he has acted with the Prohibitionists; but he now declares that he can not throw away his vote this time—too much depends upon the election. He will vote for Harrison and Morton.

The Fifth ward Harrison and Morton club had a meeting in the old church in lower town, Monday evening. The Third ward club, with torches and drum corps, attended. There was a large and enthusiastic crowd, and Messrs. Sawyer and Lawrence made great speeches.

Next Monday evening at the Unity Club, Mrs. Sunderland will read a paper on "The Universities of the Middle Ages." This will be the first of a series of twelve papers on the great Universities of the world. Following this will be given a shadow pantomime, "Bessie and her three lovers," by Miss Kate Seymour.

The Champion Wagon Co., of Owego, New York, have just made arrangements with E. S. Cushman to use his patent reach-coupling on their wagons in the future. This company is one of the largest in the state of New York, and such an endorsement of the worth of Mr. Cushman's practical invention is worth having.

A delegation of 12 members of Mt. Vernon chapter of R. A. M. of Dundee visited Washburn chapter No. 6, in Ann Arbor, Monday evening, at the conferring of the degree upon Robert E. Cuthbert, Sam Langford, and Henry Kyer. About 75 people were present at the banquet. Among the Dundee people were B. J. Corbin and Rev. Mr. Morgan.

James Smalley, a drayman, was brought before Justice Pond, Oct. 18, charged with stealing a horse from David L. Gates. He waived examination and was bound over to the circuit court. It arose from a "hoss trade." Smalley and Gates traded horses. The horse Mr. Gates got of Mr. Smalley died immediately. Gates went and took the horse he had traded to Smalley and locked it up in his barn. Smalley took legal advice, and then secured possession of the horse by force. Whom does that horse belong to? That is the question.

The Detroit Tribune of Oct. 24, says: "Toledo, Ann Arbor & North Michigan railroad have about four hundred teams and 850 men at work on extension from Cadillac to Manistee and Onekama. Grading is completed 22 miles west of Cadillac and they expect to connect with Manistee & Northeastern road before snow flies. Bridge across Manistee river will be 1400-foot trestles and seven feet above water. There have been some delays of late laying rails because supplies are arriving slowly."

The Eau Claire, Wis., Herald, says: "Rusco & Swift's Standard" takes the cake. The opera house was packed last night to witness the best Uncle Tom performance that ever visited the city. They will certainly be wanted this way again.

Every member of the troupe is a singer or an actor, and perfect at that. They fairly took the house by storm and encores and recalls became the order of the evening. In a special manner should be mentioned Mrs. Rusco as "Ophelia." "Eva" was the most angelic yet, and the "Marks" and "Cute" stand at the head of the vast army of such in the country. The colored jubilee singers are particularly deserving of note.

PERSONAL AND SOCIAL.

Miss Matilda Kuhn has gone to Kalamazoo.

Martin Noll has moved into his new residence.

Miss Lizzie Clinton is visiting friends in Detroit.

Harry Hall gave a party last Friday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Porter Lathrop have gone back to Detroit to live.

Mrs. C. Klotz, of Preston, Canada, is visiting her sister, Mrs. R. H. Kempf.

Mr. and Mrs. Mahr, of Dakota, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Frank Howard, of Bowery-st.

D. F. Allmendinger went to Mooreville Tuesday, on business connected with the organ works.

Mrs. Charles Reed, nee Addie Cole, started for her future home in Dallas, Texas, Tuesday.

Albert Flynn, of Detroit, attended the Baptist convention, and remained in Ann Arbor this week.

Mrs. Roe, of Detroit, and Miss Duff, of Seneca Falls, N. Y., are guests of Mrs. Walsh at the sheriff's residence.

Edward Roe, of the Lansing Iron works, and one of the hustling young men of the capital city, was in Ann Arbor Tuesday.

F. Stofflet and wife entertained Rev. Mr. Oliver, of Muskegon, and Dr. Ferguson, of Tecumseh, delegates to the Baptist convention.

Robert Ryer, who has been in Oregon two years, has returned, and with Louis Rominger will engage in the book business in Detroit.

Dr. and Mrs. Arndt will spend the winter at the famous million dollar hotel, Del Coronado, San Diego, Cal., where they go to Mrs. Arndt's health.

Timothy Ryan, an old Ann Arbor boy, now of Jackson, was married yesterday in Jackson to Miss Kittie Fluer. A large number of Ann Arbor people attended the wedding.

Rev. Mrs. Sunderland assisted some of the young people of the society, gave a very pleasant tea and reception at their home last Saturday evening, to the students and other young people who are new comers among them.

John Koch, of Koch & Henne, was married about 1873. Last week Tuesday was the fifteenth anniversary. A large number of the friends of Mr. and Mrs. Koch took them by surprise on that evening, and made it very pleasant for them, leaving very substantial evidences of their regard.

H. N. Roys, son of A. H. Roys, of Ann Arbor, is editor and proprietor of the Farwell Register, the proprietor of a drug store, and an express agent. The people of Farwell want him for postmaster under the next Republican administration. Mrs. H. N. Roys returned to Farwell, last Saturday, after a visit in Ann Arbor for three weeks.

A. H. Roys cast his first ballot for General William Henry Harrison. Late he has acted with the Prohibitionists; but he now declares that he can not throw away his vote this time—too much depends upon the election. He will vote for Harrison and Morton.

MICHIGAN BAPTIST CONVENTION.

Want Kalamazoo College attended by Baptists—Mr. Cressey Afraid they will become something else in U. of M.—German Baptists.

In the Baptist State convention which began its session in Ann Arbor, last Wednesday evening, the president of Kalamazoo college, Rev. M. A. Wilcox, spoke on Thursday about that Baptist institution. Rev. Frank Cressey introduced a sensational resolution concerning the supposed bad influence of the U. of M. has upon the 150 Baptist students in Ann Arbor, and urging that it be changed by inducing them to attend the Kalamazoo college. His resolution was telegraphed to the Detroit evening papers by himself; but the committee on resolutions sat down upon Mr. Cressey. The resolution introduced by the committee and adopted by the convention, is very cordial towards other institutions of learning.

Rev. S. Haskell made a report relative to the board of foreign missions for the year. He was very severe upon the exportation of 3000 gallons of whiskey daily to the Congo country. The union has received \$411,000. Of baptisms 10,200 had taken place. In Michigan \$10,765 had been received in legacies, \$35,000 from the woman's society, and \$3,500 from churches. There are 262 foreign missionaries at work; native assistant preachers, 1798; churches, 1296; members of churches, 127,208.

The report of the treasurer of the convention showed a balance on hand, including invested funds, of \$23,792.56.

Prof. D. Putnam made the report of the board of Christian and ministerial education.

The following officers were elected: Rev. E. L. Little, of Alpena, president; T. Nelson, E. W. White, W. H. Stifler, B. Morley and J. S. Boyd, vice-presidents; E. R. Bennett, of Grand Rapids, secretary pro tem; Prof. D. Putnam, of Ypsilanti, treasurer; S. Grant of Detroit, auditor; directors—F. Adkin, C. W. Barber, E. H. Brooks, W. G. Clark, H. F. Cochran, P. P. Farman, J. Fletcher, J. C. Gates, S. A. Beaman, J. E. Howard, E. H. E. Jameson, Rev. Taylor, S. Haskell, C. R. Henderson, H. H. Hewitt, L. M. Woodruff, C. S. Lester, A. E. Mather, D. Rundell, J. Snashall, Rev. Calder, R. E. Manning, K. B. Tupper, H. B. Taft, A. S. Carman, W. L. Farnum, D. A. Wateman, W. W. Whitcomb, W. S. Wilcox and W. L. Remington; directors appointed by associations—J. P. Phillips, D. W. Crowder, M. Mulherin, Hon. H. Watson, J. Jenks, R. A. McConnell, L. B. Fish, L. S. Wooden, F. B. Cressey, E. Chesney, A. Snider, W. R. Sanborn, J. B. Hall, J. D. Huntington and L. J. Clark.

Four years ago, under the circumstances as I then viewed them, I did favor the organizing of the Prohibition party. I thought they would be an honest party. But when I see them place untried men to oppose such well-known men as Harrison and Morton, Allen and Luce, then I think it is proper for me to vote for good men who can be elected, and are known to be pure, conscientious, competent men.

There is not a sane man in the Prohibition party that expects to elect even one of their candidates. If they are honest it seems to me every Christian mother's son of them will vote for the Harrison and Morton electors, and all temperance men in the second Michigan district will vote for Allen for congress and Luce for governor, as the quickest way to reaching constitutional prohibition.

My New York Independent quotes the venerable Robert Storrs, president of the American missionary board, as saying precisely such man as Gen. Harrison should be at the head of this nation, full as it is of Christian homes, schools and churches, not only to insure a good administration, but for the moral culture of the country.

Respectfully, J. S. HAMMOND.

At the Saturday morning session Rev. J. Donnelly made the report of the board of state missions. The society has supported 32 ministers. Rev. W. L. Farnum spoke on "Our Judea," Rev. C. E. Conely on "Our plan of work," and John McLean and Rev. T. T. Howell on "Tidings from the field."

In the afternoon, as there was nothing on the program, many of the Baptist clergymen and visitors witnessed the rush between the sophomores and freshmen, which they seemed to enjoy hugely.

On Sunday, the Students Christian association of the U. of M. got to the front as usual, perhaps removing from Bro. Cressey's mind the idea that the University influences are anti-Christian, or at least anti-Baptist, perhaps the same thing in his mind. The address by Rev. Wm. Ashmore, of China, was set down for Sunday morning, and the closing sermon by Rev. J. A. Johnstone, of Kalamazoo, for the evening. The closing sermon was given in the morning, and the famous Baptist missionary spoke in the evening in University hall under the auspices of the S. C. A. All the evangelical churches of the city gave up their services, and the result was an enormous audience. Mr. Ashmore ascribes all the progress barbarous nations have made to the little band of 3000 missionaries that is sent by the various denominations, and he thinks that the unpolished seem even among the masses of China means that the Lord is about to fulfill his promises. He was followed by Rev. Mr. Wherry, a Presbyterian missionary to India, who says that they are converting the Hindus at the rate of 100,000 per year.

Returns to the Fold.

To the Editor of THE REGISTER:

Sir:—Please favor me with space in your paper for an explanation. I am 81 years old, and have been many years a staunch Prohibitionist.

Four years ago, under the circumstances as I then viewed them, I did favor the organizing of the Prohibition party. I thought they would be an honest party. But when I see them place untried men to oppose such well-known men as Harrison and Morton, Allen and Luce, then I think it is proper for me to vote for good men who can be elected, and are known to be pure, conscientious, competent men.

There is not a sane man in the Prohibition party that expects to elect even one of their candidates. If they are honest it seems to me every Christian mother's son of them will vote for the Harrison and Morton electors, and all temperance men in the second Michigan district will vote for Allen for congress and Luce for governor, as the quickest way to reaching constitutional prohibition.

My New York Independent quotes the venerable Robert Storrs, president of the American missionary board, as saying precisely such man as Gen. Harrison should be at the head of this nation, full as it is of Christian homes, schools and churches, not only to insure a good administration, but for the moral culture of the country.

Respectfully, J. S. HAMMOND.

Queer People.

This is the title of the latest, and by all odds the most charming book for little people we have ever seen. Its fables, or stories are delightful, but the illustrations are simply immense.

The author, Palmer Cox, is a new star in the juvenile firmament, but he shines with unique brilliancy. His charming fables rival those of the world famed Aesop, and he far outshines that celebrated literary comet by his imitable illustrations. He dresses up his birds, animals, insects, giants, fairies, goblins, etc., in grotesque style and makes them reason, talk, dance, and cut up all sorts of the oddest fictions imaginable, affording infinite delight as well as excellent instruction to the young. The issue of his book "Queer People" has brought a perfect ovation of praise from the brightest men in the land. For instance, G. N. Clinton B. Fisk says: "It has set my children wild with delight," and Col. Russell H. Conwell, the famous lecturer, says: "Don't send me another such a book, for I can't get my children to bed."

The sale of this book will surely be enormous. It is published by the well known house of Hubbard Bros., Phila., Chicago, and Kansas City, to whom any persons desiring an agency should apply.

Roehm & Son's success in the Diamond business is due to their thorough knowledge of this important branch of their trade, obtained during thirty-eight years of experience; their truthful representations; the fact that they buy of first hands in the foreign markets, and sell at the lowest possible prices. Their new location is 271 Woodward Avenue, corner Grand Circus Park, Detroit.

The wife and friends of John Sweet desired to return thanks to the many friends who so kindly assisted them in their affliction.

The board of trustees of the First Baptist church express their hearty thank to the citizens of Ann Arbor for the generous hospitality extended by them to the members of the Baptist state convention during its recent session.

Miss McCoughns has the largest class in shorthand in the city. She will have 175 students before the year closes.

Having retired from the millinery business, I take the opportunity to thank my friends for their generous patronage in the past. Mr. H. Randall has purchased my business and will carry it on at No. 3