

SAWYER'S GREAT SPEECH IN THE HAND MURDER TRIAL.

Said to Have Been the Finest
Effort of His Life.

AND THE BEST SPEECH EVER DE-
LIVERED BEFORE THE BAR
OF WASHTEENAW CO.

THE ENTIRE ADDRESS GIVEN IN
FULL.

The Hand murder trial was concluded last Thursday afternoon and the jury brought in a verdict of guilty, at half-past nine the same evening. The judge passed sentence at once and Hand was taken to Jackson Friday. The most important feature was the address of Hon. A. J. Sawyer which we give in full below.

Gentlemen of the Jury:

It is possible that some may think that I ought to apologize for standing before you as an advocate of the People's cause. You do not expect me to do that. You have spent ten days in the investigation of this subject carefully, patiently. You have listened six mortal hours to the attorneys for the defendant in presenting all they could in behalf of this defendant in this case. I have noticed with what eagerness every single man on this jury caught every word that fell from the lips of my friends on the other side. I was glad to see it. It evidenced to me that nothing had happened in this case that had escaped the vigilance of this jury. It evidenced to me that there was a determination on the part of you twelve men to discharge your duty not partially but impartially and completely, and if in the end you found occasion to say this man is not guilty of this crime you could do it conscientiously; and if on the other hand you found from the evidence in this case and the logic of the facts and circumstances that had been given you that he was guilty you would fearlessly render that verdict in the face of all opposition, and I rejoiced to see it. So long as that is true, gentlemen, I do not feel that you would take it as flattery on my part to stand here and attempt to apologize for my appearance before you. You demand it, you expect it, you have a right to it.

It must have challenged your attention that during all this long and tedious trial the representatives of the people sat still hour after hour and waited when some fact or circumstance was being offered in evidence for my learned friends on the other side to get up and object and argue that fact, not for the court, but for the jury, to break its fall and make it fall as lightly as possible.

I do not complain of it, it is one of the things that I think they ought to do if they can do it consistently, but I say this in order that you may know that those facts were proper when they came in here and that you might not be befogged and kept from seeing what those facts were and seeing their bearing upon each other.

I call your attention to another fact. You have heard the defendant's attorneys rise to their feet, or sitting in their chairs, with the exception of one of them, and saying, "Object," "I take an exception to that statement of counsel," "I take exception to that statement," "I take exception to that act." You heard it from the lips of counsel for the people only once from the beginning to the end, once I mildly protested and asked that the record might show what my learned friend on the other side said, for I wanted, if he was laying a trap or plan to get this conviction to the supreme court in order to have it reversed, to have the supreme court see what the defense had been doing in order to get a verdict.

It is also proper for me to say to you, gentlemen of the jury, that if you shall make a mistake in your verdict in this case, and should find this man guilty when he ought not to be so found there is a court of review, they may do, I may do and the court may do.

Mr. Whitman: I take exception to that statement upon the ground that the supreme court cannot review the finding of the jury, they can only review the rulings of the court, the question of fact is wholly in the hands of the jury.

Court: You are not right in this thing. It will not do for counsel to continually rise and interrupt Mr. Sawyer when he makes a proposition to the jury and attempt to argue it, it is not the fair thing to do. You compel me to say to the jury that if any error is committed here by me or my rulings or the conduct of the prosecution and the prisoner should be convicted, the supreme court would reverse it and send it back for a new trial, I suppose that is what Mr. Sawyer meant.

Mr. Sawyer: That is all I meant. Court: Counsel for the defense have been allowed to go on with their arguments and they must allow Mr. Sawyer to do the same, except that when Mr. Sawyer makes a mistake accidentally or otherwise his attention may be called to it in order to correct it.

Mr. Knowlton: I suppose there is no objection to our rising quietly and taking an exception to what we consider to be error?

Court: O, no, but, hereafter, I hope you will not interrupt Mr. Sawyer unless you feel as matter of good practice and law that you ought to make it, and if you do simply stop him and make the proper legal objection and let the re-

porter make a record of it, or, if necessary, I will make such correction as is proper, but you must not go beyond that and attempt to argue the case. I do not think it is right for you to do so.

Mr. Sawyer: I am willing that my distinguished friends shall take an exception to what I say, and may take an exception to any single expression I use from beginning to end, and I hope that therefore they will not interrupt me.

Mr. Knowlton: We will consent. Court: You can take exception to everything that he has said and may say. You must understand that Mr. Sawyer may, in closing, say a great many things that you would feel disposed to reply to and if you do not accord to Mr. Sawyer that privilege it will involve great disorder and it ought not to be done.

Mr. Sawyer: I was about to state to you this fact regarding the law of our land and his honor has finished what I was about to say, that if in the introduction of any evidence in this case a ruling has been made by this court that is prejudicial to the defendant, if any remark of my learned friend who has preceded me for the people has offended against the law, or if I shall so offend in anything that I shall say and this gentleman shall be convicted, then I say to you there is a court of review that will correct that error on behalf of this defendant, but these gentlemen for the defendant may make just as many errors as they please, their errors may creep into this case in any form and way that the court will permit, they may say what they like, they may prove what they have a mind to right or wrong, with the law or against it, if the court will permit it, and if this defendant is released by you, the people have absolutely no relief, that is what I started out to say and if it be treason make the most of it.

I am but little accustomed to the performance of the duty that devolves upon me now. In a practice of 33 years at this bar this is only the second time that I have been called upon by the people of this county to prosecute a criminal case, my lot has fallen with my friends on the other side, and I deeply regret that now in the evening of my days my brethren upon the other side should have seen fit to say to you that no amount of earnestness on the part of the learned counsel who is to close this case, no amount of eloquence on his part shall drive you beyond the testimony or against the law. No, gentlemen of the jury, I think I have too much respect for justice itself, I have too much regard for the rights of any human being who is jeopardized by what I may do or say, and too much for my own character to endeavor in a case of this importance to drive the jury beyond the facts or to push the court against the law; and if I should be foolhardy enough to attempt such a thing, do you think I could succeed in the face of this jury who have paid such earnest and honest attention to everything that has been done in this case? Is it any flattery to you to say, look out for Sawyer, he will do this or that? We stand here in the open daylight of this cause, you have seen every flickering ray of light that has been shed upon it. Could I lie to you about it if I were mean enough to try? Could I fool you if I should try? Why, gentlemen, is it possible that these men would make such a charge as that against me and look this jury in the face? and do you believe that while that little man occupies that chair (pointing to the court) any man can drive you or me against the law? I regret exceedingly that my friend should have thought it necessary to make such a remark as that.

Gentlemen, in my physical condition and at this late time in my life, I could well have hoped to have avoided such a trial as this, but here has been committed in the midst of us and in this peaceable society of ours in this Christian land and under the very eaves of this great University, this land of books and schools and freedom, in the very light of religious liberty, there has been committed one of the most heinous crimes that ever startled humanity, and when you in common with the balance of my fellow citizens in this county through your representatives, the public prosecutor, have called upon me to assist what little I could in bringing to the bar of justice and punishment him who had committed this crime I did not feel I had a right to withhold my services.

Against the defendant as an individual I could have no possible feeling. I never looked into those eyes before, I never saw that face before, I did not know that upon this earth such a man existed and I could not hate him, I would do him a kindness to-day if I could; and while I say that, and caution you, gentlemen, that nothing should be done in this case except by careful and thoughtful deliberation and you should only be driven in the case so far as the logic of the facts and circumstances in the case shall drive you, yet I say to you and to myself a stern duty confronts us, let us be found at the post of honor and doing our duty. If I am to say to you in reviewing the testimony of this case, "Look at this man" it is because the testimony points to him; if I am to say to you "Watch this man", it is because the testimony challenges your attention to him. I am not permitted to stand here and say to you I believe he is guilty or innocent, it is for his counsel to do that, they arise here and tell you, "I know this man is innocent, I know there is nothing against him, I know there are no facts in this case that can charge him with crime", I am not permitted to do that, the public prosecutor is not permitted to do that, I am here simply to bear to you the remembrance of the facts that have been proven, and I am to ask you "have mercy upon this man, do justice by the dead and the living." You would not forgive me if I did less than that, I could not look my family in the face if I shirked that duty.

Continued on Second Page.

Rev. C. A. Young was in Detroit Tuesday.

Mrs. Green, of Homer, Mich., mother of Mrs. L. H. Clement, is seriously ill and her life has been despaired of.

January Crop Report.

The ground throughout the State was covered with snow on the 30th of November. The snow remained furnishing good protection to the wheat plant until about the 25th of December. Since that date the ground in the southern counties has been bare most of the time. The average depth of snow in these counties December 15, was nearly 4 1/2 inches, but on the 31st it was less than one-half inch. The average temperature at Lansing the last week of the month was 30 degrees, the maximum temperature 53 degrees on the 25th, and the minimum 10 degrees on the 31st. Correspondents' reports show that wheat has been injured but slightly, if at all.

The total number of bushels of wheat reported marketed by farmers in December is 1,540,064, and in the five months August - December, 7,899,035, which is 212,580 bushels less than reported marketed in the same months last year.

The average price of wheat January 1, 1894, at the usual places of marketing by farmers was 55 cents per bushel, of corn 43 cents, and of oats 31 cents, and the average price of hay was \$3.34 per ton.

The average of fat cattle was \$3.10 per cwt., of fat hogs \$4.71 per cwt., and of dressed pork \$6.08 per cwt.

The average price of sheep under one year old was \$1.70, and one year old and over, \$2.16; and hogs under one year old were worth \$5.26, and one year old and over, \$10.19.

Compared with January 1, 1893, there has been a decline in the prices of all farm products named in this report, excepting hay and milch cows. Hay averages a few cents a ton, and cows \$1.50 per head, more now than one year ago.

The loss on wheat is 11 cents; on corn 4 cents; and on oats 3 cents per bushel. The decline on fat cattle is 11 cents; fat hogs, 88 cents; and dressed pork, \$1.21 per cwt.

Sheep under two years old have declined 94 cents per head, and those one year old and over, \$1.28 per head.

Hogs under one year old average 25 cents less, and those one year old and over 59 cents less, than one year ago.

Lansing, Jan. 9, 1895.

A Communication.

MR. EDITOR: I am an humble Christian but I respect those who are not Christians when they honestly differ from me. I am not the Pope and may make mistakes, but I always respect honest people. Perhaps the editor of the Bulletin is not a Christian, but why should he be the editor of the official organ of a Christian Association if he is not? And whether he is a Christian or not he ought to be honest. The Bulletin has been agitating college ethics.

"Physician, heal thyself." The S. C. A. Bulletin pretended to be Mr. Mill's friend when he was here. Why does the editor of the Bulletin stab him in the back when he is gone? Does he voice the sentiment of the S. C. A.? But this is not all. He tells a falsehood in giving the Judas kiss. Mr. Mills preached a sermon in which he showed that death bed repentance was not worth much. He showed that Christianity was for living men and women and not for dying ones. I heard that sermon and thought it was hard on dying penitents. I heard him three more times and not once did he appeal to the fear of death, but warned people that serving God through fear was good for nothing.

But if the representation of the editor was true, why was he not honest enough to tell Mr. Mills "on the way to the train." That editor is not very modest. Before he tries to reform the University including the fraternities and the faculty, he had better learn a little modesty and honesty. And if he represents the S. C. A. the S. C. A. had better take the saw-log out of its own eye before it tries to take cinders out of the eyes of others. I think business men generally would prefer an honest worldling to a dishonest Christian.

CITIZEN.

The January Bulletin. The January issue of The Bulletin, the organ of the S. C. A. is and exceptionally good one. Besides brief editorial matter, it contains articles on, In a Theological Seminary, by C. A. Bowen; The Prayer of Faith, by J. B. Johnson; The Gospel of Trust, by D. F. Wilcox; The Relation of Philosophy to Theology, being notes taken on Prof. Dewey's lecture on that subject; The American Institute of Christian Sociology, by C. A. Young. Also the general news of the association work.

Unity Club.

At the Unity Club on next Monday evening, the Rev. Lee McCollister, of Detroit, will give an illustrative lecture on the Cathedrals of Northern Europe. Mr. McCollister is well known in Detroit and always attracts good audiences. This lecture is sure to please everyone and we hope that as many of the public as possible will avail themselves of this opportunity to hear Mr. McCollister.

The Store

One-Half Off Sale.

CLOAKS and FURS!

Every garment in our Cloak Department, including all our Sample garments purchased at the close of the season at one-third and one-half off actual manufacturers prices.

This enables you to purchase a New Stylish Garment at one-third and one-fourth its actual worth.

Circular Skirt Garments. Triple Vallant Skirt Garments. Columbia and Worth Collars. All Large Sleeves, Fur Trimmed, Braided and Plain in Black and all Colors

Headquarters for Men's Furnishing Goods.

Winter Underwear and Heavy Gloves at Greatly Reduced Prices.

D. A. TINKER,

NO. 9 SOUTH MAIN STREET.

Store formerly occupied by THE TWO SAMs.

FUR CAPES!

We have a few Fur Capes left in Monkey Fur, Astrachan, Concy and Hair we will sell at

ONE-HALF OFF PRICE.



Muslin Underwear!

We have just opened a large invoice of Ladies Muslin Underwear in new designs bought at depression price.

Ladies' Drawers!

Beautiful Embroidered, at 25c, 35c and 50c.



Ladies' Gowns!

Elaborately Trimmed, at 50c, 60c, 75c, 85c and \$1.00.



Infants Slips & Dress!

35c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00 up to \$3.00.

Saturday Night Sale!

Ladies Muslin Underwear and Mens Shirts.

19c.

19c.

We will sell Saturday night Ladies Drawers in value 35c to 50c, Ladies Corsets Covers, in value 35c to 50c, Mens Unlaundried Shirts in value 50c, all at

19c.

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19c.

D. A. TINKER!

Agent for The CHRISTY HAT, LONDON,

L. L. & A. HAT, WARRANTED

ROELF'S HAT,

DENTS' GLOVES.

Headquarters for Men's Furnishing Goods.

Winter Underwear and Heavy Gloves at Greatly Reduced Prices.

D. A. TINKER,

NO. 9 SOUTH MAIN STREET.

Store formerly occupied by THE TWO SAMs.

A LEADER!

THE VERY BEST FRESH

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR!

12 1/2 LB. SACK

38c.

Other things in proportion at STIMPSON'S Popular State-st Grocery.

J. D. STIMPSON & SON,

24 SOUTH STATE STREET.

BACK AGAIN

NO PLACE LIKE ANN ARBOR

—IN WHICH—

TO DO BUSINESS.

THE FINEST GROCERIES.

THE BEST GROCERIES.

THE CHEAPEST GROCERIES.

—AT—

H. F. FROST & CO.'S

11 EAST ANN STREET, ANN ARBOR MICH.

We invite all of our old customers and lots of new ones to call and see us. WE ARE HERE TO STAY.

For The Next Ten Days,

SALYER

Will sell Canned Fruits and Vegetables at prices that will astonish you, if You have the Cash.

Call at the store and you will be sure to go away happy.

Don't forget your Coupon Book or the place.

Wm. Salyer,

32 E. HURON ST.

Telephone 122.

SEE

Saturday the 20th we will Sell you

OATINE SOAP - 8c per bar

WHITE BEAUTY - 8c per bar

NEWPORT LILLY - 8c per bar

" OATMEAL - 8c per bar

" GLYCERINE - 8c per bar

3 Cakes of either kind or assorted for 22c. All extra quality goods too.

B. & M.

Drug Store.

46 SOUTH STATE STREET.

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SAWYER'S GREAT SPEECH.

Continued from First Page.

In the argument of this case, my brethren on the other side, said some things to you, the learned counsel have made some remarks to you and taken some positions which do not come, as I understand it, logically, within the purview of the line of thoughts I intended to follow, and therefore, it is my duty to stop now and answer them, not many of them, because most of them will be answered in the course of my argument, but there are some statements they have made, which do not fall within the line of thought I marked out for myself, and to which I think I ought to call your attention, and in doing that I will commence in inverse order. The last man who argued this case to you was Mr. Whitman. He took but two positions that do not fall naturally and logically within the line of thought I intended to present to you. The first one of these positions is his allusion to his experience and observation and to Dr. Vaughan. It would have been entirely proper for them to produce Dr. Vaughan to you, I have nothing to say against him, I respect him as a man and a scholar, I love him as a deep and thorough thinker, I should have been glad to have what light he could have shed upon this case if he could have shed any, but learned counsel saw fit to tell you that the expert testimony in this case was wholly unreliable. He cites as an instance the death of Mrs. Millard. This lady died under all the apparent effects of poison, I believe her husband was a doctor, she died with the agony of poison, and the people of that community attempted to discover, if they could, who was her murderer. They exhumed the body, but the learned and skillful doctor had injected morphine, I think it was, in her veins under the pretence that it was to embalm the body of his beloved wife. The doctor was arrested because morphine was found in her stomach and brain, the testimony was given, and Dr. Vaughan takes the witness stand and testifies that that morphine might have been found in her stomach by reason of the injection made for the purpose of embalming the body, and such learned and distinguished counsel as my friends upon the other side stood and talked to the jury about their duty, and talked and threatened, and argued and said: "What are you going to do about it? Can you have any doubt upon such a subject as that?" and the jury acquitted the doctor, and he is left at large to do as he pleases with his devilish arts upon a second wife. The jury acquitted him, and no other man or earth has ever been arrested or tried for that crime, and never will be, and then these learned and distinguished gentlemen write articles for the legal journals, saying that the jury system ought to be abolished because juries are so easily fooled.

Another peculiarity about my brother Whitman's position is this, he takes up one circumstance, partially states it, and then says, "Now, gentlemen of the jury, does that show this man is guilty?" He takes another circumstance, discusses, imperfectly states it, calls no attention to its logical bearing, at all, and says, "Now, gentlemen, does that show he is guilty?" and so he goes through the entire list of thirty-three circumstances that have been proven against this defendant in the same way. There comes tearing down the sides of Pike's Peak a river. It plunges from one cascade to another, lifting boulders and throwing them out of its course until it has piled them one upon another until they are lifted as high as this building. You follow that stream up the mountain and you find that the melting snow on that snow-capped mountain is the source of that entire river, and that by the perpetual falling of that snow with its numerous and minute flakes, and the thawing thereof, this river is formed simply by means of multitudes of little rivulets which gather and combine one after another into an ever growing stream which by and by goes plunging down, down, lifting whatever comes in its way even the solid rocks and throwing them one side and ending its course at last in a lake of water. Suppose the people of cities with pure water. Suppose my brother Whitman had gone upon the top of that mountain and as those little snow-flakes fell he caught one of them and said, "Mr. Sawyer do you mean to tell me that snow-flake makes that great river down there? Don't you know it does not?" and he catches another and another and says, "Do you mean to tell me that is the cause of that great river?" and that is the argument of my brother. No, it is not the single snow-flake that makes the river, but the constant falling and melting of many snow-flakes that produces that terrible current, and it is the constant falling of those little circumstances like snow-flakes upon the head of this man that finally lifts the presumption of innocence, drives it out of the way, and I point to him as the only man who could by any possibility have committed this offence.

My brother Knowlton has taken four and a half mortal hours to argue the defendant's innocence to you. Do not misunderstand me. I have the utmost regard for that man. I believe the University of Michigan is honored by his presence there. I believe that the law students in following his instructions are benefited. Eleven of the best years of my life were devoted to making a good lawyer out of him, and I leave it to you to say how I succeeded. But, gentlemen, there are some things, I think, as I have listened to his argument in this case, I must have omitted or else the peculiar position of a schoolmaster in the University of Michigan has changed my brother somewhat. Do you believe that my learned friend could frighten you out of your judgment in this case? Was it good policy for him to try to frighten twelve great stubborn, full-grown fellows who had held many a bullock? He says to you in the very opening of his discussion, "If any man on that jury thinks that man guilty he is peculiarly constituted." Well, now, gentlemen, does that teach your understanding and judgment? Is it the cold logic of facts that he is giving you? He says in the next sentence, "If you find this man guilty when innocent you have committed a worse crime than Pulver's murderer." Do you believe that such argument as that will swerve your judgment? Are you so soft and pliable material, are you so plastic that matters of that kind can drive you from discharging the duty the people of this county have placed upon you? Again, he says to you, gentlemen of the jury, as he looked here and saw

those innocent children and that lady, "Gentlemen of the jury, your verdict cannot bring back to life Jay Pulver." No, gentlemen, no, it cannot bring him back to life, it cannot restore him to that lady who sat at the window of her cottage on that Saturday afternoon and saw the retreating form of her husband as he went down the street and beyond the range of her vision, it cannot bring him back again; but, gentlemen, your duty fearlessly done, your verdict honestly rendered will tell to the world at large there must not be another Jay Pulver tragedy, or if there shall be the story of the murderer will be that of Cliff Hand. You may not restore Jay Pulver to this family, but you can prevent the death of future Jay Pulvers by punishing the man who struck down Jay Pulver in his prime.

Another position taken by all my friends on the other side was, that if Cliff Hand had ever committed any other crime we could have drawn it out of him on his cross-examination. The rule of law is just this and no more, if Cliff Hand has ever been arrested for a crime and convicted of it we can show his conviction by the records. If he has been charged with a crime we can only show so much of it as Cliff Hand may see fit to tell us and the doors of investigation close there. How many rumors have surrounded him, how many charges of his neighbors have ever gone to his doors, how many crimes he may ever have committed we can only prove by asking Cliff Hand, "Didn't you do so and so?" and if he says, "No," that ends the investigation. Oh, I wonder when I think of this array of counsel who surrounded the defendant during this whole long trial, I wonder why gentlemen so learned and distinguished in their profession should have omitted to prove by fifteen, twenty-five or a hundred reputable citizens of Ypsilanti, that Cliff Hand's reputation was good, that he was a kind, indulgent man, and that he was never suspected of any crime whatever. Why, gentlemen, what do you live honest lives for? There is satisfaction beyond anything that can be told in feeling that you have done your duty well under all circumstances, there is a satisfaction that comes to a man himself in having lived a life of rectitude, honesty and respectability. No man can measure in words the grand satisfaction there is in the evening of his life in looking back and saying, "I have endeavored under all circumstances to do the best I could with what little sense and mind I have." But beyond that there is another fact that is of equal importance, whenever clouds overshadow us, whenever doubts and suspicions arise against us, whenever we are charged with having committed this or that crime the law says if we have lived lives of rectitude, if we have been men of respectability in the community and have been above reproach we may bring into the court room the neighbors who have surrounded us who will swear we have been honest, industrious, sober men such as would never commit a crime like this. I wonder that my brother who has conducted so ably so many prosecutions in this county should have failed to do that.

Mr. Lehman—Will you furnish the money to do it?
Mr. Sawyer—I will talk about the money in a minute. If you say Cliff Hand has not money to pay those expenses all he has to do is to come to this court and make an affidavit to that fact and ask that the county treasury shall be opened and subpoenas issued in his name and placed at his disposal. Now don't let us hear any more about that. All the wealth of this county stands back of him and, thank God, the bosom of that court would have responded to that application justly. Tell me no more of his being poor. Let us have no more exhibitions of calling out the name of this witness and that and then saying when one does not respond, "We have no money to assist us but this poor old man seventy-five years of age, we have nobody to assist us but this one brother of the defendant. "Gentlemen, they have this entire county to assist them."
Mr. Lehman—An application was made to get witnesses here at the expense of the people.
Mr. Sawyer—If it were so it would have been a great thing to have shown this jury. I protest that the testimony in this case has closed, and therefore the respectability of my brother shall not be thrown in here now and make testimony in this case, that he didn't dare offer when we were on the trial.

They say Hand was born in the city of Ypsilanti, that he kisses his babies every morning when he leaves them, would that they had said he includes his wife in that. They tell you he has this old father and mother and these little children to support. They tell you every moment of his existence has been spent in this city of light and learning. Now, with the entire treasury of the county of Washtenaw at their command why didn't they bring the mayor of the city here to say, "Yes, I have known Cliff Hand all his life, he is a respectable, decent man, he has never been suspected of crime?" Why didn't they issue subpoenas to all the people down there who had known him favorably and not stand here and carp at us because we do not see fit to ask Mr. Hand, "Have you been charged with larceny, have you not been tracked to your door with the goods under your arm, have you not paid and settled for them?" They had no right to require us to ask these questions. They should have known, if it were true, that Hand had lived an honest, industrious, sober life and produced witnesses to prove it.
Mr. Lehman—We take exception to that statement. The law presumes that that is true in the absence of proof.
Mr. Sawyer—I say that is true, the law does presume it and hence they might have shown it, but they have charged us why didn't you ask him so and so, in reply I say why didn't you do what the law will let you do, that is produce witnesses to prove that he is a decent man.
Another position taken by all the counsel on the other side is this, if Mr. Hand committed that murder Mrs. Hand knows it. Gentlemen, we have not made that charge. I think that woman has all the burden she ought to bear. If they want to charge that it is over to their gentle mercy. Charge it if you must, if the charge becomes of this case compel you to make that defense then make it. It is no way wipes out the facts and circumstances that point to this defend-

ant. It in no way shows he is not guilty because that wife has stood by him even though he were guilty. Thank God, there is something in the nature of a woman that clings to the husband whom she loves although she knows he is guilty. Gentlemen, her woman's heart may have divined the truth and that may account for her present heart failure. It may account also for the contradictions in her story. It may account for the various ways in which she has told it. The effort to screen what her woman's heart said to her is a guilty man may have caused her to change her story and tell two or three different kinds of stories. It may account also for the fact that she states that Cliff Hand got home that night at half-past nine o'clock, it may account for the fact that this defendant also stated that to Mr. Peterson when he was first arrested, the first statement he made on that subject, and Mr. Peterson wrote it down in his book 9:30 and it is there yet. It may account for all the statements of this man, for it is possible, of course, that when this man left that mill on the 12th day of March, on that Sunday after he had stood around there all day, he says for the purpose of seeing what they thought about the murder, it may account for the fact that when he went into one door of his house and through the house and out of the other door, only staying a moment, he said to his wife I got home at half-past nine o'clock last night. He could not be unconscious of the mutterings in the air, he could not be unconscious of the suspicious looks that were cast towards him, he could not be unconscious that the officers of the law were on his track, that the writs were being made out against him for his arrest, he could not be unconscious of the peculiar action he had gone through all day, of the beating of his own heart, he passes through the house and may have said that to his wife and it may account for the made-up story of half-past nine, it may account for the fact that Peterson had half-past nine in his book as the first statement that the defendant made, and may account for the change in that statement when confronted with witnesses in the saloon who say he did not leave there until after ten o'clock. It may also account for the fact that while in that justice's office when the investigation was going on, it may account for the fact of her then stating to those officers, "Well, if I do tell, I must, he got home twenty minutes to eleven o'clock. It may account for those facts, it is possible, I do not have to think about it. But gentlemen, that woman's heart may have divined the truth, she may have seen how he came home that night, she may have observed his conduct and looks, she may have thought about it. Gentlemen, I make no charges, these are facts, you will weigh them.

Another position which the gentlemen of the other side have urged to you is this: Mr. Hand has taken the witness stand and has told his story, it is complete and uncontradicted. Well, gentlemen, he has had ten months to think of it since he was arrested, he has gone through one long trial when eminent and distinguished counsel stood here and called his attention to the damning and damaging facts that pointed to his guilt, he sat here all through this trial and heard all the people's testimony in this case and immediately before putting him upon the stand learned counsel, distinguished in their profession, idolized as men, spent five living hours in the cell of that man cross-examining him, trying to learn his story, and while they say that Mr. Sawyer did not dare cross-examine him yet he had not opened his mouth five minutes before he contradicted the wife of his bosom, not five minutes had he been on the stand before he swore that he got home at 15 minutes past 10 o'clock, when his wife has sworn that he got home 20 minutes to 11, that she called attention to the fact that he was out late and that it was then 20 minutes to 11, and his wife swore that she was undressing and getting into bed as the clock struck 11. There is no object in cross-examining a man who, as the boys say, "gave him self dead away" the first time he opened his mouth. Not only that, but in great detail he stated, in reply to Brother Knowlton's questions, he knew butchering was to be done at Grob's a week before it was done and therefore he was there. Cannon and Hickman swore that they had no notion of butchering that animal there, at Grob's. They had started to drive it home to Superior, but it was too fat to get there and they had got as far as the stock yards in Ypsilanti, near Grob's saloon, and went to see if they could not go to Grob's to butcher. How did Hand figure out what had not happened? How did he know a fact was going to exist that did not exist? Why cross-examine such a man?

I now come to a peculiar statement made here. I don't want to call the name of the gentleman who made it. I will see if you can recognize it, I will see if it graded as harshly upon your ears as it did upon mine. One of those gentlemen stood before you and said: "Yes, we spent five hours in that jail trying to learn this man's story, and he told them just exactly what he has told here." Would the gentleman have been permitted to take the stand and swear to that? No, there is no authority that would allow him to state that as a witness, and if he would not be allowed to state it as a witness what terrible necessity caused him to stand here and make it when no cross-examination could be had? But the defense of this man goes staggering through this court dragging down the respectability and professional standing of those gentlemen on the other side. I would like to put that gentleman upon the stand, cross-examine him; I would like to have said to him, "My dear boy, will you tell me which story Hand told that is like this one; was it the first one or the one that he told after you had spent five hours in the jail; which one was it? I would like to have asked him some questions about that. We are left entirely in the dark as to when that story had its birth. We are left entirely in the dark whether that is the position he took when the first witness there or whether it was after long cross-examination as to what was going to be said to this and that fact pointed so and so and argued so and so. When did that statement have birth, was it the first or last one that he made. Put the gentleman back upon the stand and let me examine him, and

I doubt whether he will swear as he stated.
My Brother Lehman has taken some positions not taken by the other counsel. He says, "Why did they arrest Mr. Hand? What made those officers arrest Mr. Hand down there that day?" Well, gentlemen of the jury I think that thought had not been thoroughly seasoned by my brother before he threw it out. The excited mayor of that city of Ypsilanti, the excited officers of the law telephoned to your representative here, the sheriff, to come down to Ypsilanti and make the arrest of the one who they thought had committed the murder of Jay Pulver. This intelligent, thinking man who had been honored by official position in the city of Ypsilanti, demanded the arrest of this man, and the warrant was prepared before Mr. Brenner reached the city of Ypsilanti. It was an unfortunate question that my brother asked—"What made them arrest Cliff Hand?" They had not found the brain and blood upon the trousers and the thread upon his coat yet. Why did they arrest Cliff Hand? They did for the same reason that is running through your minds now, because even then they knew that no man could have got into the mill and perpetrated that crime who was perfectly familiar with it; they knew what threats he had made against the officers of the mill; they knew of his coming secretly at noon and talking secretly with a certain officer of that mill; they knew of his leaving that saloon secretly and coming down by that butcher who knew and recognized him when he went down to where he could look across that mill; they knew that when he stood looking at that body he wore a haggard and disturbed look, and looked, as one witness says, as though he had been out on a debauch all night; they knew these things, and there was no individual in Ypsilanti upon whom, so far as they knew, centered so many facts. And now my brother complains that we have not followed any other line of investigation. Why have we not? Because there is not one single fact or circumstance that points in any other direction.

They say Mr. Hand furnished us with all the testimony we have, boots, overcoat, pants. Beyond that, and what he forgot to state, he furnished us with the blood and brains on the pants. Shall he be said in his favor that he admitted what he could not deny? Could he swear the blood off from those pants? Could he swear the brain back into the skull of Jay Pulver? Wouldn't it have been nonsense to have attempted to do that? He furnished all, but above all he furnished himself. He furnished us evidence that he had started from the saloon to go over town because he knew we had found the man who saw him go towards the bridge. He furnished us with the evidence that he had gone out to buy tobacco, pretending to do that when in fact he had been up to look at the mill when he knew we had evidence to prove it; and he followed it up by taking the stand and admitting every fact in this case, and he has furnished that too under the advice of eminent and distinguished counsel.

You have noticed that when some witness was about to state something that pointed with unerring certainty to the defendant these gentlemen would be upon their feet arguing that it did not amount to anything if it was so and objecting of letting it in, attempting to break the fall, and when they could not do it saying "Well, it don't amount to anything anyway." We heard in the trial of this cause when I said to the Court that we would introduce photographs of that mill down there one of these learned gentlemen springing to his feet and saying "The law will not permit it, will not permit photographs to be introduced in evidence." I said, "Oh, yes, it will, I have examined that question." Then what happened? When I came to it the next day and quietly proved particulars regarding those photographs, showing they were perfect in their details and were fair representations of the locality and surroundings, and these witnesses recognized them as such, when I had proved them in accordance with the law and the distinguished gentlemen on the other side found I knew what the law actually was and had brought myself squarely within the law, they called for the photographs and made a pretense of examining them and said "We will offer these photographs in evidence." If they had not been legitimate evidence it would have been error for us to introduce them. A cert in Judge McKernan executed a bond in replevin and named as a surety one Jeff Lemm. The suit went against him and they undertook to recover from that bond and looked around and could not find Jeff Lemm. They said to Judge McKernan "It looks very much as if there wasn't any such man" and finally they brought complaint against him and prosecuted him for forgery and threw him over the bar. Every little while during the trial he would rise to his feet and cry out "Jeff Lemm, come forward, Jeff Lemm does not seem to be here, Jeff Lemm." He knew there was no such man. It was a performance to make the jury believe there was such a man he was looking for, and they had subpoenaed him and he had disobeyed it and stayed away. That performance was gone through with in the hopes that some jurors would be induced to believe that there really was such a man as Jeff Lemm and therefore he was innocent. Do you recognize that? Do you remember seeing somebody get up here and saying "Mr. Clough, Mr. Clough" we have nobody except this man 75 years old and this one boy to look after our witnesses, and we have no money. And then cry out again Mr. Clough, Mr. Clough! Is Mr. Clough present?" What was the object and purpose of that? You saw that I saw through that performance, and I finally arose after he had perpetrated that for six or seven times and said in his Honor, We will most graciously consent that if these men can be had at any time they may be put upon the stand and sworn, at any time before the jury go to their room.

Mr. Lehman: I ask the prosecutor if Mr. Clough was not sworn upon the other trial. I take exception to the implication that Mr. Clough was a myth.
Mr. Sawyer: I have in my poor way given such answers to the positions and conduct of counsel as I thought the case would warrant outside the line of the argument I intended to present to you. What are we called upon here to

try? The statutes of the State of Michigan provide that "All murder which shall be perpetrated by means of poison, or lying in wait, or any other kind of willful, deliberate and premeditated killing, or which shall be committed in the perpetration, or attempt to perpetrate any arson, rape, robbery or burglary, shall be deemed murder in the first degree and all other kinds shall be murder in the second degree." There is not very much difference. The difference consist of the punishment, murder in first degree is punishable by imprisonment in the states prison for life, while murder in the second degree is punishable by imprisonment in states prison for life or for any term of years. You are asked to convict this man of murder in the first degree under that statute.

What is this crime? It has been asked what earthly motive there could be for its commission. Pulver was not killed for robbery, for money, no money was taken from his person, no valuables were taken from his body. He was not killed from anger. There was no struggle, no fight. He knew too much. He had seen and detected a man in the commission of the crime of burglary, that is entering a mill, house, store or any other place mentioned in the statute with the design of committing the offense mentioned in the statutes in that building. He had been detected in that crime, Jay Pulver had seen and recognized him. Nobody could fail to recognize that face who had ever seen it before, and either Jay Pulver must die or the man who had committed that burglary must go to States Prison for it, he knew that Colyan had been called a damned old son of a bitch and he had threatened that he would get even with him, he knew that Colyan had his hand on the helm of that business and the man who committed burglary would go to States Prison and he knew also that the only way to escape States Prison was over the dead body of Jay Pulver. There can be no doubt about it. The circumstances that have been given you in evidence in this case open the entire case to you like an open book. Will you consent to read that book with me? Do not circumstances in this case prove the facts that I now name to you beyond a reasonable doubt, every one of them, and they are conceded by defendant's counsel in this case. What are they? On the evening of March 11th, 1893, Pulver left his home and repaired to the Hay & Todd Manufacturing Company's mill for the purpose of engaging in his occupation there, without having had his supper. He was not feeling well. I sometimes think that coming calamities cast these shadows before. He repaired to the mill, he went in the basement below, took out his old clothes that he had his work in, put them on, he got his tools, came back up stairs where he was to commence his work, waited until one after another of the 300 employes and officers in that mill had departed to their homes, then taking up his little torch repairs to the first section in that mill on the north side and on the west end of the knitting room floor and places the covers over the machines and not over the whole table as these gentlemen said, I pass to you this photograph so you can see there are several machines on each table, then he takes the broom, dust pan and springer and proceeds to do his cleaning, putting the waste that is valuable in one basket and that which is not in another, he progresses in his work down one side and then back upon the other, finishing up upon the other side. As he approaches the end of that floor the man who slays him lies in wait, he knows in what hour he is going to get through, he can tell within twenty minutes or half an hour, or an hour at the outside when he will get through, he is perfectly familiar with the surroundings and the labor and manner in which it is done. He knows what to expect whenever and wherever he can see the mill and once in a while goes out to look at it, he does not want to waste any time, he desires to do what he does at as early an hour as he can, he selects Saturday night for Pulver begins that night a little earlier than usual and will probably get through a little earlier than at other times. Finally the floor is completed at from ten o'clock to ten minutes past ten o'clock of that night. Now that is true, let me read to you the testimony of these gentlemen. It has been said here that Jay Pulver was murdered as early as half past nine o'clock. Jay Pulver's son swears when he went by that building after nine o'clock his father was seen at work in that last section on that south side. Had he got almost done or just begun? He did not go into the mill, he saw the light there, and knew he was at work in that section. Had he just commenced, I ask you, or had he got done? I will show you the answers to those interrogatories by the other testimony. Mr. Adams testified, "at ten o'clock ordinarily he would be through on the first floor, it varied in the time he was through, sometimes he had extra work that he had to do perhaps and he did not get through quite as early as at other times." Why should these gentlemen stand here and tell you that he had got through with that work at nine o'clock? Mr. Rigney swears it took from three and a half to four and a half hours to do the work on that floor. He would get through then from ten o'clock to a quarter past ten, and I think the testimony shows it was at a quarter past. The one who committed that murder was at that northwest window waiting for Jay Pulver to go up stairs, he knew he had reached that point where he was about to go up stairs, and that was the time he was waiting for. Pulver had not had his supper, had not eaten his lunch, or attended to the fires in the furnace below, he has finished that floor at a quarter past ten, takes the two baskets and the sprinkler and torch and goes up stairs. My brother says, "Why should he take his torch?" That was all the light he had except his lantern, if he did not take the torch he would have to take a match and light the gas, but he could light his torch by the gas jet before going up, and he would then be ready for work when he got up stairs. When that torch was found it was burned out, it had no oil in it. He took those things from the top of the stairs into the room, set down the torch which threw light out from above, showing where he was, the man who stood there waiting at the northwest window knew just as well as Pulver did that he could not carry all those things up stairs at one time, he knew he would have to come back after

another load, and so he waits and wetches through that window, and by and by through the opening from the opening from the mill into this stairway that goes up into the tower when Pulver came down he saw the flickering of the lantern as it came down and he supposed he had come down for another load and was going back again. Very soon the lantern was out of sight, and he believed the man Pulver had gone back up stairs again. Pulver was not feeling well, he had not eaten any supper at all that afternoon, it was time for appetite to force its attention upon him. He says to himself, "I have not seen to the fires in the furnace yet," and the testimony shows that he never attended to that, for in the morning the fire was out in the furnace. "I have got to go some time and attend to the furnace, and put my coffee cup upon the dome of the boiler to be ready for supper." Instead of going up stairs, the last time, he took the lantern, took the coffee pot and went down stairs, the light had gone out of sight from the northwest window, he went into the boiler room, climbed up onto the boiler and placed the coffee can there and it was found there the next day undisturbed and untasted. He placed it on top of the dome and while he was climbing the ladder to the top of the boiler and stood there in the glare of this gas jet burning over the stairway leading to the basement below, he knew where those tongs were, he knew where he had gone there for, I do not know he went there for a purpose and that purpose could be accomplished with those tongs, and he knew where those tongs were, and he passes into that carpenter shop below, he passes right next to the door that goes to the furnace where the old man was putting the coffee on the boiler, the old man detected something in the carpenter shop, he listened, he heard somebody come past that door, feel around and get hold of those tongs and then make toward the valve room in that carpenter shop, quietly he gets down from that ladder, and in seven seconds he had bounded into the carpenter shop to see who had got in there, and there in that corner shine those wild eyes that glare upon me now as I talk about it.

Mr. Lehman—I take exception to that.
Mr. Sawyer—He had seen and recognized him, and as Jay Pulver recognized him he says, "What are you doing here at this time of night, I will report you to the officers of the mill." It took but a second for this man to say to himself, "It is states prison anyway, and the only way to escape from it is over the dead body of Jay Pulver," and he is armed with those tongs he had got for something else, he drew them, sprang for Pulver, he was between Pulver and the door that goes into the room beyond, Pulver was in the carpenter shop facing him, he sprang upon him with the tongs grasped this way, Pulver started partially, turned to the right, looking over his shoulder, he saw murder in the face and yelled "Murder, murder." Across the street the voice of the dogs howled murder back again to the mill, and as he sprang for him he dodged his tongs, there wasn't room enough to swing them for the pile of lumber upon the east side, and the tongs missed the head and struck upon his back instead of his head. Jay Pulver started to run crying murder, the murder changed the tongs to the other side and brought them down across the head, crushing the skull, and with this instrument breaking in the back part of his head and Jay Pulver fell to the floor, and the murderer sprang to his side and rained blow after blow upon that defenceless head until Pulver's skull was crushed to a pulp, and as the last gurgle of death was dying out in his throat with one mighty effort he drove the tongs deep in the brain and left them there, and the frightened soul of Jay Pulver, trembling upon its newly pledged pinion, winged its everlasting flight, and found rest and peace in the bosom of that God who gave it.
(At this moment Miss Pulver went into hysterics.)

It has taken but a moment, but Jay Pulver has been murdered; the man who murdered him stands in the presence of his victim; he knows it is possible that the cry of the dogs and the cry of Jay Pulver may bring somebody to the mill to see what the trouble is; he steps to the gas jet and turns it off lest someone may step to the window and see the dead body lying there and someone going away from the mill. He listens a moment; there is nobody approaching; he steps to the faucet to wash the blood off his clothes. The finger of God was upon him. He attempted to wash the blood and brains from his pants; it was dark; he could not see to get it all off; he believed and thought he had it. To show that I am right about it I hold up to you these pants. You will find once in a while a dim spot upon this right leg having somewhat the appearance of blood or paint; the blood spots that Dr. Gibbs found upon these pants a day or two after were upon the inside as well as upon the outside. The water had soaked the blood through them as he stood there rubbing and brushing the blood; it was washed and soaked in deeper and deeper, and told of the crime he had committed. No dog rubbing his bloody nose against his pants could do that; no dropping from the head of some butchered animal could put that blood upon the inside of his pants. No, it was the effort to wash out the stains of crime that made them more deep and certain. Dr. Gibbs tells you he found blood upon the outside, he turned the cloth over and found it just as deep and certain upon the inside. I put these pants in your hands and ask the defendant's consent that you take them to the jury room, and I call your attention to the fact that every spot upon those pants is paint, or something that will not wash off. The little piece of brain and blood upon the bottom escaped his attention and remained there. When he believed he had removed the evidence of blood and brains upon his clothes, is there any reason why he could not freely mingle with the crowd the next day? He had not examined them since the night before. The remembrance of that terrible crime drove him out on Sunday morning at a quarter to eight o'clock; he could not stay away from the scene of the conflict; he must be there when the body was discovered and see what direction suspicion took; he must start the cry of tramps and

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.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 18, 1894. THE REGISTER requests all of its friends, who have business at the Probate Court, to be sure and request the Judge of Probate or Probate Register to send their printing to THE REGISTER. Reasonable rates only are charged.

The pension of Judge Long, of the Michigan Supreme court, will be restored to him.—Argus. Why was the pension of Judge Long, of the Michigan Supreme court, stricken from the pension rolls?

If the Democrats had succeeded in cursing the country with an income tax the question would naturally arise, would Grover's income be exempted from income taxation? The members of the royal house of England and other monarchies are exempted from taxation.

THERE was a meeting of farmers at Sylvan Centre Jan. 4th. The question of a petition to congress protesting against the placing of wool on the free list was discussed, and met the approval of every farmer present. Evidently there were no Wilson Bill Democrats at that meeting. Will the Democrat and Argus please copy.

THE democratic press of the country—of which the Argus is a member—is reminding its party's representatives in congress of their duty. The Argus says no member should be scared away from the performance of his duty. What is the matter with them? Why are they scared? Why do they shirk from duty? Will the Argus answer?

GENERAL RUSSELL A. ALGER has written a letter to the Tribune, in which he says he is not a candidate for the United States Senate. The democratic cuckoo press, which prophesied a quarrel among the republican leaders, cuckooed too soon. If there is anything in the wide world that the democratic press can successfully do, it is to cry "buckoo—I told you so! buckoo!"

LET us reason with one another. Who is asking for the passage of the Wilson bill? The farmer is condemning it and sending in protests to Congress against it. The wool grower is condemning it and sending protests to Congress against it. The workmen in the factories are condemning it and sending protests against it. Who wants to see the passage of the Wilson bill? Democrats and foreigners—England, Canada, France, Germany, Spain, Italy, etc., etc. The democratic party and Europe against America and American industries.

ALL England is unanimous for the passage of the Wilson Bill. The Pall Mall Gazette of November 9, 1892, says: "Both the merchants and the unemployed workingmen of England have reason to rejoice at the Democratic victory, as with the possibility of the reopening of the market to the goods of Birmingham, Bedford and Manchester capitalists will get a chance to produce some return on their money invested and the workingmen will have an opportunity to get a decent price for their labor without the necessity of striking." How does that suit you, laboringmen of Ann Arbor—even though you be a Democrat? It suits your party.

MR. HAINES, (Dem.) of New York, has presented a petition in the House of over 50,000 names of people of the county in which he lives, protesting against the passage of the Wilson Bill. The petition resembled a large book. A member of the House inquired if the document before Mr. Haines was an infernal machine, a democratic bible, or simply a record of the sins and transgression of the democratic party. Mr. Haines replied by saying that the document contained the names of the democratic board of aldermen of Troy, N.Y., the democratic board of supervisors of Rensselaer county and every democrat in office holder of Troy and the gentleman could draw his own conclusion.

ONE of our democratic exchanges—weaving it was the Ann Arbor Democrat—said a few weeks ago that only owners of mines in Northern Michigan favored the retention of the present duty upon iron ore. The Democrat is mistaken. The Board of Supervisors of Marquette County have presented a petition to congress for the retention of the present tariff. F. P. Mills and 218 other citizens of Ishpeming, representing both political parties, have presented a petition to congress praying that iron ore be not placed on the free list. Of course the 219 citizens of Ishpeming and the members of the Board of Supervisors of Marquette county are not owners of mines nor are they millionaires.

THE Times and the Ypsilanti Commercial complain that Congressman Gorman neglects to send copies of the Congressional Record to their offices. THE REGISTER has the same complaint to make. We saw a copy of a Record the other day which was almost filled with notices of petitions from miners, cigar makers, iron workers, farmers, mechanics and laborers of all kinds protesting against the passage of the Wilson Bill. In the Congressional Record of Friday, January 5th, page 523, we noticed thirty-one (31) petitions—all from the State of Michigan—remonstrating against the passage of the Wilson Bill. Think of it, reader, thirty-one petitions from Michigan parties on one single page!

THE Republican press of the country and the leaders of that party have been putting forth every possible effort for months past to create the impression that the present business depression is due to the promised legislation of the Democrats.—Argus.

The Argus is correct and so is the Republican press. There was no business depression in the country while Harrison was president. Again, your chiefest announced to the country that the Sherman law was the cause of the business depression. Repeal the Sherman law, said he, and confidence will be restored. The Sherman law has been repealed, but where is the confidence—the restoration? There is none. There will be none until the democratic party is repealed.

THE Democrats of this state generally read the Free Press, and generally believe its utterances. Will any Democrat deny this? Whether its editorial comments on its front page bearing the date "Washington, etc." are written at Washington or in the office of the paper in Detroit, is extremely difficult to conjecture. But, no matter, the Free Press made the assertion, and, therefore, it must be true. We mean the following: "Washington, Jan. 9.—At the evening session, Mr. Haines, a Democrat from New York, in the name of the collar and cuff industry, fired the first shot into the Wilson bill. He displayed a gigantic petition signed by 67,000 people protesting against the collar and cuff schedule, declaring that if it was to become a law it would ruin this great industry."

Say, Democrats of Washtenaw county, Democrats of Ann Arbor, Ann Arbor Democrat, what do you think of that, anyway? Does it not make you blush a little? Do not your finger wander into your hair occasionally to scratch a real or an imaginary bite? Think of it—a petition containing 67,000 names, protesting against the Wilson bill, and that petition presented by a Democrat! Do not attempt to ridicule the assertion by saying it is false—the Free Press made the assertion. Do not say that all of the prayerful petitioners—if you please—are Republicans; if you do, we will come to the conclusion that there are a great many Republicans in the state of New York at the present time. Do not say the petition comes from a Republican manufacturer, for if you do, THE REGISTER will ask you to furnish it a single paragraph in the Free Press or any democratic paper in the land, stating that a petition containing 67,000 names was presented, praying for the passage of the Wilson bill. THE REGISTER is aware that the Democrats do not need any advice at the present time, but it will, nevertheless, give them a little, which is in wit: Don't say anything.

The regular meeting of the council place Monday night. A communication from the mayor, appointing J. E. Kerby and R. Leonard special policemen for service in the opera house without pay and to serve for one year, was accepted and the appointees unanimously confirmed. The arrangement proposed by Mr. Ashley of the Ann Arbor road for the building of a dock was, after some discussion, accepted, the only alderman voting no being Aid. Herz of the 2nd ward. The bill of one of the laborers on the sewers for pay for time lost from getting hurt was referred back to the board of public works for further light on the subject. The question of city lighting was again brought up but nothing definite was done. Bills for labor to the amount of nearly thirteen hundred dollars were allowed. Aid. Manly was ordered to make a set of maps of the city to the scale of blocks and he is to be paid one dollar per block if the city furnished the paper and one dollar and a quarter if he furnished the paper. A number of other matters of minor importance came up and were disposed of when the council adjourned.

Wanted Agents to sell our new book, "Common Sense in Business Matters"—sells at sight—send for circular: Voorhees & Rudd, 178 Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill.

AWARDED HIGHEST HONORS WORLD'S FAIR. DR. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder. The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder.—No Ammonia; No Alum. Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.

THE PUBLIC PULSE. "The two scarcest articles in Ann Arbor at the present time are money and Democrats," said a citizen in the post-office yesterday. "One now seldom, if ever, hears Senator Hill's phrase, 'I am a Democrat.' If these hard times continue much longer, a Democrat will be a curiosity and will be sought for by a manager of a dime museum, where he will be assigned to a cage near a monkey, a guinea-pig and a screech-owl. To distinguish him from the Wild Man of Borneo, his cage will be stamped: 'Calamity Howler.' The Democrat and his principle will be worth more to the museum than they have been to the country. In the cage he will be unable to do harm."

"It is my candid opinion, gentlemen," said a citizen in the court house Friday, "that after the testimony in the Hand trial was all in, the jury stood half for acquittal and half for conviction. Sawyer's great plea convicted. It does seem hard to convict a man on circumstantial evidence. I came very near being arrested a number of years ago for murder myself. A farmer, whose farm joined my father's was found murdered in his house. The house was locked when I called in the evening of the same day about 9 o'clock. I knocked at the door, but there was no response. I returned home across the field, over the same path over which I came. I was seen crossing the field and was seen at the house. On the same day a tramp was arrested for being drunk and a number of articles belonging to the murdered farmer were found on the tramp's person, which led to his conviction."

"Yes, and a lady residing on 5th-ave told me last night that she knew of a young man who was arrested for killing a boy aged about 12 years," said a citizen yesterday. "The young man had a coin in his possession, which belonged to the boy. This led to his conviction. Gov. Alger pardoned the man, after he had served 19 years. Two years ago the father of the supposed murderer was called to the death-bed of one of his neighbors, who confessed having killed the boy, because he would not stay out of his orchard."

"It appears to me, if I were a jurymen, that I would vote my honest conviction on the first ballot and stick to it, and all the power on earth would not change my opinion or my vote. I should consider the evidence and the judge's charge, and these alone."

"I never saw such clear January weather as we have been having up to date, in all my life," said a citizen on Saturday. "I presume this is not what a Democrat would call good democratic weather. Rainy weather, slush and lots of mud on election day is always welcomed by the party, whose trademark is Free Trade. The trade-marks of the old party are considerably below par. Wonder what has become of all the Cleveland buttons that were so prominently worn a few months ago—in other words, where are the Democrats? Guess they must have emigrated to the south."

"I think that the Mr. HAINES, a Democrat from New York, who presented a petition against the McKinley bill in the House the other day signed by 67,000 people, is the same Mr. Haines who built the motor line," continued the speaker. "Singular, isn't it, how some men suddenly gain money, influence and power in a short time. Haines is a man of ordinary ability, but is, what is known in the speculative world, a plunger. I understand he had no money when he built the motor line."

"I call it luck," said a listener. "I think if the truth were known, the T. & A. R. R. was built by the Ashleys in about the same way. I am told that \$50000 was all they had when they began to agitate its building. A farmer residing near Loveland Station once inquired of Gov. Ashley how he built the road. The Governor is reported to have said: 'Well, I'll tell you. When a man has nothing to lose he can take lots of chances, but if he has something to lose, he cannot take so many.'"

Married at the Congregational parsonage Wednesday evening, Dec. 10th, Mr. Arthur B. Casler to Miss Josie Kimball, both of Ypsilanti.

Gasoline Stoves Repaired. For the next two weeks you can have your stoves repaired by an expert. Drop postal and we will call for the stove. Price moderate. All work guaranteed. EBERBACH HARDWARE CO.

SAWYER'S GREAT SPEECH. Continued from Page Six. I am admonished that I must close this case, and in the fewest possible words. It would be a sad calamity indeed if any misfortune should befall either of you gentlemen in this case, and the case should have to be tried again. When we ceased, I had reached that portion of the case which probably most interests you, and I have no doubt that I might safely leave those matters in your hands without comment, for those are facts that challenged your attention and riveted your mind upon this mind if you wanted to.

First, I want to call your minds to this block with the marks. We have a sheriff of whom we are proud, there is no question about his honesty and integrity, he knows what he talks about. He swears that when he first saw this mark on the window sill he could see it through the light of glass and some distance away. Look at it now. You have to get it close to your eyes to see it at all. Was that mark made months ago or years ago, if it has gone out of sight since March 11th, and has been protected all this time? He swears to you that he got down under that window sill and put that boot on there and put it exactly in the same marks that were on that window sill at that time. Counsel took his compasses and made a mark on the boots and compared it with the block in some way. I don't know what he compared, I don't know what he said to you about it, but the sheriff could get down under the window sill and put the nails of the boots in the marks without any trouble. There is enough left on the block now, and I want the jury should take that block and that boot into the jury room with them, and I want counsel for defendant should consent to it. It is no answer to say that possibly that boot was made by machinery, and that there are thousands of other boots made like it, here is a boot that makes these marks, not because they are made in a particular way, but because the soles are worn in a particular way. My brother, Whitman, took his compasses and measured, and said and did, I don't know what. Do you suppose you could make that mark with this new boot? No, it is because this boot does that, this boot has been worn and the nails project. You can take that boot and draw it across the window sill so that it will make but one mark, it depends entirely upon the way that boot struck that sill as to whether those marks are going to be far apart or near together.

I call your attention here to the blood upon those pants. Here was a pair of pants that man wore upon that night, and when he was arrested he had them on. They say "Was he going down into that crowd with blood upon those pants?" Mr. Brenner tells you that the only way he could find that blood or brains was to get them out into the daylight, and get them to the bottom of those pants and inspect them closely. Is there anybody who doubts that? It was not a quantity of blood or brains that anybody could see by simply looking at it, a close inspection had to be made in a good light. It had been washed, gentlemen, those pants had been washed, and the blood had gone through to the other side.

Mr. Knowlton—I take exception to that, for there is no evidence in this case that those trousers were ever washed, and their theory of the case established that they were not washed, this is the first claim of this that has ever been made in the case.

Court—Do you claim there is direct evidence of that?

Mr. Sawyer—I do, and I stated the evidence, and I do it now. Dr. Gibbs sent from those pants a piece of cloth, and examined it, and found blood on both sides of it.— Mr. Knowlton—That is no evidence that the pants were washed. Mr. Sawyer—It is evidence that the blood soaked through the cloth and I asked you the question when we were talking about it, is it possible that the dropping of the blood from the hide of an animal hanging down from the suspended carcass or the rubbing of the bloody nose of a dog against the pants is going to soak the blood through the man's pants? Is there any possible doubt about it? How came the blood soaked through the pants so that it was just as plain on the inside as upon the outside? Why, simply because after that murder was committed and the gas had been turned out the murderer stepped up to that water, set it running and as he supposed washed off the blood and it soaked through to the other side.

Mr. Knowlton—I take exception to that because it is the first time that has been suggested, and if he had washed off the blood it would have washed off the brain. This is only a theory of Mr. Sawyer and he may give his theory to the jury.

Mr. Sawyer—I submit it is the stern logic of the condition of those boots. When a man who seems to have judgment and experience says the dropping of blood upon those pants is to be found soaked through to the other side of those thick woolen pants his nonsense that no man is going to believe, I do not care to believe it. How did it get there? It got there in some way, account for it in some way if you can. Again, gentlemen of the jury, there was a little patch of brains upon those pants and it was a patch of brains that was mixed with blood, it was not a clean bit of brain from the head of an ox that had been split open but it was a mixture of blood and brain and it was down at the bottom of the pants and so on, that Mr. Brenner did not see it until he got down and got into the daylight, then he said to him, "No more what do you say about the other being that this is not?" Brenner had just come from an inspection of the tongue, he had examined the tongue and the brain upon the tongue he had seen the blood and brain that appeared upon that tongue, what do you think of that? He says the brains on the tongue were just as fresh as it was on the tongue, he says that the brains were folded so that the brains may remain, may be taken to Dr. Gibbs and in four days time that brain was so dried that it had hardened itself up in the middle and touched the cloth only at the edges and the Dr. takes it off without cutting a

single thread, if it had been put on there ten days before this time do you think it would have been in that condition? Would it have been possible? In the three days between the time the professor found it on the pants and the time brains were brought to him from the tongs to compare it had curried up in such a position that it could be taken off without cutting a thread of the cloth. I don't care to consider the Superior matter any longer. It is a fact that the two were compared by the Dr. and he declared them to be identical, the brains upon the tongs and the brains upon the pants.

33. I am giving you the 33rd reason that points to this defendant as the one who committed this offense and lastly, and I know you are glad it is the last. I call your attention to that little thread of yarn upon that coat, you see it there, it is about the same length that the sheriff says he found four inches long, across the right sleeve as the overcoat hung up. There is no woman in the world who would have permitted her husband to walk out of the house with that yarn on his coat in broad daylight, the moment that coat saw daylight and if it had been put upon his arm in daylight somebody would have seen it, the wife would have seen it or the baby. Look at it. That is four inches long and is exactly like the sample that was on the coat, how long would you have worn it without somebody picking it off for you? It is these little things that the Almighty has left to trace the man who committed this offense. It is these little things that speak in thunder tones and tell who committed this crime. I say look at that little spindle of yarn. How many of you would live half an hour with that upon you? You would see it yourself and brush it off, but if he had got that on as he hid his arm over the table and brushed it off from the cloth that was over the machine, if he got it on in the darkness and night and had gone home and taken off the coat and hung it up without ever looking at it and in such haste that he took off both coats at once so that he might be undressed before the officers got there you would have found that raveling on the coat as the sheriff did the next morning. Gentlemen, that raveling does not lie, that is not mistaken, that little piece of yarn is found nowhere else in this county than in that mill. There is a terrible necessity for finding some way to account for that that would drive so learned a man as Mr. Knowlton to say, "O, well, I don't know what we may claim about it, we may claim before we get done, that was put on there by the officers." Great heavens, look at Chris Brenner and the sheriff and the officers! Do you believe it was in their souls to undertake to manufacture evidence of that character? If not I want to know why Mr. Knowlton felt so hurt about it and said, "O, we may claim, for all I know, that the officers put it on." Gentlemen, this speaks in thunder tones to you.

Gentlemen, my duty is done. I have called your attention as best I could to those circumstances and those facts. I have endeavored to discharge the duty you asked me to discharge. I have done it with no malice to this man, I have not the slightest feeling on earth, I wish to heaven it had not happened. I have done it nevertheless fearlessly, I have done it because I believed it to be my duty. Your verdict will be rendered in this case because you feel just as I do about it. I leave this case with you and thank you for the attention you have given me and I think you will each thoroughly weigh this case, and do justice by the living and dead.

Mr. Whitman—I observed two statements that I think were erroneous, first, I think counsel stated that Mr. Hand when he came home that night looked at the clock and remarked that it was not late and then observed that it was between ten and fifteen minutes past 10, and when Mrs. Hand observed the time she says it was twenty minutes to 11. I wish to call your honor's attention to the fact that the only way Mrs. Hand assumes to know the time is by the fact that she heard the clock strike 11 after she got into bed and that the time he got home was judged by running back from that.

Mr. Sawyer—I undertake to say that Mrs. Hand herself testified that when that man came home she called his attention to the fact that it was late, and it was twenty minutes to 10 or 11, that is her own testimony, and I say farther than that that when she was down in the justice's office, unless these officers are to be believed, she said, "Well, gentlemen, if I must tell I must, my husband got home at twenty minutes to 11 o'clock," now what is the use in the gentleman standing here after having argued the case and attempting to close this case to the jury.

Notice. A quick and permanent cure. Mr. J. M. Keeler, 1410 Lombard-st. Baltimore, Md., says: "I take great pleasure in saying that in a case of neuralgia in my family, I found Salvation Oil effective and speedy in the cure of the patient." "I was not feeling well last summer. I took three bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla and am well." DANIEL HAAS, Ann Arbor, Mich.



In Danger of Consumption. "I was sick and discouraged when I called on the village doctor. He diagnosed I had consumption and would not live long. I decided to take Hood's Sarsaparilla and I am now well and hearty." MISS DAMA MOFFITT, Box 73, Adams, Ill. Be sure to get Hood's. Hood's Pills act quickly, get promptly and effectively, on the liver and bowels. 25c.

A BEAUTIFUL DAWNING. Light Sprung From the Darkness. A GRAND AWAKENING WHICH SHALL LAST FOREVER. A Brighter Outlook Than the World Has Ever Before Known.

Changes are constantly taking place which tend to make the world happier and to cause a feeling of joy and contentment to pervade our lives. One of the greatest blessings which has fallen to mankind and which is indeed the dawning of a new era of life, has just taken place in the well-known family of Mrs. Albert Blanchard, residing at 358 Webster Ave., Chicago, Ill. She writes the following interesting letter: "My health has been very poor for several years. I would have sinking spells and was so weak that I could not hold my hand up to my head. I would have to lie down on the sofa and was very nervous that I could not sleep nights. "My stomach troubled me all the time and my food distressed me so that I was afraid to eat. I had chills most of the time and sometimes chills and fever with trembling and shaking. I was also troubled with catarrh. "It was so dizzy at times that I nearly fell; I would grab at the chair, and dark spots appeared before my eyes. I could not begin to tell how I suffered. I was so sick I did not enjoy life and was told that I would not live long.



MRS. ALBERT BLANCHARD. "I took many remedies and employed several physicians but received no permanent benefit. I was induced to take Dr. Greene's Nervura remedy, and after using six bottles I found it had done wonders for me. I now feel real strong and well and can walk a couple of miles. "My stomach does not trouble me and I am not chilly. My catarrh has entirely disappeared. I am so well that I am assisting my husband in the office and help mother when I go home. I hope any one that is not well will try Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy.

"My little daughter, Helena, has also been using this remedy with great benefit. She was very delicate and nervous. After taking this wonderful medicine for a short time she gained three pounds and is not near so nervous as she was. I do not feel afraid to recommend Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy for I know what it has done for me and my little girl and I would advise any one who is suffering to take it."



What a beautiful awakening, indeed is this great discovery from the darkness of disease and the failures to conquer it. What a blessing to all humanity. How grateful must Mrs. Blanchard feel for the cure of herself and child. Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy will do for you all that it has done for her. If you are suffering from any form of nervous or blood disease, indigestion, weak stomach, kidney or liver complaints, take this wonderful medicine and it will cure you. Dr. Greene the noted specialist in the cure of all chronic and nervous diseases, can be consulted at his office, 35 West 14th street, New York, free, personally or by letter.

Notice. The annual meeting of the stockholders of The Register Publishing Co. of Ann Arbor, Mich., for the election of directors will be held at the office of the secretary on Monday, Feb. 1, 1894. The polls will be open from two to four P. M. S. A. MORAN, Secretary.

Granger's School of Dancing. All classes in dancing begin this week including the Saturday evening class for ladies and gentlemen. This is strictly a school. Office, dancing hall, etc., on the ground floor, 6 Maynard-st. 95

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN.

NEWS AND GOSSIP GLEANED FROM THE CAMPUS.

The freshmen will hold their class social Jan. 24. Pres. Angell was in Chicago the latter part of last week. The Choral Union began practice on Verdi's Requiem last Tuesday. The first Wrinkle since the holidays made its appearance last Friday. At the meeting of the regents yesterday the new regent, Fletcher, took his seat. Newspaper men are kicking because the regents hold so many executive sessions. A new literary magazine, the Calumet, has been started at the University of Chicago. The U. of Daily seems to have had luck in securing a proportionate number of lady editors. The senior laws have decided to issue an annual. It will be called "To Wit". Will you take an ad? Thomas F. Moran, lit '87, has just received a scholarship for history at Johns Hopkins University. Some one has presented the dental museum with a valuable collection of minerals says the U. of M. Daily. F. W. Pine, '94 lit, and W. T. Phillips, '95 lit, attended the Zeta Psi convention at Ithaca, N. Y., Jan. 5 and 6. The old library room in the second floor in the law building has been partitioned off and fitted up for practice court rooms. Regent Levi D. Barbour began on Monday last a course of lectures on Penology before Prof. Adams' class in economic problems. There is not a college in England that publishes a college journal. They have one thing more to learn from America, evidently. Vigorous efforts are being made to make the summer school to be held here a success. There is no reason why it should not be. Almost every law student has ordered one or more copies of this week's REGISTER, containing Hon. A. J. Sawyer's speech in the Hand murder trial. Prof. Geo. D. Herron, of Iowa College, Grinnell, Iowa, will deliver a course of lectures in Newberry Hall beginning Jan. 28 and continuing until Feb. 2. The S. C. A. reception to the Illinois students given last Friday night was an exceptionally enjoyable affair. Songs, speeches and social intercourse made up the program. A large number have joined the class to be taught by Prof. Hinsdale in the Sunday School at the Church of Christ. Prof. Hinsdale has taken as his special subject 'Jesus as a Teacher.' A young man, supposed to have been a student, was arrested Monday for having fired a revolver in the streets. He paid a fine. The name given in the proceedings was probably a fictitious one. The S. C. A. took advantage of the presence of Miss Anthony in the city and secured her for a talk before the association last Sunday morning. She spoke upon "Moral Influence vs. Political Power." The U. of M. Daily protests against the laying of a pavement across the campus from the medical building to the gymnasium. It argues that it will greatly injure the practice grounds which it crosses. Miss Ida Clendenin, M. A., who has been studying for the degree of Ph. D., has been called to take a position in the state University of Louisiana which she has accepted. She will teach botany, for which she has made especial preparation. S. C. Griggs and Co., of Chicago, will soon issue a book by John P. Davis, A. M., entitled "The Union Pacific Railway." Mr. Davis, who is here studying for his doctor's degree has made an exhaustive study of the subject and the book will no doubt prove a very valuable one to those interested in such a subject. Professor Adams left on Tuesday for Johns-Hopkins University to lecture on "Finance." During his absence the courses in political economy will be given as follows: Jan. 16 and 18, Judge Cooley will lecture on "Corporations"; Jan. 23, L. F. Post of New York city, editor of The Standard, on "The Single Tax Theory." The S. C. A. Bulletin severely criticizes editorially some of the methods of Evangelist Mills in the general conduct of his meetings here. There may have been some things in the general arrangements to which some might object but upon the whole it cannot be denied that Mr. Mills is an executive of exceptional ability. It would be almost impossible for any one to carry on meetings like the ones we have just had and not find some one who thought there was some feature which might have been improved. Even the S. C. A. critic would doubtless not be able to please everybody should he attempt to manage a meeting of such magnitude. The January Inlander comes out tomorrow. It is an unusually good number. The special feature of the number is athletics. Ralph Stone, '92 law, who was prominent in athletics while at the University, is the author of an article entitled "A Policy in Athletics at the U. of M." Manager Charles Baird, W. H. Hutchins and C. B. Smeltzer have a series of short stories of famous foot ball players entitled "Gridiron Sketches." In addition to these there is an article entitled: "The Negro in Higher Education," by R. C. Chapman, '94 law; "Fraternity Women in the World," by Isabella M. Andrews; the first of a series of papers in a discussion of dishonesty in college work, by Delos F. Wilcox; Harry Carleton Portef, Jessie B. Hornung, Mabel Holmes, Maud E. Caldwell, Walter W. Drew, Lewis A. Stoneman and Marion Patton contribute a number of poems and bright verses. Social Doings. Miss Alice Curtiss is recovered from her recent illness. Prof. B. M. Thompson was in Lansing on legal business. Rev. Mr. Coburn left the early part of the week for a short stay in Northville. A. M. Doty was confined to his house last week with an attack of the gripple.

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



Hon. A. J. Sawyer was in Lansing yesterday on legal business before supreme court. Dr. A. K. Hale left last Friday for a few weeks' visit at his home in Adams, N. Y. Mrs. Gilbert C. Rhodes and daughter have returned from a visit with friends in Sparta and Grand Rapids. Miss Rena Schwingle of Dansville, N. Y., is visiting her sister, Mrs. Dr. F. H. Brown, 83 E. Huron-st. Prof. H. L. Willitt and family have returned from a visit with friends and relatives in Kenton and Dayton, Ohio. Mr. David Gray, of Detroit, brother of Paul Gray, lit. '90, was married last Tuesday night to a niece of ex-Gov. Alger. Julius Feldkamp, a juror in the Hand murder trial, took out a license Monday to marry Miss Amanda Feldkamp, of Lodi. Mr. J. S. Gray, of Detroit, was in the city Monday. He came out to attend the Scotch evening given by the Gourtey Brothers. Lew H. Goodrich, B. F. Watts and Z. Roath left Tuesday morning for Saginaw to attend a meeting of the Grand Chapter, R. A. M. Prof. Clinton Lockhart has returned from his holiday vacation spent with relatives in Kentucky. Mrs. Lockhart will not return for several weeks yet. The Union League Club, of Chicago, has written Pres. Angell asking that some senior of the University be recommended to address a meeting of high school pupils of Chicago on Feb. 22. As a result of this request, Mr. W. W. Wedemeyer of the senior class of the literary department has been selected and will deliver the address. The selection is an exceptionally good one as Mr. Wedemeyer has won a splendid reputation as a student and he will without doubt do honor to the institution which has honored him with the appointment.

LATEST COUNTY NEWS.

WEBSTER. Some of our townsmen have been getting corn from the west. Please make a correction of last week that Rev. Baumgardner is entertaining his brother and not his father who is now dead. Last communion services, the following united with the Congregational church: Vida Dell Pierce, Mary Backus, Lottie Latson, Lizzie Latson, Erank Smith and Rev. Baumgardner. John Cushing and William H. Weston attended the reunion of the 6th Cavalry G. A. R. recently held at Grand Rapids. A profitable time was spent. The Webster Congregational church and society hold an oyster social at Mr. Geo. Phelps' Friday evening Jan. 19. The proceeds will be devoted to purchasing the greatly needed stores for the church. A large turnout is expected. You are all invited to come. A very cheerful skating party wended their way last Saturday evening to Scadin's lake where a few hours were spent in the most profitable way. What is equal to sport upon the gliding runners? The Sunday School missionary society last Sunday evening had for its subject, "Missions in Africa." Two excellent papers were presented by Miss Phelps and Mrs. Baumgardner on Eastern and Western, Central Africa. Surely great help is needed there. The mite boxes were opened and their contents will be sent to the North Star Mission. Mrs. Blodgett has been visiting relatives in Ypsilanti. Many of our townspeople attended the annual meeting of the Washtenaw Mutual Fire Insurance Company held in Ann Arbor last week, and think it a satisfactory affair. WHITMORE LAKE. Mr. C. F. Shier, of Detroit, is the guest of his brother, Rev. H. F. Shier. The church social at Mr. G. M. Field's last Thursday was a success both socially and financially. Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Dodge returned to their home in Laingsburg on Monday. Miss Marr has gone to spend the remainder of the winter with relatives in Detroit. Mr. W. B. Rane and brother are awaiting the return of Mrs. Rane who is visiting her daughter, Mrs. McCoy in Columbus, O. Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Dodge spent Monday in Ann Arbor. SALEM. Hiram Higgins, a gentleman well advanced in life, died of bright's disease at his home two miles west of the village on the 9th inst. He came from Detroit with his wife a few months ago, purchasing and fitting up the house where he died. While living in Detroit he had worked for years at his trade of shoemaker with Farnsworth. He was a quiet, honorable citizen who will be missed by many. Rev. Shannon conducted the services at the house and the remains were taken to Detroit for interment. Salem township sent four, clothing and money to the northern miners to the value of \$152.97. The pupils of Mrs. Hattie Apsdin, music teacher, hold a public musical in South Lyon Saturday evening. The late express will stop to let off people from Salem. The following have been elected officers in the Baptist church for this year: Calvin Wheeler and A. C. Atcheson, trustees; Mrs. H. Chase, clerk; Jacob Bullock, treasurer.

David Forshee is sick and under the treatment of Dr. Walker. The C. S. L. C. will meet at Mrs. Frederick's next Monday. The preparatory service at the Congregational church last Saturday was largely attended. Mr. Wm. Vansickle was elected a deacon and Mrs. Wm. Vansickle and Mrs. Alexis Stanbro, deaconesses. On Sabbath two persons were added to the church by letter and four on profession of faith. Rev. W. H. Benton of the Methodist denomination preaches in the Baptist church next Sabbath evening. LIMA. Lafayette Grange, No. 92, of Lima, held its annual meeting for election of officers Dec. 29, 1893, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. O. C. Burkhardt. The following were chosen: W. M., E. A. Nordman; stewardess, Mrs. E. B. Freer; asst. stewardess, Mrs. C. M. Bowen; sec., C. M. Bowen; treas., Mrs. Wm. Stocking; sec., O. C. Burkhardt; C. L., Mr. Truman Baldwin; G. K. Mr. E. Keyes; pomona, Mrs. E. A. Nordman; series, Mrs. O. C. Burkhardt; Flora, Mrs. J. J. Wood. The next meeting will be held Jan. 19, 1894, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Simon Winslow's. The meeting will be open at 12:30. All are invited. PITTSFIELD. Wm. Barke has sold his farm to a Mr. Sheldon. W. Palmer has been on the sick list for a week past. Wm. Straith's family are just recovering from a severe attack of the grip. The young people in the Robert's district will give an entertainment at the school house on the evening of the 26th. The Farmer's Club met last Friday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. S. R. Crittenden. The motor has set several fires in the grass along the road lately. The fire tended to spread very rapidly under the favorable conditions of last week. A screen on the smoke stack might help matters. MILAN. The W. R. C. and the Lucus Taylor Post installed officers Wednesday evening. The L. O. T. M. installed officers Wednesday evening. Mr. Guy Coe will leave this week for St. Louis, Missouri. Mr. O. A. Kelley is preparing to build a double store as he has purchased the vacant lot next to him on W. Main-st of Mr. Vescolius. Mr. and Mrs. Harry Whitehead, of Detroit, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Asa Whitmarsh. Mr. and Mrs. Frank Guy entertained a number of friends Monday evening. Rev. E. Severance, of South Lyons, preached at the Baptist church Sunday morning and evening. Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Smith attended Susan B. Anthony's lecture at University Hall Saturday evening. Mr. Eldredge is in Adrian on business this week. Mrs. Turner and son, Grant, of Quincy, are the guests of Mrs. Eldredge. Much work is being done at the M. E. revival meetings. The Baptist tea social was well attended Wednesday afternoon at Mrs. N. Putnam's on W. Main-st. Mrs. G. R. Williams entertained guests from Stoney Creek Saturday.

Webster's Farmers' Club. The Webster Farmers' Club met last Saturday, Jan. 13, 1894, at H. M. Queal's. It was a beautiful day, but the distance prevented a full attendance. However, a sufficient number attended to have a meeting. A sumptuous dinner was served the guests. About one o'clock, after a good social hour was indulged in, the meeting was called to order by the president. The first question considered was with relation to sending a delegate to the Lansing convention, comprising delegates of all state clubs. Mr. Ball was in favor of sending one, and moved to that effect. Mr. E. A. Nordman raised some important points of a hostile nature as well as favorable. Mr. Ball intimated that Webster has one of the oldest clubs and a good representative one. Mr. Nordman was elected and instructed to use his judgment for the benefit of the club in any measure brought up at the convention. The following committees were appointed by the president: Program—Wm. Ball, Mrs. A. M. Chamberlain, Amos Phelps, E. A. Nordman, Mrs. Wm. Scadin. Entertainment—H. T. Phelps, Wm. Brockway, Lewis Chamberlain. Refreshment—Mrs. Amos Phelps, Mrs. J. Phelps and Mrs. Wm. Brockway. Music—Mrs. Blodgett, Ray McCoy, A. Olaver, Miss Annie Phelps, Miss Jennie McCoy. Executive—Geo. Merrill, E. A. Nordman.

A trading by Mrs. Minnie Phelps was now given. It was a humorous argument on the importance of women. A treat was by Dor Quaid. The Relation of Men to the Human Race. A rapid agitate the long winter, and speech making. He wound up with a practical thought by using all the names of the members. A paper by Lewis Chamberlain on Fruit Culture, apples trees should be set feet apart, and varieties 25. Corn could be planted between. To plant in the fall is best. Get them at four cents apiece. In spraying trees use London purple, drive between the rows, should be sprayed 10 days apart. Hills sloping to north and west are favorable. Also raise pears, trees from 18 to 20 feet apart. The Bartlett is a good variety as well as the Clapp also Flemish Beauty. The latter is juicy, sweet and very productive. Set out some winter varieties. Pick pears one or two weeks before they are ripe and lay away in a cool cellar. Peach trees will do best on light sandy soil. Some trees in clay will do on hills. Trim trees before planting; set 16 feet apart. Wood ashes a good fertilizer. Look out for bones. In picking, leave green ones, they will grow larger. Crawford is a good variety. Buy one year old, they are cheaper and more likely to live. Never buy of a travelling agent. Buy from some nursery. Strawberries, etc. should be grown by farmers, make you happy, cheerful and healthy. Some remarks were made after the paper. Mr. Nordman cited a case where the poison in spraying was too strong. J. M. Roberts, President of Cornell, Ithaca, N. Y., says the spraying before leaves appear is to kill moths. Mr. Nordman brought out some other thoughts as the culture of the plum which was not mentioned in the paper. Mr. Miller's orchard near Dexter was mentioned. Bordeaux mixture was used by Mr. Nordman on tomatoes for rot, with good effect. Used the same time as on trees. A pound of London purple to a hundred gallons of water. Some one mentioned a case of curl leaf. A thorough cultivation is a good remedy. The early Crawford is too generally raised for profit. Elberta peach is a good variety. The objection to a hill standing to the east is the stagnancy of the atmosphere. The greening was thought by Mr. Nordman to be a good variety. We should not discard it. The Kalamazoo nursery was considered unreliable. It was suggested that we should not get trees from a warmer climate than ours. Also that the same soil as near us can be trees from east are better than west. Before the meeting closed, members joining the club were received. Adjourned to meet at Mr. Amos Phelps' next month.

Election of Officers. At the annual election of the stockholders of the Michigan Pump Mfg. Co., held at the office of the company in Ypsilanti, last week, all the old officers and directors were re-elected, as follows: Pres., E. D. Eames; Vice-Pres., Henry P. Glover; Secy., Treas. and Mang., Wilfred Eames. The directors are H. P. Glover, Ypsilanti; J. M. Chidister, Ypsilanti; Wilfred Eames, Ann Arbor; E. D. Eames, Watertown, N. Y.; Geo. Lant, Sr., Evansville, Ind. YOU CANNOT CURE PILES. By Internal Remedies. The only sure way to cure every form of piles is to use a remedy like the Pyramid Pile Cure which is applied directly to the parts affected and its wonderful healing effects are apparent from the first application because the medical properties are rapidly absorbed by tissues and sensitive membranes of the rectum, and the cure is made speedily and almost before the patient is aware of it, every trace of piles has left him. This is one of the reasons why the Pyramid Pile Cure has been so uniformly successful. It is applied directly just where it is needed and where it will do the most good. Not by the roundabout way of the stomach nor by the harsh, barbarous methods of various surgical operations and so called systems. Direct application to the seat of disease is the only rational way, and this is fully accomplished by the Pyramid Pile Cure. If the voluntary testimony of thousands who have tried this remedy is worth anything then no sufferer has any excuse for longer delaying in giving it a fair trial, knowing that when you do so The Pyramid Pile Cure will have made one more friend, the best possible advertisement we can have. The chief advantages of the remedy are: It cures without pain, the cure is lasting, it contains no poison, and lastly, it is the cheapest and quickest cure yet found. Your druggist can tell you what has done for others.

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 Tuesday, the 16th day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four. Present, J. Willard Babbitt, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of Sarah A. Owen deceased, Dean M. Tyler, the administrator of said estate, comes into court and represents that he is now prepared to render his final account as such administrator. Thereupon it is ordered, that Tuesday, the 13th day of February next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for examining and allowing such account, and that the 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, 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 Administrator give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said account, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Ann Arbor Register, a newspaper printed and circulating in said County, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing. A true copy. J. WILLARD BABBITT, Judge of Probate. WM. G. DOTY, Probate Register.

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OUR TERRIBLE TREAD ON PRICES!

Makes the Town Tremble. We are on the rampage! We want it known that competition is nowhere! That prices of competitors are smashed to kindling wood. : :

WE ARE MARCHING ON THE ENEMY Nobody can meet our prices! We again make

A TREMENDOUS CUT FOR FIVE DAYS TRADE.

READ! REFLECT! and BUY! Once in a lifetime are such offers made as we make now! Don't miss this great chance! You won't get a better opportunity to wait 100 years.

HERE IS WHAT WE OFFER FOR THE NEXT FIVE DAYS.

- Ladies' Fine Cloth Top French Kid Button Shoes, hand turned, in all styles and widths, worth \$5, for the next five days only \$2.24
Ladies' French Dongola Hand Sewed, tipped, worth \$4.50, now go for 2.12
Ladies' Dongola Hand Turned Button Shoe in all styles, worth \$4, for five days only 1.98
Ladies' French Kid Shoes, patent leather trimmed, worth \$3.75, only, 1.68
Ladies' Fancy Dress Shoe, patent tip, for 1.48
Ladies' Dongola Kid, button or lace, for .98
Ladies' Calfskin Shoe, button, worth \$1.50 for .98
Men's Calf Shoes in all styles and sizes, sells the world over from \$3 to \$5, at this great sale only 1.68
Men come down and take your choice of any of our \$5 or \$6 French Calf Mat Kid or Kangaroo Shoes in all styles, for 2.98
We will sell for five days only, a genuine Calf, hand sowed, cork soled shoe, worth \$5, for 2.38
Men's Fine Dress Shoe, in all styles, for 1.48
Men's solid Calf Shoes for .98
Men's Kangaroo Shoes, worth \$3.50, for 1.68
Boy's Shoes in all sizes, worth \$1.75, for 1.28
Boy's Fine Shoes in all sizes for 1.42
Misses Solid School Shoes, heel or spring heel for 98c, worth double .98
Misses Dongola Spring Heel, for .98
Child's solid school Shoes, sizes 8 to 11, for .68
Boy's solid school Shoes, in button or lace, for .98
Men's solid tap sole Working Shoes, worth \$1.50 for .69
Child's spring heel Shoes size 4 to 7, for .38
Men's fancy velvet Slippers .58
Misses Calf Shoes, in button, for .88

Remember these Prices are for FIVE DAYS ONLY.

SATURDAY, MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

So don't delay, but come early and secure your choice of the lot; and, remember, we shall sell all goods as advertised, and if goods are not satisfactory your money will be refunded. We also place on sale thousands upon thousands of other bargains, which space and time will not allow us to mention. Remember that these prices are for FIVE DAYS ONLY. Don't forget the place and number.

57 S. Main St., Ann Arbor, Mich. (Opposite Koch & Henne's Furniture Store.)

THE GREAT Chattle Mortgage Shoe Sale.

SAWYER'S GREAT SPEECH.

Continued from Page Three.

shortly before the murder telling those ladies "You just wait until those fire escapes get out of order, and then they will have to call upon me for I am the only man this side of Chicago who can fix them." He knew those ladies were working in the mill and as a matter of fact it was possible for them to let the hint drop that Hand was the only man who could fix those things, and if they got out of order they might say, "Hand is the only man in Ypsilanti that can fix them." He had that in his mind, he expected to so fix those fire extinguishers that they would have to call him back to fix them. He had mischief in mind before this happened. We find him wearing a peculiar look when Mr. Adams says to him, "I have presented your claim in a way they would not mistrust it to the officers of this mill, I think there is no possible way for you to get back in the employ of this company unless something shall happen to the machinery of this mill that nobody but you can repair."

Mr. Knowlton—We take exception to stating that in that way.

Mr. Sawyer—I say there was a peculiar look on his face when he said that to him. It was then that he fixed in his own mind that he would put something out of order. He had mischief in his mind. On the evening before the murder we find him at Nick Max's saloon, he plays billiards in the saloon without any apparent consciousness that anything is happening anywhere else until, it being Saturday night, he thought that Pulver might be getting through with his work on that first floor, then he quit playing pool and walked over in the direction in which he could see the mill and was gone long enough to see but he finds Pulver still at work on that first floor. He goes back into the saloon. What does he do? The hour was approaching when the deed could be done, he could not play more pool, the whole kingdom of the man was falling in line for preparation, for the attack that was to be made, he could not play any longer. What did he do? He simply stood around waiting, waiting. He waits another half hour or thereabouts, he then goes out again and now says, "I went out after tobacco." The first time he tells you he went intending to go over town. Nobody knows except himself, what he went out for, we cannot prove what the purpose was, we can only show the facts. He was gone a little longer than before, he went to see whether Pulver had got so near through that he could see him put out some lights and light others, he waited a little longer until that happened, then he became satisfied just where Pulver was and went back to the saloon. What did he do then? There were cards and card tables where his own companions were about him drinking and carousing. The tables were open to him; what did he do? He stood around, says Max; he stood around, says the bartender, he would once in a while go and take a glass of beer. Was it to keep his courage up to the sticking place? And he stood around and stood around. He had stood where he could see when Pulver turned out the lights and turned on new ones. He knew how long it would take him to finish the last section, and when ten o'clock came near he said to this man by whom he is going to attempt to prove an alibi, so he might show he was somewhere else—and the profession have come to look upon an alibi as an effort that is all a lie—he calls upon a man who has not for months gone his way, "Come, let us go home." He looks at him as if to study condition of mind, and says, "Why, I don't go your way." He waits a minute, his mind is wandering, he is not exercising good judgment, he is endeavoring to lay a plot by which he can show that he left the saloon. So he attracts the attention of the other man, O'Connor, and says, "Let's go home." He did not expect O'Connor was going to take out his watch and look at the time; that was a little piece of evidence that fate put there. What spirit was it that told O'Connor to take out his watch and see what time it was? It was ten o'clock. Hand did not anticipate that he expected to be able to prove that it was half-past nine by the opinion of his wife and someone else when he got home. Then what did he do? "He stood around a little more," and saw another hand of cards played, and said to O'Connor, "Let us go home," and they started, and came together at a point where their ways diverged and there they separated, and that is the last eye that saw Mr. Hand until twenty minutes to eleven o'clock that night. Now, what time was it when he left that saloon? O'Connor says he looked at his watch when Hand asked him to go home and it was ten o'clock; then that they stood five or ten minutes longer. When they started the old man Max says he looked at his clock and it was ten minutes past ten. When they went out it was somewhere between ten o'clock and ten minutes past ten. Is there any doubt about it?

Is this circumstantial stuff or the kind of stubborn facts that cannot be sworn out of this case? No, I say here was the preparation for the mischief, here was the design to do the mischief, here were these acts of this man showing he had it in his mind to go there this very night. Then the evidence shows he was the proper kind of a man to go. Here was mischief in his mind, and he intended to go. Did Hand have time to go to that mill, climb into that window, commit that murder, go home and get there at twenty minutes to eleven? He left the saloon not later than ten minutes past ten that night, he reached home at twenty minutes to eleven that night. There is one-half hour of the time of this man Hand that is unaccounted for; there can be no mistake about this. His wife says, when she is dressed in the justice's office, when she is told that even her husband admitted he did not leave the saloon until after ten o'clock, when Nick Max and his bartender had sworn in her hearing that this defendant left that institution later than ten o'clock, then she says, "If I must tell, I must; he got home at twenty minutes to eleven." Why should Hand contradict his wife? Why reason can be assigned for his having conflict with his wife upon this subject? Why should she tell so many false stories about it? Why should he tell us different times when he got home? Is there any doubt about Peterson being right about that date in his pocket diary? He may not be able to recall all the incidents in the

order in which they happened, but is there any man says he lied; will any dare charge him with forgery? There's the book in which he entered what was said at that time. He says he entered "Half past nine," in his book because Hand so stated. Why should he make that statement? When Hand was confronted with the fact that it was known what time he left the saloon, then he changed it. Why should he? But you want me to answer the question, would 30 minutes be enough time for a man to leave that saloon, go into that mill, commit what was committed there, wash his clothes and get back to the house at 20 minutes to eleven? Let us see. We have testimony on this subject. It takes seven minutes to go from the saloon to the mill, and however leisurely he passed with this man to the corner of Oak street, he made up the difference before he got to that mill. It takes probably five minutes to wait outside and see that the coast was clear, and where Pulver was. He left the saloon not later than ten minutes past ten, it takes seven minutes to go to the mill, they say it takes but one minute, give him two minutes to lift the window and get into the carpenter shop, groping in the dark it would probably take him more than a minute to find those tongs, give him three to find the tongs, and get to that place where he expected to do the mischief. It has been shown here that a man starting from that engine room will plant himself in the second, I will give him a minute to get there, and in a minute Jay Pulver confronts him in that shop. I will give them a minute for them to stand there and for Pulver to tell him to get out of the mill, to go home about his business and tell him he will report him, it does not take a minute to kill him. The blows that were dealt upon that man were done as instantly as the flashing of light. I will give him two minutes to do it. I will give him three minutes to turn out the gas and wash his pants, I will give him seven minutes to sneak back from the mill to his house, and when they are fitted together we have occupied 28 minutes, and we have two minutes to spare, which I will give him to quietly enter and slip off his boots and put them under the stove to dry for morning. If Clifford was not there and did not strike with his hand those fatal blows where was he during those 30 minutes, and those learned and distinguishing gentlemen who have occupied seven hours of your time have failed to tell you. There has been absolutely no effort to account for these 30 minutes of time. Hand swears it is not so and that's all there is to it. He says this notwithstanding the testimony of his wife given on two trails, given secretly, privately, openly, publicly, talked over and over again, not given in the presence of the officers when frightened and when great grief is settling down around her and when the charge of murder is first made against her husband as stated by defendants Council. The statement was made to the neighbors, the officers, to the public, printed out and signed and sworn to here upon the witness stand. Where was he in that 30 minutes? Let wounds on Jay Pulver's body tell you where he was.

Did the defendant commit this deed? I will give you thirty three circumstances every one of which combines with the others and in a mighty current sweep onward towards this man and in no other direction.

RECESS FOR DINNER.

When we adjourned for dinner I had about finished what I had to say to you, there are some things, however, to which I have not called your attention which probably you have thought about already, yet I deem it within the line of my duty to speak to you of those things, and before calling your attention to those things which of course are the marks upon the window sill, the blood and brains upon the pants and the yarn upon the overcoat, before calling your attention to those I desire to just for a moment go over with you just as rapidly as I can read them from this paper the other circumstances that have been fixed by the evidence in the case.

1. The defendant was perfectly familiar with the mill.

2. He was kept posted he says himself as to all that was transacted in the mill.

3. Within ten days of his discharge he had begged to be taken back in the mill.

4. He was reduced to borrowing money in order to live.

5. He believed with Adams that the only way there was for him to get back into that mill was in some way to have that machinery get out of order that other people would not be able to fix.

6. He had the time and opportunity to commit this offense, there is no possible doubt about it, he had time, he had thirty minutes of time, he was within five minutes of the mill when last seen.

7. He had it in his mind to go into that mill and go into it that very night.

8. He strikes left-handed naturally but may handle his sledge or ax both-handed as circumstances may demand. Such a man made these marks upon Pulver's head, no other man could do it.

9. From five to eight minutes after the murder Hand quietly slips into the back door of his house, he did not purpose to have anybody see him go into the front way, he did not know who might have been looking through that window and hearing that cry of murder; he was skulking out of the way and keeping out of sight; he was coming in behind his house instead of in front of it.

10. He quietly pulled off his boots and put them under the stove in the month of March, when he had spent the whole day in a saloon where there was not any rain or mud or frost or any ice. He put his boots under the stove what for?

11. He was in so much of a hurry to be found disrobed, or else the severe exercise and excitement through which he had been passing was such that he instantly snatched off both coats. He did not stop to take off his overcoat and then his undercoat, but as soon as he could he takes off both coats at once.

12. In such a hurry was he to get into bed for fear the cry of murder would follow him home that he lit his pipe and got into bed, and lay there smoking.

13. Before 8 o'clock on Sunday morning we find him down at Grob's saloon and following next to the man who

went in to see how Pulver lay in that shop.

14. His mind was so absorbed when he went down to that saloon that morning and in the line of going down to the mill, that he came out of his house and met a lady he had known all his life and never saw her; he could go by the gatekeeper that stood down there on the sidewalk, that he had passed every day and knew as well as he did anybody, and never see him.

15. He was among the very first to go into the mill.

16. When Grob took his friends and locked up his house, and turned Clif. Hand out of doors, what did he do? He stayed there in the back yard and surroundings watching that mill and the people who came there, mingling with them to hear what was going on and what was said.

17. He falsifies about Grob throwing up his breakfast. Why should he attempt to generate such a thought as that in that community? Stop one second and think about it, why should he go and say Grob had thrown up his breakfast at that dreadful sight, why should he tell that lie? It was in order that suspicion might be thrown off from him, he went in there, he says it almost turned him inside out and it did turn Grob inside out.

18. He attempted the tramp story right there among the citizens who came there for the purpose of seeing what had happened, he was among the very first who were telling of the tramps and the probabilities that it was tramps, and tramps had been running here and there, what for? In order to throw suspicion off from him and put it on somebody else. These motives cannot be misunderstood.

19. Soper says he looked as though he had been on a debauch all night when he was there. They talk about his being in bed and snoring at 11 o'clock, there was a little wife lying there who had been fooled, he attempted to eat supper, he took none, he attempted to read and read not, he attempted to smoke and smoked not, he attempted to sleep and slept not. The next morning when Mr. Soper looked into his face he said he looked as though he had been on a debauch all night. Gentlemen, he had that trouble, that crime on his mind all night, sleep fled from his eyes and slumber from his eyelids.

20. Dr. Owen says he looked pale and disturbed, not pale and sympathetic, not pale and sorry, but pale and disturbed.

21. He stayed around that mill as if fascination kept him there, bound not to leave, bound not to go away, bound to be present and if possible discover the first symptoms pointing towards him, he stayed there until the body of Pulver had been carried away and the people dispersed, what for?

22. He went home and he did not say one dozen words to his wife, why, gentlemen, I don't know what stuff you are made of, I don't know how you may look upon such things, but suppose you had gone there and your wife and family lived within a stone's throw of that mill and a man you had associated with as one of your fellow employees was found foully murdered on that Sunday morning and as early as 8 o'clock you saw him there in that condition and saw his body, there was a wife and family within eight, within three minutes walk of where you were, all the powers of earth could not have held you there if you had been innocent and you would have gone to the woman and said to her there is trouble down at the mill, Pulver was murdered and lies down there in his blood and it is a horrible thing and you would have gone to the woman and said to her there is trouble down at the mill. Pulver was murdered and lies down there in his blood and it is a horrible thing and you would have gone on to describe it to her. O, no, he stayed to watch what they thought in the mill and when he had got through there and the crowd had gone away he simply goes back to his house, passes into one door and out the other and his wife says he was not in there two minutes and he said as you heard my brother read to you, just a word and that was all. He was thinking whether or not suspicion had settled upon him, he was thinking whether or not they were pointing at him and he could not talk and he could not look his wife in the face, he was anxious to know what was going on somewhere else and not in his own household. Would you have done that? Was there any man in the city of Ypsilanti that morning who would? Not one, not one of you would have gone to your house and told your family and would have sat down and talked with them, you would have brooded over it and thought over it, and wondered over it, but he said nothing, he passes through the house, into one door and out of the other and starts for another saloon.

23. On his way over he meets the Miss Keegan and Mrs. White. They stand there, neighbors who had worked in the mill, they had known Pulver and he was one of their companions, and they called Hand; they see him come from the scene of the murder and call him over there and ask him about it. O yes, he has seen it; it is the most horrible sight he ever saw. "Who could do it?" "O, I have no doubt it was tramps; they were in there for the purpose of breaking into the safe." "If they went in there for that purpose," said this poor little innocent woman in her innocent way, "why didn't they do it; they had time enough after Pulver was killed?" He saw he was caught and that would not do, and he said, "O, I don't know what to think about it." In less than two minutes from that time he was peeping into the window of Mrs. Gilbert and saying to her, "O, it was tramps who did it, it was tramps who did it."

24. He calls at Gilbert's and he wants to know of Mrs. Gilbert if Johnnie is there, and what does he want to know? "I would like to know of Johnnie what they have decided over to the mill about the murder." See what is the trouble. His own soul charges him with the crime. He believes that every man who meets him reads it in his face, it is a secret that will not remain there, he goes from one house to another, to find out what they are thinking about it at the mill, he thinks every man has suspicion towards him and he is worrying about it. What are they thinking about it at the mill? What have they decided about it at the mill?

25. He went direct to Max's saloon what for? To find out what they thought about the murder over at the mill. Why, he had been there from eight o'clock in the morning until

eleven o'clock that forenoon mingling with the people at the mill and the citizens who came there, and yet we find him over here at Max's saloon trying to find out what they think of the murder over at the mill. But, gentlemen, there can be no doubt about it; there can be no doubt about it if he wanted to know what they thought about it over at the mill, why didn't he go to his friend Adams, who was there, and ask him, "Say, Adams, what do they think about the murder; what do the officers of the mill think about it?"

26. When arrested what does he do? A good deal has been said to you about that and I learned friend the prosecutor has been very much misrepresented as to the purpose of what he said. I say to you gentlemen, and I challenge you, do you believe it is possible for an innocent man who has no suspicion that he has committed any offense, who has slept in the peace of the state without any enmity against his fellowmen, who has lived a life of honesty and integrity, whose hands are free from the blood of Jay Pulver, do you believe that it is possible for such a man when the officer of the law puts his hand upon his shoulder and says, "You must go with me, I have a warrant against you for the murder of Jay Pulver," do you believe such a man will simply stand like a marble statue and say, "Well, gentlemen, I suppose I have got to go but I guess you have got the wrong man this time?" No, gentlemen, no, that is not innocence, that is the brazen determination of guilt that is what it is. The man expected all the morning that that man would step up to his side and arrest him and he prepared to meet him and without a start, without a trip, "O, I guess you have got the wrong man this time." Gentlemen, you have lived a number of years, all of you, you have endeavored to live the life of an honest citizen or you would not have been drawn as jurymen. If you had been in Ypsilanti that morning of that murder, or a murder should have happened in your community and someone of your acquaintances had been slaughtered and cruelly murdered when an officer had stepped up to you and put his hand on your shoulder and said to you, "Go with me, I have a warrant for your arrest for that murder, conscious of your innocence, conscious that you had never done wrong to any man in your life would have sprung up before you in an instant, the faces of your loved ones would have thronged about you, you would have trembled from head to foot, you would have said, "My God, gentlemen, there is some terrible mistake about this, it cannot be possible. Who on this living earth ever dreamed that I could commit such a murder as that? Who has made this complaint and charges me with such a crime? Why, gentlemen, there is something wrong." It would have been impossible for you, gentlemen, to have avoided it. You would have shown symptoms of an innocent and honest mind, you would not have shown the symptoms of a trained and determined criminal who had expected for hours that the officer would put his hand upon him, and who had thought what he was going to say and do in the presence of those officers; you would not have done it. Read the history of criminal jurisprudence and no criminal has ever made other answers than to say, "You are mistaken this time." I don't know how you may think about it, but I only wish I could place one of you twelve men without any thought upon your minds that you would be charged with any offense; I only wish I could place one of you where an officer would step up to you and in a serious and solemn tone and in dead earnest say to you, "I have a warrant for your arrest, so and so," and see how that man would look and act; you would find none of the brazen-faced statements, "You have got the wrong man this time," you would not find that, it is not natural, it is not in keeping with innocence. But when a man has committed a crime he believes and he knows that he is liable to be arrested any minute, and he has schooled himself for that arrest and is not surprised when it shall come upon him.

(At this point a juror was taken sick and a recess of two hours occurred.)

Continued on Page Four.

J. D. Stimson & Son, the State-st grocer's have a new advertisement on the first page of this week's REGISTER. It contains something that will interest allhousekeepers.

Big January Reduction Sale!

Every Piece of Furniture Reduced.
Every Yard of Carpet Reduced.
Every Rug and Art Square Reduced.
Every Lace or Chanille Curtain Reduced.
This is no fraud, but a genuine reduction of every price in our Store. We have not got room here to quote prices. Call on us and convince yourself that we are selling goods at prices that you cannot afford to miss.

We have about 500 yards of Moquette Carpet with Borders. You can buy them at 88c a yard while they last. Come soon if you want them. The patterns are first-class.

KOCH & HENNE

56, 58 AND 60 S. MAIN ST., ANN ARBOR.

SHORTHAND!

For the accommodation of University Students, High School Students and others, who are unable to join our regular organized classes, we will organize a beginning class in Shorthand

JAN. 15, 1894 at 5 P. M.

This class will meet twice a week during the remainder of the school year.

Tuition \$12.50, Text-Book \$1.50.

Call at once and arrange for the course.

Commercial & Stenographic Institute,
20 S. STATE ST. Third Floor, Front.

HALF PRICE OVERCOATS! HALF PRICE

We have placed on sale just an even Hundred Overcoats and Seventy-Five Suits at One-Half Price.

One Hundred and Fifty Overcoats and Two Hundred and Seventy-Four Suits go at One-Third Off.

The Remainder of Our Entire Stock of Winter Suits and Overcoats at One-Fourth Off.

GLOVES, MITTEN, CAPS AND UNDERWEAR AT LESS THAN COST!
ODD PANTS AND CHILDREN'S SUITS AT A GREAT SACRIFICE!

It will pay you to come miles to this; the Greatest Genuine Reduction Sale ever held in Washtnaw Co.

Wadhams, Ryan & Reule.



AMERICAN PUSH
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"Oh, well," he returned, rather grimly, "if you want to defy convention it doesn't matter. You're so popular that you can. Nobody minds. They all accept you and like you the better for being yourself, since it's yourself they're so fond of."

"Fond!" echoed Alonzo, and with scarcely unwonted a ring in his voice that it made his hearer start and stare. He let his flexible frame sink down on the broad arm of an easy-chair near which he had been standing, and his fawny eyes had never shone with stronger seriousness than while he now continued to speak:

"You good, kind-hearted Phil! Don't you see that my popularity is the merest myth? When I do bold or queer things it isn't I whom they laugh at and make believe that they think funny; it's a fellow with a few thousand a year that he squanders on their amusement. Let fate strip me of those, Phil, and they'd think me as ordinary as their morning bath. I don't want to be a cynic, and if I did there are some few things that would save me from it. You're one of them—"

"Yes, you ring right, somehow—at least to my ears you do."

"Thanks."

"And then there's Kathleen. Ah, she rings right! She's like a perpetual chime of silver bells."

"Which you will soon turn into wedding bells."

"In April, my boy. You remember, Phil, how I hated the thought of marriage till I met her. Then something changed. I felt like a transformation scene in a pantomime. That big solid lump of prejudice in me gave a sort of a click, and there it was, a church altar, with a clergyman or two behind it, looking round to see whom they could marry. And do you know why that lovely girl has so captured me? Because I believe she's without one speck of sham. It isn't her beauty or her brains or her power of charming you, for she's got all three. It's her mighty genuineness, Phil. She often seems to me, beside the women I meet her with, like a live flower that's lost its way among a basket of false ones. Her petals (the darling) were not purchased at a fancy shop. They came fresh from the loom of Nature, who spun them with her heart in her work. I find there's so much in that, by the bye. Nature's made such crowds and crowds of us while not caring whether Brown was to be a poet or a politician, Jones a deacon or a dentist. It's only when she goes to work in dead earnest that she turns out her magnificent men and women." He clasped both hands together with a fervor that in almost anyone else would have been solely comic. "And Kathleen Kennaird is one of the last!"

"I wonder," said Lexington, dryly, and yet with a polite air of venture, "whether you have any feelings of this sort about Mrs. Kennaird, her mother." Alonzo broke into a high and hearty laugh. "She's worldliness itself!" he cried. "Who doubts it? But she's a very picturesque figure. I like to look at her. She sweeps through life so. Her chief idea of being happy is to don a new gown and 'meet people.' She's tremendous as an incarnate idea. I should like to paint her as that. If I only could! It would be a great picture. Her eyeglasses would be half lifted, and her head would be a good deal thrown back, and there would be billows of silk or satin below her waist, and she would have her arms and neck bared, for they're really superb, and—well, Fletcher?" These two last words were addressed to his valet, who had just appeared at the open door-way. Guests had begun to arrive, and Alonzo hastened downstairs to receive them. Almost the first greeting he received was one from his sister, Mrs. Van Santvoord.

"Lonz," she said, "what on earth do you mean by turning up in that scandalous coat?"

"It isn't scandalous, Kitty; it's representative." He appealed, in his least respectful style, to a great lady of fashion who stood at his sister's side. "I'm issuing an edict," he went on, with that kind of intimate and hysterical loquacity by which he had contrived to shock and yet amuse many associates, "I intend saying: 'Let there be velvet coats at afternoon teas,' and there shall be velvet coats."

The lady, a handsome brunette, grande dame to her finger-tips, gave an obstinate shake of her neat-bonneted head.

"No," she declared, "I, for one, shan't agree to any rule so rowdy." "Rowdy!" shouted Alonzo. He caught one of her gloved hands and peered into her face with his eyes quizzically twinkling. "Lily, you're a horrid thing, and I'll never be friends with you any more. You don't love me, Lily, you know you don't!"

It was the madness of silliness, and impertinence as well. Lillian Poughkeepsie was one of the leaders of the most exclusive set. People rarely addressed her except in terms of the strictest courtesy, and her social nod was potent enough to unbar for a stranger the gilded and filigreed gates of the Four Hundred.

Mrs. Van Santvoord, who revered Mrs. Poughkeepsie's position, drew back with a gasp of "Oh, Alonzo, how can you?"

Mrs. Poughkeepsie remained speechless, with hardening face. But Alonzo didn't mind that. "You see," he exclaimed, appealing to his sister, "Lily doesn't love me, and I'm going to receive everybody else in my shirt-sleeves. He took off the velvet coat and bundled

it under one arm. "This," he continued, "is to be my despairing posture for the rest of the afternoon." He struck so ridiculous an attitude that Mrs. Poughkeepsie burst into an unwilling scream of mirth. She forgave him, just as everybody else did—just as he had been forgiven last week at a very select cotillon for pretending drunkenness and tumbling flat on his back in the middle of the ballroom. And now, while he was re-clothing himself, a number of people pressed about him, principally ladies, inquiring what his last madness had meant, and prepared to roar with laughter at it before they had heard it explained.

But a little group remained apart, and in this was a young man who detested him, though glad enough to appear at his festal summons.

"Oh! it's only some new caddish prank," said the young man. "He's always behaving like that."

"But he wakes people up so," said a girl who was not a belle and to whom he had been kind.

"You wouldn't say that of me," replied the young man, "if I were to carry on so outrageously."

The girl gave a pout and a toss of the head. "You're not Alonzo Lisperard," she retorted.

"You mean that I haven't got two millions of dollars," whispered the young man, in her ear, "and that I can't throw away fifty thousand every year of my life in dinners and dances and frolics for my friends."

The girl chose to ignore this burst of bitterness. "Look," she said. "There's Miss Kennaird, just coming in with her mother. How sober he gets as he goes to greet her. They say she doesn't approve of his 'larking' style."

"Well she may not. How beautiful she is!"

"Do you think so?" shrugged the girl. "She's too tall for my taste, and then I don't like her eyes. They're like ice."

"Blue ice—or green, if you please—with a blaze of sun on it. Besides, the long curls of their black lashes help them so. And she has a face as delicate as an orchid."

"How can she wear that black velvet trimmed with sables," pursued the girl. "They say these Kennairds haven't but four thousand a year to live on."

"Oh! make it five."

"Nobody really knows just how much. But still they're poor. Do you suppose it's possible that"—and here the girl lowered her voice, which a sweet clash of hidden violins would in any case have drowned an instant later.

Kathleen Kennaird smiled right and left, but it seemed to certain observers that her manner toward her accepted suitor was peculiarly cold. This little afternoon tea, as he chose to call it, was given in her honor. Not more than thirty people had been asked, and these were the ones that Kathleen had specially desired. Tea, it is true, was served in the most exquisite porcelain cups; but this portion proved, as it were, only an excuse for other refreshments. Almost before they knew it the guests found themselves seated at little tables, eating terrapin and sipping frozen champagne. Then, in a little while, a soprano voice was heard, singing from Tristan. "That's Lill Lehmann, or I'll be shot," presently muttered Lexington, who knew nothing of this surprise, so characteristic of Alonzo; and soon the great singer appeared, conducted by the host himself, her beautiful face wreathed in smiles. Nearly all the women crowded about her with cries of gratulation and welcome. Amid the general clamor Kathleen Kennaird took the chance of saying to her lover:

"You have been doing another wild thing."

"What do you mean?" he queried, with infantile innocence.

"Oh, last night at the Gramerney club. You'll not deny, surely, that you blackened your face and went in at dessert to the large dinner Harry Madison was giving, as a negro banjo player, and that nobody found you out until a wisp of your light hair happened to show under your wig."

"That's really delicious!" Alonzo said. "My face was no more blackened than yours is now—and Heaven knows there are roses and lilies enough there! I'd promised to be at the dinner, and reached the Gramerney shamefully late. So I sent from the club for my banjo (which, by the way, I detest as an instrument and play horribly) merely for the purpose—"

Kathleen shook her head in a deploring way as he paused. "For the purpose of doing something horribly odd," she said. "Confess it. You may as well."

"But the blackening of the face is all nonsense. Johnny Chadwick got me a black mask from one of the waiters. I dare say it had been worn at some servants' mask ball, and happened to be lying about somewhere in the club. I put it on after sending for the banjo. It was all Johnny's idea—not the banjo, but the mask. I merely wanted to go in to the dinner with a little music, as I'd got there so scandalously late. Everything else that you've heard is the sheerest rubbish."

Kathleen laid a slim, gloved hand on his arm. "Well, well," she faltered, "allow that you were mangled that time, Alonzo. But your talking off your coat a few minutes before mamma and I appeared! Oh, I heard of it; never mind who told me. And these dreadful escapades of yours get into the newspapers. They

must stop—out of respect to me, Alonzo, they should stop! You cheapen yourself by indulging in them! No one likes you the better for them, and things are said behind your back which you don't realize, because you trust your friends so implicitly."

"I don't trust many friends, Kathleen," came the low-voiced answer. "But I trust you, and you're the only real friend I have in the world. Now, believe me, there shall be a reformation. From this moment I promise one. When you marry me next April you shall marry a man who hasn't kicked up his heels for weeks."

The music burst forth again as Alonzo finished speaking. When the revelers were invited to reenter the two front drawing-rooms, chairs had been arranged for a cotillon. Philip Lexington led the dance with Mrs. Van Santvoord, at Alonzo's request. Through the first figures the participants imagined that it was only an impromptu dance. But suddenly they were called upon to take it more seriously, since before the first figure ended bouquets of the rarest flowers had begun to circulate, and by six o'clock, when the final strains of the music were sounding, jeweled fans had been lavished on the ladies for favors and the gentlemen had received cat's eye scarf-pins set round with tiny pearls.

It had all been a sumptuous and yet charmingly tasteful tribute to the sweetheart of the host. People pressed Alonzo's hand in their ardent praise of his festivity, and told him that the entertainment had been a blended astonishment and delight. Mrs. Kennaird, who had not danced, but who had watched the cotillon with her grand air at its grandest, whispered to her prospective son-in-law, just as he was slipping from the room, having in his hand a card which a servant had lately given him:

"Your tribute to dear Kathleen has been perfectly enchanting."

"So glad you like it—so glad," returned Alonzo, as he receded from the lofty lady's view.

The card which he held was from his uncle, Mr. Crawford Lisperard, head of the great banking house, Lisperard & Chichester.

"My dear Uncle Crawford," he said, grasping the hand of a big man with iron-gray side whiskers, who stood in the hall. "We meet so seldom, and when we do meet it shouldn't be like this. I know you hate society, dear old



"MY DEAR UNCLE CRAWFORD," HE SAID.

boy. Still, you'll come up and see my sweetheart, won't you? I'm giving her a little afternoon dance. You know, Uncle Crawford, you and she must meet, sooner or later. Why, you're sort of pale and queer looking. What's the matter?"

"Alonzo," said Mr. Crawford Lisperard, in a husky voice, "I—I must speak with you, and speak quite privately."

Alonzo's eyes swept the face that he knew so well and dearly loved. This monetary potentate, the prince of finance, his dead father's trusted brother, who had been to himself and his sister such a model of all devoted guardianship, in trouble. It seemed incredible.

"You're somehow not yourself!" he exclaimed, momentarily careless of the watching footman. "Oh, Uncle Crawford, it isn't"—and he drew back with a laugh on his lips, but an anxious cloud in his gaze. "It isn't any nonsense of mine that you've been hearing of?"

"No, no, Lonz. Can't we be alone together soon? I'll come back later, or you'll come to me," and the gentleman, a little bewildered, turned toward the door, reaching forth a fluttering hand as if to grasp its knob.

Alonzo caught that hand between both his own. He had held it for an instant before, but not till then had he realized how cold it was.

"Light my studio at once," he said to a servant, recalling that the winter day had now completely darkened. The man sprang upstairs to obey his bidding, and Alonzo followed him at his uncle's side.

"The idea of your rushing off like that, Uncle Crawford! You come here so seldom that you're not to be released so easily when you do come."

The long, melodious wailings of the waltz music floated up to them as they ascended the stairs. After several seconds Alonzo suddenly turned to his companion.

"Upon my word, Uncle Crawford," he recommenced, "if there were any bad news that you could bring me, I should imagine you had brought it now."

Mr. Lisperard paused. They were at the door of the studio. He put a hand on his nephew's shoulder and stared gloomily down into his face.

"I do bring you bad news, my boy. I—I bring you horrible news," he said. Alonzo felt himself whiten. In a flash he divined what was meant. It could only be one thing. The ground swung beneath his feet as he passed with his uncle across the threshold of the studio, and closed its door behind them both.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

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THE CITY.

Numerous cases of mumps are reported about the city. Granger's "Waltz Oxford" is becoming quite popular in Detroit. An original widow's pension has been granted to Mrs. Mary G. Stark. Mrs. Israel Hall gave a reception last evening in honor of Miss Susan B. Anthony. The Michigan Millers' Fire Ins. Co. has elected N. J. Keyer one of its directors. There will be no lecture Thursday evening in the School of Music as announced. Mrs. Wm. Condon of 24 S. Univ.-ave. will give a reception this afternoon from 4 to 6 o'clock. E. V. Hangsterfer's ice business has so increased that he has ordered a new ice wagon. Mrs. Dr. Palmer of 35 E. Ann-st gave a reception to a number of her friends Tuesday evening. The members of the Church of Christ gave an informal reception to new members last evening. Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Sober, who left last fall for Madison, Wis., have an heir at their home. It is a son.

The University sewer has become choked. Workmen are endeavoring to find where the trouble lies.

Geo. Chandler, of Saline, has taken a position with Messrs. Bowdish & House of the Star Steam Laundry.

The Mills meeting choir held a reunion last Sunday afternoon in the lecture room of the Presbyterian church.

The case of Catherine M. Fillmore vs. the great camp of the K. O. T. M. came up in the circuit court last Monday.

William Walsh has sold out his saloon to the Ann Arbor Brewing Co. Frank O'Hearn has been put in charge of it.

A considerable number of important news items have been crowded out this week to make room for Mr. Sawyer's speech.

There will be a meeting this afternoon at Mrs. Emanuel Spring's of the Ladies' Society of the Bethlehem church.

The Young Peoples' society of the Presbyterian church give a social at McMillan hall Saturday evening at 8 o'clock.

The A. T. O. society of the High School will give a reception and a dancing party tomorrow night at Granger's Academy.

Chris Vogel, of Dexter, slipped and fell down stairs last Monday night. As a result of his injuries he died Tuesday morning.

Rev. and Mrs. Ohlinger, returned missionaries from Corea, will conduct the morning services in the M. E. church next Sunday.

There will be given a tea and social by the ladies of the Presbyterian church this evening at 6 o'clock. Everybody invited.

The date of the Pachman concert has been changed to Jan. 30. Please note the change as you cannot afford to miss this entertainment.

There will be a pupils recital next Saturday at 2 P. M. at the School of Music. All lovers of music are cordially invited to attend.

The Ann Arbor Butter and Cheese Co. has sold out its entire business to Dr. W. B. Smith, one of the stockholders, and closed up its affairs as a corporation.

Thursday of last week Peter Esterle had the misfortune to lose part of the first finger of his right hand while working about the steam pump of the stove works.

Weich Post, No. 137, G. A. R., installed their new officers last Friday evening. The ladies of the W. R. C. provided an elegant supper and a general good time was had.

The Young Men's Christian League now have their reading room over O. M. Martin's at 12 E. Washington-st., open to all who wish to avail themselves of the publications supplied.

We publish in another column a communication on the S. C. A. Bulletin and the criticism on the Mills meeting. The writer is a gentleman who was converted during the Mills meetings.

All young men are invited to attend the meeting of the Young Men's Christian League to be held in their rooms, No 12 E. Washington-st, 2nd floor, Sunday at 3 P. M. Bring a friend with you.

S. R. and R. C. Barney have received word from Springfield, Mass., announcing the death of their brother E. E. Barney, who left here last year to make his home with his daughter Mrs. Elmer Evans.

At the meeting of the Board of Public Works held last week H. W. Ashley, general superintendent of the Ann Arbor road was present looking after the interests of his road in building a dock on First-st., at which to unload cars.

The State Teachers' Association at Lansing was a rousing educational rally. Among the Normal students who attended are; Miss Benedict, and Messrs. Tooker, Stewart, Krentel, Townsend, Howard and VanBuren.

The Washtenaw County Medical Society held a meeting last Friday evening at the residence of Dr. Murdock of Ypsilanti. Papers, discussions, and an elegant supper afforded a delightful evening to the members.

Sheriff Brenner went to London, Ont. to get the man Jones, who had been arrested on suspicion of having been the thief who stole Mrs. Sober's horse. Mr. Brenner found that the man arrested was not the fellow he wanted at all.

A recent number of the "Coffee Cooler," the organ of the G. A. R. of Michigan, contains the interesting paper of Col. H. S. Dean on the "Relief of Chataanooga" read by Col. Dean before the meeting of the Loyal Legion of Michigan, in Detroit last fall.

The Michigan Equal Suffrage Association held a most interesting meeting in Newberry Hall Monday and Tuesday. A large number of distinguished speakers from abroad were here and made addresses and took part in the discussions. We regret that we are unable, on account of lack of space, to give a full synopsis of the very full program.

U Don't Need a Dollar! 75c BUYS A DOLLARS WORTH OF LADIES' SHOES OR GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS FOR TEN DAYS BOWDISH & MATTESON, 32 SOUTH STATE STREET, ANN ARBOR, MICH.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Wagner were called to Topeka, Kansas, by telegraph last Monday on account of the serious illness of their son-in-law, Dr. T. W. Peers. Doctor Peers had an attack of the grip recently and the complications arising from it have proven to be of a serious nature.

The recital by Miss Griggs, Miss Maxon and a number of other of Prof. Trueblood's pupils, which was necessarily postponed until after the holidays will take place this evening at Frieze Memorial Hall. The invitations which were sent out when the recital was first announced will admit.

Upon the coming four Sundays, beginning on Sunday next, at the morning service, the Rev. Henry Tatlock will deliver in St. Andrew's church a course of sermons on the following topics: Christianity in Society; Christianity in Business; Christianity in College; Christianity in Church.

A good house greeted the Gourlay brothers at the Church of Christ last Monday night. The whole program was greatly enjoyed by all present. The singing by Messrs. Gourlay in the "Brogue the Bonny Scot" was especially fine, as were also the recitations of Miss Caroline Campbell, which were enthusiastically applauded.

Messrs. Bowdish and House have purchased the Ann Arbor Star Steam Laundry business of Mr. Robert Hunter and will continue the business in connection with the large laundry trade which they have heretofore been sending to Detroit. This will keep nearly a hundred dollars worth of work a week in Ann Arbor.

THE REGISTER came out last week in opposition to sewerage. It was about time for that paper to flop on this question as it has on nearly every other one. -The Argus.

One item that will be news to REGISTER readers at least. Even if it were true we could not compete with the Argus in its record for flopping.

Rev. J. T. Sunderland will speak next Sunday morning on "Lucy Stone, or the New Day coming to Woman." In the evening Mrs. Sunderland will repeat by request the address which she delivered in the Woman's building of the World's Fair, on "The Influence of the Higher Education of Women on Domestic Life."

It is not a new thing for a student to play any sort of a joke on one of his professors, but when the joke, is carried so far as to steal the professor's pantaloons and try to sell them there is a kick. At least Dr. Max Winkler refused so submit and a law student was arrested on the above charge. The case has been set for this afternoon before Justice Bennett.

We are obliged this week to make a break in the insertion of Prof. A. Ten Brook's series of articles upon the early history of Ann Arbor. We regret this especially since in the paper prepared for this week occurs an account of the naming of Ann Arbor, and Mr. Ten Brook has been able to throw some light upon this subject that is entirely new and settles quite conclusively how our beautiful city came by the name it bears.

The arrangements for the charity ball are well under way, the following committees have been chosen: General arrangements and music, Lew H. Clement; reception, Mrs. Jas. B. Angell; refreshments, Mrs. P. R. B. dePont; decoration and lighting, C. C. Warden; floor, Ross Granger; printing, H. W. Douglass; construction and heating, J. F. Breakey; the chairman of each committee being given power to appoint others as desired to assist them. The ball will, in all probability be held on the evening of Feb. 6. Tickets will be sold at \$3.00, admitting gentleman and lady. It has not yet been definitely decided where the ball will held, but it will probably be in the rink.

The following are some of the prominent women in attendance upon the meeting of the Michigan Equal Suffrage Association. Lucinda H. Stone, Kalamazoo, Eliza R. Sunderland, Ann Arbor, Prof. Julia A. King, Ypsilanti, May S. Knaggs, Bay City, Helen P. Jenkins, Detroit, Mary A. Mayo, Battle Creek, Martha E. Root, Bay City, Elizabeth A. Willard, Battle Creek, Armilla J. Starr, Coldwater, Lucy F. Andrew, Three Rivers, M. Adele Hazlett, Lansing, Clara L. McAdow, Detroit, Melvin A. Root, Bay City, Elizabeth Eaglesfield, Grand Rapids, Harriett J. Boutelle, Detroit, Lucy F. Morehouse, Big Rapids, Jennie Voorheis, Ann Arbor, Lenora Woodhams, Detroit, Miss E. C. Bates, Traverse City.

The annual meeting of the Washtenaw Mutual Fire Ins. Co. was held last Wednesday. W. K. Childs, of Ann Arbor, William Stocking, of Lima, and Emory E. Leland, of Northfield, were elected directors, and Fred Braun, of Ann Arbor town, J. W. Wing, of Scio, and R. C. Reeves, of Dexter, as members of the board of auditors. The assessment for the company for the past year was only \$1 per thousand dollars of insurance. The company has over 2,700 members and \$5,700,000 of insurance which constitutes the amount of capital subject.

H. F. Frost & Co., of 11 E. Ann street, have something for you on Saturday. Don't fail to call.

Just the time of year for buckwheat cakes.—Try a sample of that elegant fresh buckwheat flour at Stimson's State-st grocery. 12 1/2 lb. sack, only 38c.

Richards and Clark say that the times are good, at least so far as their trade is concerned. Although they have been in business but a few weeks, they have worked up a good trade.

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—A young man who wishes to learn the printing business. Good opportunity for the right person. Apply at THE REGISTER Office at once. 87 WANTED—Work, washing, ironing, cooking or caring for sick person needing help. oblige, C. S., P. O. box 1567, Ann Arbor, Mich. 96 WANTED—First-class agents for a first-class firm. \$30.00 a week guaranteed. Inquire at Stark's Photo Studio, 24 N. Main-st. 98 WANTED—Young man who is attending school wishes to secure a place where he can work for his board. Address Drawer D. 99 WANTED—Plain sewing and childrens clothes. Miss Minnie Heile, 16 N. Thayer-st. 691f WANTED—Bedding and all kinds of plain sewing. Over Sheehan's Bookstore, third door to the right. 259f

FOR SALE.

- FOR SALE—Mrs. Perkin's farm, 780 acres, 2 miles east of Saline, 7 miles south of Ann Arbor, known as the Kellogg farm. Six acres good bearing peach orchard, house, barn, stock and well water in abundance, school within 1/2 mile. Price reasonable, terms easy, call on premises or 44 S. Ingalls-st., Ann Arbor. 941f FOR SALE—A small farm, one-quarter of a mile from city limits of Ann Arbor. Address, box 1223. 96 FOR SALE—Finnegan & Richards are selling baled hay and straw at wholesale prices. No. 9 Detroit St. 84f FOR SALE—The undersigned will sell the splendid farm of Hanson Session (to close the estate lying on section two township of Northfield, consisting of 214 acres of land for the sum of seven thousand dollars which is less than \$32 per acre. Now is the time to get a bargain, first come first served. E. Treadwell and H. S. Sessions, Executors of Hanson Session. Dated, Ann Arbor, Dec. 26, 1893. 911f DAILED HAY:—We will sell on Tuesday and Saturdays of each week baled hay at wholesale prices. FINNEGAN & RICHARDS, No. 9 Detroit-st. 84f FARM FOR SALE—120 acres of Land, six miles from city, or will exchange for city property. Enquire at No. 3 E. Liberty-st. 811f FOR SALE—Good second-hand Pianos very cheap for cash or payments. They are in the way and must be disposed of at once. Call at State-st. Music Store, Alvin Wilsey. 741f FARM FOR SALE:—The Bullock or Everett farm, 3 miles west of Salem station and 11 miles from Ann Arbor, containing 159 acres, house and barns, stock and well water in abundance, timber, school and church within a mile; land naturally the best; all seeded down. Price and terms reasonable. Call on or address Andrew E. Gibson, 30 Maynard-st., Ann Arbor, Mich. 701f

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FOR RENT—Rooms in the Hamilton Block for light housekeeping, all modern conveniences including steam heat. All rooms have recently been painted and papered. Enquire room 3, third floor. 821f

HOUSES TO RENT OR FOR SALE—Enquire of J. Q. A. Sessions, real estate agent 5 N. Main St. or at residence 56 E. William St., Ann Arbor. 671f

FURNACES and cellars cleaned and ashes removed on short notice and at reasonable terms; also a clipper feed cutter and good buggy for sale cheap. Enquire of William Action, 22 Pontiac-st. 941f

WANTED—The advertiser is desirous of securing the services of a few reputable and well-known persons of large acquaintance to act as representatives for a large corporation which makes advances ranging from \$25 to \$5,000 on personal security; to those who have the above qualifications, it is reasonable to assert that they can add to their monthly income at least \$100 without interfering with their regular occupation; if you desire to engage in a business that is lucrative and honorable address John Palmer, President, 1330 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. (96)

There's Something in it There has never been a year yet, in which we did not sell more goods than in the year preceding. People must like our goods and prices. GALKINS' PHARMACY. 34 South State-st.

Schairer & Millen, Sound the bugle note for a Big Mark Down Selling Out Bargain Sale during the month of January. Our Entire Stock will be sold at an Enormous Sacrifice to reduce stock before inventory. We will not stop at anything, losses not to be considered. Ladies attend this sale and buy your Black and Colored Silks, Black and Colored Dress Goods, Cloaks, Ribbons, Laces, Kid Gloves, Hosiery, Underwear, Linens, Curtains, Cottons and Gingham.

ALL MARKED DOWN FOR THIS SALE. READ THIS LIST AT 5 CENTS.

- 25 Pieces Best 7c Prints, now 5c a yard. 50 Pieces 8 and 10c Gingham, now 5c a yard. 25 Dozen all Linen Towels, now 5c each. 10 Pieces Check Linen Toweling, now 5c a yard. 15 Pieces Stevens Linen Crash Toweling, now 5c a yard. 25 Pieces White Baby Flannel, now 5c a yard. 28 Pieces Turkey Red Figured Prints, now 5c a yard. One Case Best Indigo Blue Prints, now 5c a yard. 30 Pieces Best Light Shirting Prints, now 5c a yard. 50 Pieces Wide New Embroideries, now 5c a yard. Big Lot Linen Torchon Laces, now 5c a yard. One Case, yard wide, Bleached Cotton, now 5c a yard. 15 Pieces Fancy Window Curtain Muslin at 5c a yard. Lawrence L. L. and Whitney Fine Sheetting, now 5c a yard. 10 Pieces Bed Ticking, the 10c quality, now 5c a yard. 15 Pieces Cotton Flannel, now 4c a yard. 10 Pieces White Check Muslin, now 5c a yard.

PLEASE READ ON.

- 25 Pieces Outing Flannel, now 6c a yard. 15 Pieces Eiderdown Cloaking Flannel, worth 35c, now 25c a yard. 5 Pieces Turkish Angora Fur, the 75c quality, now 45c a yard. Closing out White Dotted Swiss Curtain Muslin at 15c a yard. 10 Pieces Eiderdown Cloaking Closing out at 50c a yard. Closing out Royal \$2.00 Chenille Table Covers at \$1.48 each. 9-4 Bleached Sheetting, worth 24c, for this sale 16c a yard. 9-4 Unbleached Sheetting, a bargain at 15c a yard. 42 and 45 inch Bleached Pillow Cotton, now 6c a yard. Fruit of the Loom and Lonsdale Bleached Cotton, now 8c a yard. Best Quality Lonsdale Cambric, now 10c a yard.

Great Dress Goods Sale at 37 1-2c a yd. See Our Window.

STILL DEEPER CUT IN CLOAKS—To Clear Out Our Cloak Stock, we will sell Garments Less than the Cloth Costs. We have a few Fur Capes marked down less than Cost. Ladies, Please call and take notice of the Low Prices made for this Mark Down Sale.

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ONLY TWO WEEKS MORE!

Our January Sale lasts but Two Weeks' Longer.

ONLY TWO WEEKS IN WHICH TO BUY:

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E. F. MILLS & CO.

AMONG OUR NEIGHBORS.

YPSILANTI SENTINEL. Mrs. Mary A. Millsbaugh has returned from New York.

J. W. Van Cleve has gone to Chicago to remain until spring.

THE YPSILANTIANS.

C. S. Wortley and wife have started on a trip to Florida where they will spend the winter.

Miss Eva Johnson, who has been visiting friends in this city and Ann Arbor, has returned to her home in Athens.

CHELSEA STANDARD.

Congressman Gorman is now numbered among our business men, he having acquired an interest in the J. A. Elmsman cigar factory.

The following were the average attendance and collections at the M. E. Sunday School for the past year: Average attendance 112; average collection \$2.88.

MANCHESTER ENTERPRISE.

The baptist young people have a hard time's social at the residence of J. A. Howard, this evening.

N. W. Holt has given out that he will not do much flouring at his mill until the times change for the better.

Miss Emma Adamscheck of Ann Arbor, who has been visiting her friend Elizabeth Cebulskie, has returned.

Fred Freeman went to Jackson yesterday to be present at the election of officers of the Jackson city club of which he is a member.

SALINE OBSERVER.

E. W. Ford spent Sunday with his daughter, Mrs. C. E. Bassett, in Detroit.

Mrs. W. E. Caldwell, of Ann Arbor, is spending the week with her daughter, Mrs. H. D. Heller.

Fred Nissly is clerk extraordinary and dispenser plenipotentiary for Dr. Unterkircher this week. He expects to return to school next week.

Joseph Corbett, of Ypsilanti, who was buried last Sunday was carried to his grave by his old comrades of the late war, Mr. B. F. Gooping, being one of the number. He was a member of Co. A, 4th Mich. Cav. and had passed his 64th birthday.

CHELSEA HERALD.

The German Workingman's Society elect officers next Monday night.

Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Hoag, of Detroit, are among their many Chelsea friends this week.

W. F. Hatch, our veteran express agent, is visiting Rev. and Mrs. J. E. Reilly, at Dundee this week.

Albert Foster left Sunday night for Chicago, where he has accepted a position with an insurance company.

A donation party will be given for the benefit of Rev. O. C. Bailey and family Friday evening, Jan. 19, 1894.

A joint installation of officers of the G. A. R. post and W. R. C. took place Wednesday evening, followed by a banquet.

YPSILANTI COMMERCIAL.

H. F. Frost, Congress street grocer, has decided to close his store and remove to Ann Arbor, and will re-open it where he was in business before coming here.

Capt. E. P. Allen, of this city, has been appointed as assistant inspector general and aide-de-camp on the staff of the commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Mrs. H. N. Paris, visiting her sister Mrs. Evan Begole, placed her watch, \$225 in currency, and some valuable papers in a box of goods she had bought at Sweet's, and afterward decided to exchange the goods. She returned the box without remembering the deposit, and supposed the property had been stolen. Mr. Sweet found it and advertised it, and thus the owner recovered it.

DEXTER LEADER.

Willard Henry now acts as one of the double track switchmen.

Guy Sterling, of Grand Rapids is a guest of his uncle, H. I. Phelps.

Jay McColl, who has been visiting his father, Robert McColl, of Webster, returned to his home in Tennessee.

Frank Pratt has decided to remove his family here. They will occupy the residence opposite St. Joseph's church.

The many Dexter friends of James McNamara will rejoice with him over his appointment to the postmastership at Alpena.

Mrs. Hammett, of Ann Arbor, who will be remembered as Miss Lone Cook, spent last Saturday and Sunday with Mrs. Ed. Litchfield.

A ten year old lad, named Rennold, who attends the school taught by Lavern Cushing, in the John Schauble district, met with an accident last Friday which resulted in a broken leg. The boys were playing a game when Rennold and another boy collided with such force as to produce the fracture.

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THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON IV, FIRST QUARTER, INTERNATIONAL SERIES, JAN. 28.

Text of the Lesson, Gen. ix, 8-17—Memory Verses, 11-13—Golden Text, Gen. ix, 13—Commentary by the Rev. D. M. Stearns.

8. "And God spoke unto Noah and to his sons with him, saying, 'We have passed over probably 1,500 years since the last lesson, during which time the views of Cain and Abel had full time to develop and bear fruit. In the line of Seth, who took the place of Abel, his brother, the most notable of those recorded in chapter v was Enoch, who walked with God at least 300 years and was then translated without tasting death. The descendants of Cain, who turned away from God, gave their attention to building cities, inventing musical instruments, working in brass and iron and trying to make this world a happy place without God. The result of Cain's way is seen in chapter vi, 5, and the only remedy was the deluge, which came after long warning, destroying all except Noah and those with him in the ark.

9. "And I, behold, I establish my covenant with you and with your seed after you." This is the first covenant, so called, in the Scriptures and is first mentioned in chapter vi, 18. It concerns the whole earth. Then we have some 400 years later the covenant with Abram, Isaac and Jacob concerning the land of Canaan and the people who should inherit it as a center of blessing to the whole earth. These two are unconditional. About 400 years later we have the conditional covenant at Horeb. Compare Deut. v, 2, 3, and Gal. iii, 17. Then some 400 years after that we have the unconditional covenant with David concerning the throne and the kingdom. Happy are all who can make the last words of David their own and rest quietly in the faithfulness of God—"Although my house be not so with God, yet He hath made with me an everlasting covenant, ordered in all things and sure" (II Sam. xxiii, 5).

10. "And with every living creature that is with you, of the fowl, of the cattle and of every beast of the earth with you from all that go out of the ark to every beast of the earth." The Lord is good to all, and His tender mercies are over all His works (Ps. cxlv, 9). Even the sparrows of which five are sold for two farthings are cared for by Him (Luke xii, 6). And the whole creation which still groaneth and travaileth in pain because of sin shall yet be delivered from the bondage of corruption into the glorious liberty of the children of God (Rom. viii, 21, 22).

11. "And I will establish my covenant with you. Neither shall all flesh be cut off any more by the waters of a flood; neither shall there any more be a flood to destroy the earth." The next purification of the earth shall be by fire, after which there shall be a new earth filled with righteousness to abide forever (II Pet. iii, 6, 7, 10, 13). The earth will not be destroyed—that is, annihilated—but purified from all defilement, loosed (as the word "dissolved" signifies) from its bondage of sin. And as it was in the days of Noah so shall it be in the days preceding that purification (Luke xvii, 26, 27).

12. "And God said, This is the token of the covenant which I make between Me and you, and every living creature that is with you, for perpetual generations." In great mercy and loving kindness God condescends to give to man outward and visible signs of His faithfulness. The token to Abraham was circumcision; in the passage it was the blood upon the door; to Rahab it was the scarlet cord; to Gideon the fire from the rock; to Ahaz it was the virgin's son (Gen. xvii, 11; Ex. xii, 13; Joshua ii, 12, 18; Judg. vi, 17, 21; Isa. vii, 14). The last, even Jesus Himself, is to us the sign that He will do all that He has said.

13. "I do set My bow in the cloud, and it shall be for a token of a covenant between Me and the earth." This is the first time that we read of the rainbow, and it is only spoken of in four places, here and in Ezek. i, 28; Rev. iv, 3; x, 1. Four in Scripture is the perfect number concerning the earth, and in each of these four places the bow speaks of a redeemed earth. In the other three places as well as in this it is seen in connection with Him who is the only Redeemer.

14. "And it shall come to pass, when I bring a cloud over the earth, that the bow shall be seen in the clouds." The clouds would be more interesting to us if we remembered that He brings them and that they are the dust of His feet (Nah. i, 8). He led Israel by a pillar which was a cloud by day and a fire by night, and which He also spread over the whole encampment as a covering (Ex. xiii, 21, 22; Ps. cv, 39). At the transfiguration a cloud overshadowed Him, when He ascended a cloud received Him, and when He shall come again in His glory bringing His saints with Him it will be in the clouds of heaven (Math. xxvii, 5; xxvi, 64; Acts i, 9). Clouds sometimes teach that, though His way be not clear to us, yet we are to trust Him implicitly.

15. "And I will remember my covenant, which is between Me and you, and every living creature of all flesh, and the waters shall no more become a flood to destroy all flesh." See also what He will remember in Lev. xxvi, 43, 45, and Ezek. xvi, 60. Consider what we are to remember in Deut. vii, 18; viii, 2; I Chron. xvi, 12; Eccl. xii, 1; I Cor. xi, 24, 25. Take comfort also in what He will not remember (Isa. xliii, 23; Heb. viii, 12; x, 17). Notice that in the margin of Isa. lxii, 6, 7, we are called "the Lord's remembrance" and observe carefully what we are to remind them of. The R. V. says we are to take no rest and give Him no rest till He does this. He does not need to be reminded, but He condescends to let us do this, and loves to have us plead His promises.

16. "And the bow shall be in the cloud, and I will look upon it, that I may remember the everlasting covenant between God and every living creature of all flesh that is upon the earth." How many of us ever think when we see a rainbow in the clouds that God is looking specially upon it and is interested in it; that the cloud is His, and the bow is His, and the covenant is His, and when we are interested in that which interests Him then we have fellowship with Him! When the clouds come in our lives, may we by faith see also the bow and rejoice that however things may seem to go we are in the bonds of an everlasting covenant ordered in all things and sure.

17. "And God said unto Noah, This is the token of the covenant which I have established between Me and all flesh that is upon the earth." The word for "establish" is often translated "raise up," "confirm," "perform," "accomplish," and is the very word used when speaking to Moses of Christ, "I will raise them up a prophet like unto thee." All things that God says or does are established in Christ. When we are in Christ by simple faith, and just taking Him at His word, we, too, become established, but not otherwise (II Chron. xx, 20; Isa. vii, 9).

Sacred Serpents. A general belief in the divine character and healing powers of the sacred serpent is to be met with all over Egypt. Even the myths which the old Egyptians associated with the snake are still prevalent. Egyptians of all classes still believe that when "a serpent grows old wings grow out of its body," and that there are serpents which kill by darting flames in the victim's face. How old such beliefs are in this country need not be repeated to those who have seen the pictures in the tombs of the kings at Thebes. The seraf, or "flying serpent," and the snake from whose mouth flames issue are among the commonest of the figures painted on their walls.

It is not, however, as Kakodæmon, but as Agathodæmon, that the divine serpent of ancient Egypt still maintains his chief hold on the belief of the Egyptian people. Each house still has its harras, or "guardian snake," commonly known as the harras el bet, "the protector of the house." The snake is fed with milk and eggs, and care is taken not to do it harm. A servant of mine, who was born at Helwan, near Cairo, has often told me about the guardian snake of his father's house. It was a large one, and used to come out at night for the sake of the food that was offered it and to glide over the bodies of the sleeping family. It never did any of them any mischief, "as it was always treated well." One day a stranger snake made its appearance at the door of the house; the harras at once went against it, and after a short struggle killed the intruder.—Contemporary Review.

Would See Her Later. Coming over from the east side the other day a University car was filled with all sorts and conditions of passengers, conspicuous among them being some jolly university students. Opposite the boys sat a hard featured female, evidently on her way from a meeting. Next to her sat a bright faced woman talking with a friend. Naturally the talk drifted upon the subject of the revival meetings, and the friend asked: "I suppose you have been to some of them?" "No, I have not," the other replied. "I haven't had time," and as she spoke she signaled the conductor to let her off the car.

At her words the hard featured female sitting next to her quickly turned, and leaning forward said in solemn tones:

"Haven't had time! Will you have time to go to hell?"

The car had stopped and as the lady reached the door she hurriedly retorted:

"If I have, I'll see you later." Then she stepped into the street perfectly conscious of having been able to squelch a woman who didn't know enough to mind her own business.—Minneapolis Tribune.

Novel Manifolding.

An Italian inventor proposes a novel method for duplicating copies of writing. The mechanism for this purpose is provided with two pens, supported by a framework in such a manner that their points are always in the same horizontal plane; a pen at the right is intended for the operator or writer, and the least stroke made by this pen is at the same time duplicated by a pen at the left. The framework is so joined and hinged that the pens can be moved in any direction, and a counterbalance takes the weight of the frame from the hand, so that the act of writing is made almost as easy as with the usual pen and holder.

Two ink wells are provided at the base of the stand, and the dipping of a pen in one well causes the pen to dip in the opposite well; and when the two sheets of paper to be written on are placed parallel to each other and secured the remainder of the work is as simple as ordinary writing. The instrument is designed in especial for furnishing duplicates of contracts and of those legal and other documents which it is often desirable to have duplicated not only in words, but also in the paper and handwriting.—New York Sun.

The Cream of Tartar Tree.

The oldest tree now extant is probably the baobab (Adansonia digitata) of Africa, alias the sour gourd or cream of tartar tree (Adansonia Gregorici) of Australia. This remarkable tree has a rather short and branching trunk not more than 60 or 70 feet high, while its girth at the ground is from 85 to 95 feet. One of them has names cut upon it which date back to the fourteenth century, and the naturalist Adanson, who gave the genus its botanic name, calculated from certain data that its age must be upward of 5,000 years. The hollow trunks of these trees, which are capacious enough to hold comfortably 30 or 40 bodies, are used as tombs by the native Africans, where the suspended corpses soon become thoroughly mummified and preserved.—Boston Transcript.

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Gasoline Stoves, Wire Netting, Fly Traps, Stoves, Stove Furniture, Pumps, Paints, and Tools of all Kinds. First-class goods at lowest prices. We are both practical workmen, and repairing done by us is always right. 7 W. LIBERTY STREET

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You Blow THE POWDER TRADE MARK His Excellency Ex-Gov. J. E. BROWN, of Neb., writes: "Occasionally I have used your Catarrh Powder personally and in my family for some time, and find it gives instant relief to colds in the head and Catarrhal troubles. I can cheerfully recommend it as an efficient and pleasant remedy. Very truly yours, J. E. Brown."

M. E. FLEMING, Custodian U. S. Appraiser's Store, Chicago, writes: "Gastric—being almost entirely deaf for a number of years past and getting no relief from many so-called cures which I tried was induced by a friend to try Dr. Birney's Catarrh Powder for my deafness. Have used this Powder for about four months and have renewed my hearing almost entirely, so that I can now hear a watch tick plainly, it being held 18 inches from my ear. I took upon it as a positive cure for deafness and have recommended its use to many of my friends, and can say I have never heard of a case where it has failed to relieve. Thankfully yours, M. E. Fleming." Sold everywhere by druggists or direct by us. WHY Birney's Catarrh Powder is better than all others? No sneezing or irritating effects. Full size bottle of 50¢. Neat and compact; can be carried in vest pocket. *** IMPORTANT *** Occasionally there are cases of catarrh seriously aggravated and prolonged by other diseases which, if understood and treated correctly, (as advised by a competent physician) can be completely cured. In order to intelligently answer the many calls and hundreds of letters received daily, we have arranged with one of the most prominent and competent nose and throat specialists in CHICAGO to attend this correspondence and personally examine all patients who call at our office. FRIZES OF CHARGE. Call in person or direct inquiries to No. 128 MASONIC TEMPLE, CHICAGO. Birney Catarrhal Powder Co. NEW YORK: 25 E. 14th Street. CHICAGO: 128 Masonic Temple. FREE SAMPLE MAILED TO ANY ADDRESS

WANTED THEIR HEADS.

Why Liliuokalani Refused Amnesty to Her Enemies.

Dole and His Comrades Marked for Decapitation—President Cleveland Transmits the Hawaiian Correspondence to Congress.

WILLIS INSTRUCTED TO WAIT.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—President Cleveland has transmitted to congress all correspondence relating to Hawaii since his last message. The message transmitting additional Hawaiian correspondence is as follows:

"To the congress: I transmit herewith copies of all dispatches from our minister to Hawaii, relating in any way to political affairs in Hawaii, except such as have been heretofore transmitted to congress. I also send copies of instructions sent on January 12, 1894, being the only instructions to him that have not been sent to congress. In my former messages to congress, I withheld dispatch No. 3 under date of November 16, 1893, and dispatch No. 4 under date of October 8, 1893. Inasmuch as the contents of dispatch No. 3 are all referred to in the dispatch of more recent date, and inasmuch as there seems to be no longer reason for withholding it, the same is herewith submitted. Dispatch No. 70 is still withheld for reasons that seem to be justifiable and proper.

"GROVER CLEVELAND."

The correspondence follows:

Mr. Willis to Mr. Gresham.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES, HONOLULU, Nov. 14, 1893.—Sir: In the forenoon of Monday, the 13th inst., by prearrangement, the queen, accompanied by the royal chamberlain, Mr. Robertson, called at the legation. No one was present at the interview which followed, her chamberlain having been taken to another room and Consul-General Mills, who had invited her to come, remaining in the front of the house, to prevent interruption. After a formal greeting the queen was informed that the president of the United States had important communications to make to her and she was asked whether she was willing to receive them alone and in confidence, assuring her that this was for her own interest and safety. She answered in the affirmative.

Presented Cleveland's Regrets.

"I then made known to her the president's sincere regret that, through the unauthorized intervention of the United States, she had been obliged to surrender her sovereignty, and his hope that, with her consent and cooperation, the wrong done to her and her people might be redressed. To this she made no acknowledgment. I then said to the queen: 'The president expects and believes that when you are reinstated you will show forgiveness and magnanimity, that you will wish to be the queen of all the people, both native and foreign-born; that you will make haste to secure their love and loyalty and to establish peace, friendship and good government.'

"To this she made no reply until after waiting a moment I continued: 'The president not only tenders you his sympathy, but wishes to help you. Before fully making known to you his purposes I desire to know whether you are willing to answer certain questions which it is my duty to ask?'

"She answered: 'I am willing.'

Wanted to Behead Them.

"I then assured her: 'Should you be restored to the throne would you grant full amnesty as to life and property to all those persons who have been or who are now in the provisions of government, or who have been instrumental in the overthrow of your government?'

"She hesitated a moment and then slowly and calmly answered: 'There are certain laws of my government by which I shall abide. My decisions would be as the law directs, and such persons should be beheaded and their property confiscated to the government.'

"I then said, repeating very distinctly her words: 'It is your feeling that these people should be beheaded and their property confiscated?'

"She replied: 'Yes.'

"I then said to her: 'Do you fully understand the meaning of every word which I have said to you and of every word which you have said to me and if so do you still have the same opinion?'

"Her answer was: 'I have understood and mean all I have said, but I might have the decision of this to my ministers.'

"To this I replied: 'Suppose it was necessary to make a decision before you appointed any ministers, and that you were asked to issue a royal proclamation of general amnesty, would you do it?'

"She answered: 'I have no legal right to do that and I would not do it.'

Would Not Feel Safe.

"Passing a moment she continued: 'These people were the cause of the revolution and the constitution of 1892. There will never be any peace while they are here. They must be sent out of the country and punished and their property confiscated.'

"I then said: 'I have no further communication to make to you now and will leave you until I hear from my government which will probably be three or four weeks.'

Dole Prepares for Defense.

Another dispatch from Mr. Willis to Secretary Gresham, under date of December 5, announced that the secretary's letter favoring restoration of the queen created a great sensation. Crowds gathered at all points to discuss the news, but no breach of the peace occurred. Protests against the use of force by the United States were presented to the minister by many persons. On November 29 President Dole resided the privilege heretofore granted Admiral Scherzer of landing his troops for drilling purposes. President Dole had been making active preparations for defense, fortifying the executive building, and arming all who were willing to be armed, and Minister Willis had feared an outbreak.

Secured the Queen's Pledge.

Under date of December 23, 1893, Minister Willis, in a confidential dispatch to Secretary Gresham, gives a detailed account of his action in finally securing from Queen Liliuokalani a pledge of amnesty to members of the provisional government in case she should be restored. He says:

"Having secured from the queen the written pledge and agreement, which was the prerequisite to my further actions, I was then, for the first time, in a position to make known to the provisional government the decision of the president upon the question that had been submitted to him by the protest of the queen, which protest had been acknowledged and accepted by the provisional government through its president, Mr. Dole, the immediate effect of which was according to the statement of Mr. Damon, another honored member of the provisional government, the queen's temporary surrender of her throne."

Dole's Refusal.

The last dispatch received from Minister Willis inclosing President Dole's reply to his demand for the retirement of the provisional government is dated December 23, and is of a formal nature, stating that Dole's answer was just delivered and that he would reply to it on the following Tuesday. Mr. Willis takes occasion to compliment Consul General Mills. President Dole's reply to the United States minister's demand is as follows: "HONOLULU, Dec. 23, 1893.—Sir: Your excellency's communication of December 19, announcing the conclusion which the president of the United States of America has finally arrived at respecting the application of this government for a treaty of political union with that country, and referring, also, to the domestic affairs of these islands, has had the consideration of the government.

"While we accept the decision of the president of the United States, declining further to consider the annexation proposition as the final conclusion of the present administration, we do not feel inclined to regard it as the last word of the American government upon this subject. This conviction is emphasized by the favorable expression of American statesmen over a long period in favor of annexation, conspicuous among whom are the names of W. L. Marcy, William H. Seward, John Jay, James G. Blaine, all former secretaries of state, and especially so by the action of your last administration in negotiating a treaty of annexation with this government and sending it to the senate with a view of its ratification.

"We shall therefore continue the project of political union with the United States as a conspicuous feature of our foreign policy. Your information that the president of the United States expects this government to promptly relinquish to the ex-queen her constitutional authority might well be dismissed in a single word, but for the circumstances that your communication contains, as it appears to me, misstatements and erroneous conclusions based thereon, that are so prejudicial to the government that I cannot permit them to pass unchallenged. We do not recognize the right of the president of the United States to interfere in our domestic affairs. Such right could be conferred upon him by the action of this government and by that alone.

"This I understand to be the American doctrine conspicuously announced from time to time by the authorities of your government." In conclusion, President Dole says: "I am instructed to inform you, Mr. Minister, that the provisional government of the Hawaiian Islands respectfully and unhesitatingly declines to entertain the proposition of the president of the United States, that it should surrender its authority to the ex-queen.

Regarding the right of the United States to interfere, Mr. Dole says: "The treaties between the two countries confer no right of interference. Upon what, then, Mr. Minister, does the president of the United States base his right of interference?"

Latest Instructions to Willis.

The last instructions to Minister Willis are dated January 12 and are as follows: "To Willis, Minister to Honolulu: Yours Nos. 14 to 18 inclusive show that you have rightly comprehended the scope of your instructions and have as far as was in your power discharged the onerous task confided in you. The president sincerely regrets that the provisional government refuses to acquiesce in the conclusion which his sense of right and duty and a due regard for our national honor constrained him to reach and submit as a measure of justice to the people of the Hawaiian Islands and their deposed sovereign.

"While it is true that the provisional government was created to exist only until the islands were annexed to the United States; that the queen finally but reluctantly surrendered to an armed force of this government illegally quartered in Honolulu, and representatives of the provisional government, which realized its impotence and was anxious to get control of the queen's means of defense, being assured that, if she would surrender, her case would be subsequently considered by the United States, the president has never claimed that such action constituted him an arbitrator in the technical sense authorized him to act in that capacity between the provisional government and the queen.

"You made no such claim when you acquiesced that government with the president's decision. The solemn assurance given to the queen has not been referred to as authority for the president to act as arbitrator, but as a fact material to a just determination of the president's duty in the premises. The subversion of the Hawaiian government by an abuse of the authority of the United States was in plain violation of international laws and required the president to disavow and condemn the act of our offending officials and within the limits of his constitutional power to endeavor to restore the lawful authority.

"This is at this point acquainted with the submission to congress of Blount's report and all other correspondence. The letter concludes: 'Your report shows that on further reflection the queen gave her unqualified assent to the conditions of the restoration, and that the provisional government refused to acquiesce. The matter now being in the hands of congress, the president will keep that body fully advised of the situation and will lay before it from time to time the reports received from you, including your Majesty's heretofore withheld, and all instructions sent to you. In the meantime, while keeping the department fully informed of the course of events, you will, until further notice, consider that your special instructions upon this subject have been fully complied with.'

"GRESHAM."

Will Offer No Resistance.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 15.—The City of Peldin arrived from Honolulu bringing the following advices: "HONOLULU, Jan. 5.—Since our last news, sent per Warrino on the 1st, all has been quiet. The government has removed all the sandbags from the verandas of the executive building, whose sharpshooters were to pick off attacking naval forces. Should congress order the queen restored by force no resistance would be attempted. The sandbag defense on the ground are left against a possible royalist insurrection. The government has small fear of such an attempt, but remains on the alert.

Made a Few Exceptions.

"It is learned from a prominent royalist that after Minister Willis had made his demand upon the provisional government to except several individuals from her guaranty of amnesty. It is reported that thereupon the American minister spent a portion of the evening in question at Washington place, arguing with the ex-queen and urging her to change her opinion. It is said that she refused to do this and that she excepted from amnesty Chief Justice Judd and several others.

"The public journalists have been making it hot for Minister Willis George Manson, of the Star, has filed an affidavit in which he virtually declares the United States minister to have falsified an interview. Dr. Trousseau has also been called to account for his statements in Blount's report and has repeatedly apologized.

Big Failure in Lumber.

INDIANA, Pa., Jan. 16.—Judgments aggregating \$50,000 have been entered against J. M. Guthrie, the owner of extensive saw mills in Homer City, and of thousands of acres of timber and coal lands in Indiana county. His liabilities may reach \$200,000. The failure will throw several hundred men out of employment.

Kills His Brother by Accident.

MOUNT PLEASANT, Ia., Jan. 16.—Charles and Harry Schreiner, 16 and 14 years old respectively, of Salem, had returned from church Sunday night when Harry, the younger, retired and Charles began to clean his rifle. The gun was accidentally discharged, the ball striking Harry and killing him instantly.

Killed for Resisting Arrest.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Jan. 16.—Constable Tony Arnold and his deputies shot and killed John Johnson on one of the principal streets of this city while the latter was resisting arrest. Johnson and his accomplice, who escaped, had stolen a horse and wagon and had the property with them at the time.

Fatal Accident from Fast Driving.

ELOIS, Ill., Jan. 16.—Mot Sizer, a young married farmer of New Lebanon, was thrown from his wagon Saturday night, near home, and instantly killed. He and a neighbor were racing horses on their return from an adjoining town, and their teams collided.

Flames in a Snuffmill.

SOUTH AMBOY, N. Y., Jan. 16.—A fire in the George W. Helme company's snuffmills at Helmetta, N. J., Saturday evening caused a loss of \$100,000. The origin of the fire is unknown. The mills are valued at \$800,000 and employ a force of about 400 hands.

Reduced Their Wages Ten Per Cent.

TOLEDO, O., Jan. 16.—A reduction of 10 per cent. in the wages of the employes of the Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo railway went into effect Monday.

OUR LAWMAKERS.

A Record of Their Daily Work in Washington.

Measures of Importance Being Considered in the Senate and House—A Summary of the Daily Proceedings.

THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The principal event in the senate yesterday was the speech of Senator Davis (rep., Minn.) in support of the policy of non-interference in Hawaiian affairs. The senator plainly expressed himself as in favor of annexation of Hawaii, and declared that to be the manifest destiny of the Hawaiian islands.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The Hawaiian controversy consumed almost the whole time in the senate yesterday. Senator Davis (rep., Minn.) concluded his speech in opposition to the policy of the present administration. Senator Turpie (dem., Ind.) made an hour's speech that was full of surprises. It was a strong legal argument, based on international and diplomatic law, and took the position that the provisional government, having been once recognized by the United States and the civilized world, it was a fact accomplished and recognition could not be withdrawn.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—The greater part of the session of the senate yesterday was devoted to executive business. The nomination of Mr. Preston to be director of the mint was confirmed. Adjourned to the 15th.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—By a vote of 30 to 24 the senate yesterday rejected the nomination of William B. Hornblower, of New York, to be an associate justice of the United States supreme court to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Samuel Blatchford.

The House.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—In the house yesterday the tariff bill was further discussed and Mr. Johnson (dem., O.) attacked the democrats for the timid manner in which they handled the tariff question and charged them with cowardice all along the line. Mr. Dazell (dem., Pa.) made a speech in defense of the tariff.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—The time was occupied in the house yesterday in discussing the tariff bill. Speeches were limited to one hour and many members took part in the debate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—In the house yesterday a resolution calling upon the president for all information in his possession touching recent reported events in the Hawaiian islands was reported favorably and temporarily laid on the table. The tariff bill was further discussed. Mr. Reed (rep., Mo.) will close the tariff debate for the republicans on the 27th and Mr. Wilson (dem., W. Va.) will perform a similar service for the democratic majority. The vote on the bill will be taken Monday, the 29th.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—In the house yesterday a message from the president on Hawaiian affairs was read and referred to the foreign affairs committee. The tariff bill was further discussed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The consideration of the tariff bill under the five-minute rule was begun in the house yesterday, and the debate concluded with a tilt between Mr. Cockran and Mr. Reed.

RAILWAY WRECK IN CUBA.

A Cow Derails a Train and Sixteen Persons Are Killed.

HAVANA, Jan. 16.—A frightful accident occurred on the Timina-Matanza railway 5 miles from Cumanayagua. A passenger train going at good speed ran into a cow. One of the cars was thrown 200 yards off the track. The engine was derailed and several of the cars were piled up on each other. Sixteen persons were taken out of the wreck dead, nine others were badly wounded. None of the dead have been identified.

Purell's Debts Not to Be Paid.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 16.—Creditors of the late Archbishop Purell are informed by letter from Mgr. Satolli that the propoganda at Rome has finally refused to take any action in the matter of paying their claims. The deceased archbishop owed them some \$4,000,000 in savings deposits, and the appeal to Rome was their last hope.

Starvation in Manitoba.

MONTREAL, Can., Jan. 16.—The reports of starvation in Manitoba and the northwest are being verified. Advice is to the effect that hundreds of destitute people are walking the streets of Winnipeg and the distress is great. To make matters worse the Canadian Pacific has discharged a large number of men.

Plunged Into a Creek.

SAN RAFAEL, Cal., Jan. 16.—An engine No. 6 of the North Pacific Coast railroad was crossing Austin creek at 7 o'clock Sunday evening the bridge gave way and the engine rolled into the stream below, a distance of 40 feet, drowning seven men.

Gear for Senator.

DES MOINES, Ia., Jan. 16.—John H. Gear, ex-governor of Iowa and present congressman from the First district, will succeed Hon. James F. Wilson in the United States senate. He was nominated last night by the republican caucus on the third ballot.

Tea Bark Is Lost in the Java Sea.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 13.—The City of Peking brings news that the British bark Clay Grant, 2,258 tons, from Amoy, bound for New York with 1,000,000 pounds of tea, valued at \$375,000, was totally lost in the Java sea.

A Bridge Collapses.

NEW YORK, Jan. 13.—A section of a drawbridge between Brooklyn and Long Island City gave way yesterday, throwing sixty persons into the water, and seven were known to have been drowned.

Ex-United States Senator Rood Dead.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 16.—Rood has been received here that Henry M. Rice, one of the first United States senators of Minnesota, died at San Antonio, Tex., Monday, aged 78 years.

Auntie's Ignorance.

Orders had been given to the policeman to arrest all mendicants whom they found in the streets. In obedience to his instructions a Nineteenth district policeman took into custody an old colored woman whom he found soliciting alms at Eighth and Chestnut streets. When she arrived at the station house, the sergeant in charge looked at her over the desk in surprise. She was old, and her hair had faded to gray, but her eyes shone brightly. She made a queer little bow and said, "Good even, mas'r."

After "auntie" had given her name, the police official asked her age.

"Law's sake, I don't know. Been pretty long ago since my mammy tol me. I clean gone fo'get." She smiled, and so did he.

"Are you married or single?"

"I don't know," came the answer. The sergeant looked up dumfounded.

"You don't know?" queried he.

"Umpan," said she, shaking her head.

"Why don't you know?"

"'Cause I've a grass widow," responded "auntie."—Philadelphia Press.

IF YOU WANT INFORMATION ABOUT PERSONS

Address a letter or postal card to THE PRESS CLAIMS COMPANY, JOHN WEDDERBURN, Managing Attorney, P. O. Box 385, WASHINGTON, D. C.

PENSIONS PROCURED FOR SOLDIERS, CHILDREN, WIDOWS, AND PARENTS.

Also, for Soldiers and Sailors disabled in the line of duty in the regular Army or Navy of the United States, Survivors of the Indian wars of 1892 to 1893, and their widows, now entitled. Old and rejected claims specially. Thousands entitled. Send for new laws. No charge for advice. No fee until successful.

Real Estate For Sale.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, ss. COUNTY OF WASHTENAW, ss. In the matter of the estate of Benjamin Taylor, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of an order granted to the undersigned Executor of the estate of said deceased, by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Washtenaw, on the fifth day of January, A. D. 1894, there will be sold at Public Vendue, to the highest bidder, at the East front door of the Court House in the City of Ann Arbor, in the County of Washtenaw, in said State, on Tuesday the twenty-seventh day of February, A. D. 1894, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day (subject to all incumbrances by mortgage or otherwise existing at the time of the death of said deceased) the following described real estate, to-wit:

Lots number five and seven, in block number seven, in Hiscocks Addition to the City of Ann Arbor, Washtenaw County, Michigan, according to the recorded plat thereof. Dated, January 6, 1894.

WILLIAM BIGGS, Executor.

Mortgage Sale.

Default having been made for more than sixty days in the payment of an installment of the principal sum and also of interest due upon a certain mortgage dated September Sixth, A. D. 1890, (One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety) executed by William A. Chambliss and Charles W. Chitt, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the county of Washtenaw, in the state of Michigan, in liber seventy-six of mortgages, on page one hundred and twenty-one on the sixth day of September, A. D. 1890, which mortgage together with the note accompanying the same were duly assigned to F. Schmid, executor, by the said Chambliss, Rose & Sheehan, by deed of assignment duly executed, bearing date the twentieth day of September, A. D. 1890, and recorded in liber eleven of assignments of mortgages, page 522. By reason of which default said assignee of said mortgages has elected and declared the whole of the principal sum secured by said mortgage as due and payable immediately, and has caused the same to be advertised for sale in law or in equity having been instituted to recover the same, whereby the power of sale therein contained has become operative and the same is being exercised, together with an attorney's fee of thirty dollars, as provided for in said mortgage, in case any proceedings to foreclose said mortgage has elected and declared the whole of the principal sum secured by said mortgage as due and payable immediately, and has caused the same to be advertised for sale in law or in equity having been instituted to recover the same, whereby the power of sale therein contained has become operative and the same is being exercised, together with an attorney's fee of thirty dollars, as provided for in said mortgage, in case any proceedings to foreclose said mortgage has elected and 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