

THE ANN ARBOR REGISTER.

VOL. XVII. NO. 8.

ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1891.

WHOLE NO. 843.

COUNTY CONVENTION.

REPUBLICANS MEET AND ELECT DELEGATES.

Good Speeches—Pointed Resolutions—Much Enthusiasm and Signs of Restored Harmony.

The republican county convention assembled in the court room at eleven o'clock, Tuesday morning last. Henry D. Platt, of Pittsfield, was made temporary chairman and Evert H. Scott, of this city, temporary secretary. The usual committees on credentials, permanent organization and resolutions were appointed. Upon the suggestion of A. J. Sawyer, J. Austin Scott, one of the pioneers of the republican party, was asked to address the convention. He reminded his hearers that Michigan had the honor of holding the first meeting of the republican party. It was then, and has always been, a party of principle. For that reason it has never failed to make a strong stand against all opposition. There has not been one measure adopted by that party which will not stand the test of future generations. Although frequent defeats have been experienced, yet in the long run they have proved beneficial, for the reason that they have led to stronger and more united efforts. The present administration, said the speaker, is one of which we may all feel proud. Mr. Scott had the honor of attending the convention which nominated W. H. Harrison. He said that he had no doubt but that the present executive would leave as good a record as his illustrious grandfather.

At 1:30 the convention re-assembled. The temporary organization was made permanent. The committee on credentials reported the following delegates duly accredited: Ann Arbor city—First ward—A. J. Sawyer, Job Marshall, Robert Campbell, G. F. Allmendinger, W. K. Childs; second ward—C. B. Davison, A. C. Schumacher, J. Heinzmann, W. J. Just; third ward—W. E. Walker, R. Spokes, W. J. Clark; fourth ward—J. F. Lawrence, H. A. Williams, J. C. Knowlton, G. H. Pond, Jerome Freeman; fifth ward—Eli S. Manly, J. W. Maroney, N. D. Gates; sixth ward—J. E. Sumner, W. M. Biggs, C. G. Darling. Ann Arbor town—Evert H. Scott, John Keppler, F. B. Braun, S. B. Winans; Augusta—Elias P. Stone, Joseph Harris, H. P. Thompson, Jerome Williams, Wm. Dansingburg; Pittsfield—M. F. Case, T. J. Swarthwait, Andrew Campbell, H. D. Platt; Lima—Godfrey Luick, Nathan Pierce, J. Easton, W. E. Stocking, Scio—J. L. Smith, H. Ball, J. W. Roster, C. H. Stannard, A. R. Beal, John Tubbs, Frank Phelps; Lyndon—Lester Canfield, Richard Clark, Wm. Canfield; Sylvan—A. M. Freer, Wm. Judson, W. G. Kempf, C. H. Kempf, J. L. Gilbert, Wm. Bacon, H. S. Holmes, Timothy Wallace; Ypsilanti town—Geo. Wiard, J. C. Bemiss, N. E. Crittenden, W. H. Lay, W. M. Osband; Ypsilanti city—First ward—Norman Redner, R. H. Felton, Frank Rathbon, P. W. Carpenter; second ward—David Edwards, H. S. Bontelle, G. C. Smith; third ward—Myron Cady, Harlow Wells, Joel Wirtman, A. Mayhew; fourth ward—Thomas D. Creech, Albert Seymour, Stanton Ferguson; fifth ward—Hiram Bontelle, F. C. Moriarty, O. B. Bradley, I. K. Davis; Salem—John D. Haywood, A. C. Van Sickle, F. C. Wheeler, W. R. Hamilton; Webster—W. H. Weston, James McColl, A. J. Sawyer, Edwin Ball.

The delegates divided according to legislative districts, in order to select delegates to the state convention. The following names were presented for the first district: E. H. Scott, Lester Canfield, J. L. Gilbert, J. F. Lawrence, Nathan Pierce, A. R. Beal, Edwin Ball, A. J. Sawyer, Thos. Birkett. Those from the second district were George C. Smith, Henry D. Platt, J. C. Bemiss, W. L. Raymond, A. F. Freeman, Hiram Thompson, P. W. Carpenter, G. D. Wiard, M. F. Case.

A. J. Sawyer, chairman of the committee on resolutions, presented the following, which were unanimously adopted:

The republicans of Washtenaw county, in convention assembled, affirm our continued faith in the fundamental principles of the republican party, and declare

First—That in the administration of President Harrison we recognize a careful, intelligent, economical and honest administration of national affairs.

Second—That it is the duty of the general government, at all times, at home and abroad, to guarantee to all its citizens the right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

Third—No republican form of government can long exist that denies to any of its citizens a voice in public affairs. It is, therefore, the imperative duty of the general government to protect the humblest of its citizens, everywhere within the borders of this republic, in his right to vote for the party and persons of his choice, and to have that vote properly canvassed and honestly returned.

Fourth—The republican party is the party of protection to home interests and home industries, and to that policy

it has devoted itself unhesitatingly, and the prosperity of our people on every hand is an evidence of the wisdom of that policy.

Fifth—That in the consummation of the industrial alliance, between this republic and Brazil, we recognize an act of profound statesmanship, well worthy of the republican party and of that grand old stalwart, Jas. G. Blaine, through whose masterly diplomacy the great result was achieved.

Sixth—That while we would not disturb the friendly relations existing between us and our Canadian brethren, we cannot fail to see that our interests, social, financial and political are one, and we shall hail with delight the dawn of that day that shall make us one people.

Seventh—We believe our system of judiciary to be the crowning glory of our republican institutions, and in order to maintain the high standing it has justly attained, a wise choice of our best men should be made by our coming convention.

Eighth—And we believe that all state and national conventions should be a fair exponent of the wishes of the majority of the party, and we most emphatically condemn any packing of caucuses, or capping of conventions, as being destructive of the best interests of the republican party.

Ninth—In the coming convention, the well being of the University of Michigan is largely at stake, and we bespeak at the hands of that convention such a selection of standard bearers as will inspire the confidence of the whole people in its continued prosperity.

Before the resolutions came to a vote speeches were made by Andrew Campbell, Col. H. S. Deane, Jno. F. Lawrence and W. M. Osband, all of whom expressed much hope for the future of the party. A resolution was passed authorizing the delegates to fill any vacancy which may occur, and the convention then adjourned.

THE CITY COUNCIL.

Meets, Transacts Some Routine Business and Adjourns—The Ordinance Relative to Disorderly Houses Passed.

Eleven aldermen responded to the roll call on Monday evening last. They first received a communication from the Ann Arbor Street Railway Company accepting the ordinance which was passed January 26. The city clerk notified the council that Adolf Kemper had commenced suit against the city for trespass, claiming \$3,000 damages. The ordinance regulating disorderly houses, which was submitted by Mayor Manly three weeks ago, was recommended by the ordinance committee and passed through the second reading. A motion, offered by Alderman Herz, that a committee consisting of the mayor, president of the council and city attorney, be sent to Lansing for the purpose of looking after the amendments to the charter, was passed unanimously. Alderman Snow presented a resolution directing the Telephone company to remove the telephone from ex-Marshall Walsh's house and place it in Marshal Murray's house. It was carried without dissent, as was also a resolution by Alderman Mann, authorizing the board of public works to estimate the cost of a stone crusher, roller and engine to be used for the purpose of improving the streets. Alderman Miller moved that a committee be appointed with instructions to have the council chamber carpeted and re-kalsomined, at an expense of not more than \$200. After some discussion the matter was finally laid on the table.

A WANDERER.

Sad Case of Samuel L. Meyers, who Mysteriously Disappeared from Evanston and Was Seen in Ann Arbor a Short Time Ago.

During the greater part of last week, Rev. J. W. Meyers, of West Virginia, was in the city looking for his brother, Samuel L., who disappeared from Evanston, Ill., on January 27. On February 6 he called on Dr. W. F. Breakey in this city, but by the next morning he had gone, and nothing has been heard of him since. This is the second time that Meyers has left his home without the knowledge of relatives. On Christmas day he bought a ticket for West Virginia via the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, but for some reason he changed his mind with regard to his destination and went to Detroit. Soon afterwards he found himself in Ann Arbor. While here he became seriously ill and was attended by Dr. Breakey. Leaving Ann Arbor, he next was seen in London, Ontario, where he was found by his relatives. He was taken back to Chicago, but remained there only a short time. As before stated, he left that city mysteriously and was seen in Ann Arbor again about two weeks ago. Mr. Meyers has been suffering from melancholia resulting in part from a fit of sickness. He is described as being about twenty-eight years old, about six feet in height, with dark hair and moustache, short beard and large dark-gray eyes. When last seen he was dressed in a good black suit and light overcoat. He wore a black derby hat. Meyers has a very gentlemanly bearing and is, at the worst, harmlessly insane. Information regarding his whereabouts will be thankfully received by Dr. Breakey.

DR. WINCHELL DEAD.

HE PASSES AWAY AT NINE O'CLOCK.

Death of One of the University's Most Illustrious Sons—A Great Scholar.

At nine o'clock this morning Prof. Alexander Winchell passed away, after an illness of some two weeks. The disease from which he suffered was "aortic stenosis," or a narrowing of the aorta. For a week all hope has been abandoned and the end has been hourly expected.

Few residents of Ann Arbor, who have daily seen the genial face of the departed professor, realize how great a scholar has just passed away. His name is known throughout the wide world to scientists and laymen as well. His life has been an eventful and useful one. He was born in Northeast, Dutchess county, N. Y., on the 31st of December, 1824. In early life he showed scholarly tastes and at fifteen was teaching. He entered the Wesleyan University and graduated therefrom in 1847. Subsequently he taught natural sciences at various schools in his native state. In 1850 he was made principal of an academy in Newbern, Ala. A year later he took charge of the Mesopotamia female seminary at Eutaw, where he remained until 1853. In the fall of this same year he was called to the chair of physics and civil engineering in the University of Michigan. Two years later he was transferred to the department of geology, zoology and botany. In this position he remained eighteen years. In 1879 he conducted a geological survey of Michigan. In the same year he was elected president of the State Teachers' Association. He was state geologist from 1879 to 1891 and also from 1869 to 1871. He was elected chancellor of the Syracuse University, New York, in 1882, and took possession of the office in the following spring. He resigned the position in 1874, but accepted the chair of zoology, geology and botany in the same institution, which he retained until 1878. During the same time he was special lecturer in the Vanderbilt University. In June, 1879, he was recalled to the University of Michigan, where he has ever since remained as professor of geology and paleontology.

Dr. Winchell has conducted many surveys for the United States, Michigan, Minnesota, and other states. The reports of these surveys have always been printed and are among the most valuable contributions which he has made to science. He has been a most prolific writer. Among his most important works are: Geology of Stars (1870); Doctrines of Evolution, (1874); Reconstructions of Science and Religion, (1877); Sketches of Creation, (1878); Peradamites, (1880); Sparks from a Geologist's Hammer (1881); World Life (1883); Geological Excursions (1884); Geological Studies (1886); Walks and Talks in the Geological Field (1886); Shall we Teach Geology? (1889). Besides writing many books and pamphlets, Dr. Winchell has been a constant contributor to the magazines. He had an easy, simple, graphic style, which made his scientific works as interesting as novels. One of his chief claims to renown lies in the fact that he has popularized the study of geology.

During 1886 and 1887 the late professor conducted a geological survey in northern Minnesota under the direction of the government. In 1888 he was chairman of the committee who organized the American Geological Society, and served as vice-president until this winter, when he was elected president. He was also instrumental in establishing the "American Geologist." He has been a member of the American Association for the Advancement of the Sciences since 1850.

Prof. Winchell was a very eloquent lecturer, but like all great scholars disliked the onerous task of "quizzing." During the past few weeks he has delivered a course of lectures on evolution which has drawn hundreds of listeners. He was a believer in the doctrine of evolution, but at the same time maintained a deep faith in the truths of Christianity.

He was married in 1849 to Miss Francis Lines, of Utica, N. Y. Six children have been born to them, of whom only two daughters are now living—Mrs. H. V. Winchell, of Minneapolis, and Mrs. Sylvester, now in Berlin.

WEATHER REPORT.

The following is a record of the meteorological changes during week up to and including Saturday, February 14:

Thermometer—Degrees Fahr.	Wind							Barometer—Inches	Relative Humidity—Per Cent.	Registering Thermometer—9 P. M.
	A	M	P	M	A	V.	Max.			
Feb. 8.....	31.0	33.8	33.1	31.9	29.108	34.1	29.0			
Feb. 9.....	32.0	33.1	27.5	32.5	28.750	39.0	26.0			
Feb. 10.....	26.0	28.2	25.5	25.0	29.076	29.0	22.0			
Feb. 11.....	29.0	33.0	29.1	32.0	29.164	38.0	18.0			
Feb. 12.....	37.0	42.0	43.5	34.8	28.992	45.0	24.0			
Feb. 13.....	33.0	41.0	39.0	34.0	29.166	42.5	28.0			
Feb. 14.....	28.7	31.0	24.7	28.1	29.489	35.0	24.0			

Rainfall 1.55 inches.

RESULT OF MAYOR'S BALLOT.

The total vote up to Wednesday evening was as follows:

E. F. Mills.....	76
J. T. Jacobs.....	27
L. J. Llesemer.....	10
G. F. Allmendinger.....	9
C. H. Manly.....	8
A. L. Noble.....	8
Wm. Biggs.....	6
S. DeBerry.....	5
F. A. Howlett.....	5
David Binney.....	5
C. H. Manly.....	4
Judge Harriman.....	4
N. W. Cheever.....	4
Col. H. S. Deane.....	4
Reginald Spokes.....	3
John Moore.....	3
E. B. Poind.....	2
John J. Robison.....	2
Alpheus Felch.....	2
Thomas J. Keech.....	2
W. R. Price.....	2
F. Schmidt.....	2
Prof. B. M. Thompson.....	2
Edward Treadwell.....	1
Prof. H. N. Chute.....	1
Philip Bach.....	1
Major Wm. N. Stevens.....	1
M. E. Cooley.....	1
L. Gruner.....	1
C. Mack.....	1
J. F. Lawrence.....	1
Reuben Kempf.....	1
C. E. Hiscoc.....	1
Total vote.....	197

PERSONAL AND SOCIAL.

Edward Hutzle is visiting in Chicago.

Morris F. Lantz spent Sunday in Detroit.

J. Hawkes and wife are visiting in Howell.

Miss P. A. Noble is spending the week in Detroit.

E. F. Mills left, Monday evening, for New York.

Miss Kate Jacobs left Dresden on Monday last.

Theodore Reyer has been visiting friends in Detroit.

Dr. V. E. Tuttle, of Toledo, spent Sunday with his parents.

Dr. B. A. Brown has returned from a visit at Kalamazoo.

Mrs. E. Dodge and son, of Owosso, are visiting Mrs. Geo. Weeks.

C. C. Tuttle, of Lansing, has been visiting his brother, W. W. Tuttle.

Rev. F. Freudenreich, of Detroit, has been visiting Rev. Max Hein.

Mrs. L. W. Gaffney, of Coranna, is visiting Mrs. Catherine Reidy.

Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Hill, of Detroit, are visiting their daughter, Mrs. E. F. Mills.

Mrs. John J. Robison spent last week in Detroit, visiting her daughter and sons.

Messrs. W. W. Wadhams and Will Kennedy were in Detroit the first of the week.

Miss Zada Knodes, of Mt. Pleasant, is spending a short time at her home in this city.

Miss Carrie Weibrecht, of Howell, has been visiting friends and relatives in this city.

Dr. C. O. Beardsley, of Ottawa, Ohio, is visiting his brother, of the pharmacy department.

L. C. McLouth, nephew of A. M. Doty, left for his home in South Dakota last Thursday.

Louis Blitz and Mrs. J. Steinfeld, of Detroit, spent Sunday with their brother, S. S. Blitz.

John Koch left, Tuesday morning, for Chicago and Grand Rapids in the interest of the firm of Koch & Henne.

Prentice W. Barny, superintendent of the Champlain Transportation Company, was visiting friends in the city Monday.

Mrs. D. A. MacLachlan leaves for California next Saturday. She will be accompanied by her aunt, Mrs. Hibbard, of Detroit.

FARMERS' INSTITUTE.

To be held on February 27—Program of the Exercises, Including Many Interesting Papers.

The managing committee of the Washtenaw Farmers' association have decided to hold the institute on the 27th of this month, in the court room. The exercises will commence, with prayer, at 9:30 A. M. Then will come the president's address, by W. E. Stocking, and papers by Mrs. Julia Bowen, J. K. Campbell and Emil Baur. The subject of the first paper is not yet determined. Mr. Campbell will discuss the "Farm Problem" and Mr. Baur, "Fruits for the Farm." At 2 P. M. the convention will listen to a paper by Prof. B. A. Hinsdale on "Territorial Development in the United States." He will be followed by Wm. Ball, of Hamburg, Mrs. Mary Dancer and Geo. McDougall. The last gentleman will treat the silver question. General discussion will follow. At 7 P. M. a paper will be delivered by Mrs. Mayo, of Battle Creek, on "Agriculture from Standpoint of the Farmers' Wife." Prof. J. B. Steere will close the exercises with a paper on the Habits of Animals." The court room will be handsomely decorated under the auspices of the Horticultural Society. No pains will be spared to make the institute a great success in every particular.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The following licenses were granted during the past week:

Albert Mann, Ann Arbor.....	33
Ida E. Binder, ".....	33
Edward M. Hezon, Minneapolis.....	40
Radie L. Coe, Milan.....	20
Herman Tibb, Sharon.....	26
Kate Kuhl, ".....	26
John B. Landwehr, Freedom.....	26
Mattie Davider, Sharon.....	26

OUR 25 CENT COLUMN.

Advertisements, such as To Rent, For Sale and Wants, not exceeding three lines, can be inserted three weeks for 25 cents.

WANTED.

WANTED—A nice boy to learn photograph business. H. Randell, 44

WANTED—AT ONCE—Young lady to play for Gymnastic Class, in exchange for lessons. Inquire at 46 South Ingalls-st. 44

WANTED—A few more Pupils of Violin. Beginners only. Terms reasonable. Inquire at 46 South Ingalls-st. 44

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Choice Canned Fruit—especially Peaches. Address Mrs. J. C. Bird, P. O. box 1215, Ann Arbor. 45

FOR SALE—The property known as the Williams homestead, at Delhi Mills, for less than half its actual value. R. C. Reay, Dexter. 45

FOR SALE—House in Second Ward, 2 Houses fronting Lake road, and 2 brick Stores and frame building on N. Main-st. Occupied respectively, as grocery, saloon and barbershop. Inquire of Executors of James Kison estate, 21 Geddes avenue. 44

FOR SALE—Horse, Phaeton and Cutter. Inquire at 36 Williams st. or at my office, No. 5 N. Main-st. J. G. A. Sessions. 45

FOR SALE—Flour and Saw Mills in California. Location unsurpassed for health and investment. N. H. Chamberlain, 22 Madison-st, Ann Arbor, Mich. 45

FOR SALE—House, barn and one acre of land, on best street in 5th Ward. \$250 down, balance at six per cent. J. R. B., 22 S. State-st. 45

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—357 acre farm. Good buildings, near depot—20 mi. to Washington, \$10 per acre. Address U. O. Bunting, Guilneys, Caroline Co., Va. 49

FOR SALE CHEAP—A forty-acre Farm in the township of York—being the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section 16. Has a good home. Inquire on the place, or of E. B. Pond, at No. 6 N. Main-st, Ann Arbor. Ann Arbor, February 19, 1891. 45

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—New House for rent. Modern improvements. Apply to A. W. Hamilton. 45

FOR RENT—Two suites of rooms, heated by furnace, with modern conveniences. No 29 E. Jefferson-st. 45

FOR SALE—The Emanuel Mennon Homestead, situated on south elevation of Ann Arbor. Large brick house, barn, and 55 acres of land, suited to plow for City lots. Inquire of Hen. y J. Mann. 44

FOR RENT—Large Brick House, with good well and barn on premises. Inquire of J. G. A. Sessions. 45

FOR RENT—House on West Liberty-st. Price, \$1.50 per week. Inquire at E. r White's place. 45

FOR RENT—Two Flats, and several suites of rooms, in the new Sager block, 29 S. State-st. Inquire at 18 S. State. 2847

MISCELLANEOUS.

LOST—On Wednesday afternoon, a lady's stem-winder Gold Watch and gld chain. Finder will please leave at Register office and receive reward. 45

LOST—A real Lace Handkerchief on the eve of the 6th, probably on State st. Will the finder please return to 42 Madison-st, and receive reward! 45

IF YOU WISH to secure a remunerative position, write to The People's Building, Loan and Saving Association, of Geneva, N. Y. They wish to secure an agent to work for them here. The Banking Department endorses their plan. 44

LOST—A Lady's Silver Watch and Chain. Finder please leave it at 18 S. University-ave. 45

LOST—February 3d, between Calkin's Pharmacy, State-st, and the Register office, a Ladies' Silver Watch, attached to gold fob, with blood stone and emerald setting. Please return to Calkin's store, or this office. 45

DEING desirous of living near the University, I offer in exchange for a residence in the City of Ann Arbor, a fine home in the centering city of Battle Creek, beautifully and conveniently located (on Jefferson-st, 189) and worth about \$2,000. Address or call on Russell C. Reeve, Detroit, Mich. 3017

USE CENTRAL MILLS Buckwheat Flour, the best in the world. If your grocer does not keep it in stock, send your order to the Mill. Allmendinger & Schneider. 2517

THE MEHLIN PIANO. Very Highest Grade. ALLMENDINGER PIANO AND ORGAN CO., General Agents.

The Mehlin Piano MERITS EXAMINATION. ALLMENDINGER PIANO AND ORGAN CO., General Agents.

THE MEHLIN PIANO—Prices Reasonable. Quality Highest. ALLMENDINGER PIANO AND ORGAN CO., General Agents.

THE MEHLIN PIANO. Do not let prejudice prevent an Examination. ALLMENDINGER PIANO & ORGAN CO., General Agent.

The Mehlin Piano! EVERY KNOWN IMPROVEMENT. ALLMENDINGER PIANO AND ORGAN CO., General Agents.

THE MEHLIN PIANO. Gen. Wholesale and Retail Agents, ANN ARBOR, MICH.

THE MEHLIN PIANO. Guaranteed Six Years. ALLMENDINGER PIANO & ORGAN CO., General Agents.

Remember the place, L. T. LIMPBERT, Hangsterfer's Block, ANN ARBOR, MICH.

The Store
LAST CALL!
=300=
CLOAKS!
12
—{PRICE!}—
Don't miss seeing our Extensive Line of new Dress Goods: Henriettas, Cashmeres and Serges, in all the Latest Colors and Shades. Prices the Lowest in the State.
Mack & Schmid

Do You Know THAT WE SELL THE BEST THREE DOLLAR KID SHOES?—*
THE LADIES SAY SO—AND THEY KNOW.
THESE SHOES ARE MADE FROM VERY SMALL, FINE FIBRE SKINS. STOCK VERY SOFT AND SILKY. SMOOTH INSOLES AND VERY FLEXIBLE. PERFECT FITTING. YOU SHOULD TRY THEM.
GOODSPEED'S
Double Store.

AUCTION - SALE!
Commencing February 18th.
On Wednesday, February 18, 1891,
I will commence an Auction Sale of
WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY,
SILVERWARE,
CHARMS, ETC. CHAINS,
On account of having to vacate my store March 14th, and as I am going out of the Jewelry business, I will close out my Entire Stock at Auction.
EVERYTHING MUST BE SOLD
—ON OR—
BEFORE MARCH 14!
May Stock is Entirely New and First-Class, consisting of Gold, Gold Filled, Silver and Nickel WATCHES, Diamonds, Solid Silver and Plated Ware. ROGER BROS. Knives, Forks, Spoons, Etc. CLOCKS in Marble, Iron and Wood Frames.
AUCTION EVERY DAY AND EVENING
Until EVERYTHING is Closed Out.
Remember the place,
L. T. LIMPBERT,
Hangsterfer's Block, ANN ARBOR, MICH.

THE REGISTER.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1891.

NEIGHBORHOOD NOTES.

Manchester talks electric light. Revival meetings are going on in Umdilla. A lottery is to be held in Umdilla.

MICHIGAN STATE NEWS.

POPULATION BY COUNTIES.

Table with columns for County, Population, and other statistics. Includes entries for Alcona, Alcona, Alcona, etc.

THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Plans of Committees on Various Features of the Exposition.

CHICAGO, Feb. 14.—The committee on inaugural ceremonies of the World's Columbian Exposition will ask the directory to appropriate \$150,000 for their purposes.

SHERMAN IS DEAD.

The Brave Warrior Loses in His Battle with Death.

When Jerry was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was a child, she cried for Castoria. When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.

WINTER SLIPPERS—The boy who slides on the ice.

Some men must think that the lamp of life is a spirit-lamp, judging from the way they pour in the alcohol.

Ladies seldom hit the nail on the head. They are more apt to hit the nail on the finger. Ladies seldom hit the nail on the head.

ANN ARBOR & YPSILANTI Street Railway.

Time Table going into effect January 11, 1891.

Table with columns for Station, Time, and Direction. Includes stations like Ann Arbor, Ypsilanti, and various street crossings.

Toledo, Ann Arbor & North Michigan Ry.

Time Table going into effect January 11, 1891.

Table with columns for Station, Time, and Direction. Includes stations like Toledo, Ann Arbor, and North Michigan.

The King's Daughters give a social tomorrow night in the Superior Grange hall.

The Pittsfield Sunday school, district No. 5, will give a social on the Norgate farm.

The Roberts association of P. of I. are talking of consolidation with the Pansy association.

John O'Leary, of Tecumseh, has a beautiful moccasin which was on the property of Sitting Bull.

The editor of the Stockbridge Sun has sixty cords of stovewood at his door, representing a large number of subscribers.

Fr. DeBever, of Ypsilanti, lectured at Whittaker, last Sunday night, on "The Catholic Church Misunderstood and Misperceived."

John Wisner, of Manchester, during the past year, was employed on sixty-seven buildings, twenty-six of which were in Ann Arbor.

At Batwell, an old Ypsilanti boy, is the successful competitor among the architects who designed the new city hall of Port Townsend, Wash.

The Standard solemnly avers the following: So seldom do men wear good clothes in Grass Lake, that when a man goes in a new suit, his name appears in the village paper!

Henry Fryer, while crossing the railroad bridge at Hamburg, was struck by a train and, losing his balance, fell on to the ice fifteen feet below. Strange to say, he was not seriously hurt.

A Free Methodist and his wife recently went to Mooreville for the purpose of converting sinners. They, however, found no one willing to board them gratis and were forced to seek other pastures.

It is thought that the boy and his little gun have so reduced the number of woodchucks, or "ground hogs" that none were left to come out on Candlemas day, see their shadow and crawl back for six weeks.—Saline Observer.

Editors and musicians are often possessed of good memories. Says the Chelsea Standard: "Many of our readers will remember the grand democratic ratification meeting last fall. The boys remember it too—they haven't got their pay yet."

The first jail of Monroe was built of logs and surrounded by palisade of the tree trunks driven into the ground; in front of it stood a whipping post. The jail was better than the present one—a prisoner couldn't kick a hole through it.—Adrian Press.

Hudson is posse sedf a strange feature. In the very midst of its business blocks, Dr. E. M. Nix has erected one of the handsomest residences in southern Michigan.

The following are the newly elected officers of the Southern Sheep Breeders and Wool Growers' Association: President, H. L. Doane; vice-president, D. B. Stark; secretary, E. L. Arms; treasurer, Geo. Hughes; directors, James Watkins, M. J. Richardson, G. S. Weatherhead, H. E. W. Doane and Leroy Richardson.

Remarkable Uniform Temperature and Light Precipitation. The State monthly crop report for February is made up from reports from 760 correspondents. It says the temperature during January was remarkably uniform, averaging 28 degrees, 6 above normal for a long series of years.

The number of bushels of wheat reported marketed in January was 1,073,848, or about 37 per cent. of the 1890 crop. For the same period in 1889-90, 37 per cent. of the 1889 crop had been marketed. The condition of horses is 28 per cent. cattle 66, sheep 65, swine 95. The number of acres in apple orchards, spring 1890, 91,778; peach orchards, 16,705, an increase of 4,791 on former year. 3,178 bushels apples marketed in January, or \$114,483. The amount received from the sale of apples and peaches in 1890 was \$1,033,877, \$100,853 greater than received in 1889. The amount realized from strawberries, was \$174,483, from grapes, \$34,699; cherries, pears and plums, \$117,427; berries other than strawberries, \$231,684; market garden products, \$184,818, a total of \$2,833,730.

The State Association Elects Officers at Its Meeting in Grand Rapids. At the annual session in Grand Rapids of the State Federation of Labor the election of officers resulted as follows: President, William A. Taylor, Detroit Typographical Union No. 18; First Vice-President, Henry J. Lucke, Saginaw Central Labor Union; Second Vice-President, M. C. Duffy, Grand Rapids Cigar-makers' Union No. 46; Third Vice-President, John Daane, Muskegon Central Labor Union; Secretary and Treasurer, George E. Duncan, Detroit; Legislative Committee, W. H. McKinstry, Muskegon; C. E. Miller, Detroit; H. A. Lucke, Saginaw; M. H. Connelly, E. P. Mills, Grand Rapids. The next annual meeting will be held in Bay City the first Tuesday in December next.

Health in Michigan. Reports to the State Board of Health by fifty-nine observers in different parts of the State for the week ended February 7 indicated that dysentery, membranous croup, whooping cough, inflammation of the bowels, inflammation of the brain and cholera morbus increased, and measles, cerebro-spinal meningitis and typho-malarial fever decreased in area of prevalence. Diphtheria was reported at thirty-five places, scarlet fever at forty-four; typhoid fever at twelve and measles at twenty-eight places.

Normal School for Upper Michigan. Representative St. Clair would introduce a bill in the House providing for a State normal school in the Upper Peninsula and making an appropriation of \$40,000. The Governor is empowered to appoint a commission of three, one or more of whom shall be a resident of that section to select and purchase a site, contract for the erection of a building and exercise complete supervision over it. They shall have compensation at four dollars per day and actual expenses.

The Southern Michigan Short-horn Breeders' Association met at Jackson, read several papers and elected the following officers: President, H. W. Darling, of Arland; Vice-President, H. C. Richardson, of Sandstone; Secretary, Benjamin F. Peckham, Albion; Treasurer, Merchant Kelly, Woodstock; Executive Committee, for two years, F. H. Cook, of Brooklyn; Charles I. Moe, of Jackson.

At Coldwater John Grenemyer's barn was burned with contents. Mrs. Amos Roberts, aged 100 years, died at Grand Rapids. At Grand Rapids E. C. Vincent, aged 67 years, fell dead of heart disease. Fred Frankel, who hung himself near Jackson, tried many routes to suicide before he met with success. He slashed his arm with a razor, fought with his nephew, and in his final attempt took a big dose of Paris green, cut his throat and then fell off a barrel with a rope around his neck.

Rev. L. Morgan Wood, of Bloomington, Ill., has accepted a call to the Trumbull Avenue Congregational Church at Detroit.

The president of the Massachusetts State Board of Health in a recent letter speaks of a department of the State government which has given so much credit to Michigan the world over.

A cold-blooded murder was committed at Ishpeming, Patrick Sullivan being the victim. He was walking home with a companion when one Toomey stepped behind him and fractured his skull with a heavy club. Sullivan died before a physician could reach him.

Will Be Draped for Thirty Days. WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—Secretary Noble has issued an order announcing the death of ex-Secretary Stuart and directing the department to be draped in mourning for thirty days and closed at noon of the day of his funeral.

Fatal Flames in Chicago. CHICAGO, Feb. 14.—Mary Ann Reardon and Mary Kehoe perished in the burning building at 2035 State street, at an early hour.

BASE-BALL. Allen W. Thurman, Jr., Chosen President of the National Board of Control. CHICAGO, Feb. 14.—At the meeting here yesterday of the National Board of Professional Base-Ball Associations Allen W. Thurman, Jr., was chosen president of the board in place of A. G. Spalding, who refused re-election.

The following list of players was reserved by different National League clubs: Chicago—Anson, Duffy, Conroy, Williamson, Dahler, Ryan, Puffer, Carroll, Wilcox, Foster, Burns, O'Brien, Campbell, Kirtland, Graf, Hutchinson, Luby, Stein, Gumbert, Van Halbeek, Dwyer, Tomer, Earle, Darby.

New York—Ewing, Clark, Buckley, Brown, Rusie, Keefe, Welch, Crane, Sharrett, Burkett, Connor, Whistler, Bassett, Richardson, Glasscock, Ward, Denny, Whitney, O'Rourke, Goss, Slattery, Tierman, Leachman—Hornung, Murphy, O'Day.

Pittsburgh—Beckley, Bierbauer, Miller, Root, Burke, Haalon, Carroll, Fields, Staley, Galvin, Smith, Day, Anderson, Berger, Mack, Decker, Wilson, Larnage, Galloway, Released—McCormick, Conway, Morris.

Philadelphia—Clements, Gray, Hallman, Gleason, Sanders, Meyers, Allen, Mulvey, Mayer, Hamilton, Spender, Thompson, Fogarty, Thornton, Schultz, Esday, Ross—Farrar, Buffinton.

Boston, Cleveland and Cincinnati's list could not be secured. The Cleveland released list is: Gilks, Bavey, Delaney, Fantz and Twitcheil.

FAVOR RECIPROCITY. Laurier, the Liberal leader, issues an Address—Cartwright's Views. TORONTO, Ont., Feb. 14.—Hon. Mr. Laurier, leader of the opposition, has issued an address to the electors of the country in reply to Sir John Macdonald's manifesto against reciprocity with the United States in which he says that the policy of the English Government is a failure and a fraud, which farmers and artisans alike should condemn.

The opening meeting of the Liberal campaign here Friday evening, Sir Richard Cartwright said that Canadians were bound to have unrestricted reciprocity with the United States. One might as well, he said, try to stop the tides of the Atlantic as to stay the flow of public opinion in Canada in favor of reciprocity. The condition of Canada for years has been one of arrested development. National wealth had not increased a jot in the last twelve years, and the only remedy was fair, free, unlimited reciprocity.

St. John, N. Y., Feb. 14.—Resolutions were passed by the Legislature protesting against the action of the British Government in not permitting negotiations for reciprocity with the United States to be carried on.

Given Up for Lost. NEW YORK, Feb. 16.—Captain L. Norton's steam life-boat, the F. L. Norton, in which the captain with his wife, niece and seven men left New London for Toulon, France, November 23, is now been out eighty-two days. No reliable information concerning the boat has been received since the day it left port. In spite of the captain's confidence in his boat it is feared it has shared the fate of many a larger vessel.

No Doubt of Ray Hamilton's Death. BLACKFORD, I. T., Feb. 16.—The New York Herald correspondent who went to Mary River ranch, on Jackson's Lake, Wyo., to gather evidence concerning the reported death of Robert Ray Hamilton has returned, having secured a number of affidavits of Hamilton's employees which leave no doubt as to his identity.

Cyclone in Australia. NEW YORK, Feb. 16.—Dispatches say that a cyclone in the Hervey group of islands in Australia destroyed over seventy houses, nearly all the coconut and bread-fruit trees and wrecked a schooner, causing the loss of fourteen lives. In Condobolin great bush fires swept a district thirty by sixty miles in extent and destroyed 20,000 sheep.

DEATH OF A VETERAN. NEW YORK, Feb. 16.—General Sherman died at 1:50 p. m., Saturday after a long struggle for the improvement in his condition Friday, which filled his many friends with hope that he would win the battle, grave way to alarming symptoms which caused the attending physicians to announce that the end was rapidly approaching. The members of his family were hastily summoned to his bedside and remained with him to the end.

The General was unconscious for some time before death. He did not suffer any pain. His respirations grew weaker and ceased entirely at 1:50. The end came so easily that for a moment it was not possible to realize that he was dead.

Less than half an hour after the news of the General's death was flashed over the country messages of condolence began to arrive. The messages were received by Private Secretary Barrett and Senator Sherman. Senator Sherman said that nearly 3,000 dispatches had been received. There was one from President Harrison and one from each of the United States Senators, from members of the Cabinet, from General Schofield and from other army officers.

Other dispatches received were from Chief-Justice Fuller, Henry M. Stanley, Archbishop Kenrick, of St. Louis, Judge Gresham, General Joseph E. Johnston, Vice-President Morton, Justice Harlan, General Alger, James G. Blaine and ex-President Hayes.

BIOGRAPHY OF A HERO. William Tecumseh Sherman was born in Lancaster, O., February 8, 1829. He was the sixth child, and was adopted by Thomas Ewing, and attended school in Lancaster until he entered the Military Academy at West Point, graduating from that institution in 1850, standing sixth in a class of forty-two members. He received his first commission as a Second-Lieutenant in the Third Artillery July 1, 1850, and was sent with that command Florida. On November 30, 1851, he was promoted to a First-Lieutenancy. In 1854 on his return from a short leave, he began the study of law, not to make it a profession, but to render himself a more intelligent soldier. In 1856, when the Mexican war broke out, he was sent with troops to California, where he acted as Adjutant-General to General Stephen W. Kearney. On his return, in 1859, he was married to Ellen Hoyt Ewing at Washington, her father, he being then Secretary of the Interior. He was appointed Captain in the commissary department September 31, 1850, but resigned in 1853 and was appointed manager of a bank in San Francisco, but he soon left to take up his residence in New York as agent for a St. Louis firm. In 1858-59 he practiced law in Leavenworth, Kan., and the following year became superintendent of the Louisiana State Military Academy. It was while he was acting in this connection that Louisiana seceded from the Union, and General Sherman promptly resigned his office. On May 13, 1861, he was appointed Colonel of the Thirteenth Infantry, with instructions to report to General Scott at Washington. Sherman was put in command of a brigade in Tyler's Division. On August 3, 1861, he was made a Brigadier-General of volunteers, and was sent to be second in command to General Anderson, in Kentucky. On account of broken health, General Anderson was relieved from the command, and General Sherman succeeded him on October 17. Just after the capture of Forts Henry and Donelson, in 1862, General Sherman was assigned to the Army of the Tennessee. In the great battle of Shiloh, Sherman's division served as a sort of pivot. He was wounded in the right leg, but refused to leave the field. General Halleck declared that "Sherman saved the fortunes of the day on the 6th, and contributed largely to the glorious victory of the 7th." General Sherman was always contemptuous for honors and death. He was made a Major-General next, and on July 15 he was ordered to Memphis. On account of brilliant services in the Vicksburg campaign he was appointed a Brigadier-General. On October 14, 1863, General Sherman was ordered to take his corps to the relief of General Rosecrans, who had been forced back into Chattanooga after the battle of Chickamauga. On the morning of the 25th Sherman pursued the enemy by the roads north of Chickamauga and everywhere destroyed the rebel communications. During these operations General Sherman was assigned to the command of the Mississippi. On February 14, 1864, General Sherman received the thanks of Congress for his services in the Chickamauga campaign. On April 10 he received his orders to move against Atlanta. His forces then consisted of 60,000 men, with 254 guns, while the Confederate army, under Johnston, was composed of 20,000 men. Sherman repeatedly attacked the enemy, who gradually fell back. On July 17 Sherman began the direct attack on Atlanta. In a number of severe battles the Union forces were victorious, and on September 1 the enemy evacuated the place. Sherman immediately moved forward to the works that covered Savannah, and soon captured the city. Sherman then marched 200 miles in twenty-four days through the heart of Georgia, and had achieved a splendid victory. Sherman was made a Major-General and received the thanks of Congress for his triumphant march. Sherman and his army in February, and soon flanked Charleston, compelled its evacuation, and entered Columbia on the 17th. He thence moved on Goldsboro, opening a communication by the Cape Fear river with Schofield, Johnston, at Greensboro, received news of Lee's surrender, and sent word to Sherman asking on what terms he would receive his surrender. Sherman made a basis of agreement which was repudiated by the Government as being too lenient. Sherman then moved to Washington, but finally did so at the special request of the President. General Sherman took leave of his army on May 30. From June 27, 1864, to March 3, 1865, he was in command of the military division of the Union. Upon the appointment of Grant as General of the army Sherman was promoted to be Lieutenant-General, and when Grant became President of the United States Sherman was promoted to be General, and when Grant became President of the United States Sherman was promoted to be General, and when Grant became President of the United States Sherman was promoted to be General.

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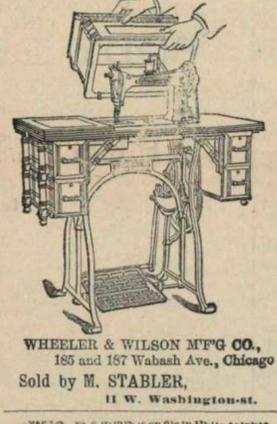
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W. D. HARRIMAN, Atty., ANN ARBOR, MICH. THE FIGURE "9."

The figure 9 in our dates will make a long stay. No man or woman now living will ever date a document without using the figure 9. It stands in the third place in 1890, where it will remain ten years and then move up to second place in 1900 where it will rest for one hundred years.



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CONGRESSIONAL.

Proceedings in the Senate and House Briefly Told. A Daily Record of the Important Measures Considered and Passed by the Nation's Law-Makers at Washington.

SENATE. WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—A bill to divide the judicial districts of the United States into ten circuits was reported in the Senate yesterday and the naval appropriation bill (\$31,564,000) was considered.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Bills were passed in the Senate yesterday to construct a bridge across the St. Louis river between the Wisconsin and Minnesota; continuing the laws of Nebraska in force in the Territory of Oklahoma till July 1, 1891; and the naval appropriation bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—In the Senate yesterday bills were passed establishing pier lights at Ahnapee, Wis.; for the relief of settlers upon certain lands in Iowa; granting a pension of \$100 a month to General N. P. Banks; establishing a port of delivery at Des Moines, Ia., and the District of Columbia appropriation bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—Senator Stockbridge introduced a bill in the Senate yesterday to incorporate the National Guarantee Loan and Development Company of the United States, which has for its object the amelioration of the condition of the poor.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—Senator Stockbridge introduced a bill in the Senate yesterday to incorporate the National Guarantee Loan and Development Company of the United States, which has for its object the amelioration of the condition of the poor.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—Bills were introduced in the Senate on Saturday authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Red river at Alexandria, La., and across the Mississippi at South St. Paul, Minn.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—In the Senate yesterday credentials of Senator Jones (Nev.), Mitchell (Ore.) and Vilas (Wis.) for the term beginning March 4 next were filed.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The bill appropriating \$200,000 for the extension of the public building at Dallas, Tex., was passed in the House yesterday over the President's veto.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—In the House yesterday bills were passed to establish a record and pension office in the War Department, and providing for the selection of a site for a military post at San Diego, Cal.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The time was occupied in the House yesterday in discussing the Legislative appropriation bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—In the House yesterday the legislative appropriation bill was further considered and finally passed.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—In the House Saturday bills were introduced to repeal the McKinley tariff bill and reenact all laws repealed by that act, and to prevent the sale of fire-arms and ammunition to the Indians and to disarm all Indians under the supervision of an Indian agent.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—In the House yesterday the conference report on the army appropriation bill was adopted, and in committee of the whole the Indian appropriation bill was considered.

Defalcation in Indiana. EVANSVILLE, Ind., Feb. 14.—It has been learned that the teller of the First National Bank here, Charles Ritter, is a defaulter. The amount is not known, except that it exceeds his bond, which is \$25,000.

Death in a Mine. SCOTTSDALE, Pa., Feb. 17.—The Meyer mine, owned by W. J. Rainey is on fire. Four men are known to have been killed and six or seven are missing.

The Failure Record. NEW YORK, Feb. 14.—The business failures occurring during the last seven days throughout the country number 297, as compared with 306 last week. For the corresponding week of last year the figures were 302.

Heavy Damage Sued. CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 17.—E. M. McGillen, of this city, has sued the H. B. Clafin Company, of New York, for \$364,000 damages for a failure of the Clafin Company to fulfill a contract.

HIGH WATER.

Heavy Rains Causing Much Damage in Pennsylvania. Several Bridges Destroyed—The Highest Water at Johnstown Since the Great Flood—Hundreds of Houses Are Flooded.

FURIOUS FLOODS. PITTSBURGH, Pa., Feb. 17.—The steady down-pour of rain since Sunday has had the effect of impeding travel on almost every railroad entering the city. The largest land-slide on the Baltimore & Ohio for several years now covers the track for a distance of 300 feet near West Newton.

Johnstown reports the highest water in Stoney creek and Conemaugh river since the flood. The water is now two feet higher than at any time since the great flood and is still rising.

Reports from Stone creek has begun to flow over the business part of Johnstown. At 8 o'clock Monday evening all the lower part of the city was covered and the water is rising rapidly.

Reports from points between Johnstown and Pittsburgh indicate very high water, with several bridges and houses washed away as far down as Jeannette.

All the lower-town houses are deserted and the people are huddled in the dwellings on higher ground.

Reports from Eastern Ohio and West Virginia indicate a sudden rise in the rivers, with many bridges destroyed and houses flooded, though no lives have been lost thus far.

QUAY SPEAKS. The Pennsylvania Senator Replies to Charges Made Against Him.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—Senator Quay (Pa.) addressed the Senate yesterday in refutation of charges circulated against him. He said that "never, probably, since Alexander Hamilton was hunted to his death, has one in public life been pursued so persistently and malignantly."

FRANCE ACCEPTS. WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—France has formally accepted the invitation of the Government of the United States to be represented at the world's fair to be held in Chicago.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 16.—The will of Jacob N. McCullough, late first vice-president of the Pennsylvania Company, who died a week ago, bequeaths the bulk of his \$10,000,000 estate to his two grandchildren.

PIERRE, S. D., Feb. 17.—Rev. James H. Kyle, the Independent candidate, was elected to the United States Senate to-day to succeed Moody. He received 75 votes, against 55 cast for Sterling, the Republican candidate.

THE EXPLOSION OF A BOILER AT SEDALIA Accompanied by Fatal Results. SEDALIA, Mo., Feb. 14.—A boiler exploded in the mill of Churchill & Omsley at Windsor, twenty miles southwest of this city, Friday morning.

Terrible Death in a Paper-Mill. ELMWOOD, Ill., Feb. 14.—William Clinch, aged 39, and unmarried, met with a horrible death in Elmwood. He entered the paper-mill while intoxicated, and while wandering about fell through a hole on the belt of a fly-wheel.

A New Counterfeit. NEW YORK, Feb. 14.—New counterfeit five-dollar Treasury notes have been found in circulation in this city. The bill is signed by W. S. Rosecrans as Register and J. N. Huston as Treasurer and the work is poorly done.

Death of a Famous Stallion. SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 16.—The famous stallion Elector, the property of J. B. Barnes, of this city, is dead. He was by Electioneer and was valued at \$25,000. He had colts that have a record of 215.

Population of Arkansas. WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—The Census Bureau announces the population of the State of Arkansas by races as follows: White, 116,517; colored, 311,237; Indians, 304; Chinese, 131; total, 1,128,179.

Left Many Descendants. EDWARDSVILLE, Ala., Feb. 17.—Mrs. Mary Rabun, aged 80, died here at the home of her sister, Mrs. McPhee. Mrs. Rabun leaves 49 descendants and Mrs. McPhee has 132.

ADMIRAL PORTER DEAD.

The Naval Hero Passes Away Suddenly in Washington. WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—Admiral David D. Porter, who had been in failing health for some time, died suddenly yesterday morning at his residence in this city.

Admiral Porter was born in Chester, Del., June 8, 1818, and after studying in Columbia college, Washington, accompanied his father in the John Adams to suppress piracy in the West Indies.

He entered the United States navy as a midshipman. His promotion was rapid until he became commander. When the civil war broke out he had charge of the steam frigate Fishhawk, which was dispatched to join the gun-blockading squadron at Pensacola.

Then, in 1861, he was placed in command of the mortar fleet which assisted Admiral Farragut in bombarding Forts Jackson and St. Philip below New Orleans. He also assisted in the operations at Vicksburg, though the navy did not take a conspicuous part in the capture of that city.

In 1862 he acted as rear-admiral of the Mississippi squadron, and in January of the following year helped General Sherman to capture Arkansas Post. In 1864 he had command of the fleet that bombarded Fort Fisher, and in 1865 took part in the capture of the same fort.

In the course of the war Porter was four times voted the thanks of Congress. After the rebellion he was made Vice-Admiral and served as superintendent of the naval academy until 1869, being then detailed for duty in the Navy Department at Washington. He was appointed Admiral of the navy in 1870.

LOCKED UP. Messrs. O'Brien and Dillon Placed in Jail at Clonmel. DUBLIN, Feb. 14.—O'Brien and Dillon, in the custody of the police, arrived Friday afternoon at Kingstown. The prisoners landed without any demonstration being made by the people who had gathered to witness their arrival.

Messrs. J. E. and W. H. K. Redmond and Mr. Harrington met the prisoners at the Kingstown depot. Dillon and O'Brien were driven from the pier to the Kingsbridge station, thus avoiding this city.

During the interval allowed the prisoners for dinner a few friends were permitted to see them and remain with them till their journey was resumed, with only an escort of officers. A crowd cheered the prisoners at Limerick junction, and they were again cheered on their arrival at Clonmel and on entering the jail.

NEWSBOY BURNED TO DEATH AT NEW YORK. Mail Matter All Saved. NEW YORK, Feb. 16.—The New York post-office was on fire for nearly two hours Saturday night. Much of the north end of the basement floor, used for the distribution of newspaper mail, was destroyed, with all the machinery and the electric light plant of the office.

SAFETY. A Post-Office Robbed. BUREAU JUNCTION, Ill., Feb. 14.—The post-office at this place was robbed Thursday night of \$130 in stamps and \$70 in money. The safe combination was worked. No clue to the robbers has been secured.

MILLIONS DISPOSED OF. PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 16.—The will of Jacob N. McCullough, late first vice-president of the Pennsylvania Company, who died a week ago, bequeaths the bulk of his \$10,000,000 estate to his two grandchildren.

PIERRE, S. D., Feb. 17.—Rev. James H. Kyle, the Independent candidate, was elected to the United States Senate to-day to succeed Moody. He received 75 votes, against 55 cast for Sterling, the Republican candidate.

THE MARKETS. NEW YORK, Feb. 17. LIVE STOCK—Cattle..... 82 00 @ 5 30 Sheep..... 4 00 @ 5 30 PORK—Fair to Fat..... 3 40 @ 4 00 FLOUR—Fair to Fat..... 4 00 @ 5 00

WHEAT—No. 3 Red..... 1 15 @ 1 14 No. 3 Red..... 1 04 @ 1 04 CORN—No. 2..... 63 @ 63 1/2 Mixed..... 51 @ 51 1/2 OATS—Mixed Western..... 31 @ 31 1/2 RYE—Western..... 80 @ 84

BEVES—Shipping Steers..... 83 00 @ 5 60 Cows..... 1 50 @ 3 25 Stockers..... 2 25 @ 3 75 Feeders..... 2 00 @ 3 00 Butcher Steers..... 3 00 @ 3 00 Hogs..... 1 50 @ 3 00

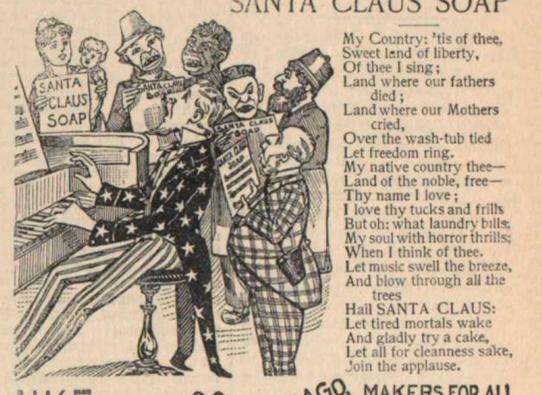
HOOGS—Live..... 3 25 @ 3 75 SHEEP..... 4 00 @ 5 50 BUTTER—Creamery..... 17 @ 25 Good to Choice Dairy..... 12 @ 31 EGGS—Fresh..... 19 @ 30 BROOM CORN..... 24 @ 5

POTATOES (per Bu.)..... 1 15 @ 97 PORK—Mess..... 9 30 @ 9 75 LARD—Steam..... 5 00 @ 5 25 FLOUR—Spring Patents..... 3 50 @ 4 75 Winter Patents..... 4 00 @ 5 00 GRAIN—Wheat No. 2..... 94 @ 94 1/2 Corn, No. 2..... 65 @ 61 Rye, No. 2..... 45 @ 45 1/2 Hops, No. 2 Cash..... 78 @ 78 1/2

CASTORIA for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

THE NATIONAL HYMN AS REARRANGED FOR THE WORLD'S FAIR. SANTA CLAUS SOAP



My Country 'tis of thee, Sweet land of liberty, Of thee I sing; Land where our fathers died; Land where our Mothers cried; Over the wash-tub tied Let freedom ring. My native country thee— Land of the noble, free— Thy name I love; I love thy tucks and frills; But oh! what laundry bills; My soul with horror thrills; When I think of thee. Let music swell the breeze, And blow through all the trees; Hail SANTA CLAUS! Let tired mortals wake And gladly try a cake, Let all for cleanliness sake, Join the applause.

DIRT BREEDS VERMIN. Of a good housewife, who uses SAPOLIO, it is well said: "The mouse is muzzled in her house." Try it and keep your house clean. All grocers keep it.

Cleanliness and neatness about a house are necessary to insure comfort. Man likes comfort, and if he can't find it at home, he will seek elsewhere for it. Good housewives know that SAPOLIO makes a house clean and keeps it bright. Happiness always dwells in a comfortable home. Do you want cleanliness, comfort and happiness? Try SAPOLIO and you will be surprised at your success.

WM. ARNOLD, Watch-Maker and Jeweler, 36 MAIN STREET.

Has received a new line of Non-Magnetic Gold and Silver Watches for exact service; also the latest in Elgin and Waltham Gold Watches, 0 and 1 size, the smallest American Watches made; also the "newest in Oxidized and Bright Silver Jewelry."

THE ANN ARBOR SAVINGS BANK. Organized 1869, under the General Banking Law of this State.

Capital, \$50,000. Surplus, \$100,000. Total Assets, \$661,166. Business Men, Guardians, Trustees, Ladies and other persons will find this Bank a Safe and Convenient Place at which to make Deposits and do Business.

INTEREST IS ALLOWED ON ALL SAVINGS DEPOSITS of \$1.00 and upwards, according to the rules of the bank, and interest compounded semi-annually. Money to Loan in Sums of \$25 to \$5,000.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE ANN ARBOR SAVINGS BANK At Ann Arbor, Michigan, at the close of business, July 18, 1890.

ASSETS. Loans and discounts..... \$ 344,369 24 Stocks, bonds and mortgages etc..... 255,234 95 Overdrafts..... 2,461 76 Due from banks in reserve cities..... 93,791 69

LIABILITIES. Capital stock paid in..... \$ 50,000 00 Surplus Fund..... 100,000 00 Undivided Profits..... 17,857 06 Dividends unpaid..... 664 00 Commercial deposits..... 154,945 82 Savings deposits..... 352,750 86 Due to banks and bankers..... 128 52 Certificates of deposit..... 19,833 02

Ann Arbor Engine and Boiler Works. MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN Corliss Engines, Vertical Automatic Engines and Boilers.

Save Mill and Flour Mill Machinery, Mill Gearing, Columns and I Beams, Churnet Irons, Pulleys and Shafting, The Posts, Post Anchors, Grate Bars, Ash Pit Doors, Sash Weights, Patterns and all kinds of Machinery made to order; also Patterns, Gray Iron and Brass Castings of all kinds. Anything in the Iron line made to order. HUNTER & TURNBULL. Agents for the Huber Engine and Thresher.

THE REGISTER.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
SELBY A. MORAN,
ANN ARBOR, MICH.

TERMS:
One Dollar per Year in Advance.
\$1.50 if not paid until after one year.

Five Cents per Year additional to Subscribers outside of Washtenaw County.
Fifty Cents Additional to Foreign Countries.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1891.

E. F. MILLS leads in the mayor's ballot this week. Who shall it be next week?

By the death of Professor Alexander Winchell the world has lost an illustrious scholar, an eloquent lecturer and a consistent Christian.

The solid South, rebel brigadiers and negro suppression may be "sapless" issues, but they are not bloodless, as is evinced by almost daily telegraphic reports. Are we a nation, or only a confederacy of states? If the former is the case, is it not our duty to look after our black brother who is not permitted to enjoy his constitutional rights?

For mayor of the city, THE REGISTER'S choice is some man who is courageous enough to enforce the laws. Almost daily some poor devil is thrown into jail on account of vagrancy or drunkenness—offenses quite harmless compared with the open and defiant violations of law daily perpetrated by some of the saloon-keepers. Why should not the latter be prosecuted? Are forty whiskey-sellers more powerful than 10,000 law-abiding citizens?

WHATEVER estimate one may place upon Grover Cleveland's standing as a statesman, one cannot but admire his courage. By writing a letter against free coinage, he has placed himself in sharp opposition to the democracy of the south and west. In all probability he will never again receive the democratic nomination for the presidency. He certainly could not be elected if he did. For, should Cleveland again carry the democratic standards, a wonderful impetus would be given to the farmers' alliance movement. The solid south would be broken. Indiana would be lost. New York, New Jersey and Connecticut might cast their electoral votes for the fat man, but they could not elect him, for the south would be no longer reliable. The ultimate result would be the complete disruption of the old democratic party and the formation of a vast agrarian party. From such a consummation the republicans have nothing to fear.

In the Detroit Tribune of Tuesday is a long and sensible editorial on the subject of immigration. It is demonstrated that during the past few years a great change has taken place in the character of the foreigners who seek a home in America. Statistics until recently showed that about 50 per cent of the immigrants were Irish and 30 per cent German, while 20 per cent belonged to various nationalities. During 1890 the figures were as follows: Germany, 68,058; Italy, 58,243; Austria, Hungary, 56,074; Russia and Poland, 49,119; Sweden, Norway, 33,870; Ireland, 32,614; England, Scotland, 29,959; Denmark, 8,220; Switzerland, 6,436; France, 4,200; Holland, 3,200; Belgium, 2,118; Portugal, 563; Turkey, 540; Greece, 273; Spain, 144; total, 356,310. It thus appears that the thrifty Irish, Germans and Scandinavians are coming in smaller numbers and that the Italians, Hungarians and Slavs are coming in vast hordes. A serious problem is thus presented to the statesmen of America—how to restrict undesirable immigration and encourage that which is desirable. The republican party, in dealing with this problem, has need of all the patriotism and wisdom which it can command.

NO ONE claims that the high "license" or more properly the high "tax"—system is a cure for the evils of intemperance. That it does, however, reduce them to a considerable extent, cannot be denied. The following, from the New York Mail and Express, which is surely not a whiskey paper, is very instructive: "Baltimore's high license law went into operation on the first of May last. During the January term of the grand jury in 1890 there were 817 cases of Sunday liquor selling, and the number at the May term fell off to 335, while for the September term there were only 288. Thus eight months of high license showed less crime against the liquor law than the preceding four months of lower license. The connection between the law and the decrease is very simple and natural. When you make a man pay a good round sum for the privilege of engaging in a business that is full of temptations to demoralize society he is not going to run the risk of losing his license so readily as when it costs him little, and he is not going to stand by and see another saloon keeper making money by breaking a law that he has got to keep. He will show him up first. Saloon keepers are a very human sort of person, and high license turns their humanity to the benefit of humanity as far as it can be so turned while they are engaged in a business that injures humanity."

WILLIAM WINDOM.

His Last Speech to the New York Board of Trade.

A STATESMAN'S FINAL WORDS.

They Were Full of Hope and Cheer, in Harmony with His Whole Life—His Views on Ocean Shipping, Silver Coinage and General Finances.

Early association with the charter members of your board, and full sympathy with the objects and purposes of its organization, make this an occasion of peculiar interest to me. The country owes you a debt of gratitude for what you have done in the interests of better and cheaper transportation. Fifteen years ago, when your board was organized and entered upon its work, our facilities for the interchange of products were quite inadequate, and freight charges were more than double what they are now. Improvements made by the transportation companies themselves have been very satisfactory, but though much has been accomplished in the cheapening of rates, much more remains to be done. If I might be allowed to suggest, parenthetically, another very desirable improvement, it would be that more water be put into our harbors and canals, and less in our railroad stocks.

I am to speak briefly of the instruments of commerce in their relation to the wealth and prosperity of our country. The subject is very broad, and my time very limited. I shall therefore confine my remarks to the two chief instrumentalities of commerce—transportation and money. By the former commodities change places, and by the latter they exchange owners. Even as to these I must content myself with the bare statement of a few facts and deductions. A nation's wealth and prosperity are usually in proportion to the extent and success of its commerce, and commerce itself is dependent upon the adequacy and adaptation of these two essential instruments. The history of all civilized countries attests the fact that the nation best equipped in these respects rapidly becomes the most powerful, the richest and the most prosperous.

Our own country is no exception to this rule. No nation has ever fostered more liberally or protected more carefully its internal and coastwise trade than we have done, and the resultant magnitude and prosperity of our domestic commerce is, I believe, without a parallel in the history of the world. For the accommodation and development of our home trade we have built 45 per cent. of all the railroads of the world. We have more miles of railroad than all Europe, Asia and Africa combined. The floating tonnage of the United States engaged in coastwise commerce and on our lakes and rivers is very far in excess of that of any other nation. One or two comparisons will convey some idea of this stupendous commerce. The tonnage which passed through the Detroit river alone during the 234 days of navigation in 1889 exceeded by 2,468,127 tons the entire British and foreign tonnage which entered and cleared at London and Liverpool that year in the foreign and coastwise trade.

The freight which passed through the St. Mary's Falls canal in 1890 exceeded by 2,357,876 tons the entire tonnage of all nations which passed through the Suez canal in 1889. The freight carried on railroads of the United States in 1890 exceeded by over 36,000,000 tons the aggregate carried on all the railroads of the United Kingdom, Germany, France and Russia in 1889. Commodities are interchanged among our own people with greater facility and at cheaper rates (distance being considered) than in any other country on earth. The increase of national wealth and prosperity, largely due to this system of protection to our home markets and domestic trade, and to the generous development of these instrumentalities of commerce, has become the marvel of the world. Take a few comparisons, based upon the United States census of 1880 and upon figures furnished by Mr. Mulhall, the English statistician. In manufactures we exceeded Great Britain in 1880 by \$1,579,570,191; France by \$2,115,000,000, and Germany by \$2,305,000,000. In products of agriculture we exceeded Great Britain by \$1,425,000,000, France by \$825,000,000 and Germany by \$925,000,000.

Our earnings or income for 1880 from commerce, agriculture, mining, manufactures, the carrying trade and banking exceeded those of Great Britain from the same sources by \$1,350,000,000, France by \$2,395,000,000, and Germany by \$2,775,000,000. Our increase of wealth from 1870 to 1889 as compared with that of other nations was: United States, \$13,573,481,493; Great Britain, \$5,250,000,000; France, \$1,475,000,000; Germany, \$3,625,000,000. In 1880 our home markets consumed about \$10,000,000,000 worth of our own products, an amount equal to the entire accumulated wealth of Spain. Three times the increase of wealth in Great Britain for ten years, and seven times the increase of France for the same period. Our home markets that year absorbed five times as much of our manufactured products as Great Britain exported of hers to all the markets of the world. Of course I do not claim that all this marvelous development of wealth is due to railroads and ships, but without them it would certainly have been impossible. But for these instrumentalities of commerce, the rich farms of the west and south, and even of the middle states, would have slumbered in primeval silence, and the myriads of shops and factories would never have existed. Were the ship and the railroad withdrawn business would be paralyzed and desolation would reign supreme over more than half of our broad domain.

Foreign Commerce. Contrast these grand results of our

liberally developed domestic commerce, operating upon our protected industries, with the present shameful condition of our foreign carrying trade, which has not only been sadly neglected, but sometimes treated with actual hostility by the government. There was a time when we stood first among the nations in shipbuilding, and Great Britain alone excelled us in ocean tonnage. Once 95 per cent. of our imports and 89 per cent. of our exports were carried in American bottoms, and our merchant marine became the boast of every citizen and the envy of the world.

Now, so far as foreign trade is concerned, our shipyards are comparatively silent, and our flag has almost disappeared from the high seas. The relative decline in our foreign shipping has been constant and alarming, until in 1889 only 12 1/2 per cent. of our imports and exports was carried in American bottoms, being the smallest percentage in any year since the formation of the government. Time will not permit me to trace the rise and fall of this industry, or to point out in detail the causes which have resulted in our present humiliating and unprofitable condition. Suffice it to say that the fault was not with the founders of our government. They fully appreciated the value and the necessity of a strong and healthy merchant marine, and left on record no doubt of their purpose to protect the interests of the republic, on the water as well as on the land.

The second act passed by the First Congress—July 4, 1789—provided for the protection of American shipping by the imposition of a discriminating duty in favor of teas brought in American vessels, thereby signaling the first Fourth of July under the constitution by a declaration of commercial independence as a supplement to the declaration of political independence made thirteen years before.

The third act of congress, passed sixteen days later, imposed tonnage duties as follows:

American vessels, per ton	Cents.
American built vessels belonging to foreigners, per ton	30
All other vessels, per ton	50

On the 1st of September the same year congress prohibited any but American vessels from carrying the American flag. By the tariff act of 1794 an additional discriminating duty of 10 per cent. was levied on all goods imported in vessels not of the United States, and in all changes of the tariff prior to the war of 1812 this discriminating duty of 10 per cent. was re-enacted. So great was the development of our shipbuilding and shipping interests under the fostering influence of these acts that we sold ships amounting to hundreds of thousands of tons to foreigners, and soon took front rank among maritime nations.

Voicing the national pride in 1825 Daniel Webster said: "We have a commerce which leaves no sea unexplored; navies which take no law from superior forces." How like bitter irony these words would sound in 1891! The brilliancy of our achievements on the ocean begat over confidence, and listening to the siren voice of free trade we gradually yielded to the seductive phrase "reciprocal liberty of commerce," which at that time became very popular, until in 1828 congress swept away all protection to our foreign shipping interest, and opened our ports to the ships of all nations on the same terms as to our own. So strong had our position become under the protective policy of the first twenty-five years of national life that our merchant marine continued to be prosperous so long as wooden vessels were the only vehicles of ocean commerce and other nations refrained from heavy subsidies to their ships.

But when wooden vessels began to be supplanted by iron steamers and European governments poured their contributions into the treasuries of their steamship companies, the decadence of American shipping began, and has continued ever since. How could it be otherwise? The American people ask no odds against any in the world. Give them an even chance and they will distance all competitors, but how can they be expected to compete unaided, against foreign shipyards and shipowners, backed by the power and the treasuries of their governments? The amount which has been thus contributed to sweep our commerce from the seas cannot be accurately stated, but it is known to have reached hundreds of millions of dollars.

The mischief and its cause are both apparent. What is the remedy? It cannot be found in the re-enactment of the legislation of 1789, because treaties stand in the way, and it would not now be expedient even if there were no treaties on the subject. In my judgment the remedy is plain and easily applied. If we would regain our lost prestige, reinstate our flag upon the ocean and open the markets of the world to American producers we must make the contest with the same weapons which have proved so successful in the hands of our rivals. No nation can better afford this kind of contest than ourselves.

Surely no object is of greater importance than the enlargement of our foreign markets, and nothing will contribute so much to that end as the command of direct and ample facilities for reaching them. The folly and the danger of depending upon our competitors for the means of reaching competitive markets cannot be expressed. Aid to our merchant marine is not aid to a class, but to the whole people—to the farmer, the merchant and the manufacturer quite as much as to the shipbuilder and the shipowner.

Will Government Aid Pay? But it will cost money. Will it pay? Yes, a hundred fold. The aggregate of our foreign carrying trade for the last twenty-five years, while not more than one-tenth our domestic trade, has nevertheless reached the enormous sum of \$29,465,124,920. Estimating the cost of transportation at 10 per cent. of the value of the goods, we have an expenditure of about \$2,946,512,492, at least 80 per cent. of which—\$2,400,000,000—has been paid to foreign shipowners. If we add to this \$30,000,000 a year paid for passage money we have a grand total of

\$2,900,000,000 paid to foreign labor and capital during the last quarter of a century, a sum larger by nearly \$300,000,000 than the maximum of our bonded debt growing out of the late war.

Are not the benefits which would accrue from paying these sums to our own people worth saving? During that period we have exported of gold and silver, to pay balances of trade against us, an excess of \$607,000,000 more than we have imported. Had we carried a fair share of our own foreign commerce in American ships, owned by American citizens and manned by American seamen, this vast sum, and much more, might have been retained at home to enrich our own people.

Suppose that for twenty-five years we had given \$5,000,000 a year in aid of our foreign shipping, and reduced by that amount the prepayments of our bonded debt, should we not have been far better off than we are now? Is it not high time these vast interests receive attention? Have we not tried the do-nothing policy long enough? Shall we give that protection and support to our foreign merchant marine that other nations give to theirs, and which we freely give to all our other great interests, or shall we accept as inevitable our present shameful position?

I regret to say that the uniform record of indifference, if not actual hostility, during the last fifty years affords little reason for encouragement. In fact the tendency of late has been to surrender to foreigners even our domestic commerce rather than to assert ourselves upon the ocean. Discriminations of the most astonishing character have been made, both by congress and by treasury regulations, in favor of Canadian railroad lines and steamships against our own. One instance of this kind may serve to illustrate the nature and extent of many other discriminations of like character.

Asiatic merchandise destined for New York, if brought in American vessels to San Francisco, must undergo all the forms and delays of entry, under the strict scrutiny of customs officers, and be then placed in cars, heavily bonded, for transportation through our own country to New York, while the same merchandise, if brought in Canadian or British steamships to Vancouver, is transferred at once, and without any substantial surveillance, to Canadian railways, which are not required to give bond, but are permitted to pass our frontier and proceed to New York or other eastern ports unvexed by any of the disagreeable attentions of customs officers.

The same discrimination has existed for years in favor of European goods landed at Montreal and transferred to Canadian railroads for western American ports against goods landed at New York, Boston and other eastern ports, to be transported wholly through our own country to their western destination. The result of these unfair and unjust discriminations against our own people and our own transportation lines has been not only seriously to jeopardize the revenues, but also to build up foreign transportation interests at the expense of our own.

"Reciprocal liberty of commerce" is a high sounding, seductive phrase, but the kind of liberty our foreign shipping interest has enjoyed for the last fifty years is the liberty to die under unjust discriminations of the London Lloyds Register association, the crushing power of European treasuries, and the utter neglect and indifference of our own government. Reciprocity itself is a most valuable thing if kept within the lines of protection; but reciprocity by which we surrender our merchant marine to our rivals, or give away a home market worth ten times more to us than all the other markets in the world, in the vain attempt to grasp an uncertain market abroad, is a policy freighted with immeasurable disaster.

Presidents of the United States have repeatedly expressed the national humiliation and appealed to congress for action in behalf of our rapidly vanishing merchant marine, but thus far their words have fallen upon deaf ears. Let us hope that the urgent appeals of President Harrison on this subject may bear fruit in some well devised measure of protection and encouragement.

What is Sound Finance?

Pardon a few words with reference to the instrument by which commodities exchange ownership. It is as essential to commerce that the currency with which it is conducted be adapted, both in quantity and quality, to the wants of trade as that the vehicles of transportation be adapted to their purposes. If the circulation be deficient trade is crippled, prices fall, obligations are dishonored, distrust is created, and commercial panic and disaster ensue. If, on the other hand, circulation be redundant, prices become temporarily inflated, wild speculations are stimulated, debts are recklessly contracted, credit is dangerously expanded, and for a time trade seems to float upon the high tide of success, when suddenly the failure of some large firm or banking house discloses the true situation, and the entire fabric of fictitious prosperity falls with a crash even more disastrous than can be produced by a deficient circulation.

The ideal financial system would be one that should furnish just enough of absolutely sound currency to meet the legitimate wants of trade and no more, and that should have enough elasticity of volume to adjust itself to the varying necessities of the people. I know this seems difficult of attainment, but I believe it is substantially possible. Could such a circulating medium be secured the gravest commercial disasters which threaten our future might be avoided.

These disasters have always come when unusual activity in business has caused an abnormal demand for money, as in the autumn, for the movement of our immense crops.

There will always be great danger at those times under any cast iron system of currency, such as we now have. Had it not been for the peculiar conditions which enabled the United States treasury to disburse over \$75,000,000 in about two and a half months last autumn I am

firmly convinced that the stringency in August and September would have resulted in widespread financial ruin. Like commercial conditions will frequently occur, but it is not at all probable that they can be encountered and their consequences averted by like action of the government; nor is it desirable that such power should be lodged with the secretary of the treasury.

I am thoroughly convinced that a better method can be devised, which will in a large degree place the power of expansion and contraction in the hands of the people themselves. The opportunity for securing such a currency may be found in our bonded debt, which should, in my judgment, be in part exchanged for interconvertible bonds, bearing a low rate of interest, and always interchangeable for money at the will of the holder. Of course I cannot now enter upon an argument on this subject, but I may be objected for briefly mentioning the only objection I have ever heard to the plan which has any apparent weight—viz., that it would cause an outflow of money from the treasury when speculation run high, and an inflow in times of threatened panic, and would therefore tend to "inflate inflation and contract contraction."

This objection was conclusively answered and the policy triumphantly vindicated in 1863 and in 1863, under the administration of Salmon P. Chase, who was one of the ablest secretaries of the treasury we have ever had. Mr. Chase had urged and congress had authorized what he called the "Savings Bank of the People," whereby they could deposit in the treasury up to the limit of \$100,000,000, and receive an interconvertible bond, drawing not more than five per cent. interest, which bond was again convertible into cash at the will of the holder on ten days' notice. It is well known that the year 1863, and the first half of 1863, was a period of most active speculation, and yet those deposits continually increased, until on June 30, 1863, they had overrun the limit and amounted to \$104,984,102.

In August and September of 1863 the unusual activity of business had placed the country in the same condition as it was last autumn. A severe stringency set in and panic was threatened. Did this vast deposit of over \$100,000,000 remain in safe hiding, and thereby intensify the stringency? Exactly the reverse occurred. At the time when it is argued that everybody who could would avail himself of this safe and convenient place for hoarding money, and draw 4 and 5 per cent. interest on it until the storm should pass, the money actually flowed out at the rate of millions a day until on Dec. 1, 1863, \$59,427,000 had come out to the relief of business, and a commercial crisis had been thereby averted. I commend this item of history as of more value than any theory.

The quality of circulation is even more important than the quantity. Numerous devices for enlarging credit may, and often do, avert the evils of a deficient circulation, and a redundancy may sometimes modify its own evils before their baleful effects of a debased and fluctuating currency there is no remedy, except by the costly and difficult return to sound money. As poison in the blood permeates arteries, nerves, brain and heart, and speedily brings paralysis or death, so does a debased or fluctuating currency permeate all the arteries of trade, paralyze all kinds of business and bring disaster to all classes of people. It is as impossible for commerce to flourish with such an instrument as it is for the human body to grow strong and vigorous with a deadly poison lurking in the blood.

Such a currency is bad enough in domestic trade, but it is absolutely fatal to the prosperity of foreign commerce. The nation that attempts to conduct its foreign trade with a currency of uncertain value or inferior quality is placed at a fearful disadvantage. It would seem superfluous to impress this universal and well known experience were it not too apparent that this nation has been in danger of repeating the costly experiment with just such a currency. The tendency of events has recently been in that direction, and the apprehension of danger created thereby has caused the loss since Dec. 1 of over \$24,000,000 of gold from the treasury, and of probably a much larger amount from the circulation. I am happy to say, however, that this peril seems now to have passed, and it is to be hoped its evil effects will soon disappear. The "sober second thought" of the people is asserting itself as usual, and signal lights of safety are here and there becoming visible.

Not Enough Gold or Silver.

Let me speak very plainly on this most important subject. Believing that there is not enough of either gold or silver in the world to meet the necessities of business, I am an earnest bi-metallicist, and concede to no one a stronger desire than I feel for the free and unlimited coinage of silver, as soon as conditions can be reached through international agreement or otherwise by which such coinage shall be safe. But it is my firm conviction that for this country to enter upon that experiment now and under existing conditions would be extremely disastrous, and that it would result, not in bi-metallicism, but in silver monometallicism.

Such an experiment would, in my judgment, prove a greater disappointment to its advocates than to any one else. They insist that it would expand the circulation and permanently enhance the value of silver. I believe it would produce a swift and severe contraction and eventually reduce the market value of silver. Let me briefly suggest some of my reasons for this belief.

Free and unlimited coinage of silver by the United States, while the other great nations pursue an opposite policy, would invite all the owners of that metal throughout the world to exchange 87 1/2 grains of pure silver, worth about 83 cents for 23.22 grains of pure gold, worth everywhere 100 cents. Nearly all the nations of Europe are anxious to exchange their silver for gold, and they would at once accept so tempting an offer.

IF YOU WANT

— A —

NEW HAT NOBLE

HAS THE

Spring Blocks!

Call at Once, at

35 S. Main-st.

CARPETS!

Newest Designs in

BODY BRUSSELS.

Finest Patterns in

TAPESTRY BRUSSELS.

Latest Work in

INGRAINS.

We have been receiving, almost daily, for the past month, the Best and Newest Patterns in the above goods, and can show our patrons the very best designs ever brought to Ann Arbor.

THE PRICES:

Well, you will not complain of that part.

We have also received, direct from China, a large lot of

MATTING!

For which we gave an Import Order last Fall. The Prices and Style of which will surely meet your expectation. Large Purchases of

Lace Curtains, Portieres, Etc

enable us to offer extra values in this line.

If you have one room, or a whole house to fit up with Carpets, Rugs, Matting, Lace Curtains, Portieres, and Window Shades, get prices from the Recognized Leaders in this class of goods.

E. F. MILLS & CO.

Dry Goods, Carpets, Curtains and Gents Furnishings.

20 South Main Street

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COST

For the Next Sixty Days

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70 South Main Street.

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GOODYEAR & ST. JAMES.

Special Announcement! :-

Are you in need of anything in Blankets; we will give 25 per cent discount on every pair.

Winter Underwear in Ladies', Gents' or Childrens' wear at 20 per cent discount from regular prices.

We also have a line of comfortables (our own make) at very low prices.

Your Chance of any piece of Flannel, Dress Goods in Stock, at 20 per cent discount from regular prices.

Ladies' Muslin Underwear at 20 per cent discount.

Our Spring goods are beginning to arrive daily.

GOODYEAR & T. SJAMES,

18 S. Main St., ANN ARBOR, MICH.

FEBRUARY 9TH, 1891,

By actual count we have only

Thirty-Five Men's Overcoats

in stock, to sell from \$10.00 up, and

THEY MUST GO!

If PRICES will do it.

SELL CHEAP, and the People will buy.

GREAT CUT in Men's and Children's Suits.

J. T. JACOBS & CO.

The Mammoth Clothiers and Hatters.

ENCYCLOPEDIA :- BRITANNICA.

The acknowledged Standard. Incomparably the best Encyclopedia in existence.

WE have the sole agency in ANN ARBOR for the sale of the HENRY G. ALLEN reprint of the above work, and can offer you for \$36.00 the only complete and perfect re-print of the latest ninth edition of the BRITANNICA, giving you a perfect reproduction of every Colored Map, Plate, Illustration, Word and Letter of the expensive original—costing \$150.00.

THE WORK contains over 700 of the latest maps, making the ALLEN reprint the latest and greatest atlas in the world.

HERETOFORE the high cost of this great work has placed it beyond the reach of most people. This bar to its popular use has now been happily removed by the ALLEN Co. Call at our store, No. 6 Main Street, and examine the work.

MOORE & TABEL,

DEALERS IN BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

We Show a Very Superior Line of Wall Paper and Window Shades.

SPECIAL

A lot of Chamber Suits, Tables, Chairs, etc., that should have been here three weeks ago are rolling in in immense quantities, the choicest patterns on which Grand Rapids manufacturers were over-sold. I cannot carry them through the Summer, and they must be moved now.

CASH

Will catch a Bargain. I confess I want your money, but I will make it pay you to have it with me.

W. G. DIETERLE.

N. B.—Just in, a lot of nice Coverings, and I am prepared to do your Upholstering thoroughly and in first-class style.

No. 37 South Main Street.

W. G. DIETERLE.

The mint statistics of the treasury department show that the stock of full legal tender silver in Europe amounts to \$1,101,400,000, and that of this amount the banks of France, Germany, Austria-Hungary, the Netherlands and Belgium hold \$428,866,665. A large part of these vast stocks of silver would be ready to transfer to us at once, and the swiftest steamers would be employed to deliver it to the treasury, in order that with the proceeds the owners might buy gold exchange on Europe before our stock of gold should be exhausted.

Would our own people await the arrival of these silver argosies from Europe before acting? Not unless the Yankee has lost his quick scent of danger and forgotten his cunning. Bank depositors, trust companies, the holders of United States notes and gold certificates would instantly look up all the gold at command, and then join the panic inspired procession to the treasury, each and all anxious to be in time to grasp the golden prize before it is too late. Probably before the swiftest ocean greyhound could land its silver cargo at New York the last gold dollar within reach would be safely hidden away in private boxes and in the vaults of safe deposit companies, to be brought out only by a high premium for exportation.

This sudden retirement of \$600,000,000 of gold, with the accompanying panic, would cause contraction and commercial disaster unparalleled in human experience, and our country would at once step down to the silver basis, when there would be no longer any inducement for coinage, and silver dollars would sink to their bullion value.

When the silver dollar ceases to have more value than the bullion it contains there will be little inducement to coin our own silver, and the cost of transportation will prevent its coming from abroad. How then will unlimited coinage either expand the circulation or enhance the value of silver? As if determined to omit nothing which might accelerate these results, the advocates of present free coinage insist that it shall not await the slow process of mint operations, but that the printing press shall be set to work providing certificates to be issued for silver bullion at \$1 for 37 1/2 grains. When this consummation shall be reached, as assuredly it will be if unlimited coinage be adopted under existing conditions, the too ardent and impetuous lovers of silver will sadly realize the truth uttered by the wise king of Israel. "He that loveth silver shall not be satisfied with silver."

Mr. President and gentlemen, my subject has tempted me to impose upon your patience. I will close by merely calling your attention to one other thing which I deem very important, both to our commercial and financial interest, viz., the passage of the bill now pending in congress for the establishment of an international bank to facilitate our exchanges with Mexico and Central and South America. New York is destined at no distant day to become the financial as well as the commercial center of the world, and such an institution would in my judgment, be a long step toward that end, as well as a most valuable instrumentality for the promotion of commerce with those countries.

Give us direct and ample transportation facilities under the American flag, and controlled by American citizens, a currency sound in quality and adequate in quantity, an international bank to facilitate exchanges, and a system of reciprocity carefully adjusted within the lines of protection, and not only will our foreign commerce again invade every sea, but every American industry will be quickened, and our whole people feel the impulse of a new and enduring industry.

AROUND THE CAMPUS.

The Beta Thetas banquetted on Tuesday evening.

A very pleasant S. C. A. reception was held last Saturday evening.

C. W. Moore, a junior law from Fort Dodge, Iowa, has been suspended.

The final contest of the Northern oratorical league will be held on May 1.

Ex-Secretary Bayard will deliver the commencement address before the law alumni.

Secretary Wade went to Lansing yesterday to confer with the University committee.

Prof. B. M. Thompson will deliver the opening address before the Webster and Jeffersonian societies on Monday next.

The Adelphi society will be controlled by the following officers during the second semester: President L. B. Ruder; vice president, W. H. Dullenback; secretary, O. H. Oatoby; treasurer, H. Haskins; critic, Mr. Mosely; member of program committee, A. H. Covert.

It appears that the sophomore "lit," who insulted a girl in Ypsilanti last Friday night and was soundly thrashed by the young lady's cousin has been masquerading, while in Ypsilanti, under another name than his own. The student thus wronged is making it hot for the sophomore.

The following will edit the Chronicle-Argonaut during the second semester: Paul Mossman, managing editor; S. M. Trevellick and C. L. Sherwin, assistants; H. C. Bulkley, business manager; P. W. Ross and W. H. Butler, assistants; Beck, Curtis, Kerl, Van Syckle, Cheney and Park, associate editors.

The Republican club elected the following new officers on Saturday evening: President, W. C. Tichenor; secretary, C. C. Spencer; treasurer, J. W. Browning; members of executive committee, J. E. Barcus and H. D. Jewell, G. A. Brown and W. F. Hubbard will represent the club at the State League convention in Detroit. A large number of the members will attend the Michigan club banquet, the low rate of eighty cents for the round trip having been secured.

LATEST COUNTY NEWS.

Webster. Rev. Lincoln and wife spent last week in Highland.

Mr. Ball and family are entertaining guests this week.

Miss Clara Clark, of Dexter, was the guest of Miss Ruth Cushman, last week.

Henry Scadin and Reuben Quaal start this week for Florida, to enjoy a more delightful climate.

Richard Brown died last Thursday from the effects of a wound made in his left knee by an axe.

There will be a social at the residence of Joseph Todd, Tuesday evening, February 24th, for the benefit of the Methodist church of Webster.

Warren Waldron, of Hastings, Neb., attended the funeral of his mother, in Jackson, after which he extended his trip to Webster, to visit John Kenny and family.

Stony Creek. F. Homer is buying up cattle in this vicinity.

Influenza has been quite prevalent in this vicinity of late.

The revival meetings at the Methodist church have closed.

Madame de Rumor predicts orange blossoms in the near future.

Miss Florence McCarthy, of Ann Arbor, visited friends in this vicinity last week.

John Hitchingham has been chosen supervisor, in place of A. Rodgers, resigned.

Miss Minnie Sanford, of Hillsdale, was the guest of her aunt, Mrs. Salsbury, last Saturday and Sunday.

The Y. P. S. C. E. of York will hold a social, at the residence of R. Salsbury, Friday evening, the 20th inst. All are cordially invited to attend, and a general good time is promised.

Dixboro. Mrs. Freeman Shuart has returned from her visit in Salem.

Don't miss the literary social Saturday evening at the Methodist church.

Shuart and Shankland's orchestra furnished music for five dances last week.

Merrith Matthew, of Silver Lake, spent Friday and Saturday at H. H. Camp's.

Tom Leonard, of Ann Arbor, recently purchased Ed. Norton's valuable water paniel dog.

Prof. and Mrs. Root, of Cleary's business college, spent Sunday at P. S. Townsend's.

A very pleasant entertainment was given by Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Burlingame Friday evening.

An enjoyable dance was given at H. H. Camp's, Tuesday evening. About twenty persons participated.

The New England supper at Arthur Covert's, Friday night, was a grand success. The proceeds were \$28.75.

Milan. Several of the Milanites visited Ann Arbor Monday.

Miss Gracia McGregor has returned from her Detroit visit.

Miss Alice Putnam visited Detroit friends over Sunday.

Miss Gearhart has returned to her home in Williamston.

Miss Coe is entertaining guests from Minnesota this week.

Mr. Schott is visiting his parents at Lorain, Ohio, this week.

James Gauntlett will move his store to Blissfield next month.

A new Wabash railway bridge is going up over the races at Milan.

There will be several new houses erected in Milan this spring.

Mr. Knight and family entertained guests from New York last week.

Mrs. Pauline, of Detroit, is visiting her father, Chas. Smith, near Milan.

F. Butler will erect a new barn on his farm north of Milan this spring.

A flock of wild geese flew over Milan Sunday morning, on their way north.

Miss Gertie Hanson entertained a few friends at her home Saturday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Wilcox will move into their farm near Milan next month.

Ed. Easterly and wife will move onto Charles Wilson's farm the last of this month.

Mrs. Jackson and Mrs. Blakeslee attended the funeral of their brother, at Grand Rapids, last week.

The Methodist aid society will hold their tea social at Mrs. J. H. Ford's residence the afternoon of the 18th.

Revival meetings still continue in the three churches. There have been over two hundred conversions since the week of prayer in Milan.

Rev. Jay Huntington, assisted by Rev. J. W. Stone, of Richmond, Ind., has been conducting a series of revival meetings at the Baptist church.

Chelsea. Miss Bertha Eastman is visiting Miss Ida Speer.

Mrs. Alice Whittaker has just finished some fine paintings.

Miss Carrie Seaper, of Dexter, is giving lessons on the guitar.

Rev. A. C. Armstrong occupied the Baptist pulpit last Sabbath.

A donation was given Rev. D. H. Conrad, Tuesday evening, at the town hall.

The entertainment given by the high school cleared \$55. It will be used for the library.

Thomas Sears has been summoned to Mississippi on account of the illness of his brother.

OUR YPSILANTI RAMBLER.

Tells What He Has Seen and Heard in that Burg During the Past Seven Days and Nights.

O, Tempora O, Mores! Which in Wash-tenaw county dialect might mean, oh, the unmitigated rascality and stupidity of a lot of smarties in general and a few from the two "great educational cities" in particular. Fact is, both Ann Arbor and Ypsilanti own a choice assortment of would-be villains who need to be mildly but firmly killed off in order to warn coming generations that the two Athenes aren't to be fooled with. Only 'tother night a semi-educated "snip" drove in to our city and had to make himself conspicuous by impertinently accosting a nice young girl on the street, and it was only after a violent dose of fist from a wrathful knucklist that he was brought to what little sense was lying round loose in his cranium. Another fellow was afflicted the same way Sunday evening, but a few hours meditation in the city "waiting room" (vulgarily called the lock-up) undoubtedly recalled as many as two or three verses in Proverbs XX to his unsettled mind. Our home talent, especially among the colored people has been getting in a number of tallies lately, and efficient Special Policeman Eaton has been arrested for smashing his club over the head of a quarrelsome darkey. You see this portion of our fair city has sort o' had its own way for nigh unto a quarter of a century and naturally enough it brings about a certain amount of coolness to have innovations in the way of policemen who persist in doing things correctly and obliging folks to mind their own business and keep the peace. If Policeman Eaton has to throw "up the sponge," we all think seriously of requesting the Ethiopians to set apart a reservation in some secluded spot for our poor white trash so that we shall not be tempted to interfere with their running of the town. Oh, but you should have seen those brave representatives of the two cities, the other night, or morning rather, as they sneaked across the river with those poor old fowls which had been snatched from their domestic chicken roosts and brought in to the ring to peck and scratch and fight their way to glory. The Ann Arbor birds got the glory but the Ypsilanti men may have to pay the fiddler for their fun. You just ought to have seen the people young and old do honor to the good old St. Valentine. Two valentine parties were given, one by Miss Jessie Robbins, assisted by Misses Ella Spencer and Dot Carpenter. The other by Miss Cora Cornwell. Prof. D'Ooge, of the University, occupied the Congregational pulpit last Sunday and gave the folks a right smart sermon. The Baptists are going to hold a Sunday afternoon school across the river hereafter and give the benighted people over there a chance to reform. There's more to tell, but I won't, but will go on being a RAMBLER.

W. C. T. U. COLUMN.

[EDITED BY MRS. ALLIE LUSE DICK, A. M.]

The English edition of the life of our worthy president, Frances E. Willard, will be issued soon.

The Patrons of Industry of Green county, Wisconsin, recently adopted resolutions demanding the total suppression of the liquor traffic.

One Bill Lewis had a saloon at Toad-a-Cories, which was built half on Kansas ground and the other half on Missouri. A few days ago the officials sawed down and destroyed the Kansas half, leaving the Missouri half standing.

Dr. Bull, one of the most eminent physicians in the city of New York, in an address before a class of medical students recently, claimed that sixty-four per cent of the patients having pneumonia, when treated with alcoholic medicines, die.

It may be "Utopian" to hope for the entire doing away with drunkenness and misery out of your city; but the Utopianism is not your business. The work is. It is Utopian to hope to give every child in our land the knowledge of God from his youth; but the Utopianism is not our business. The work is.—RUSKIN.

Prohibition doesn't altogether prevent liquor-selling in Vermont. Yet the liquor dealer who was swooped down upon the other day and convicted on 715 counts, and placed under sentences amounting to 63 years in the penitentiary or the payment of \$8,000 fine, has come to the conclusion that the law is a very severe joke indeed.—The Voice.

Peculiar

Peculiar in combination, proportion, and preparation of ingredients, Hood's sarsaparilla possesses the curative value of the best known remedies. It is a vegetable kingdom. Peculiar in its strength and economy, Hood's Sarsaparilla is the only medicine of which can truly be said, "One Hundred Doses One Dollar." Peculiar in its medicinal merits, Hood's Sarsaparilla accomplishes cures hitherto unknown.

Sarsaparilla and has won for itself the confidence of all classes of people. Peculiar in the brain-work which it represents, Hood's Sarsaparilla combines all the knowledge which modern research has To Itself developed, with many years practical experience in preparing medicines. Be sure to get only Hood's Sarsaparilla

100 Doses One Dollar

ODD - AND - END Pant Sale!

The Best Bargains Yet!

WE HAVE SELECTED ALL PANTS which are cut a little smaller than the Prevailing Style; goods costing \$4.00, \$4.50, \$5.00, \$6.00, \$6.50, placed them on a special table and FRIDAY and SATURDAY will sell them for

\$3.00 A PAIR!

REMEMBER, they are the Best of Goods, made by the Best Manufacturers, and the BEST VALUE ever offered for the money.

NOW FOR THE BOYS!

We have selected all the Odd BOYS LONG PANTS, goods costing \$2.50, \$3.00 and \$3.50, placed them on the table and will, on the same days, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, sell at the extremely low price of

\$1.50 EACH.

The TWO SAMs.

L. BLITZ.

DO NOT FAIL TO CALL AT

OVERBECK & STAEBLER'S

Successors to Mayer & Overbeck, for

FINE GROCERIES.

Fresh Butter and Eggs Received Daily

We have everything in the line of

CROCKERY, GLASSWARE,

and all sorts of fine presents at the very lowest rates. As an inducement for Cash trade we will give a FREE COPY of the HOME CYCLOPEDIA, (a book that should be in every home) with every \$20 worth of Groceries paid in cash.

THE GUILD PIANO.

IS IT UNKNOWN? Read what the greatest Music Publishing firm in this country says of it: We have rented and sold your pianos extensively, and recommend them as being in every respect reliable and satisfactory.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston. Messrs. Oliver Ditson & Co. have purchased upwards of 800 of our Pianos and never had occasion to make a demand on us for any defect in the instruments.

No finer instrument has ever come under my inspection. I cheerfully recommend them as inferior to none in the market. HENRY S. CUTLER, Organist of Trinity Church, New York.

I predict for your unrivalled pianos the highest popularity. They are now in the front rank of superior workmanship. Sincerely yours, HOWARD M. DOW, Organist of the "Church of the Unity" (Rev. Hepworth's), Boston.

"Are the perfection of musical mechanism."—Providence Journal. "It is the sweetest-toned piano I ever heard."—From Mr. Harris, of England, the inventor of the celebrated "Harris Engine."

Mr. H. C. Barnabee, the celebrated vocalist, says: "They are splendid in tone and action, and the handsomest pianos I ever have seen."

I consider the Guild method of tuning the nearest perfection of any I have ever seen. I have often wondered why some method was not devised to tune the piano without turning the pins in the pin block. Guild has the right idea. The piano must stay in tune, and will certainly wear longer. G. W. RENWICK, MUSKOGON, MICH., August 9, 1890.

No "slipping" or "springing" of tuning pins. The most beautiful cases. Guaranteed not to check. Mr. Guild recently wrote: "I am distracted with orders; make no new agencies. My improvements take like wildfire." It has been impossible for me to secure half the number of these pianos needed. They are coming on again, and I cordially invite all to call and see them.

ALVIN WILSEY, State Agent.

25 South Fourth Ave., Ann Arbor Mich.

N. B.—A fine stock of SEWING MACHINES (Especially the standard Guitars, Banjos, Mandolins, etc., etc., at cut prices, for Holiday trade.

Advertisement for Hood's Sarsaparilla Pills, featuring a portrait of a woman and text describing the product's benefits for various ailments.

LITERARY NOTES.

The January issue of the Eclectic Magazine contains steel engraving of Alexandria and a fine table of contents. Professor Huxley contributes a paper on "Pre-Historic Man," which students will take pleasure in reading.

Francois Coppee is perhaps the most widely popular of living French poets, while as a master of the story-telling art he has but few superiors.

Among the more notable articles in the February number of The Unitarian will be an article entitled "The Strength and the Weakness of Evolution," by President Clete, of the Michigan Agricultural College;

Mrs. Burton Harrison, who has an enviable reputation as a writer of short stories and novelettes, has just finished the most important work that she has yet undertaken.

Greek for Beginners, by Edward G. Coy M. A. Its distinctive features consist in its building up a knowledge of Greek upon the foundation of one's knowledge of English and Latin.

There is danger in impure blood. There is safety in taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great blood purifier. 100 doses one dollar.

It is hardly necessary to state that a change from natural gas to soft coal would cast a gloom over the entire community.

There is nothing like Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil to quickly cure a cold or relieve hoarseness. Written by Mrs. M. J. Fellows, Burr Oak, St. Joseph Co., Mich.

The man who sighed for the lost dreams of his boyhood could likely bring them back by eating one of his boyhood suppers.

Grayness, baldness, dandruff, and all diseases of the scalp, and falling of the hair, can be cured by using Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer.

"Do you think it will rain today?" "I don't know." "Say, you ought to join the signal service—they need just such men as you."

A Weak Back, with a weary aching lameness over the hips, is a sign of diseased kidneys. Use the best kidney curative known, which is Burdock Blood Bitters.

It is great fun teaching a pretty girl how to skate, and the more skillful the teacher is the longer she is in getting to be an expert.

An exchange states that the male wasp does not sting. Before investigating the truth of this assertion, we would advise our readers to secure a bottle of Salvation Oil.

A young man is often frightened when about to pop the question, but it ought to be easy to tell his love when his heart is in his mouth.

"Thus am I doubly armed, my death and my life, my bane and antidote, are both before me." I have got a miserable attack of rheumatism and a moderate spell of sciatica, but I have a bottle of the celebrated Salvation Oil to cure both.

Says The Southern Medical World: "Mother's friend" is growing in favor throughout the south and is highly recommended by physicians. We consider it indispensable to those who know they must pass through the ordeal of childbirth. Write Bradford Reg. Co., Atlanta, Ga., for particulars. Sold by all druggists.

And Nothing Else. The correspondent who interviewed Mr. Cleveland on the silver question learned a good deal about the weather and a little about self conceit.—Peoria Transcript.

"Now, don't borrow trouble, Molly." "No need to. You keep me well supplied, Silas."

The Results Convert the Scholars. The American doctrine of protection now has "the weight of scholarship and authority" behind it.—Inter-Ocean.

"How are the mighty fallen," chuckled the icy sidewalk as the fat man sat down with a dull thud.

How Often. We see some young man who has squandered his money and ruined his health by excess, and before thirty years of age is an all broken down and played out man! In all such cases I prescribe nature's tonic and nerve, Sulphur Bitters. They supply food for the brain, strengthen the nerves, and are successful in nine cases out of ten.—Old Physician.

Caller—"Where's your father?" Urchin—"He's shinglin'." Caller—"The barn?" Urchin—"No, Tommy."

A Labor of Love. George William Warren, the well-known organist and composer, says that the writing of church music is largely a labor of love. He began composing over forty years ago, and has published over one hundred works, but the royalties he receives from them form a comparatively small part of his income.

Miss Van Dash—"Have you met Count Eustabee?" Dr. Blank—"Oh, yes, he was my butler for some time."

In Plain English. Unquestionably considered of incalculable consequence in correcting all constitutional contaminations, is Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. Can conscientiously commend it to careful consideration, confident of its competency in all controllable chronic complaints.

The "Golden Medical Discovery" is the result of much research and wide experience, by a practical physician of world renown. Its formula embraces the most potent restoratives of the whole vegetable kingdom. It is especially recommended for all blood disorders—dyspepsia, liver and kidney complaint, scrofula, salt-rheum, catarrh and consumption—in its early stages—insuring relief and cure in all cases!

An Irish witness excused his running from an opponent by saying: "It is better to be a coward for five minutes than to dead all the rest of your life-time."

Rhyme With Reason. To guess the number, who would dare to? Of all the ills that flesh is heir to, To hear the half you could not bear to; And lovely woman has her share, too; They'd have some less if she'd repair to Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. For "run-down" debilitated and overworked women, it is the best of all restorative tonics. A potent specific for all those chronic weaknesses and diseases peculiar to women; a powerful, general, as well as a uterine, tonic and nerve. It imparts vigor and strength to the whole system. It promptly cures weakness of the stomach, nausea, indigestion, bloating, debility and sleeplessness, in either sex. It is carefully compounded by an experienced physician and adapted to woman's delicate organization. Purely vegetable, perfectly harmless in any condition of the system. The only medicine for women, sold by druggists, under a positive guarantee of satisfaction in every case, or price (\$1.00) refunded.

HANGSTERFER-CATHERER. 28 SOUTH MAIN ST., - ANN ARBOR. Telephone 19. FOR Ice Cream, Fruit Ices, Wafers, Salted Almonds, Nut Glazes. ROMAIN : PUNCH : ICE WINE JELLIES made to order on short notice.

THE NEW HUBER PLAIN ENGINES FROM 2 to 16 H.P.

Has Patent Return Flue Boiler: Wrought Iron and Steel Wheels, with the Springs between the bearings of the Hub; 14-inch Steel Tire; Cushioned Gear and all Latest Improvements. 8, 12 and 16 H. P. Ask for Catalogue, Free. 277 Freshers of sizes.

THE HUBER MFG. CO. Marion, Ohio. 9-10ths of the Separation at Cylinder. No flying grain. See Review in Machinery. Only one belt.

R. SHETTLER, General Agent, Grand Rapids, Mich. HUNTER & TURNBULL, 43ms Agents, ANN ARBOR, Mich.

TEXAS FARM LANDS. At present valuation will make nice rich during the year 1891. The most conservative admit the truth of this assertion.

It is now known that the finest wheat land in the world is in North and West Texas. Texas farmers have an enormous home market as well as a foreign one.

Twelve Thousand Miles of Railroad and Ocean Outlet for their surplus crop. Here farmers are able to work out of doors every day in the year, and stock up on grain from January to January.

Consequently give the same attention to the interests of the buyer or investor as to the seller. We have now for sale good agricultural lands for from three to ten dollars per acre, according to location. These lands will double in value in three years. We can invest money in high grade first mortgages for 5% per annum, or in bonds for 6% per annum. We do not make any charge for commissions from buyers or lenders of money. For worth city property or a mortgage write us. We are connected with the First National Bank, the City National Bank, the Merchants National Bank, all of Fort Worth, and the Fort Worth Chamber of Commerce. Correspondence Solicited.

THOMAS J. HURLEY, NEGOTIATOR MUNICIPAL BONDS, COMMERCIAL BANK, MORTGAGES AND REAL ESTATE, Hurley Office Building, Fort Worth, Texas.

He—"Ya-as. I guess I have the reputation of being one of the young fellows about town who have more money than brains." She—"And yet you are not rich, are you."

What Was It, John. That made your face so free and clear from pimples, said his sweetheart. Why, don't you know, Eva? For over a year I took every thing I could think of with out helping me, then I bought two bottles of Sulphur Bitters, and now I haven't one pimple on my face. It is the best blood cleanser I ever saw.

What Free Silver Means. Traupet—What's this free silver business mean, anyway. Does it mean that silver will be free? Tworist—You know what free lunch means? Traupet—Yes. Tworist—Means cher can have somethin' free if you pay for somethin' else twice what its worth.

Trampet—Yes. Tworist—Well, free silver is just about the same thing. It's free for them as has it, but it comes high for everybody else.

Ladies Try Great French Remedy. Dr. Le Duc's Periodical Pills from Paris, France, act only upon the generative organs in females, and positively cure suppression of the menses (from whatever cause) and all periodical troubles peculiar to women. Established in Europe, 1839; England, 1850. Canada, 1878; United States, 1887. A safe, reliable remedy, warranted to excite menstruation, or money refunded. The larger portion of the pills which ladies are subject to is the direct result of a disordered and irregular menstruation. The American Pill Co., proprietors. Price, \$2. Sold by Eberbach & Son, druggists, Ann Arbor, Mich.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. 5,000 AGENTS WANTED at once to sell LIFE SITTING BULL. An Account of the INDIAN WAR. A thrilling, fascinating life story of the greatest chief since Tecumseh. All about Battles, Massacres, Mesial Crises, Ghost Dances, Weird Beliefs, and Customs, including late war. 200 pages, spirited illustrations, price \$1.50. Selling immensely. Pays agents \$25 to \$100 a week. Send 50 cts. for outfit and you can coin money now. Act at once. Address HUBBARD BROS., Publishers, 406 Race St., Philadelphia.

DR. GROSVENOR'S BELL-CAP-SIC. THE PRESS (NEW YORK.) FOR 1891. DAILY, ** SUNDAY, ** WEEKLY. 6 pages, 1 ct. 20 pages, 4 cts. 8 to 10 pages, 2 cts.

OH MY BACK! That generally means pain and suffering. But when you get Dr. Grosvenor's Bell-cap-sic Porous Plaster you will relieve you in one night, sure. Send a penny stamp to Grosvenor & Richards, Boston, Mass., and learn how to remove a porous plaster scientifically—it will pay you—and don't forget that the best porous plaster in the world has the picture of a bell on the back-cloth, and is called DR. GROSVENOR'S BELL-CAP-SIC.

DEAFNESS & HEAD NOISES CURED BY THE GREAT BELL-CAP-SIC POROUS PLASTER. Dr. Grosvenor's Bell-cap-sic Porous Plaster is the only one that cures deafness and head noises. It is made of the finest materials and is applied to the ear. It is the only one that cures deafness and head noises. It is made of the finest materials and is applied to the ear.

THE PRESS (NEW YORK.) FOR 1891. DAILY, ** SUNDAY, ** WEEKLY. 6 pages, 1 ct. 20 pages, 4 cts. 8 to 10 pages, 2 cts.

THE AGGRESSIVE REPUBLICAN JOURNAL OF THE METROPOLIS. A NEWSPAPER FOR THE MASSES. Founded December 1st, 1887. Circulation over 100,000 Copies DAILY.

THE PRESS is the organ of no faction; pulls no wires; has no animosities to avenge. The most remarkable Newspaper Success in New York. The Press is a National Newspaper. Cheap news, vulgar sensations and trash find no place in the columns of THE PRESS.

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AS AN ADVERTISING MEDIUM. THE PRESS has no superior in New York. THE PRESS. Within the reach of all. The best and cheapest Newspaper published in America.

Daily and Sunday, one year, \$5 00 " " " " 6 months, " 2 50 " " " " 3 months, " 1 50 Daily only, one year, " 3 00 " " " " four months, " 1 00 Sunday, one year, " 2 00 Weekly Press, one year, " 1 00

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LEGALS.

Probate Notice. STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WASHTENAW, ss. At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, holden at the Probate Office in the City of Ann Arbor, on Tuesday, the 3rd day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one.

Present, J. Willard Babbitt, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of George Sutton, 2d, incompetent. Sedwick Dean, the Guardian of said ward, comes into court, and represents, that he is now prepared to render his last Annual account as such Guardian.

Thereupon it is ordered, That Monday, the second day of March next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for examining and allowing such account, and that the next of kin of said ward and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate Office in the city of Ann Arbor, in said County, and show cause, if any there be, why the said account should not be allowed. And it is further ordered, that said guardian give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the ANN ARBOR REGISTER, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county, three successive weeks previous to said day.

J. WILLARD BABBITT, Judge of Probate. Wm. G. Doty, Probate Register. 44

Commissioners' Notice. STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WASHTENAW, ss. The undersigned having been appointed by the Probate Court for said County, Commissioners to receive, examine and adjust all claims and demands of all persons against the estate of William H. Rice, late of said County, deceased, hereby give notice that said notices are allowed to be presented to said Probate Court, for Creditors to present their claims against the estate of said deceased, and that they will meet at the late residence of said deceased in the City of Ann Arbor, in said County, on Thursday the 23d day of April and on Friday the 24th day of July next, at ten o'clock a. m. of each said day, to receive, examine and adjust said claims.

Present, LEWIS D. GODFREY, } Commissioners. ISAAC N. FOSTER, } 43

Probate Order. STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WASHTENAW, ss. At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, holden at the Probate Office in the City of Ann Arbor, on Wednesday, the seventh day of February in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one.

In the matter of the Estate of Bertha Goetz, deceased. The undersigned and filing the petition, duly verified by Adam Goetz, praying that a certain instrument now on file in this court, purporting to be the last will and testament of said Bertha Goetz, may be admitted to probate, and that administration of said estate may be granted to Leonard Goetz as executor, or to some other suitable person.

Thereupon it is ordered, That Monday, the 9th day of March next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for hearing of said petition, and that the devisees, legatees and heirs-at-law of said deceased and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate Office, in the City of Ann Arbor, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted. And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate of the pendency of said petition and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the ANN ARBOR REGISTER, a newspaper printed and circulated in said County, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

J. WILLARD BABBITT, Judge of Probate. Wm. G. Doty, Probate Register. 45

Mortgage Foreclosure. DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE in the payment of a certain mortgage, made and executed by CHARLES M. DRAPER, of Mooreville, of Washtenaw County and State of Michigan, to Hanson & Co., of the City of Ann Arbor, County and State aforesaid; said mortgage bears date July 1, 1878, and recorded the same day, at 1:40 o'clock p. m. in Liber number 54, on page 696 of mortgages of Washtenaw County, State of Michigan, and there is claimed to be due the sum of Two Hundred and Fifty-two Dollars, principal and interest also to said Hanson & Co. as provided in said mortgage; also all other legal costs and expenses in foreclosing the said mortgage, taxes and insurance included; therefore Notice is hereby given that we will sell at Public Vendue, to the highest bidder, on Saturday, April the 4th, 1891, at the south front door of the Court House, at 10 o'clock p. m. of that day, in the City of Ann Arbor, that being the building where the Circuit Court for Washtenaw County is held, the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as will satisfy said mortgage. Premises described as follows: Being in the village of Mooreville, Washtenaw County, State of Michigan, lots numbers four (4), and five (5) and six (6), in block number two (2), of range number one (1) west, excepting a portion of lot number four (4), heretofore deeded by two conveyances by Henry Maper and wife to James McMillen, and recorded in Liber 88, on pages 615 and 617, in the office of Register of Deeds for Washtenaw County, State of Michigan, according to the recorded plat of the village of Mooreville.

Dated, ANN ARBOR, January 8, 1891. EDWARD P. TREADEWELL, HARRIET L. SESSIONS, Executors of the last will of Hanson Sessions, deceased.

We believe we have a thorough knowledge of all the ins and outs of newspaper advertising, gained by an experience of twenty-five years of successful business; we have the best equipped office, by far the most comprehensive as well as the most convenient system of newspaper advertising for the money.

Geo. P. Rowell & Co. Newspaper Advertising Bureau, 10 Spruce St., New York.

LOOSE'S EXTRACT. THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER. IT CURES CANCERS, SCROFULA, Female Weakness, Sores, Ulcers, Tumors, Abscesses, the Goods, Piles, Hemorrhoids, Catarrh, Erysipelas, Rheumatism and all Blood and Skin Diseases. PRICE 50c per Bottle, or 6 Bottles for \$2.50. Can be sent by mail. J. M. LOOSE, RED CLOVER CO., DETROIT, MICH. Sold by all druggists.

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REAL ESTATE.

To Investors and Home-seekers!

HAMILTON, ROSE & SHEEHAN'S ADDITION

To the City of Ann Arbor.

We believe Ann Arbor is the Best City in Michigan IN WHICH TO LIVE.

The Educational Advantages here are unsurpassed! The Streets are broad and well kept!

Ann Arbor has a low rate of taxation! It has the best system of Water Works in the West.

Our Addition is just five Blocks from the University of Michigan; it has a front of One Hundred Rods on State Street, the best residence street in the city.

The levels taken by our Engineer, Geo. W. Sanborn, show the lowest point to be higher than Main Street in front of the Savings Bank. The slope of the ground is such that the drainage is perfect, having a fall of rom six to ten feet. We have laid drain pipe through our land.

We have filed our Plat and have given

8 1-2 Acres for a Park.

The University of Michigan has purchased ten acres of land on South State-st, opposite our addition, for a Gymnasium and Athletic Grounds. The Street Railway will be built within a block of the addition.

We have paid Fifty Dollars for a handsome and attractive plan for a Park.

Work has commenced on the streets and Park. Seven new houses are already contracted for to be built upon our Addition this year.

New sidewalks have been laid, 1,100 shade trees have been planted upon the streets and Park. Two professors in the University have already purchased Lots in this addition, and will soon build good houses on thei lots. Hutzel & Co. have donated a handsome Fountain for the Park.

All the Lots have an Alley 16 feet Wide, in the rear. We have made the price of the lots very low. If you buy a Lot we believe you will double your money in three years time.

The Investment is Safe

as a Savings Bank, and the gain much more rapid. Ten new houses on South State Street will be built this year.

We will sell Lots for Cash. We will sell lots on time Payments.

We will sell Lots to parties who wish to build houses at once, and will help them to furnish money to build.

Buy a Lot, Money Made!

Payments may be made by the week, by the month, or by the year as suits purchaser.

Call at Sheehan's Store, or at Hamilton Block, to see the Plat. We have the Park Plans. We desire those intending to purchase lots to examine them. Call and see them.

The new buildings on State Street this year will amount to Sixty Thousand Dollars. Investigate what we have, then judge for yourselves. This is better than a Loan and Investment Association. Your money is kept at home. Persons intending to purchase Lots should look over our Addition and Investigate for themselves.

Two new houses for rent. Modern Improvements, City Water and Furnaces.

Hamilton, Rose & Sheehan.

With His Thumb,

A boy is said to have saved the Netherlands from inundation. Multitudes have been saved from the invasion of disease by a bottle of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. This medicine imparts tone to the system and strengthens every organ and fibre of the body.

"I have taken a great deal of medicine, but nothing has done me so much good as Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I experienced its beneficial effects before I had quite finished one bottle, and I can freely testify that it is the best blood medicine I know of."—L. W. Ward, St. Woodbury, Texas.

"Confined to an office, as I am, from one year's end to another, with little or no outdoor exercise, I find great help in Ayer's Sarsaparilla, which I have used for several years, and am at present using, with excellent results. It enables me to keep always at my post, enjoying the best of health."—H. C. Barnes, Maiden, Mass.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

PREPARED BY DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass. Sold by Druggists, \$1, and \$3. Worth \$3 a bottle.

Delicious Mince Pie in 20 Minutes

ANY TIME OF THE YEAR.

DOUGHERTY'S NEW ENGLAND CONDENSED MINCE MEAT.



In paper boxes, enough for two large pies. Always ready, easily prepared.

CLEAN, WHOLESOME, CONVENIENT. SOLD BY ALL GROCERS.

WOMAN'S FRIENDS

REGULATOR

FOR THE FULL FULFILLMENT OF THE PAID PROPOSED SUPPRESSION OF MENSTRUATION

ON MONTHLY SICKNESS IF TAKEN DURING CHANGE OF LIFE GREAT DANGER OF SUFFERING WILL BE AVOIDED TO WOMAN MAILED FREE

BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO. ATLANTA GA. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

SOLD BY C. E. EBERBACH.

TAR-OID

THE GREAT HOUSEHOLD REMEDY FOR PILES

Salt Rheum, Eczema, Wounds, Burns, Sores, Croup, Bronchitis, Etc.

PRICE 50 CENTS. Send three two-cent stamps for free sample box and book.

TAR-OID SOAP

ABSOLUTELY PURE, FOR MEDICINAL, TOILET, BATH AND NURSERY PURPOSES.

TAR-OID CO., Chicago, Ill.

HOP PLASTER

THE BEST PAIN-KILLING AND STRENGTHENING PLASTER EVER INVENTED

It gives instant relief and permanent cure for every troublesome pain, soreness, ache or weakness in any part of the body.

Used in thousands of homes always with absolute confidence and success.

Sold by reliable medicine dealers everywhere. Sent by mail on receipt of order.

25 cts.; 5 for \$1.00.

HOP PLASTER CO., PROP'S, BOSTON.

SULPHUR BITTERS

The Best and Purest Medicine EVER MADE.

It will drive the Humor from your system, and make your skin clean and smooth. Those Pimples and Blisters which mar your beauty are caused by Impure blood, and can be removed in a short time, if you are wise and use Sulphur Bitters.

It will cure the great blood-purifier, and give you a healthy complexion.

It will cure the skin diseases, and give you a healthy complexion.

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AVENGED AT LAST;

Or, a World-Wide Chase.

A STORY OF RETRIBUTION.

BY "WABASH," (COPYRIGHT, 1893.)

[CONTINUED.]

He lost no time doing so when the next morning came, and he soon took his overjoyed mother to the miserable garret she rented in the Eastern district. As quickly as possible mother and son cleared out every thing worth taking and moved into a cheap flat in more comfortable quarters. Next followed explanations. Eugene told how he had written to his mother from Colorado, but she declared that his letter had never reached her. Then he related the story of his adventures in the mining region, and after he had told all he had to say, he quietly reproached his mother, and charged her with having given way to drink. She cried piteously, and said: "How could I help it? Deserted by my husband and then by my son, I felt alone in the world, and could no longer resist the temptation to drown my sorrows. Like many other unfortunate ones I gave way to strong temptation and sought solace in the dram. Now, that you have returned to me, I will mend my ways and liquor shall never touch my lips again."

"Indeed, I hope it never will, mother," was the response.

Eugene was a fine-built, muscular young fellow, hale and hearty, deep-chested, and withal, very steady in his habits. He had mixed with some rough companions out West, but somehow he managed to have escaped contamination, and now desired to return and settle down in an atmosphere of civilization and refinement—at least refinement as compared with the boisterous rudeness of a mining camp.

"By the by, mother, what was that about your claiming a Mr. Emerick as your long-lost husband?"

"As I live, Eugene, that man was your father. No matter how many years have elapsed, no matter how he treated me, no matter what has passed since then, I am positive that I am not mistaken, and I am going to make some inquiries quietly and see if I can find out something about him. The policeman said his name was Emerick and that he was a merchant who had chartered that big steamer lying at the dock. I suppose by this time he is far out at sea, but we can easily find something out about him now that we know the name."

"You can depend upon it, mother, that if he is my father and a wealthy merchant, I want to know the truth about it."

"If he really is my husband, and your father, make up your mind, my boy, that he will never cross my path again without acknowledging both of us."

CHAPTER IX.

It was several weeks before either Eugene or his mother took any steps to learn any particulars of the man who bore such a strange resemblance to Alphonse Bregy.

Eugene had opened a grocery in Harlem, and one day while in a drug store he was looking over the directory, without any special object other than to pass the time while the clerk filled a prescription for his mother.

When he turned to the "E's" the thought flashed through his mind to look for Mr. Emerick's address. He found it, and, taking a note-book from his pocket, he entered both the residence address and that of the office.

The first time he was down-town he sought out the place on Pearl street and entering the office he inquired of one of the clerks if Mr. Emerick was in. Had Mr. Emerick been there Eugene would hardly have known how to act, but he had good reason to believe that the gentleman for whom he was inquiring was in a foreign land; so he took the risk in order to get a look round the office and try to learn something of his whereabouts.

It chanced that the clerk to whom Eugene addressed his inquiry was Gooch, and it also happened that Mr. Bellow had forgotten to tell that individual not to inform any one where Mr. Emerick had gone. Consequently when Eugene asked: "Is Mr. Emerick in?" Gooch replied: "No, sir, he is not. He is at Buenos Ayres by this time."

"How soon will he return?" asked Eugene.

"It may be next month, may be next year and may be never," was the reply.

"Poor chance of seeing this father of mine," thought Eugene.

Then, after a moment's pause, he turned to the clerk and merely said: "Thank you, good-day," and turned on his heel.

The door of the office was fitted with a patent spring and as the door was closing quietly Eugene heard a voice call out inside:

"Gooch, you fool, why did you tell that fellow that Mr. Emerick was in Buenos Ayres?"

The closing of the door shut off the reply, but the remark set Eugene to wondering, and when he reached home he told his mother what he had heard.

"Eugene," said his mother, "I am as sure as I am living that the man who went aboard that steamer is your father and if I had the money to do it I would follow him to Buenos Ayres or any other place until I forced him to acknowledge us."

"The only thing that we can do, mother, is to wait until we can make enough money to afford to travel so far. In the meantime he may come back to New York; I know where his rooms are and I am going to keep a sharp lookout for him. But," continued Eugene after a pause: "He may never come back. That is what the clerk said."

"Then all we can do is to wait, and hope that he will come across our path," said his mother.

The new kind of life had very much improved Mrs. Bregy's appearance. Her face wore its natural color again and in her new clothes she looked very different from the poor castaway who used to sell the evening papers at the Brooklyn ferries.

Eugene's business prospered. He was making money in his store and by the end of December he had bought himself a horse and wagon. The boy brought him still more trade and consequently he found his mother's assistance of great value to him. He hired a boy but usually delivered the groceries himself, for he found it such a hard task to get a boy whom he could trust to collect small accounts that this plan was quite necessary.

One day, shortly after New Year's, Eugene had gone out on a rather long round with a big load and did not return by the time his mother expected him. She was a nervous woman and his prolonged absence made her anxious. Every now and again she would go to the door and peer up and down the street to see if he was coming; but no, he came not. She endeavored to quiet herself by thinking of the heavy load she had and supposed that he would be delayed delivering it, but when evening came and it commenced to get dark she was unduly alarmed and openly expressed her fears that some harm had happened to him.

Some of the people from the neighborhood would drop in to make purchases, yet somehow she could get no one to sympathize with her; everybody had a suggestion or theory to advance, but nobody believed any harm had happened to Eugene. One old woman who came in said: "Mebbe he's off on a bust."

To this remark Mrs. Bregy gave such an indignant denial that a noisy warfare of words at once ensued in which Mrs. Bregy came out second best. Her combatant was evidently more experienced in this kind of skirmishing and maintained an even temper while the French woman lost hers altogether.

This virago had not been gone from the store many minutes when a respectable Irish woman came in to make a few purchases.

When she had what she wanted she inquired: "And where's yez bye to-night?"

"That is more than I can tell, Mrs. Dennis. I have been expecting him back every minute, for more than two hours. He went out to deliver some groceries with the horse and wagon and I fear some harm has happened him."

"Shure and I hope no harm has happened him at all. It's a foine young man that he is and I'd be sorry to hear it."

"Something must have happened or he would be here by this time."

Mrs. Dennis belonged to a class of people who, when they wish to comfort any one, think it is best done by relating their own grievances. These latter-day disciples of Bidadia the Shabite and his friends cherish the idea that misery loves company, and act accordingly; otherwise it must be that they have no thought, and raise improbable questions which sink like knives into the hearts of their listeners. Any person who has ever had a comforter of this kind can form an idea what Mrs. Bregy's feelings were when her customer sat down on a soap box and said:

"It was just about this time o'night last winter when they brought me word that the old man was lying over to 'thospital bean; the Sixth avenue wid his leg broke. Shure it was a great blow to me, and there he lay cussin' and groanin' all that blessed cold winter."

"Don't talk like that," said Mrs. Bregy. "If any harm has come to Eugene, I shall die."

But the old Irish woman had to relate a few more such incidents before she went away, and after she had gone, Mrs. Bregy sat down and thought that the old woman was probably right and something dreadful must have happened. Then she decided it was no use to sit and wonder. She would close

the store and go out to make inquiries. She called the boy and commenced carrying the things in from the door when a policeman drove up in Eugene's wagon, but without Eugene.

Mrs. Bregy's heart gave a bound, but she managed to cry out: "What is the matter? What has happened to my son?"

"Don't get excited, mam. He is not locked up, but he met with a slight accident and is lying over at the Roosevelt hospital, and if you will go with me I will drive you to him."

"Of course I will go with you!" said the now thoroughly excited woman. "Just wait while I close the store."

The policeman happened to be a very kindly sort of man, so he helped her to carry in the boxes and roll the barrels from the doorway. Then he sat in the wagon while she put on her bonnet, and in a few moments they were going down-town at a rattling pace.

On the way the policeman told Mrs. Bregy that her son met with the accident in crossing the entrance to Central Park. The horses attached to a lady's carriage had taken fright just as they emerged from the park and had run into Eugene's wagon, which was upset, together with the lady's vehicle. The lady had miraculously escaped without injury, but Eugene had been taken in an ambulance to the hospital. Had his wagon been loaded, the policeman said, it would not have been upset, but Eugene had delivered his goods and was driving home.

The policeman was very chatty, and the mother's suspense in going to the hospital was consequently considerably lessened.

When she arrived there the surgeons told her that her son could not just then be seen. They said his shoulder had been dislocated and he had received a slight concussion, but would in all probability be about again in the course of a couple of weeks. At first they seemed determined that she should not see her son, but on hearing from a nurse that he was sleeping quietly they allowed the distressed woman to take a look at him. After that the kind-hearted policeman drove her home and stabled the horse for her.

That night was a terrible one for Mrs. Bregy. It was only within the past few months that her better nature had asserted itself after lying dormant for nearly twenty years. The buffetings she had received from the world had deadened the purer sentiments which had struggled for an existence within her breast, but now that she had found that there was still a place for her in the world, she was lifted out of the mire into which she had drifted and felt that she had something to live for. Not for revenge—for such was not her motive. She had loved and loved truly, and her love was as true, if not as pure, to-day as when the dignified Alphonse Bregy led her to the altar in the little French church in New York. It was still as ardent as it was when he first called her wife and took her home to the modest flat near to Washington Park. Still she was living with an object.

Her son had recently occupied a large part of her heart, but her husband still retained his place, and as day followed day the image of the gentleman who purchased the paper for her would rise to her mind, and in her dreams he was ever present. Sometimes she would murmur in those dreams: "Alphonse, don't you know me?" Then she would dream that once more they were united—Eugene his father's right hand, the father and son bound together by the strongest ties that can bind on this earth, their home the pleasantest place imaginable, nothing to trouble or vex them, the past forgiven and forgotten. Then a grim wail would cover all and a dreadful nightmare follow, and as the sun's rays burst through the blinds in the early morn she would turn restlessly on her bed, stretch out her arms, open her eyes and find that she was still alone. Lately she had resigned herself very much to her circumstances and had given up all idea of ever seeing her husband again. True, she had little cause to wish to see him, but, like many another patient and long-suffering woman, she loved and hoped against fate.

And now in the midst of the brightness of her new life this other trouble had come upon her. Eugene, her manly boy, had been snatched from her side for a time and she was left without a counsellor or friend with the store on her hands and only a slight experience to guide her as to what was best to do. Fortunately her brain was clear and knowing a young German who was sorely in need of some employment, temporary or otherwise, she hired him to attend to the store and was thereby enabled to make frequent visits to Eugene at the hospital. His case did not prove as serious as was at first imagined and his recovery was much more rapid than the most hopeful of the surgeons had anticipated.

In the second week he was able to move about a little and his mother was allowed to hold long conversations with him.

One day as his mother was leaving he said: "Mother, I wish you would try and get here a little sooner the day after to-morrow. The young lady who was in the carriage at the time the accident occurred will be here. She often comes to see me and sends me lots of good things to eat and drink."

"That is rather an uncommon thing, Eugene. Usually in a case of that kind a few apologies are expressed and that is the last of it," said his mother.

"It is not so in this instance," replied the invalid. "No one could have expressed more concern than this lady does. Why, she sometimes brings friends with her to see me and has offered me money. One day she left a purse on the bed containing five hundred dollars, but I slipped it into her pocket next time she came and she caught me in the act. I told her I did not want her money. I only wanted to get well."

"Well said, Eugene; you have the right spirit," said his mother.

It brought back thoughts of bygone days and gave Mrs. Bregy much to think of in connection with her youth and noble parentage when she heard such sentiment uttered by her son, and when she left him that day she kissed him with more fervor than she had ever done before.

She went back to the store and worked with renewed vigor that afternoon, and on the second day appeared punctually at the hospital. She met her son in the reception-room talking

with the most beautiful young lady she had ever seen in her life. She stood for a moment and gazed at her in silent admiration and might have stood longer had not Eugene broken the spell by saying: "Mother, this is Miss Delaro, the lady who had such a fortunate escape on the day when I was hurt."

"Good afternoon, Miss Delaro," said the French woman in her politest tones.

Armidá—for it was none other—responded with equal civility, and then said:

"Mrs. Bregy, I am sorry indeed that your son should have met with this accident in consequence of our coachman's inability to retain control of the horses. But he was unaccustomed to them, and as a result this worthy son of yours is forced into weeks of uselessness which, besides preventing him from following his ordinary vocation, must occasion him great loss of money, besides having caused him a great amount of pain. You really must allow us to recompense you for the loss you have sustained."

"Not at all, miss. It was a misfortune for which you are not to blame and we

must suffer it. My boy has lots of pluck and he will soon make good his loss," said Mrs. Bregy.

"That will not do at all," said Armidá; "I must at least share part of the damage, and insist on being allowed to do something for you either now or at some future time."

"Please understand, Miss Delaro, that neither of us wish it," was the quiet but firm answer.

"Then you will at least grant me one privilege," said Armidá, pleasantly. "I am told that your son will leave the hospital in a few days. Then permit me to call at the store and see how you are getting along, for I am thoroughly interested in the account of your history which your boy has given me and would like to hear more."

"We shall always be pleased to see you, I am sure," said Mrs. Bregy.

Armidá then rose to go, saying: "Next time I hope to see you in your own home, and I sincerely hope that your son's business may not suffer very much in consequence of the accident."

Soon after Armidá had gone Eugene remarked to his mother:

"I have something to tell you, mother."

"What is it, Eugene, something important?"

"Well, perhaps it is, and perhaps not. When Miss Delaro called last week I asked her if she knew Mr. Emerick, the South American merchant, and she stared at me as though a thunderbolt had struck her, and answered: 'How strange. Yes, I have met him; do you know him?' I did not tell the circumstances of your meeting him, but I said that you had seen him once and he so resembled an old friend of yours that you always had him in your mind, but I shall never forget her puzzled look."

"This life is made up of mysteries," said his mother, who was much impressed by what Eugene had related.

CHAPTER X.

"Non est veri, Non est veri," sang Percy Lovel, in a rich voice, full of pathos. Certainly he seemed to feel what he sang, and accompanied himself on the piano in a perfect manner. As the last notes died away he turned round on the stool and noticed that he was not alone.

"How long since you returned, Armidá? I did not hear you enter the room."

"No, you were too much engrossed in your song to notice any thing else. But how is it, Percy, that you always sing such sad songs? One would imagine that there was some terrible grief gnawing at your heart, when you sing those songs—you do it with what seems to be so much real feeling."

"If I do I can not give a more than ordinary reason for it. I passionately love music, and my whole soul responds when I commence to sing," replied Percy. Continuing, he asked:

"Have you been to the hospital again to-day?"

"Yes, I was there for over an hour. I saw that unfortunate young man's mother, a French lady, whom I should imagine was at one time in circumstances far superior to her present condition. Even her son seems to possess a bearing which is hardly compatible with their surroundings."

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Put Up and Put Down.

I want a word to rhyme with pills.

I have it now: "I'll put down pills.

Excuse me, though—than put down pills, I'd rather suffer some big ills.

To put down the old-fashioned, huge, bitter pills, that gripped so and made such disturbance internally, is more than a wise man will do. He will not put up with such unnecessary suffering. He uses Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. As a Liver Pill, they are unequalled. Smallest, cheapest, easiest to take. Put up in vials, hermetically sealed, hence always fresh and reliable, which is not true of the large pills in wood or pasteboard boxes. As a gentle laxative, only one Pellet for a dose. Three to four of these tiny, sugar-coated granules act pleasantly and painlessly as a cathartic.

Reciprocity Needs Ships.

New and swift lines of steamships must be established. Reciprocity with South America makes doubly urgent the prompt enactment of the Shippen bill.

—Boston Journal.



"If pop had blanketed you in the stable you would be fat, too."

FREE—Get from your dealer free, the "A Book." It has handsome pictures and valuable information about horses.

Two or three dollars for a 5/A Horse Blanket will make your horse worth more and eat less to keep warm.

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30 other styles at prices to suit everybody. If you can't get them from your dealer, write us.

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ARE THE STRONGEST.

MADE OF PURE WOOL WITH THE BEST QUALITY OF YARN.

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Write for the famous Horse Blanket Book.

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Composed of Cotton Root, Tansy and Pennyroyal—a recent discovery by an old physician. It is successfully used monthly—Safe, Effective. Price \$1, by mail, sealed. Ladies, ask your druggist for Cook's Cotton Root Compound and take no substitute, or include 2 stamps for mailed particulars. Address FOND LILLY COMPANY, No. 3 Fisher Block, 131 Woodward Ave., Detroit, Mich.

Mitchell's Kidney Plasters

Absorb all disease in the Kidneys and restore them to a healthy condition. Old chronic kidney sufferers say they get no relief until they use MITCHELL'S KIDNEY PLASTERS.

Sold by Druggists everywhere, or sent by mail for 50c. Specialty Plaster Works, Lowell, Mass.

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Sold by all Druggists.

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No more of this!

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42 Park Avenue, New York.

THE REGISTER.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1891.

BACH, ABEL & CO'S

Specialties for February.

BLEACHED COTTONS—All the Best Brands: Pride of the West, Wamsutta, Fruit of the Loom, Lonsdale, and the celebrated Langdon 76 and Langdon G. B. Berkeley, Lonsdale and Wamsutta Cambrics. All at the best prices named.

UNBLEACHED COTTONS—Our usual large stock of the Best Qualities, at VERY LOW PRICES.

WIDE SHEETINGS—A Full Stock of all widths and qualities. We keep the best line, and sell more of these goods than any other establishment in this vicinity.

A Splendid Value in 10-4 Bleached Linen Sheeting, at \$1.25 per yard, very heavy and fine.

TABLE LINENS—This is the place wherein we are very strong. Extra heavy values in Barnley Cream Damasks at 40, 50 and 60 cents per yard. SPLENDID GOODS (very wide) at 75c and \$1.00 per yard.

BEAUTIFUL BLEACHED DAMASKS—At 65c, 75c and \$1.00 per yard. We have control for this city of a line of Patented designs, from one of the largest Importers, at \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2.00 and \$2.25 per yard, with Napkins to match. 25 pieces of Turkey Red Damask at 25c, 30c, 40c, and the Best Goods Made at 50c per yard.

We have opened a line of Scotch Gingham, French and American Satines that are very attractive and from which we have made numerous sales. 100 pieces of American Dress Gingham at 10 and 12c cents per yard. An early choice gets the best selections.

BLACK DRESS FABRICS.—Silk Warp Henriettas and Drap de Almas.

All Wool Henriettas and Drap de Almas.

Striped and block plaid Satin Berbers.

Straight-line Cords and Serges.

Brocaded Almas and Wide Wale Diagonals.

Sebastopolis and Fancy Weaves.

This Stock will interest you when in want of a Black Dress. No advance in prices.

BLACK JERSEY JACKETS—We have open one of the best lines in market, at \$5, \$7, \$8, \$9 and \$10 each. They are the Correct Garment for Early Spring wear.

KID GLOVES—We have the best assortment in the City. Button, Hook and Mosquitare, in both Glace and Suede. ALL REAL KID and every pair Warranted. 14 and 20 button length. Gloves for Evening Wear. Old Price, despite the Advanced Cost.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—We shall continue our Reduction Sale of Cloaks, Blankets, Flannels and Knit Underwear, to clean them all out.

Low Prices has and is doing the business.

All Departments with Full Stocks of Best Goods.

LOW PRICES. LARGE SALES.

BACH, ABEL & CO.

26 S. MAIN STREET.

Look! Look! Look!

It will pay you to look at our goods and prices.

Women's Dongola Button Shoes, Flexible, Tackless, in Op. or Common Sense, worth \$3.00. \$2.50

Men's Cordovan, Hand Sewed, Shoes, worth elsewhere \$6.00. 5.00

The best place in the city to buy the best \$3.00 MEN'S CALF SHOES in any style.

OUR SHOES ARE ALL SOLID.

We guarantee everything we sell to be solid leather, buy of the BEST HOUSES and warrant everything we sell.

Don't fail to call and see us before purchasing.

Samuel Krause,

48 S. MAIN ST.

YOU CAN GET IT

at

Calkins' Drug Store

34 South State-st.

THE CITY

This is Ember week.

The Carpenters' Union will advocate a nine-hour day.

The Business Men's Quartette sings at Dexter tonight.

The democratic county convention is in session today.

The sum of \$32.25 was paid for sparrow scalps last week.

W. H. Kordes died on Sunday last, at the age of eighty-six years.

Last Friday night County Clerk Brown took the Knight Templar degree.

A party will be given tomorrow evening at the residence of Wm. Ulber.

W. J. Starth has rented the farm of J. T. Jacobs, on the south Ypsilanti road.

During January 2.07 inches of rain and 5 inches of snow fell in this city.

The social given by the Good Templars last Saturday evening was very successful.

The Agricultural company has shipped a car load of tedders to England.

The order of the Temple was conferred upon Prof. M. E. Cooley Tuesday evening.

Mrs. Edward Eberbach gave a pleasant party, Tuesday evening, at her home on Packard-st.

The amount paid, last year, by the county treasurer to the school for the deaf was \$105.64.

A box car ran off the track near Swift's mill, last Saturday, and came near causing a runaway.

The meeting of the Michigan Schoolmasters' Club has been postponed from February 21 to February 28.

Mrs. Delia McKenzie, of Division-st, gave a pleasant party, on Saturday evening, for her son and daughters.

The regular meeting of the W. C. T. U. will be held in the parlors of Harris hall on Thursday, February 28, at 3 p. m.

A union service under the auspices of the S. C. A. will be held next Sunday evening. Dr. Hall will deliver the sermon.

The work of removing the bodies from the old cemetery is rapidly going on and will probably be completed in a few days.

A surprise party was given, Thursday evening, at the residence of L. H. Clements, in honor of Miss Bertha Rogers, of Homer.

J. W. Bennett has been authorized by the census bureau to gather statistics relative to the manufacturing establishments of Ann Arbor.

Christian Mast was sent to jail last week for thirty days, on account of drunkenness. He has frequently been seen wondering about the jail at midnight.

The Frank Parker mentioned last week as having been sent to jail for three days was not the Mr. Parker of 24 E. Ann-st, but a fellow of an entirely different stripe.

The Good Templars will hold a special meeting at their hall Saturday afternoon at one o'clock. All members are requested to be present, as there is urgent business to be transacted.

The Sons of Veterans will give on the 5th and 6th of March the Confederate Spy. The parts, with two exceptions, will be taken by local talent. Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Daly, of Pittsburg, will play in the star roles.

Fred. S. Schaible, of Manchester, has sued the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern railway for \$1,000, claiming that on May 31, 1890, he suffered serious injuries due to negligence on the part of the company's employees.

One of our prominent citizens suggests that the city donate the old cemetery grounds as a site for a school of music. He offers to take \$500 stock in any company which may be formed for the purpose of establishing that enterprise.

The monthly mean of the barometer in this city, during January, was 30.06; that of the thermometer, 27.4. The maximum temperature, 48 degrees, was reached January 1, and the minimum (4 degrees) was reached on the 7th.

High license, with restriction, as a defense (moral and economical) against the drink evil, will be supported by S. C. French, of Eaton Rapids, at the gospel temperance meeting to be held at Croysey's hall next Sunday at 3 o'clock p. m.

H. C. Nickels and Miss Eva Baldwin were married at Montpelier, O., on Thursday last. J. H. Nickels, the father of the groom, and S. B. Nickels, of this city, and Mrs. J. S. Johnson, of South Dakota, attended the wedding. The newly married couple are now spending a few days in this city.

The child of Henrietta Ehnis died on Friday morning. The inquest held in the afternoon showed that its death was caused by willful neglect. Miss Ehnis was taken to jail Friday afternoon, but the following day she was released and allowed to return to her parents in Northfield.

The Ann Arbor Co-operative Saving association has been re-organized and will henceforth be known as the Ann Arbor Saving Association.

Articles of incorporation of the Ann Arbor Butter and Cheese company have been filed. The following are the directors: R. S. Barnes, president; Thomas Blake, vice-president; W. B. Smith, secretary and treasurer; Henry Cornwell and F. B. Brann comprising the remainder of the board.

On Thursday last, shortly before noon, Thomas H. Moore was drowned at Geddesburg. He was spearing fish and the ice broke beneath him. He fell into the water, and could not be rescued. Mr. Moore was twenty-five years old and an orphan. His funeral was held on Saturday afternoon, in Ypsilanti.

Mary Ann, wife of James Clark, died yesterday afternoon, at her residence in the third ward. She was born in Spalding, Lincolnshire, sixty-nine years ago. She was married in 1841, and ten years later came to America. She leaves five children; W. A., of Ann Arbor; H. J., of Seattle; Mrs. Roberts, of Chicago; Mrs. Dr. Ellis, of Pittsburg, Kansas; Mary A., of Ann Arbor. She was a sister of Wm. Allaby.

James Morwick, formerly of this city, died last week in Syracuse, N. Y. He was born in Scotland eighty-four years ago. He early learned the carpenter's trade. In 1832 he crossed the ocean to Canada, where he resided until 1834, when he went to Syracuse, N. Y. He came to Ann Arbor in 1860. He was twice married. During war times and before he was pronounced abolitionist. He was one of the finest architects in Michigan. As a man, he was universally respected and admired.

The Ladies' Home Mission Society will give a "Mexican evening" in the Sunday school room of the Baptist church this evening (at eight o'clock). An enjoyable program is provided. There will be good music and short talks on the religion, music, art, history and amusements of the country. There will be many Mexican curiosities, and especially samples of beautiful drawn work, done by native Mexican women. There will also be a speaker in Mexican costume. The admission will be ten cents.

On Tuesday was celebrated the golden wedding of Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Mathewson, of the fifth ward. About fifty guests were present, the ladies coming in the afternoon and the gentlemen in the evening. Refreshments were served and a pleasant time was had. The Business Men's quartette furnished good music in the evening. Mr. and Mrs. Mathewson received many costly and beautiful presents, one of the notable of these being a gold-headed cane, which was given by some of Mr. Mathewson's masonic friends.

The celebrated leader of the Russian revolutionary party, Sergius Stepiak, author of "Russia under the Tsars," "Russian Peasantry," "Underground Russia," "The career of a Nihilist" and "Russian Storm Clouds," will speak in University Hall on the evening of February 28. His subject will be "Nihilism or the Russian Revolutionary Movement." Reserved seats will be on sale February 26, at the usual places. Season tickets will not admit. Stepiak will gladly answer any questions on Russian politics, literature or arts, after the lecture is completed.

David Mowerson died yesterday morning, at his home in Ann Arbor town, of rheumatism and heart trouble. Deceased was born in Penfield, Monroe county, N. Y., December 17, 1811, and was at the time of his death seventy-nine years and two months old. He was one of the early pioneers of Washtenaw county, coming to Michigan in June, 1835, and settled on the farm where he has since resided. He leaves a wife, two sons and a daughter to mourn his loss. Funeral services will be held at his late residence next Friday at 1:30 p. m.

Anent the hotel project a correspondent says: The papers of Ann Arbor are desirous of having the public give their expressions as to the best manner of booming the city. I for one, who have had some experience in public affairs and have made extended travels, think that the essential thing for this city is a first-class hotel. You have a fine court house and lawn. A fine hotel east of it fronting the square would give a boom to the city which would be lasting, and travelers could be given such accommodations that would keep them here for more than a few hours.

The following little gem was written by THE REGISTER'S Lima correspondent: "Man's life is but a game of cards. First it is 'cribbage'; next he tries to 'go it alone,' at a sort of 'cut shuffle and deal' pace. Then he raises the 'deuce,' when his mother 'takes a hand in' and, contrary to Hoyle, 'beats the little joker with her five.' Then with his 'diamonds' he wins the 'queen of hearts,' he expresses the desire to 'assist' his fair 'partner,' 'throws out his cards, and the minister takes a \$10 bill out of him on a 'pair.' She 'orders him' to 'build the fire.' Like a 'knav,' he joins the 'clubs.' Where he often gets 'high,' which is 'low' too. If he keeps 'straight' he is something 'flush.' He grows old and 'bluff,' sees a 'deal' of trouble when he at last 'shuffles' off his mortal coil and passes in his 'checks,' and he is 'raked in' by a 'spade.' Life's fitful game is ended and he waits the summons of Gabriel's 'trump,' which 'shall order him up.'"

CHURCH NOTES.

Baptist Church. Rev. A. S. Carman, pastor. SUNDAY, Feb. 22, 10:30 A. M.—Preaching by pastor.

12:00 M.—Sunday school. 6:30 P. M.—Young People's Meeting. 7:30 P. M.—Preaching service at the University Hall.

MONDAY, 7 to 9:30 P. M.—Inquirers meet in church parlors.

WEDNESDAY 7:30 P. M.—Prayer meeting. Pastor at home 71 E. Washington-st, Saturday at 8:00 from 3 to 5:30.

Congregational Church. SUNDAY, Feb. 22, 10:30 A. M.—Preaching service.

12:00 M.—Sunday School. 6:30 P. M.—Young People's Meeting. 7:30 P. M.—Preaching service.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 25, 7:30 P. M.—Prayer meeting.

Disciples' Church. SUNDAY, Feb. 22, 4:30 P. M.—Social service in the parlors of the Congregational church.

German Evangelical Bethlehem Church. SUNDAY, Feb. 22, 10:30 A. M.—Preaching service by the pastor.

12:00 M.—Sunday School. 7:30 P. M.—Preaching service by the pastor.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 25, 7:30 P. M.—Prayer meeting.

German Lutheran Zion's Church. SUNDAY, Feb. 22, 10:30 A. M.—Preaching service by the pastor.

7:15 P. M.—Preaching.

THURSDAY, 7:30 P. M.—Service.

German Methodist Episcopal Church. SUNDAY, Feb. 22, 9:30 A. M.—Sunday school.

10:30 A. M.—Preaching.

7:30 P. M.—Preaching.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 25, 7:30 P. M.—Prayer meeting.

Methodist Episcopal Church. Rev. R. H. Rust, D. D., pastor.

SUNDAY, Feb. 22, 10:30 A. M.—Preaching service. Subject, "The Era, and Character of Washington." Appropriate music for Washington's Birthday by the choir.

Union services at University Hall at 7:30 P. M.

12:00 M.—Sunday school.

7:30 P. M.—Special music at the evening service. All are welcome.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 25, 7:30 P. M.—Prayer meeting.

Ladies' F. M. Society, every second Friday each month.

Ladies' H. M. Society, every fourth Friday each month.

Presbyterian Church. SUNDAY, Feb. 22 10:30 A. M.—Preaching. Subject: "Knowing God."

12:00 M.—Sunday School.

7:30 P. M.—Union Services at University Hall.

The lecture by Rev. J. M. Barkley of Detroit is deferred until March 1st, on account of the Bible institute.

Ladies' F. M. Society every second Friday in each month.

Ladies' H. M. Society every fourth Friday in each month.

St. Andrew's Church. Rev. Harry Talbot, pastor; Rev. W. O. Waters, assistant.

SUNDAY, Feb. 22, 8:00 A. M.—Holy Communion.

10:30 A. M.—Morning service and Sermon.

12:00 M.—Sunday school and Prof. Scott's bible class.

3:30 P. M.—Sunday school at Geddes and Fosters.

7:30 P. M.—Evening Service and Sermon.

MONDAY, Feb. 24, 7:30.—Confirmation lecture in the chapel.

TUESDAY, Feb. 24, 9 A. M. St. Matthias, Holy Communion.

4:30 P. M.—Evening Prayer.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 25, 10:30—Morning Prayer.

7:30 P. M.—Evening prayer and address.

THURSDAY, Feb. 26, 4:00 P. M.—Evening prayer.

FRIDAY, Feb. 27, 4:00 P. M.—Litany and Address.

7:30 P. M.—Confirmation Lecture.

SATURDAY, Feb. 28, 4:00 P. M.—Evening prayer.

Unitarian Church. Rev. J. T. Sunderland, minister.

SUNDAY, Feb. 22, 10:30 A. M.—Morning Services, Preaching by the pastor.

12:00 M.—Student's Bible Class. Subject: "Moses."

2:45 P. M.—Reading Room is open.

6:15 to 7:15 P. M. Kings' Daughters meetings. Subject, "Jephthah's Daughter," led by Miss Carlotta Bullis.

EVENING: The congregation will unite in the Union service at the University Hall.

MONDAY, Feb. 23, 8:00 P. M.—Washington's Birthday Social.

African M. E. Church. Rev. Mr. Cottman pastor.

SUNDAY Feb. 22, 10:30 A. M.—Preaching.

2:00 P. M.—Sunday School.

7:30 P. M.—Preaching.

A cordial invitation is extended to all.

In Memoriam. ANNA E. BUSH was born in the town of Lodi, Seneca county, N. Y., July 28, 1856.

She came to Michigan, with her parents, about twenty-four years ago, and was married to John W. Beeve, July 30, 1878.

In 1885 she became a member of the Congregational church of Webster, remaining faithful till her death, which occurred at her home in Webster, February 1, 1891. She was quiet and unassuming but ever willing to do what she could.

She leaves a husband, one son and an aged mother to mourn her absence. We shall all miss her pleasant face and cheerful smile.

"Let us be patient! These severe afflictions Not from the ground arise, But sometimes celestial benedictions Assume this dark disguise."

We see but dimly through the mists and vapors Amid these earthly damps. What seem to us but sad funeral tapers May be heaven's distant lamps."

The Sewing Circle of the Congregational church is now prepared to fill orders for a great variety of work, at reasonable prices. Any one desiring work done can leave orders with Mrs. Henry S. Dean, East Liberty-st.

Excursion For the State Encampment G. A. R. to be held in Muskegon March 9th to 12th, 1891, the Chicago & West Michigan Ry. and the Detroit, Lansing & Northern R. R. will sell from all stations round trip tickets at one and one-third fare or two cents per mile. Tickets will be sold March 9 and 10, good to return until and including March 13. These lines offer the best service to and from Muskegon.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder ABSOLUTELY PURE

WHO SHALL BE MAYOR?

Let Every Man and Woman Designate His Choice.

In order to excite interest in the approaching city election THE REGISTER introduces a novel feature. The office of mayor is the most important one in the city. It should be filled by one who is the deliberative choice of the people. In order to find out who this person is, THE REGISTER invites every man or woman in this city, whether he be a democrat a republican or prohibitionist, to write his choice on the coupon which is printed below, and send it to THE REGISTER. Every person must sign his name on the ballot in order that no one may be able to vote twice. The result will be announced every week.

FOR MAYOR OF ANN ARBOR MY CHOICE IS (Write Distinctly (one Name Only). The Ballot will close at Night, March 10th, and the Result will be announced in THE REGISTER of March 12th. ADDRESS EDITOR MAYOR'S BALLOT, THE ANN ARBOR REGISTER. N. B.—The name of the voter will not be published.

CITY NOTICES.

Who's got the key? 43tf

See Hunter & Turnbull's new adv. They sell the new Huber Separator.

Who's got the key? 43tf

Prof. Hempf, of the University, has recently purchased a fine Guild Piano.

Who's got the key? 43tf

Ice Creams and Ices served to families in 1, 2, 3 or 4 qt bricks. Hangsterfer. tf

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Isaac Terry, of Webster, near Dexter, having rented his farm, will sell all of his personal property at auction next Tuesday afternoon, February 24. Geo. E. Davis, auctioneer. 43

Who's got the key? 43tf

Happy and content is a home with "The Rochester," a lamp with the light of the morning. For catalogue, write Rochester Lamp Co. New York.

Go to Gruber's Post-office news stand for confectionery, stationery and standard periodicals. tf

Arthur Brown, our genial county clerk, has again done the proper thing in presenting Mrs. Brown with a fine piano. The celebrated "Guild," we believe. 43

Who's got the key? 43tf

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Buy 1 lb. of candy and guess at weight of large stick free at Hangsterfer's. 32tf

Who's got the key? 43tf

Ice Creams, lemon, strawberry, raspberry, pine apple, Roman punch. E. V. HANGSTERFER. tf

Ice Cream. Vanilla, chocolate, coffee, pistachio, strawberry, macaroon, tuffruitti, bisque, nonquatt. All Sunday orders should be given the day previous. E. V. HANGSTERFER. tf

Completed to Deadwood. The Burlington Route, C. B. & Q. R. R. from Chicago, Peoria and St. Louis, is now completed, and daily passenger trains are running through Lincoln, Neb., and Custer, S. D., to Deadwood. Also to Newcastle, Wyoming. Sleeping cars to Deadwood. 46

Who's got the key? 43tf

THE MEHLIN PIANO. See it! Try it! Buy it! ALLMENDINGER PIANO & ORGAN CO., General Agents.

Who's got the key? 43tf

The Mehlin Piano. Manufactured by a Company whose Capital is \$500,000.00. ALLMENDINGER PIANO & ORGAN CO., General Agents.

USE DR. CRAIG'S ORIGINAL

Kidney and Liver Cure

Crown Plasters and Pills.

They are the only safe Remedies to use for those afflicted with Bright's Disease, Liver Complaint and Urinary Affections. Only those prepared in the dry work are the Original and the Only Kidney and Liver Cure that will restore you to perfect health.

ALL LADIES USE

C. B. R. A.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

The Craig Medicine Co.,

PASSAIC, N. J.

150 DOSES ONE DOLLAR.

INFORMATION!

WANTED, the address of persons suffering with RHEUMATISM. In any form, Neuralgia or Lumbago. I will, without charge, direct those afflicted to a sure and permanent cure. I have nothing to sell, but give information what to use that cured myself and friends after all other means had failed.

Address FRANK W. PARKBURN, Fraternity and Fine Art Publisher, Lock Box 1501, Boston, Mass.

Probate Notice.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, J.S.S. COUNTY OF WASHTENAW, J.S.S.

At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, holden at the Probate Office in the city of Ann Arbor, on Wednesday, the 13th day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one.