

## GENTLEMEN!

Who have their clothing made to order  
THIS WILL INTEREST YOU.

We have on our tables a complete line of  
WOOLENS

Including all the novelties in the market for  
WINTER WEAR.

We will make a specialty this season of  
\$6.00 TROUSERS

We invite inspection of our goods.

## WAGNER & CO.,

MERCHANT TAILORS.

### STREET CHAT.

MORE OF OUR BUSINESS MEN  
TELL HOW TARIFF AFFECTS TRADE.

How Republican Speakers Argued  
Their Side of the Question  
This Week.

The political questions of the day have been the chief topics of the week. Gradually the people are coming to be more thoroughly posted on the tariff question. Business men let drop facts which must be admitted to be true. Grant the facts and a logical conclusion must ensue that if the tariff tax makes goods higher then ought it to be reduced to the cost of a government economically administered.

John Hunt, in a conversation overheard by the ARGUS this week, stated that he was selling the knives of the American Cutlery Co. The same knife bought at retail in Canada for the price he had to pay here at wholesale. In other words the American manufacturers of knives can sell at prices competing with English goods. They do so sell for the Canadian trade, but they make people of this country pay more for goods than they charge foreigners. This is a case in the same line as the case of the Graham silverware, which as Mr. Ben. Watts has explained, sells for much less to Canadian dealers than to dealers in this country.

Mr. Edward Duffy tells of being down in New Jersey purchasing crockery, when the company of which he was buying was agitating the placing of ten per cent. higher duty upon crockery, giving as a reason that it would enable them to pay better wages to their workmen. Congress listened to their plea, raised the tariff tax and the company at once raised the wholesale price of their goods ten per cent. Mr. Duffy said he felt considerable interest in knowing whether they raised the wages of their workmen or not and he states that they didn't raise wages a penny. The raise in the tariff meant merely a ten per cent increase in the profits of the manufacturer.

Rev. Dr. Holmes in making an address to the republican county convention, Tuesday, addressed the chairman, James L. Gilbert, as brother moderator—the idea of Gilbert being a moderator—and then excused himself on the plea that he was accustomed to addressing religious bodies; Col. Dean remarked *sotto voce* that it was a religious body and many others felt it to be a consolation meeting.

The candidate for prosecuting attorney, John F. Lawrence, spoke on the tariff question. He said the Saginaw salt was the cheapest in the world. He ought to have recognized the absurdity of making a fight to keep a tariff on salt, if we could undersell the world. It also ought to strike him as funny that the rich pork packers, Armour & Co., of Chicago, import their salt, if they can buy it cheaper at home, and also see to it that congress pays them back what duties they pay.

Rev. Dr. Holmes in his speech before the republican convention and Solon Chase in his speech a half hour later before the republicans in the rink flatly contradicted each other. Mr. Holmes argued that the tariff made prices lower in this country and yet the workmen were far better off than in any other country. Solon Chase on the other hand claimed that taking off the tariff would lower prices in this country and hence make wages lower. According to Mr. Holmes, high tariff makes prices low. According to Solon Chase, high tariff makes prices high and wages high. They are both republican brethren in good standing. You pay your money and take your choice.

Rev. Dr. Holmes in the course of his argument gave some very good reasons for opposing the republican platform. He alluded to the fact that there was absolute free trade between states and said it was true Michigan might raise oranges at twenty cents a piece but she didn't ask for a tariff against Florida on that account. He thus stated an argument against protection in a nutshell. Oranges could be raised here in hot houses at a heavy expense. How much better for our people to raise something that would not be so expensive to raise and trade for oranges with Florida, where artificial heat is not needed to ripen the fruit.

Heinzmann & Laubengayer having completed their elevator, are now prepared to handle all kinds of grain and seed. They make a specialty of barley and rye. Office No. 9 West Washington Street.

### Free.

Do not fail to have your eyes examined by the expert and well known optician, Prof. D. C. Phillips, who will stop for a few days with Wm. Arnold, the Jeweler. Examination free.

### Called a Pastor.

The Congregational church, Wednesday evening, called as their pastor, Rev. Mr. Bradshaw, of Galesburg, Ill. It is understood that there is considerable probability of the call being accepted. If, as it is now thought he will do, the Rev. Mr. Gelston accepts the call to the Presbyterian pastorate, the pulpits of our churches will once more be filled by regular pastors. The Rev. Mr. Bradshaw is a pulpit speaker of ability.

### Marriage Licenses.

Issued by County Clerk Howlett during the week.

W. H. Shetterly	Kalamazoo	29
Mary Mahoney	Ann Arbor	25
Emil Rahr	Ann Arbor	25
Antonia Hauer	Ann Arbor	23
Martin Keonka	Ypsilanti	23
Clara Kathe	Philadelphia	23
L. C. Wines	Chelsea	20
Edie Washburn	Centerville	20
Wm. S. Kooke	Superior	27
Mattie E. Quick	Ypsilanti	29
Arthur H. Whitlark	Washington	27
Kate Specchly	Ann Arbor	27

### A New Professor in Music.

Albert A. Stanley, of Providence, R. I., has been appointed to the chair of music in the University, vice Calvin B. Cady, resigned, and also director of the Ann Arbor school of music. Mr. Stanley spent four years in the study of music at Leipzig, where under Dr. Papertitz, he attained unusual excellence as an organist. He is well known as a musician throughout the east. He has been for thirteen years in Providence as a teacher and director of music and organist of Grace Episcopal church.

### The City Sued for \$10,000.

Deputy United States Marshal Woodruff came out from Detroit last Monday to serve papers on the city in the case of David Henning against the city of Ann Arbor and the Michigan Central railroad. The suit is a joint one against the city and railroad, and is an action on the case, Mr. Henning claiming damage to the amount of \$10,000. Our readers will recollect that this suit grows out of the raising of the grade of Detroit street for the purpose of bridging the railroad track, and the closing of State street that the new Central depot might be located where it now is. The city supposed that all the legal steps were properly taken and that Mr. Henning was not damaged in a legal sense. Mr. Henning thinks otherwise and through his attorney Chas. M. Swift, of Detroit, will attempt to collect damage in the U. S. circuit court. The return day of the summons is made October 2.

### A Barn Burned.

A good sized barn and carpenter shop belonging to George Winslow, on Sixth street, was burned about one o'clock Sunday morning. The fire department responded at once to the alarm but were unable to open the hydrant and obtain the necessary water. A bucket brigade was organized by the fire ladders and, the wind being right, the house was saved with water from the cistern. The loss was \$300, partially insured. The failure to open the hydrant, which was finally broken, excited considerable comment, many people having the idea that there had been dereliction of duty on the part of the department. But such is not the case. The hydrant was opened six weeks ago and it is not the business of the department to keep the hydrants in order. That is the business of the water works company.

### Found Dead at the Foot of the Stairs.

William Tate, an elderly man living on East Liberty street, was found last Saturday evening at the bottom of the stairs leading up to his room, lying partially on his face. He was dead when found by his son, who returned from his work at half past nine. He had not been well for a long time and had been afflicted with spells of dizziness. Saturday evening, it was noticed that he was somewhat dazed. He sat down to the supper table with his hat on. After supper he went out into the yard, raked up a few leaves and then went up stairs to his room where he lay down on his lounge. This was the last heard of him. He was there at half past eight. Evidently he had gotten up and attempted to go down stairs. He had run against a mirror and caught the shade in the window at the head of the stairs in an effort, probably, to save himself. The shade was found with him at the bottom of the stairs. Mrs. Cole, who slept in the house, heard no noise of anyone falling and opinion is divided as to whether he slid down the stairs or whether he tottered down in a dazed way until near the bottom and then fell. The physicians attributed his death to heart disease with which he was afflicted. Coroner Clark impelled a jury and an inquest was held, rendering a verdict of heart disease. Mr. Tate was seventy-five years of age, a retired farmer of Scio. His son, Wellington Tate, is a clerk in Moore's book store.

### Crops in Washtenaw and the State.

The September crop report shows the estimated yield of wheat in this county to be 1,126,683 bushels, an average yield of 16.63 bushels per acre, which is slightly above the average yield in the state. It is estimated that the total wheat yield in the state is 23,898,431 bushels. In other words, Washtenaw raises about one-twentieth of the wheat of the state. The estimated yield of oats in the county is 35.49 bushels to the acre, which is a bushel and a half more than the estimated yield in the state. The crop correspondents were asked what variety of wheat yielded the highest to the acre. Of the correspondents in the southern counties, 132 answered Clawson, 18 Fultz, 17 Egyptian, 31 Hybrid, 27 Diehl Mediterranean and 19 Velvet Chaff. In the central counties 37 answered Clawson and only 15 the other varieties.

Experiments were made at the Agricultural College with the different varieties of wheat and the average yield per acre was Clawson, 27 bushels; Champion Amber, 20.9 bushels; Martin's Amber, 20.5 bushels; Rodger's Amber, 17.25 bushels; Diehl Mediterranean, 20 bushels; Surprise, 15.5 bushels and Phelps, 17 bushels.

### The Fair Next Week.

The fair next week gives promise of being a memorable one among the county fairs in Washtenaw. Already floral hall space is all taken, the stalls are nearly all filled in the cattle department; a more than ordinary exhibit of sheep is promised. The entries in stock are far ahead of those last year. Among the stock exhibited will be the Herfords belonging to David Henning, which will be brought here direct from the west Michigan fair at Grand Rapids. Many prize winners at the state fair will be exhibited. The officers of the fair have been working hard for success. The receipts for the fair can be entirely used in the payments of premiums as the debt has been paid. This has led to larger and better entries. An effort has been made to provide the best judges to be found in the state so that the premiums will be of more value to the recipients. The feature of political days will draw many. N. A. Dunning will address the greenbackers and E. S. Gree, also of Detroit, the union labor party. George Spaulding, of Monroe will speak for the republicans on Thursday and the democrats will provide Ex-Senator McDonald, of Indiana, and Willard Stearns for Friday.

### The Baptist State Convention.

The Michigan Baptist state convention will be held in the Baptist church in this city, commencing Tuesday evening, October 16, and closing Sunday evening, October 21st. The convention is one much sought after by the churches in different cities of the state. It is especially desirable that the different religious organizations should occasionally meet in Ann Arbor, that they have a better opportunity of becoming acquainted with the University, on which subject a large amount of misinformation is afloat among clergymen. It is twenty-five years since a Baptist state convention met here and fifty years since its first meeting in this city. Other religious denominations have held their conventions here in more recent years. It will prove necessary to provide for the entertainment of many of the delegates among our citizens outside the Baptist church and a committee will extend invitations to our people to do this kind act for the church and the city within a few days. We bespeak the co-operation and attention of all to this matter, as the number of occupied rooms in the city will make it difficult to obtain the necessary accommodations in October.

### Need of Street Signs.

MR. EDITOR:—With your permission I would like to call the attention of the city authorities to a matter which should be attended to. I refer to the necessity of placing in a conspicuous position on at least two corners of each crossing in the city the names of the intersecting streets. This may be, and probably is an old complaint, but it is, nevertheless, continue to be reiterated until there is no further cause for it.

There are probably not half a dozen other cities in the country which have, in proportion to their size, more strangers continually coming within their borders than does Ann Arbor, yet there is probably no one in the whole country which shows a greater lack of enterprise in making it convenient in this respect for its visitors than does our city. If our city fathers could hear some of the justly disparaging things that are said about them by strangers in their efforts to find certain localities in the city, these officers would certainly bestir themselves and see to it that not only the names of the streets are at once posted up, but that every house, has the right number placed upon it. Please start the ball rolling, and continue to roll it until this matter is attended to. MAS.

### Married.—Jennings-Crosby.

The ARGUS reporter is happy to announce a very pleasant wedding which took place Wednesday evening last at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Freeman at 48 South Fourth street, of this city. The groom, Mr. E. A. Jennings, of Detroit, Mich., is a member of the senior literary class of the University and is undoubtedly the most highly respected young man in the University at the present time. His work for the Students' Christian association, especially in securing funds for the erection of one of the finest student's association buildings in the country, has justly won for him a high place in the esteem of all who know him. The bride, Miss Hattie Crosby, of New York, is also a member of the senior literary class, during her stay here she has, by her excellent womanly qualities, made many friends among her fellow students and others in the city. Indeed it would be hard to find two other young people more highly esteemed by those who know them best. There was but a small number at the wedding only a few, near relatives and the immediate friends of the bride and groom having been invited. The Rev. Mr. Carman, of the First Baptist church officiated. The presents were numerous and valuable, there being among others a ladies elegant gold watch and chain with diamond settings, the gift of the bride's sister, Miss Franc Crosby. Supper was served at ten p. m. An hour later the guests separated feeling that they had just attended one of the most pleasant affairs of the season. Mr. and Mrs. Jennings will remain in Ann Arbor during the coming year in order to complete their work in the University. They will have rooms at 48 South Fourth street, where their numerous friends will find them at home.

### Republican County Convention.

The republican county convention met last Tuesday in the Court house and proceeded at once to the business of nominating a losing ticket with the same vim as if there was some slight prospect of its succeeding. Col. H. S. Dean, of this city, was made temporary chairman and C. H. Klein, also of this city, temporary secretary. The convention adjourned until after dinner when Col. Dean retired from the chair in favor of James L. Gilbert, of Chelsea, and John F. Nestell, of Manchester, was made secretary. The report of the committee on credentials showed that Bridgewater would have no hand in nominating the candidates. State Oil Inspector Platt and Attorney Wilkinson were made tellers.

The rules were suspended and George S. Wheeler, of Salem, declared the nominee for judge of probate by acclamation. The rules were suspended and Jacob Martin, of Ypsilanti, was nominated for sheriff by acclamation after George S. Wheeler had announced that some would-be renegade democrats had told him that if Martin were nominated he would be elected.

M. F. Case, of Pittsfield, was nominated for county clerk by acclamation. John F. Lawrence, of Ann Arbor, was nominated, by acclamation, amid a great deal of applause, for prosecuting attorney, A. F. Freeman announcing his election as assured.

Alfred Gardner, of Ann Arbor, was nominated for register of deeds by acclamation.

William R. Tuomey, of Scio, was in like manner nominated for treasurer. For circuit court commissioner Messrs. Klein, of Ann Arbor, and Moriarty, of Ypsilanti, were put up for the slaughter.

For coroners, Dr. W. F. Breakey, of Ann Arbor, and F. K. Owen, of Ypsilanti, met with no opposition.

John K. Yocum, of Chelsea, was nominated for surveyor and in exactly fifteen minutes the nominating of the republican county officers was completed.

Speeches were then made by John F. Lawrence, the nominee for prosecuting attorney and by Rev. J. S. Holmes, of Chelsea.

The delegates to the republican senatorial convention, to be hereafter called, are Joe T. Jacobs, William A. Clark, Emery E. Leland, A. W. Wilkinson, Wm. Frank, Chas. E. Hiscok, Wm. R. Hamilton, Elmer S. Cushman, Jerome Freeman, William Campbell, A. A. Wood, Dr. E. F. Pyle, Norman Redner, F. A. Graves, Wm. M. Osband, J. B. Wortley, Clark Cornwell and A. F. Freeman. The chairman of the county committee wanted to see the candidates after the convention to discover how much bleeding they would stand, and the convention adjourned.

### Again to Visit Ann Arbor.

Prof. Phillips, scientific optician will again stop with W. Arnold, the jeweler, for one week, commencing Wednesday, Sept. 19th. The professor stops regularly in Ann Arbor and has fitted a great many of the most difficult cases. If you have trouble with sight or eyes, call and have your eyes examined free.

## MY NAME

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

BEAUTIFUL  
BEDAZZLING  
BEWITCHING  
STOCK OF

## CARPETS, RUGS, MATTINGS.

HEADQUARTERS FOR LADIES' AND GENT'S

## FINE SHOES AND SLIPPERS.

Ladies fine Dongola, patent leather tip shoes. A windmill given away with every pair of children's shoes worth \$1.00 or upward. REMEMBER THE PLACE.

## JOHN BURG,

NO. 43 SOUTH MAIN STREET.



This is the House, that Jack built.  
These are the parties, that lived  
In the house, that Jack built.

These are the Clothes, that were  
Worn by the parties, that lived in  
The house, that Jack built.

These are the Machines, that washed  
The clothes, that were worn by  
The parties, that lived in the house, that  
Jack built.

This is the Soap, that was used  
In the Machine, that washed the  
Clothes, that were worn by the parties,  
That lived in the house, that Jack built.

## CINCINNATI JULY 4<sup>th</sup> to OCT. 27<sup>th</sup>.



## CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION OF THE OHIO VALLEY

GRAND JUBILEE celebrating the Settlement of the Northwestern Territory.  
UNSURPASSED DISPLAY.

NEW BUILDINGS. FRESH EXHIBITS. NOVEL ENTERTAINMENTS. DAZZLING EFFECTS.  
EXCURSION RATES FROM ALL POINTS.

## OLIVET COLLEGE, OLIVET, MICH.

For both sexes. Expenses low. Seven departments. Able instructors. Large library. Fine Museum. Fall term opens Sept. 13. Winter term Jan. 3. Send for catalogue.



## COUNTY.

Saline has a Christian science society.

Chelsea is 154 feet higher than Ypsilanti.

Ypsilanti is 780 feet above the level of the sea.

John Lawson will build a house in Whitaker this fall.

Swamp fires have done some damage near Gregory.

Albert H. Perry, of Sharon, lost a valuable horse recently.

The Sharon mills, after the recent repairs, has resumed work.

Miss Nana Bond is teaching in district number 3, Pittsfield.

The Ypsilanti Commercial issued a fair daily this week.

Andrew M. Sloan, of Milan, has been granted a pension.

Thomas Oden will open a confectionary store in Ypsilanti.

There are nearly 600 students in the Normal school this year.

Charles O. Curtis died in Milan September 7, aged 81 years.

A cap social at the Lyndon Baptist church occurs this evening.

Miss Fannie Caldwell is teaching school in the Lodi plains district.

Mr. Morgan and Miss Westfall are teaching the Salem union school.

The Dexter fruit evaporating establishment is now running full blast.

The old fire engine house in Manchester will be used for a cigar factory.

Miss Estella Harris is teaching the school in the Hardy district in Augusta.

Miss Susie Gordon, of Ypsilanti, will teach in the Grand Rapids schools.

A Cleveland and Thurman club was organized in Ypsilanti, Tuesday evening.

Two hundred and seventy-five tickets were sold at Clinton for the state fair.

Mr. Jewett, of Summit street, Ypsilanti, is building a handsome new residence.

Miss Mary Schaffer is teaching the Wheelock district school in Saline this fall.

Grass Lake will have a lecture course this winter. How now, Manchester?

Wild pigeons have been passing over Grass Lake and wild ducks over Manchester.

J. Costello, the Dexter grocer, exhibited a forty-two pound watermelon last week.

The Ypsilanti ball team were defeated by Tecumseh last week by a score of 13 to 4.

There are 625 children of school age in Augusta township, a decrease of 17 from last year.

Plenty of fun at the Presbyterian social at Dr. Chandler's in Saline last Friday evening.

Four hundred and thirty-three tickets were sold in Manchester for Jackson, state fair week.

Will Hamilton, of Clinton, caught a thirteen and a half pound pickerel in Sand lake, last week.

Miss Nettie Latson, of Webster, has assumed the duties in the Lansing school for the blind.

Miss Bradshaw, of Belleville, is wielding the birch in the Cady school district of Pittsfield.

A. H. Green, who has been in business in Manchester several years has removed to California.

The Ypsilanti is authority for the statement that "Mr. Fraser is improving her residence."

The non-partisan Clinton Local says that Stearns got the best of Allen at the Britton debate.

George H. Mitchell, of Lima, has a new fruit evaporator, and can now evaporate 120 bushels a day.

Jacob Myers, of Manchester, raised one potato this year that weighed one and three-quarter pounds.

There were 3103 letters and postals mailed at the Ypsilanti postoffice, one Monday morning, recently.

George Hopkins, a colored man of Ypsilanti, had his barn burned recently, the work of an incendiary.

Supervisor Hughes, of Scio, is proud of the young ten pound supervisor, who came to grace his home.

The number of bushels of wheat shipped from Grass Lake during the last two weeks of August was 15,000.

The German Evangelical Synod has been in session at Manchester, Tuesday and Wednesday of this week.

The democrats and republicans of Clinton played ball last week and the democrats won by a score of 18 to 11.

A plum tree branch, one foot long with 27 large plums, has been presented to the Dundee Reporter's editor.

Joseph Kester and Mrs. Lydia Comstock were married in Ypsilanti September 8th, by Rev. Geo. Simons.

Valentine Bros. bought the yearling Shropshire ram, which won first prize at the state fair. It weighs 300 pounds.

Mrs. Frances A. Holmes, of Ypsilanti, died on Tuesday of last week, leaving three children. She was 51 years old.

George, the seventeen year old son of William Gunn, of Ypsilanti, died of typhoid fever on Wednesday of last week.

Mrs. Juliet R. Fountain, a former resident of Manchester, died in Jackson, where she had resided some years, recently.

Lawrence C. Wines and Miss Effie Washburn were married in Chelsea, last Saturday, by Rev. Thos. Holmes.

Miss Laura Pelich, of Manchester was married to A. Stadt, of Clarendon, Mich., by Rev. J. W. Patchin, September 9th.

That was Editor Smith's dollar which the Milan postoffice thieves stole. It was found in a letter from a delinquent subscriber.

The horses will not be compelled to ford the Saline river below Saline much longer, as the new iron bridge will soon be in position.

Frank Force, charged with attempting to burn up South Lyon, has been bound over to the December term of court, for trial.

Cooning is the order of the day about Hamburg. It took a dozen dogs and as many men the other night to tree two coons.

Fire started from a switch engine gave Hamburg a close call. The wind was in the right direction so that the loss was infinitesimal.

Bert Wheeler, of Saline, came into too close contact with a hatchet while in the onion marsh and a big gash in his knee was the result.

Teachers' examination in the union school hall, Ypsilanti next week Friday. The examination will be for third grade certificates.

A fire at Britton Friday morning, burned three stores and the postoffice. Loss, \$8,200; insurance \$4,175. The origin of the fire is not known.

John J. Immer died in Bridge-water, September 6, of dropsy, aged 76 years. The funeral was held from the Freedom Catholic church.

Albert Crane, Esq., of Cutcheon, Crane & Stellwagen, Detroit, formerly of Ypsilanti, has formed a partnership with E. F. Uhl, of Grand Rapids.

The Southern Washtenaw Farmers' Insurance Company paid Simon Anglemire \$766.66 for the loss of a barn struck by lightning on August 31.

Twenty acres of wheat belonging to William Kirchgessner of Manchester, yielded 540 bushels of wheat. Ten acres averaged thirty-six bushels to the acre.

C. M. Fellows, of Sharon, the prohibition congressional candidate is fifty-three years old. He owns a 270 acre farm and has \$12,000 invested in sheep.

Look at your name on this paper and see when your subscription expires. If it has expired it would be of great accommodation to us if you would renew now.

The two new Ypsilanti pastors preached to their new congregations last Sunday; Rev. W. T. Beale in the congregational church and Rev. M. S. Woodruff in St. Luke's Episcopal church.

Eighteen hundred bottles of medicines were sold by the Kickapoos in Milan during their three weeks stay, which reminds one of Barnum's saying, "the American people like to be humbugged."

Samuel Wood, for forty years a resident of Saline township, died in Clinton, September 11th, of kidney complaint, aged seventy-six years. He removed from Saline to Clinton about four years ago.

The residence of A. L. Holden, in Sharon, was entered a week ago Sunday, while the family were at church, and \$9 in money taken. It is supposed that a well dressed tramp was the burglar.

Mrs. Esther Turner, who has resided in Salem for the past sixteen years, died at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. J. N. Thompson in that township, on September 8th. She was eighty-one years of age.

Justice Griffin's court in Ypsilanti has decided that the attachments of the Cordary creditors are good on the ground that Mr. Cordary practiced fraud in making purchases. An appeal has been taken to the circuit court.

A pole raising occurred in Lyndon last Saturday at Allen Wilsey's when a pole 75 feet long was raised. After the pole raising, a first class supper was served and short speeches made for Cleveland, Thurman and Burt.

The mean temperature for August in Ypsilanti was 68.8 degrees. The highest temperature during the month was 95 degrees, August 3rd; the lowest was 38 degrees on August 23. The amount of rainfall during the month was 2.66 inches.

Geo. Stapish, a Chelsea boy, fireman on the fast train going west on the Michigan Central, was on last Thursday thrown out through the cab by a connecting rod breaking while the train was running 60 miles an hour. He struck on his head on the engineer's side and lay within

a foot from the track. The train ran a third of a mile and was stopped by the ends of the rods crashing in the ties. Several of the ties were cut off. The gravel flew like a cyclone. Stapish suffered a concussion of the brain, but it is believed that he is not fatally injured. He is married, and his wife is at Jackson. He was taken to Kalamazoo. On Sunday a telegram was received by his father, of Lyndon township, stating that he was likely to recover. —Stockbridge Sun.

The Grass Lake News editor thus taffies the Chelseaites:

"An envoy of the News visited Chelsea last Saturday and was pleased to find her wide-awake people contented, happy and prosperous. The handsome village is without a vacant store or house. The clean streets, tidy lawns, neat residences and well ordered business houses are well designed to create a favorable impression on the minds of visitors, casual or otherwise; while the cordiality of her citizens and the beauty of her fair daughters are characteristics for which Chelsea has long been famous. Of course, it is well known that the shoe dealers of that place never sell foot wear for the gentler sex smaller than number 6's, and so on up to number 10's, still that argues nothing but death to creeping insects. It is by no means derogatory to the peach-and-lily fairies themselves. They are all right, and worthy of admiration. Our representative found Editor Allison, of the Herald, in his office, wading to the chain in business. The Herald's quarters are exceptionally neat and convenient and well stocked with presses and material. Its proprietor merits the prosperity he is enjoying."

## Bridge-water.

Frank Hogan will attend school at Hillsdale this winter.

Born September 12, to Mr. and Mrs. Franklin Johnson, a boy.

Oscar Ogden, of Blissfield, is visiting his uncle, E. Ogden, this week.

George Shaw, of Saline, spent Friday with his brother-in-law, M. Martin.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Larzell started Wednesday to visit friends in Adrian and Lyons, Ohio.

Mrs. Jane Willets, of Grand Rapids, is spending a few days with her nephew, Allen Dillingham.

Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Flick, of Ohio, are spending a few days with Mrs. Flick's sister, Mrs. E. O. Allen.

E. Zimmerman and wife, of Tecumseh, stayed over Sunday with Mrs. Zimmermann's mother, Mrs. Crane.

Charles Stoner has bought an interest in a meat market in Clinton but will not move to town until next spring.

Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Fisk, who have been spending the summer with their daughter in Nebraska, have returned home.

E. S. Tate has bought 3/4 of an acre of land of C. K. Stoner for one hundred dollars. He intends to build a new house on his farm in the spring.

## Pittsfield.

The health of Mrs. Isaac Farnill is very poor at present.

Mrs. Morgan is at present visiting friends at or near Lansing.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. John Cubitt on the 6th inst. a boy.

Rev. Mr. Alphonso Crane spoke last Sunday at the Roberts school house.

Farmers are behind hand with their seeding on account of dry weather.

A little son of Wm. Livermore fell a few days since into a ditch and broke an arm.

The frost on the third and fourth of this month did a good deal of damage to corn and other things liable to injury from frost.

Less wheat in my opinion will be sown in Pittsfield than usual. Farmers could not plow and fit the ground on account of the drouth.

The fall term of school in school district No. 3, began Monday, September 17, Miss Nina Bond, of Saline, teacher. This is the district in which the town house is situated. Fractional district No. 3 is the Mills district, on the road from Ann Arbor to Saline.



LOG CABIN are neither fashionable nor in demand, but they were more comfortable and more healthy than many modern dwellings. Warner's Log Cabin Syrup & Buchu is a reproduction of one of the best of simple remedies with which Log Cabin dwellers of old days kept themselves well. Did you ever try "Tippecanoe"?

A chord of music is a discord. A false cord of wood is about seven-eighths.

Vigor and Vitality Are quickly given to every part of the body by Hood's Sarsaparilla. That tired feeling is entirely overcome. The blood is purified, enriched, and vitalized, and carries health instead of disease to every organ. The stomach is toned and strengthened, the appetite restored. The kidneys and liver are roused and invigorated. The brain is refreshed, the mind made clear and ready for work. Try it.

## Dyspepsia

Makes the lives of many people miserable, and often leads to self-destruction. Distress after eating, sour stomach, sick headache, heartburn, loss of appetite, a faint, "all gone" feeling, bad taste, coated tongue, and irregularity of the bowels, are some of the more common symptoms. Dyspepsia does not get well of itself. It requires careful, persistent attention, and a remedy like Hood's Sarsaparilla, which acts gently, yet surely and efficiently. It tones the stomach and other organs, regulates the digestion, creates a good appetite, and by thus overcoming the local symptoms removes the sympathetic effects of the disease, banishes the headache, and refreshes the tired mind.

"I have been troubled with dyspepsia. I had but little appetite, and what I did eat distressed me, or did me little good. In an hour after eating I would experience a faintness, or tired, all-gone feeling, as though I had not eaten anything. My trouble, I think, was aggravated by my business, which is that of a painter, and from being more or less shut up in a room with fresh paint. Last spring I took Hood's Sarsaparilla—took three bottles. It did me an immense amount of good. It gave me an appetite, and my food relished and satisfied the craving I had previously experienced." GEORGE A. PAGE, Watertown, Mass.

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

**F. WAGNER & BRO.** Manufacturers of Carriages, Wagons and Buggies.

OUR WORK IS FIRST-CLASS. REPAIRING AND HORSESHOEING A SPECIALTY.

35, 37 and 39 First Street, ANN ARBOR.

**CAUTION**

Beware of Fraud, as my name and the price are stamped on the bottom of all my advertised shoes before leaving the factory, which protect the wearers against high prices and inferior goods. If a dealer offers W. L. Douglas shoes at a reduced price, or says he has them without my name and price stamped on the bottom, put him down as a fraud.

**W. L. DOUGLAS** \$3 SHOE. FOR GENTLEMEN.

The only calf \$3 SEAMLESS Shoe smooth inside. NO TACKS or WAX THREAD to hurt the feet, easy as hand-sewed and WILL NOT RIP.

W. L. DOUGLAS \$4 SHOE, the original and only hand-sewed well \$4 shoe. Equals custom-made shoes costing from \$6 to \$9.

W. L. DOUGLAS \$3.50 POLICE SHOE. Railroad Men and Letter Carriers all wear them. Smooth inside as a Hand-Sewed Shoe. No Tacks or Wax Thread to hurt the feet.

W. L. DOUGLAS \$2.50 SHOE is unexcelled for heavy wear. Best Calf Shoe for the price.

W. L. DOUGLAS \$2.25 WORKING-MAN'S SHOE is the best in the world for rough wear; one pair ought to wear a man a year.

W. L. DOUGLAS \$2 SHOE FOR BOYS is the best School Shoe in the world.

W. L. DOUGLAS \$1.75 YOUTH'S SHOE gives the small boy a chance to wear the best shoes in the world.

All made in Congress, Button and Lace. If not sold by your dealer, write W. L. DOUGLAS, BROCKTON, MASS.

FOR SALE BY WILLIAM RHEINHARDT & CO

**Fresco Painting.** A SPECIALTY AT OSCAR O. SORG'S

DEALER IN All Painters' Supplies

70 S. MAIN ST. Plans for Frescoing furnished on application.

**C. H. St. Clair & Sons,** MANUFACTURERS OF School and Church FURNITURE

Opera House Chairs and WIND-MILLS.

Are now prepared to manufacture school and church furniture, opera house chairs, lawn settees and camp tables and the TRIUMPH wind-mill, the best and simplest and most reliable in use. Repairing done on short notice.

Also dealer in pumps, cylinders, pipe, etc. Tans made to order.

Ladders, berry crates, peach boxes in fact.

ANY ARTICLE MADE TO ORDER

No. 33 N. Fourth Street ANN ARBOR, MICH.

## ATTENTION!

TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY SUITS (250) AT (1-3) ONE-THIRD OFF FOR 30 DAYS.

## CALL AT ONCE!

TO GET ONE OF THESE BARGAINS.

## New Fall Goods

Arriving. See our new stock of hats just in.

**J. T. JACOBS & CO.,** THE ONE PRICE CLOTHIERS

ANN ARBOR - MICH.

N. B.—A few pants left at half price.

## THE PROOF OF THE PUDDING IS IN THE EATING.

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

## PIANOS AND ORGANS

—SOLD BY— LEW H. CLEMENT,

38 SOUTH MAIN STREET, ANN ARBOR.

Special bargains are being offered in Haines Bro's. Celebrated Pianos, which for fine tone quality stand unequalled, in Kimball, Newby & Evans, and New England Pianos. Famous Estey-Kimball and Chicago Cottage Organs. A fine new 7 1/2 octave Upright Piano for \$245. A good reliable 5 octave organ, 2 sets reeds, for \$65.00. Several unequalled bargains in second hand and slightly used upright and square pianos.

1 T. & C Fischer Upright Piano only \$145.00.  
1 Decker Bros. Square Grand Piano \$250.00.  
1 Boardman & Gray Square Grand Piano \$75.00.

—AND MANY OTHERS.—  
1 Packard Orchestra Organ only \$50.00.  
1 D. F. Allmendinger Organ, good as new, only \$50.00.  
1 Estey Organ used but five months, \$65.00.

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

**LEW H. CLEMENT,** THE SQUARE MUSIC DEALER.

38 SOUTH MAIN STREET.

## FOUND! FOUND!

An Elegant Stock of

## NEW CROP TEAS.

PURE

SUGARS, SYRUPS AND MOLASSES,

Together with an Extensive Line of

Crockery, Glass, China, Cutlery and Silverware!

ALSO A FULL LINE OF

## HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,

TINWARE AND LAMPS,

Purchased for Cash direct from Importers and Manufacturers.

## FRESH : ROASTED : COFFEES!

—AND—

Pure Spices a Specialty.

## Edward Duffy,

Corner Main and Ann Street, opposite Postoffice.







For President,  
GROVER CLEVELAND.

For Vice-President,  
ALLEN G. THURMAN.

STATE TICKET.

For Governor—  
WELLINGTON R. BURT.  
For Lieutenant Governor—  
WILLIAM B. MORAN.  
For Secretary of State—  
THOMAS D. HAWLEY.  
For State Treasurer—  
JOHN D. NORTON.  
For Auditor General—  
BARTLEY BREEN.  
For Commissioner State Land Office—  
SMITH W. FOWLER.  
For Attorney General—  
ADOLPHUS A. ELLIS.  
For Supt. of Public Instruction—  
STUART McKIBBIN.  
For Member of Board of Education—  
CHARLES E. KING.

Democratic Representative Convention.

A democratic ratio convention for the second representative district of Washtenaw county will be held at the village of Saline, on Saturday, September 22nd, 1883, at 11 a. m. local time, to nominate a candidate for representative in the state legislature. Each township and ward is entitled to the same number of delegates as to the county convention.

H. STUMPENHUSEN, } Com.  
C. N. HOWE, }  
D. G. ROSE, }

JOHN V. N. GREGORY, of Lima, the nominee of the first district representative convention last week, is a strong and able man and will well represent his district in the state legislature.—Adrian Press.

TWENTY-two thousand pensioners are paid over a million dollars every pay day in the Detroit pension agency. This is the way a grateful nation cares for those, who cared for the nation in its hour of need.

Four years ago the republicans crowded very loudly over Maine. They are doing the same thing this year. It is well that they can be happy now. The November election will make them smile on the other side of their mouths.

THE Courier having charged our candidate for congress with displaying some "pernicious political activity," Mr. Stearns in the Press remarks: "It's a fact, neighbor; it will be pernicious, persistent, pertinacious political activity, without so much as asking your permission."

WALTER WESTERMAN, a prominent republican lawyer of Adrian, has come out for Cleveland and Thurman and will take the stump in their behalf. Ex-Representative D. W. Sharts, of Owosso, always hitherto a strong republican, has also announced his intention of taking the stump for Cleveland. And still they come.

WE are living under a very high tariff law and yet T. V. Powderly asserts that there are a million idle workmen in this country to-day. Why does not this much vaunted tariff give employment to workingmen? Experience shows that it does not do it. How then is it of any benefit to the American people?

EVEN the republican candidate for prosecuting attorney in his speech to the nominating convention was forced to acknowledge that "Cleveland has undoubtedly the ability to make a good president." No man in this county doubts Cleveland's honesty. And if he has the ability and the honesty, he is just the man to re-elect.

THE Courier this week repeats the lie that Grover Cleveland said, "I believe in free trade, as I believe in the protestant religion." The Courier repeats it, after it must have seen Mr. Cleveland's denial of ever having used the words. It is simply a silly, foolish and mendacious falsehood and only re-acts upon the paper which prints it.

THE Adrian Lance, the prohibition organ of this district, speaks of Allen as a splendid temperance man. By this it means an advocate of prohibition probably. It is a well known fact that Allen is an open advocate of prohibition. There is a bill in congress now favoring national prohibition. That is probably the reason the Lance speaks a good word for Allen.

THE leading papers of the country of all political parties assert or acknowledge an improvement in trade and manufacturing industries in this country, reaching almost every branch of trade. This upon the heels of the tariff discussion, after the Mills bill has passed one house of congress, indicates, what is true, that the democratic party is not unfriendly to the industries of this country. They would do nothing to ruin them, as some foolish republican papers claim.

How does a high protective tariff raise wages? Governor Green, of New Jersey, tells how it worked in one instance. In 1883 the pottery manufacturers asked for a heavy increase in the duty on pottery that they might pay better wages. Congress increased the duty very largely making it fifty-five per cent. The very next year the pottery manufacturers cut down the wages of their employees ten per cent. In this case wages were lower under the higher tariff.

THE Chicago Times has been collecting the names of those who have changed their politics this year. Last Saturday it published the returns from Indiana and Illinois. They are non-partisan and the reporters were instructed to allow no political bias to tinge their reports. The names and addresses of all converts to the various parties are given. In nineteen counties of Indiana, the names of 133 who change to Cleveland are given, of 64 who change to Harrison and of 14 who change to Fiske. In 29 counties of Illinois, the names of 126 who change to Cleveland are given, of 92 who changed to Harrison and of 62 who changed to Fiske. In Indianapolis, Harrison's home, the names are given of fifty-two who voted for Blaine in '84 but who will vote for Cleveland this year; the names of only fourteen are given who voted for Cleveland in 1884 and who will vote for Harrison now. Coming from Mr. Harrison's own home these names indicate that where they know him best, Harrison is not the most popular man in the world.

Now that the exact election figures for Maine are in, the Chicago Times sums up the result as indicating that if the same percentage of gains of all parties should occur in the whole country as in Maine, the democrats would carry all the states they carried in 1884 and also Michigan. The republican plurality in Maine this year was 18,495. In 1884 it was 19,709. The democratic vote is 3,038 larger than it was then and the republican 1,824. The democratic gain on its vote in 1884 is five per cent and the republican gain is two per cent. This gain in New York state would mean a majority of 18,000 for Cleveland and in Michigan a majority of 3,307. Here are the figures for Michigan, from which it can easily be seen that the statement is accurate.

Vote for Blaine.....192,669  
Add 2 per cent.....3,853—196,522  
Vote for Cleveland.....189,361  
Add 5 per cent.....9,468—199,829

Cleveland over Harrison.....3,307

From these figures it will be seen that whatever comfort there is in the Maine election, belongs to the democrats.

THE republican county convention, Tuesday, went through the form of nominating county officers. It took them just fifteen minutes to nominate the ticket. This indicates that the republicans were not anxious for a place on the ticket. But after it was nominated our republican friends affected to believe that they would elect portions of it. They will make such an effort. There exists no good reasons why a democratic county should elect republican office holders. The republican nominees may be good men enough but they are of the wrong political stripe and the democratic nominees are also good and competent men. The republican nominees stand on the wrong platform, pledged to uphold the wrong doctrine. They knew what the platform was when they took the nominations. There is no need of the republicans placing any dependence upon democratic disaffection. There was a struggle for the democratic nominations of course, but the republicans need expect no aid from the defeated candidates. They are too good democrats to give it.

A word to the democratic workers of this county might not come amiss. Never before was there a campaign where so much might be accomplished. Extra efforts will be made by the democratic national committee to carry Michigan. At the conference between the democratic leaders with Chairman Brice in Chicago last Friday, it was decided that, with judicious work, Michigan could be carried for Cleveland this year, her influence on national affairs would be greatly increased. More appointments would await deserving party men. More attention would be paid to the interests of the state. Our own Don M. Dickinson would stand a good chance of being the next democratic nominee for president. It is worth the fighting for. Every democrat should be a committee of one to get a new vote for Cleveland. Let the work be done thoroughly. Post yourselves on the issues of the campaign, and you can the better post others. This is a campaign of reason. It is a campaign for the reduction of unjust taxation. It is a thinking campaign. Let every township in this county give a good account of herself and return heavy democratic gains.

SAWYER ON THE TARIFF.

Congressman Allen failed to put in an appearance at the rink on Monday evening of last week, and Hon. A. J. Sawyer essayed to do what he of the fog-horn was billed to do,—enlighten the faithful. Mr. Sawyer was strong on the tariff, that is, if the time given to a so-called discussion of that vexed and vexing subject is an indication of strength. His illustrations of the beauties and benefits of a tariff, the modern name for a levy which takes the money out of a man's pocket when he don't know it, not only for the support of the government but for the enrichment of private individuals and pampered corporations,—were many and very unique.

Sample I. One of Sawyer's earliest ambitions was to own a horse, and he made the acquisition in the year 1854. Naturally he took his horse to a blacksmith shop to be shod, and while the blacksmith and his helper were blowing and striking, turning the shoes and forging the nails,—ready-made shoes and nails not being staple goods in those days,—he learned that the bar iron from which the shoes were made, cost (or was sold to him at) 22 cents a pound, and the nail rods 28 cents a pound, and the blacksmith charged him a shilling a shoe for setting. These were revenue tariff prices. The republicans came into power, imposed a high duty on iron,—incidentally for revenue, principally for protection,—and now he buys the shoes ready-made at five cents a pound, the nails at six cents a pound, takes them down to his friend Kearns and the rascal charges him 25 cents a shoe for setting. That, according to Sawyer, is what the tariff does,—cheapens the price of the iron and doubles the wages of the blacksmith. A good hit until some other fellow is called to the bat; but when that other fellow, proof in hand, asserts that the highest price the best grade of bar iron sold for in the New York market in 1854 was \$77.50 a ton (2240 lbs.), or less than 3½ cents a pound, the umpire will be obliged to call it a foul. That blacksmith either gathered in more than five times the Dutchman's one per cent. profit, or Sawyer has a very multiplying memory.

Sample II. Reducing the tariff will increase the imports and the surplus, therefore the duties should be increased. In proof of this theory, Mr. Sawyer stated that 800,000 tons of hay were shipped into this country from foreign markets during the last year, under a tariff of \$2.00 a ton, bringing a revenue of \$1,600,000. And then he assumed or asserted that it could be positively proved that reducing the duty to \$1.00 a ton would cause three times as much hay to be imported, and of course increase the revenue from hay to \$2,400,000. What are the facts? During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887 (the returns for 1888 not yet tabulated), the actual importation of hay was 78,722 tons, and the duty paid on same, \$157,444. A goodly sized shrinkage from Mr. Sawyer's figures. The same year 13,873 tons were exported, leaving an excess of imports entering into consumption of only 64,849 tons. The hay crop in the United States in 1886 was 45,000,000 tons,—the 78,722 tons imported being only "the needle in the hay mow," the baiting of the border bovines, made necessary by a local short crop,—and unless Sawyer can increase the demand for and consumption of hay in the border states, no larger quantity would be imported if the entire duty was taken off.

Sample III. During a recent business trip to the East he visited a large glove factory in Boston or vicinity, and was escorted through its several departments. The lowest wages paid to any of the 2,000 employees was 75 cents a day—to the messenger boys. Before leaving he purchased a pair of gloves from a beautiful young lady clerk, who reluctantly laid down the book she was reading to wait upon him, and whose life and history he inquired into while the gloves were being fitted to his hand. After coming home a professor showed him gloves of the same quality, bought by him in London for \$1.50, and gave that as a reason for favoring free trade. His retort was: "The girl who sold the gloves to me could speak two languages besides her own, was reading Latin at the time, got \$1.25 a day for ten hours services, was dressed like a lady, and would make a wife fit for a king; the woman who made your gloves worked sixteen hours a day for 28 cents, and went home at night to sleep with a brute." The English fellow citizens of Mr. Sawyer should put that in their pipes and smoke it.

Labor and Protection.

Below we append a table showing the price of labor in several of the more prominent trades in low tariff England and high tariff Germany, as compiled from the consular reports. For convenience of comparison we have reduced wages to the price per hour in the respective countries. This was necessary. Neither wages per day nor per week would give any data for comparison

as in Germany all classes of wage workers are employed from sixty hours to seventy-eight hours a week, while in England from fifty hours to fifty-four hours constitute a week's work. It is not necessary for us to add any argument to these figures for they tell their story with sufficient force and clearness to satisfy the most skeptical. The wage workers of America can here see what would be their condition if population was as dense here as in Germany, and if the great plains of the west did not annually absorb the surplus population from the older states.

	England per hour.	Germany per hour.
Blacksmiths.....	17 cents	8½ cents
Machinists.....	10½ cents	8½ cents
Tanners.....	12½ cents	6 cents
Bookbinders.....	14½ cents	5½ cents
Harnessmakers.....	13½ cents	6 cents
Coopers.....	12½ cents	7 cents
Bakers.....	8½ cents	8½ cents
Cigar makers.....	8 cents	5 cents
Tailors.....	14½ cents	4½ cents
Shoemakers.....	14 cents	4½ cents
Bricklayers.....	14½ cents	7 cents
Carpenters.....	13½ cents	8 cents
Painters.....	14 cents	8 cents
Compositors.....	14½ cents	11½ cents
Molders.....	15½ cents	5 cents
Timbers.....	12½ cents	6 cents

We commend a careful consideration of this table to those who have based their argument for high tariff in the United States on the difference between wages in this country and in England.—Indianapolis Labor Signal.

The following extract from a letter to the Truth-Seeker gives some figures which are not quite so large as those of the ordinary statistics, but which mean a good deal more to the average citizen:

I am a photographer: have worked at that business fifteen years. Last fall I purchased a bill of 5,000 cabinet mounts of a Philadelphia manufacturer at \$12 per thousand. This spring through an importer I purchased 5,000 of the same grade of cards from a German manufacturer. The bills were the same; were the goods alike? Yes, to all outside appearances, but when torn apart the home manufactured card was of a coarse, unfinished pulp, while the imported one was of fine fiber and compactly pressed. Now, I paid \$27 import duty on the German cards and \$33 for the 5,000 cards, making \$60. I did not pay any import duty on the Philadelphia card stock, but I paid \$60 for them all the same.

I have a lens that cost \$125, the duty on which was \$56.25. I have another lens that cost \$60 the duty being \$27. I have still another lens that cost \$25, the duty being \$11.25. During the last fiscal year I have purchased four reams of photograph paper, the duty on which was \$57.60; thirty-one boxes glass (at \$4 per box), \$124, duty 78 per cent.

I state further that I have footed up the cost to myself of the tariff per year at \$960. No government on the face of the earth would dare levy a direct tax on a business of about \$4,000 per annum in that amount. My entire property would not bring under the hammer \$2,000; yet I am compelled to pay yearly almost half what I am worth to support the most damnable system of robbery the world has ever known. Nine years since (1879), I purchased the property on which I now live and gave a mortgage of \$800 on it! To-day I still owe \$700, not having been able to pay a dollar, except the interest, for eight years.

Now, I and my workmen earn this \$960. Has anyone on the face of the earth a right to deprive me of it? Has any government, autocrat or power of whatsoever nature the moral right to force me to contribute to their personal aggrandizement to my personal discomfiture and loss?

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Eberbach & Son Druggists.

THE UNITARIAN (Rev. J. T. Sunderland, A. M., editor) will be sent to new readers for examination, three months for ten cents. Address, The Unitarian, Ann Arbor, Mich.

"Most excellent."—Rev. Dr. Thomas, Chicago.

"By all odds the best religious monthly in the United States."

Art Loan Exhibition.

At Detroit Sept. 1st. to Nov. 15th. One fare for round trip with 25 cents additional for admission via the Michigan Central railroad. Tickets sold on Thursday of each week until Nov. 15. 34—44 H. W. Hayes, Agent.

A Kentucky judge has decided that a man has no right to harness his wife to a plow, no, not even with a mule. And yet women complain that they have no rights.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,  
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,  
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,  
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Bookbinding.

You can get your Harper's, Century's and Scribner's or any magazine bound for 50 cents and upward per volume at the Ann Arbor office. Blank Books and Note Books manufactured. School and Sunday School Books bound and repaired at very reasonable rates. Book and Album repairing a specialty. Opposite postoffice Main street.

F. J. SCHLEED.

Harvest Excursions.

The Michigan Central R.R. Co. will on Tuesday, Aug. 21st, Sept. 11th, and 25th, Oct. 9th, and 23rd, 1888, sell round trip tickets at one first class fare to points in Ala., Ark., Cal., Dak., Indian Territory, Iowa, Kan., La., Minn., Miss., Mont., Neb., New Mexico, Tenn., Texas and Wyoming.

Tickets good for 30 days. For further information please call at M. C. ticket office. H. W. Hayes, Agent.

ALBION YEAR BOOK

Full of information. Discussion of great problems. Every student and teacher should have it. Institution in front rank of Colleges. Tenner free. Postage of Year Book four cents. L. E. FISKE, PRESIDENT, ALBION, MICH.

HEADQUARTERS FOR CLOTHING

THE TWO SAMs.

HEADQUARTERS for VISITORS to our FAIR

THE TWO SAMs.

Besides the attractions at the County Fair, we can promise the people of Washtenaw County, a treat and one that is well worth their time, by looking over the immense

STOCK OF CLOTHING

we have for the coming season. We have by far exceeded our previous efforts and have some special bargains to show.

BARGAINS THAT ARE BARGAINS

Bargains that will be appreciated by the people. Bargains in the early part of the season, something unusual, but we are bound to go ahead. Remember, all are welcome and we shall be pleased to show our goods.

THE TWO SAMs,

FANTLE'S OLD STAND.

IT WILL PAY YOU TO READ THIS

A COMPLETE STOCK OF EVERYTHING IN THE LINE OF

FURNITURE

Carpets, Oil-Cloths, Rugs and Matting, Lace and Heavy Curtains, Draperies, Window Shades and Rollers at

KOCH & HENNE'S

Big Bargains in Antique Chamber Suits from \$15.00 up. We have the largest assortment of Upholstered Furniture ever shown in Washtenaw County. A new line of Folding Beds. People furnishing student's rooms should not fail to call on us for Student's Tables, Chairs, Book-Shelves, Writing Desks, Etc. Many of these are our own make and we can save you money on them. The prettiest patterns and newest colorings in

CARPETS AND RUGS

Ever shown in the city, call and see them. Ordered work and repairing in Furniture and Upholstery. Undertaking promptly attended to. Look at our Sixteenth Century and Silver Grey Finished Tables and Writing Desks.

KOCH & HENNE, No. 56 & 58 South Main St., Ann Arbor, Mich.

MANN BROS.

DEALERS IN

DRUGS AND DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES

We put forth our best efforts to merit the trade which our patrons bestow on us. PRESCRIPTIONS always receive our personal attention and private formula are prepared with equal care. Our stock of DRUGS is the largest in the city and we can fit you accurately. Try us.

BROWNE & SHARPE'S

HAIR AND HORSE CLIPPERS

AT LIST PRICES.

39 S. Main St., Ann Arbor, Mich.

RINSEY & SEABOLT'S BAKERY, GROCERY

AND

FLOUR AND FEED STORE.

We keep constantly on hand

BREAD, CRACKERS, CAKES, &c

For Wholesale or Retail Trade.

We shall also keep a supply of

OSBORNE'S

GOLD DUST FLOUR.

J. M. Swift & Co.'s Best White Wheat Flour, Rye Flour, Buckwheat Flour, Corn Meal, Feed, &c., &c., &c.

At Wholesale and Retail. A general stock of

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

constantly on hand, which will be sold on reasonable terms as at any other house in the city.

Cash paid for Butter, Eggs, and Country Produce generally.

Goods Delivered to any part of the city with out extra charge.

Rinsey & Seabolt.

"CHICAGO TRUSS."

New Spiral Spring Truss. Hard Rubber Pad. Light, Clean, Durable, Cool, Cheap. A week old or an Adult 80 years. Easily adjusted. It meets all forms of Scrotal, Femoral, Inguinal and Umbilical Hernia, in both Infants and Adults. Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases. Any desirable pressure obtained. Our Ladies' Umbilical Truss is a grand success. If your druggist does not keep this Truss, enclose stamps and address

CHICAGO TRUSS COMPANY

122 E. RANDOLPH STREET.

CHICAGO, ILL.

Office same place. T. Y. KAYNE, Manager.

Sold by Ann Arbor Druggists.



We wish to call the attention of intelligent and close buyers to our new arrival of  
**FALL DRESS GOODS**  
in all styles and colorings of Flannels and Sackings.  
1 lot of 44 inch Dress Flannels at 50c. the best value placed on sale this season.  
1 lot of Wendell, Fancy Wool Suits at 50c., very stylish and cheap.  
Our selection of Novelty Wool Suits, 54 inches wide are the best thing imported this season. 15 patterns to select from. We have received the largest and best line of Black Dress Goods fresh from the importers, all of the new weaves, Rayette's Drap de Rips, Tricotine's Drap de Almys, Burmah cloth, Henriettes, Vilna Stripes, all of which are attractive, new and cheap. We invite an examination of the above on their merits.  
Our line of Black Cashmeres and Henriettes at 50, 60, 65, 70, 75, 80, 85, 90, and \$1.00 are the cheapest line in town as our increased sales testify.  
In colored Dress Goods any attempt to enumerate them would fall short of doing justice. Our stock in that line is complete with all styles of trimmings.

### MORIE SILKS!

Velvets, Plushes!  
Jot and Braid Trimmings and a complete stock of Crochet Metal and Jet Buttons to match.  
Housekeepers are now engaged in getting matters arranged to provide for our large increase of inhabitants which must come with the opening of the University and schools, and we invite the attention of all to our stock and prices of

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

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

### BLANKETS.

Our stock was never better, all grades of White, Gray and Scarlet at prices that will look cheap even at the low price of Wool.  
Towels—We can show you a very fair article at \$1.00 per dozen, and at 25c. each you cannot fail to be satisfied, and in plain white and bordered Damasks you have only to look and wear to sell. In wide Sheetings and Pillow Case Cottons we offer all widths in bleached and brown at very reasonable prices, and to early purchasers we are offering decided bargains. We shall open our New Cloaks in a few days and then we shall have something to say about both style and price.

### BACH AND ABEL.

26 South Main St.

BAUGAINS. BARGAINS.  
We have purchased a stock from a factory in the east that wanted to close, amounting to \$1,550. We bought these goods at about 50 cents on the dollar, we will sell them the same. There are Gent's Shoes worth \$3.00 we are selling for \$1.50. Ladies Kid Shoes at \$1.00. Ladies Kid Oxford at \$1.50. In addition to this sale we will sell our entire stock at 10 per cent. discount. Call and convince yourself. SAMUEL KRAUSE, 48 S. Main St. to you.

### WAHR'S BOOKSTORE

Is headquarters for all new and second hand school books used in the Ann Arbor Public Schools. We have purchased during the dull summer months a big stock of second hand school books which must be sold at prices that will astonish you. Blank books and writing pads of every description. Largest stock—Lowest prices.

GEO. WAHR,  
Masonic Block.

WAHR'S BOOKSTORE

WAHR'S BOOKSTORE

### LOCAL BREVITIES.

Attend the fortieth annual fair next week.

The court house lawn looks green once more.

Sheehan & Co. have moved into their new bookstore.

The senior class in the high school is much larger than usual.

Titus Hutzler has moved into his residence on West Huron street.

Peter Come, the shoemaker, has been granted an increase of pension.

The opera house will be opened for the season next Monday evening.

When you come to the fair next week bring your subscription for the ARGUS.

Eighty-nine cases have already been noticed for trial at the October term of court.

A seven pound boy arrived at the home of Vett Armstrong, Wednesday morning.

Mrs. A. Isbell, a former resident of this city, died in Redlands, Cal., on September 3.

W. A. Clark is running for congress—not our W. A. Clark but W. A. Clark, of Montana.

Rev. Dr. Ramsay will preach in the M. E. church next Sunday, both morning and evening.

Hon. Chas. R. Whitman addressed large meetings in Dowagiac yesterday afternoon and evening.

Remember McDonald and Stearns next Friday. One of the greatest democratic rallies of the season.

Last Saturday Emil Rahr and Miss Antonio Hoelzer were married in this city, by Rev. H. F. Belser.

Rev. Dr. S. H. Adams removed to Dexter, Wednesday, where he will have charge of the M. E. church.

Mrs. Willis J. Abbott nee Mack, of Kansas City, is the mother of a bright little baby boy, which is a week old.

Heinzmann & Laubengayer are putting in a thirty horse power engine and boiler in their elevator and warehouse.

The Ann Arbor Greys defeated the Milan club on the campus last Saturday by a score of 21 to 9, thus winning the series.

Remember the county fair next week. The entries will be much larger and better than usual, let the crowd also be larger.

Prof. Henry C. Adams has been appointed statistician of the interstate commerce commission, an important position.

Hoffman's August sales footed up \$814.10. This was his first month's business since the reestablishment of his store.

Hugh Hawkins, of the Ann street laundry has accepted the position as bill clerk of the Michigan Central at East Saginaw.

J. E. Beal, of the Courier, was the chairman of the congressional convention at Adrian last week which nominated Capt. Allen.

The Peoples Theatre Co. open the opera house next week in a select repertoire of plays, with a change of plays every evening.

Converse G. Cook was brought before Justice Pond, Tuesday, and presented with twenty days in jail for being drunk on the streets.

J. Brewer will run a restaurant in connection with the branch bakery of Walter Toop on North Main street just north of the ARGUS office.

A well attended democratic meeting was held at Leland, Wednesday evening, which was addressed by Capt. C. H. Manly and Patrick McKernan.

Arthur Whitlark, of Washington, D. C., and Miss Katie Speechly were married Wednesday evening at the residence of the bride's parents in the fifth ward.

Long & Co. have made a very fine portrait, in india ink and water color, of the late Mrs. Margaret Morton Mitchell. The portrait is an excellent likeness.

Senator Jones, of Florida, and Hon. Willard Stearns, of Adrian, will be the democratic speakers at Chelsea next Thursday. They should have a rousing meeting.

The case of the people vs. Flora Stoll, charged with slandering a neighbor was tried by a jury in Justice Frueauff's court, Tuesday, and Mrs. Stoll was acquitted.

Monroe Swartout has sold his property on Packard street to W. T. Norgate and has bought the lot adjoining on the south and will build a new residence in the spring.

According to the report of the state weather bureau, August of this year has been exceeded in coolness by only one year in the past twelve years. That year was 1885.

The annual meeting for the election of officers of Chautauqua Circle was held Thursday evening of this week, at the home of Miss Carrie Watts, No. 33 east Liberty street.

President Angell is the author of the chapter on the Diplomacy of the United States in the Narrative and Critical History of America just issued by Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

The democrats of Mendon including Yaple and other prominent leaders have sent Hon. C. R. Whitman very flattering invitations to address a meeting in that town at an early date.

The city band has organized an orchestra of ten members including some of the finest musical talent in the city with John Lindenschmitt, as director. It makes a very fine quadrille band.

The class in physical culture in the school of music under charge of Mrs. Garrigues, is one of considerable importance to ladies, as it teaches them to use all their muscles in healthy exercises.

One of Kittredge's dray horses which hadn't been used for several days, made lively time from the fifth ward back to the stable Wednesday afternoon getting entirely beyond the control of the driver.

Elegant new scenery has been placed in the opera house and our people will have an opportunity to witness the improvements next week, the People's Theatre Company playing at cheap prices each night.

Ex-Senator Jos. E. McDonald of Indiana, a man of national reputation and Indiana's candidate for the democratic presidential nomination four years ago, and Hon. Willard Stearns, of Adrian, will speak at the fair next Friday.

Mills Bros. took four first premiums, two second premiums, two third premiums and second premium on sweep stakes with his Holstein-Friesian herd at the state fair last week. Olds and Bacon, of York, took two first premiums.

D. G. O'Brady, who has been canvassing the city for once a week, wanted on the charge of getting \$12 out of a Lansing hotel keeper, gave the one armed Lansing Sheriff Fowler, a lively chase through the streets last night. He was caught and lodged in jail.

A change in the proprietorship of the Ann Arbor Register occurred this week, Kittredge & Holmes dissolving partnership. Mr. Kittredge re-assumes the sole proprietorship of the paper and announces his intention of running a stronger republican paper.

The seniors of the high school have chosen the following officers: President, George Dygert; vice-president, Alice W. Beckwith; secretary, Jessie V. Penny; treasurer, Elmer Beal; marshal, Arthur Beardsell; base ball captain, Arthur Seymour; foot ball captain, Alex. Hull.

George Huntington was arrested in Salem and brought before Justice E. B. Pond on the charge of stealing "three hens of the value of one dollar and a half," of James L. McCormick. He pleaded not guilty on Saturday but on Wednesday changed his plea to guilty and was given ten days in jail.

The Ypsilanti fair is in progress this week. The entries are very large numbering 2,400. There are as many as 420 horses exhibited. The fair is, as usual, a great success. The crowds are good sized. Leonora won the colt race Wednesday and Fred M. the running race for \$100 prize on the same day.

Some miscreant who walks about in the garb of a man, dodged between the carriages in a funeral procession, on State street, Tuesday afternoon, grabbed a basket of peaches from the wagon of John Huddy, who was driving to market, and disappeared with it, between the carriages of the procession.

The time to which the subscriptions of all our subscribers is paid is plainly marked on the address label on their papers. Turn to your name on this paper and see if you owe the ARGUS anything. The money due us upon subscriptions would do us a great deal of good and we think we only need to remind our friends of that fact.

The Free Press contains the following flattering notice of the son of our townsman, A. D. Seyler. "Julius V. Seyler is attracting marked attention in Berlin musical circles by some really artistic piano playing. A correspondent of the American Musician, places him in the front rank of students at the Sharwenka conservatory."

The marriage of George W. Millen, of this city, to Miss Jessie Wetmore, of Concord, occurred last evening at Concord. The wedding was attended by about thirty-five of the Ann Arbor friends of the groom and was an elegant affair. Mr. and Mrs. Millen are expected here next Monday. They have the best wishes of hosts of friends.

A letter from E. N. Bibbie, former leader of the Chequamegon announces his safe arrival in Berlin. He has joined Julius V. Seyler, in pleasant rooms. He is much impressed with the grandeur and stateliness of Berlin and has already attended several noted operas and witnessed the recent sham battle which the young emperor commanded.

Last Wednesday evening Mr. and Mrs. Fred W. Schulz gave a pleasant party to their relatives and intimate friends, at the residence of the parents of Mrs. Schulz, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Dietas. It was a farewell gathering as they moved to Detroit the following day, where Mr. Schulz has accepted a good position in the office of Gulley & Co., printers. He is a good composer, and his many friends wish him success in his new field of labor.

# SPECIAL INVITATION!

IS EXTENDED TO EVERY LADY

## TO VISIT OUR CHILDREN'S PARLOR

AT THE

## STAR CLOTHING HOUSE.

This room answers the wishes of every mother for a quiet, cozy place in which to make her selections for her wide-awake boys. This room is also filled with the

## Choicest Novelties of the Season.

Children's Knee Pants 35 cents, 50 cents and 75 cents, the latter being all wool and a rare bargain.

## THE FALL DUNLAP

Is the present attraction in our Hat Department. This is the recognized Standard hat wherever well dressed gentlemen can be found.

A. L. NOBLE, - Leading Clothier and Hatter.

A republican tailor of this city offered to bet thirty suits of clothes on Harrison's election Wednesday, the democrats to pay double price for the suits if Harrison should be elected. He found the democrats eager to take up the bet. They rushed in to be measured, and after six measures were taken he refused to take any more although others were waiting. We advise the democrats to see that the suits are made before election.

### PERSONAL

Mrs. L. J. Liesemer is very seriously ill.

Emanuel Spring was in Detroit yesterday.

Jacob Schanz has removed to this city from Manchester.

Howard Gidley returned to Grand Rapids, Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Noble have returned from Albion, N. Y.

Mr. and Mrs. Israel Hall have returned from a visit to Chicago.

Judge T. M. Cooley left for Washington, D. C., the first of the week.

Mrs. Charles S. Millen gave a delightful reception, Tuesday afternoon.

Mrs. S. W. Clarkson and daughters are visiting in Manchester and Macon.

Elmer Crawford, of the East Saginaw Telegram, was in the city over Sunday.

Benjamin D. Thompson, of Ypsilanti, was in the city yesterday on his way to Toledo.

Miss Jennie Garrity returned last Saturday from a two months visit in Jackson.

John and James L. Duffy attended the great athletic meeting in Detroit, Wednesday.

Alexander Hoffman, of Grand Blanc, was visiting his cousin J. P. Hoffman, last Sunday.

Mrs. W. M. Featherly, of Au Sable is spending a week with her sister, Mrs. J. P. Hoffman.

Mr. Theobald Seyler went to Waterloo, Canada, last Saturday to spend the winter with a son.

Howard Holmes, of the Register, has been called suddenly to Byron, by the illness of his father.

Mr. and Mrs. John K. Yocum and Mr. and Mrs. E. Skidmore, of Chelsea, are visiting Mrs. F. A. Howlett.

Mrs. Royce, of Farwell, Mich., arrived Wednesday evening on a week's visit at her father's, D. Millen's.

Martin Clark has started on his annual tour over the state in the interest of the Physician and Surgeon.

George Gilman, of Hutchinson, Kansas, accompanied by his cousin, Miss Cline, is visiting his mother, Mrs. Philip Baur, of Salem.

Fred S. Hubbard returned to his duties as stenographer for the interstate commerce commission, Sunday, greatly improved in his health.

C. Mack went east last week and reports some heavy purchases at prices due to the lateness of the season and overloaded commission dealers.

Chas. Dietas returned from Jackson, Monday, where he has been visiting with Mr. and Mrs. August Kestler, and reports having a good time.

Miss Fannie L. Gwinner, who has been spending vacation with her parents on South Fourth street, in this city, returned to Short Hills, N. Y., on Monday, to resume her duties as teacher of German, French and Music, in the Baquet Institute.

### How's This.

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure.

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

We the undersigned have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

West & Truax, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Walding, Kinnam & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

E. H. Van Hoesen, Cashier, Toledo National Bank, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

## W. R. FULDE,

THE TAILOR.

IS SUPPLIED WITH A FULL LINE OF

## FALL GOODS,

WHICH EMBRACE ALL THE NEWEST NOVELTIES AND BEST STYLES

To be found in the market. Mr. Fulde offers you the lowest prices for first-class work. He does his own work and consequently can guarantee it in every respect and is enabled to turn it out to suit the customer both as regards the cutting, fitting and finishing of the goods.

## W. R. FULDE,

Directly over THE ARGUS office, - NORTH MAIN ST.

## GROSSMANN & SCHLENKER,

DEALERS IN

HARDWARE	We will sell this coming season	Grossmann & Schlenker
HOUSE	the	
FURNISHING	DEERING ALL STEEL SELF BINDER.	FENCE WIRE.
GOODS.	MOWERS.	PUMPS
COOK	Extras and Twine.	AND TOOLS,
AND GASOLINE	BOYDELL BROTHERS	H. W. SMITH PAT.
STOVES.	MIXED PAINTS,	BESEMER
	For house and carriage painting.	STEEL
Grossmann & Schlenker	Ready for the Brush.	ROOFING.

COME AND SEE US.

No. 7. West Liberty St., Ann Arbor

## The New Photographic Gallery.

IS NOW OPEN

on the corner of Main and Huron streets, and is the place to go for the best photographs.

## ERNEST KRUEGER

has taken eight medals of the American Institute, of New York, a Medal of Progress from Vienna, a Centennial Exposition Medal, the first prize

**\$800 IN GOLD.**

from the Cincinnati Photographers Convention and a silver Medal from the Chicago Photographers Convention.

Have Him Take Your Photograph.

## THE SORG PAINTING COMPANY

Have reopened the old establishment of Albert Sorg's and are ready to do

## ANY KIND OF WORK

In the line of Painting, Graining, Kalsomining, Paper Hanging, Decorating, Glazing, Sign Writing, Etc. Dealer in Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Glass, Wall Paper and Window Shades.

## ALBERT SORG, Manager.

Nos. 26 and 28 E. Washington Street, - Ann Arbor, Mich.



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### ATTORNEYS.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
OFFICE OVER THE POSTOFFICE.

**G. R. WILLIAMS,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
MILAN, MICH.  
Conveyancing and Collections.

**E. B. NORRIS,**  
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Does a general law collection and conveyancing business. A moderate share of your patronage respectfully solicited. Office in the Court House.

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ATTORNEYS AT LAW,  
ANN ARBOR, MICH.  
Special attention to Loaning Money and all Financial Matters.

**AUCTIONEERS.**  
**FREDERICK KRAUSE**  
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Will attend to all sales on short notice at reasonable charges. For further particulars call at the Angus office.

**BREWERS & BOTTLERS.**  
**MARTIN & FISCHER,**  
PROPRIETORS OF  
**THE WESTERN BREWERY,**  
ANN ARBOR, MICH.  
Brewers of Pure Lager Beer.

**TOLEDO BOTTLING WORKS.**  
I have the sole agency in this city for  
**GRASSER & BRAND'S**  
**CELEBRATED PILSENER**  
AND BOHEMIAN BEER.

And am now ready to deliver to any part of this city by keg, gallon quart or pint bottles free of charge. The same beer is sold at my business place, No. 4 Detroit Street, by glass or bottle; also the best of liquors and wines and cigars.

Respectfully  
A. GWINNER, No. 4 Detroit St.

**CARRIAGE WORKS.**  
**CARRIAGE MANUFACTURING & PAINTING.**  
Cor. Detroit and North Street.

I have in my employ one of the best carriage painters in the state, and invite all who have a carriage, buggy or sleigh to be repainted in a workmanlike manner, to call at the old reliable carriage shop of

**A. R. SCHMIDT.**  
I can also show you a first class ROAD CART of my own make at reasonable prices.

**DENTISTS.**  
**W. W. NICHOLS D. D.,**  
DENTIST.  
In the old St. James Hotel Block.  
Teeth extracted without pain by the use of vitalized air.

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**W. F. LODHOLZ,**  
WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALER IN  
ALL GOODS SOLD BY GROCERS.  
Nos. 4 and 6 Broadway  
ANN ARBOR, MICH.  
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—DEALERS IN—

**Staple and Fancy Groceries,**  
Butter, Eggs, Cheese.

**TOBACCO, CIGARS**  
AND ALL SMOKERS ARTICLES.

**Pure Teas,**  
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**JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.**  
**ELI H. BOND,**  
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And Notary Public, No. 8 North Main Street.  
Collections promptly made. Agent for the Union Insurance Company of California. Fair rates. Prompt payment of losses. 19-1f

**LIVERY BARN.**  
**M. GREEN,**  
**LIVERY.**  
A NEW AND USEFUL INVENTION.  
PATENT HEATER AND LANTERN.

An absolute necessity for any one traveling in a buggy, carriage, wagon, cutter, sleigh, milk and delivery wagon. Invaluable for hacks and omnibuses. It is a perfect security from fire. NO matches being required to instantly light the lantern without disturbing the globe. Rain and wind will not affect it. Gives a nice light to drive by.

17 NORTH FOURTH ST.

**H. KITREDGE,**  
No. 6 WEST ANN STREET.  
**LIVERY, HACK AND BAGGAGE LINE.**  
In the rear of Edward Duffy's grocery store. Hack to all trains, day and night. Orders for trains, parties, weddings and funerals promptly attended to. Telephone, 108 Ann Arbor Mich.

**EVERYTHING NEW**  
—AT—  
**W. G. SNOW'S**  
**LIVERY STABLE.**  
NO. 21 NORTH MAIN STREET.  
BEST TURNOUTS IN THE CITY  
Funeral Attendance a Specialty.  
Telephone connection,

**NEW LIVERY STABLE.**  
(Old Monitor barn.)  
Corner Huron and Second Sts.  
FIRST CLASS

**New Rigs, Good Horses**  
and Bright Harness. Best accommodations for Feeding or Boarding by week. Barn thoroughly renovated. W. S. SOUTHAIR, Prop.

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**M. P. VOGEL,**  
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Fresh, Salt and Smoked meats,  
And game in season.

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**NEW YORK MEAT MARKET.**  
Carries a full line of choice fresh, salt, smoked meats, sausage and lard. An eighteen years experience in New York City enables me to put up meats in regular New York style. Telephone connections.

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**CHOICEST CUTS OF STEAKS.**  
A kinds of  
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Fresh lard always in stock. Poultry in season.

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**ROBERTS, ORR,**  
AGENT FOR  
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**FLOUR, FEED, COAL,**  
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Also Lined Oil Meal an excellent feed for stock. No. 38 East Huron Street, next to Firemen's Hall.

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Full and complete line of ladies and childrens hats, caps and bonnets in all the summer blocks at the lowest prices. All the new shades in flowers and ribbons for trimming. Call and inspect my goods before purchasing.

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Special attention given to wedding trousseau and traveling costumes. Good fits guaranteed in every instance. Good references given if desired.

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**MUSICAL MERCHANDISE,**  
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**PIANOS, ORGANS AND THE NEW ROTARY SHUTTLE**  
"STANDARD SEWING MACHINE."  
Largest stock, lowest prices. Easiest terms.  
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gilding, calcimining, glazing and paper hanging. All work is done in the best style and warranted to give satisfaction.

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Telephone, Dr. Nichols' office.  
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Calls Answered Day or Night.

**DR. L. D. WHITE**  
CLAIRVOYANT PHYSICIAN,  
Has removed to 204 Trumbull Avenue, Detroit.  
Special attention to the treatment of chronic diseases.

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Residence 6 South Division St. Office hours from 2 to 4 and 7 to 8 p. m. Telephone No. 114.

**DR. H. R. ARNDT,**  
Office over First National Bank. Hours: 10:30 to 12:30 to 3:30. Can be reached at residence, West Huron St., at the "Prof. Nichols place" by telephone No. 97, and will reply to calls in the evening.

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**TONY SCHIAPPACASSE,**  
DEALER IN  
**FRUITS, CONFECTIONS,**  
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Fresh consignments of fruits received daily. Call and see my new crop of oranges, lemons, and bananas. No. 5 Main Street.

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Depot street, opposite M. C. freight house.  
Warm meals and lunches at all hours. Soft drinks, full line of tobacco, cigars, etc.

**J. JACOB KOCH'S**  
**LITTLE GRAND RESTAURANT**  
AND ICE CREAM PARLORS.  
Meals to order and lunches at all hours for from five to twenty-five cents. Confections, tobacco and cigars. Twenty-four East Washington Street.

**MRS. WM. CASPARY,**  
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Bakery, Restaurant & Confectionary Store.  
Ice cream and soda water, fresh bread, cakes, and canned goods. A good meal for 25 cents. Lunches at all hours.

**ANN ARBOR**  
**SMALL FRUIT NURSERY**  
All kinds of Berry Plants. Fruit and Ornamental trees from Ellwanger Barry, Rochester, N. Y.

Orders must be sent at once.

**Wines and Syrups**  
Sweet and sour home-made wine for invalids. Bonsett Shrub, Raspberry Wine and Syrup, Dried Pears, Plymouth Rock Eggs.

EMIL BAUR West Huron Street,

## A VERY LONG SESSION.

THE TENTH MONTH OF THE FIRST SESSION OF THIS CONGRESS.

The Law-Makers Still Busy with the Interests of the Country, with no Immediate Prospect of Taking a Rest—Condensed Record of Congress for the Past Six Days.

WASHINGTON CITY, Sept. 13.—The senate took up the anti-trust bill yesterday, and George offered an amendment providing that the president may suspend import duties upon articles whose prices are raised by trusts. During the debate Hoar charged that the trusts were run in the interests of the Democracy, and referred to the Standard Oil company. Payne said he had never nor had now any connection with that company of any kind. All except two of the stockholders, he said, were Republicans. Spooner offered a resolution of inquiry whether Joseph Hoffman, a Republican of Benton, Tex., recently a witness before the senate elections committee, and who has recently been shot down, was killed because of testimony he had given before the committee. This led to a heated political discussion. A new conference was ordered on the sundry civil bill. The house resolution to print 10,000 copies of the "Pacific railways" report was amended to read "15,000 copies," and agreed to, and the senate adjourned.

The house resumed consideration of the sundry civil bill, and Holman's amendment offered Tuesday was rejected. The amount of the appropriation was then increased to \$100,000. The senate amendment appropriating \$200,000 for a zoological garden in this city was non-concurred in. The bill was then completed and a conference ordered thereon. A senate bill providing that appointments to the Marine hospital service shall be made by the president was passed. The remainder of the day was spent in unsuccessful attempt to secure a quorum to vote on a proposition to take up the Oklahoma bill, and at 5 p. m. adjournment was called.

WASHINGTON CITY, Sept. 14.—A telegram was received in the senate yesterday from Beck, who is ill, and out of the city, saying that he was improving slowly. He was relieved from service, at his own request, on the sundry civil conference committee. Platt offered a resolution directing an inquiry whether a foreign syndicate controls the production of copper in this country. Jones of Nevada spoke in favor of the immediate passage of the Scott anti-Chinese bill. Several other members spoke on the same subject, and it was agreed to take a vote at 3 p. m. to-day. A brief secret session was then held and the senate adjourned.

In the house most of the day was spent in amending railway legislation. A joint resolution extending the existing appropriation for sundry civil expenses was adopted first, and then the senate bill amending the interstate commerce law was taken up. Anderson of Iowa offered an amendment giving state courts concurrent jurisdiction with United States courts in all civil cases under the law, and requiring the commission to prescribe a uniform classification for the railways, who must observe the same. This was adopted. Anderson of Kansas offered an amendment requiring the commission to execute the law, which was also adopted. Grosvenor of Ohio offered an amendment the effect of which is to prohibit the carriage of oils or turpentine in cars owned by the shipper. This was adopted, too, and the senate bill was passed. Wilson of Minnesota called up a bill establishing by statute the principle that legislatures can control the tariff and schedules of railways for freight or passenger transportation within the limits of the state or territory, "anything in the charters of the roads or in any national, state or territorial law to the contrary notwithstanding." This was passed. A long wrangle then took place on a resolution to revoke all leaves of absence except in case of illness, and it took the shape as usual of a political debate, which was still pending at adjournment.

WASHINGTON CITY, Sept. 15.—The senate began the day with an extended political debate, during which Allison said the Republicans would report a tariff bill that would reduce the revenue \$60,000,000, and take the tax off tobacco. A vote was taken on the anti-Chinese bill, but no quorum was present and the matter was postponed until Monday. The house amendments to the interstate commerce act were non-concurred in and a conference committee appointed. Platt's resolution for an inquiry into the alleged control of the copper output of this country by a foreign syndicate was adopted. Payne denied that Secretary Whitney was a member of the Standard Oil company, and he and Hoar had a bitter controversy that the chair said was disorderly. The bill to create an executive department of agriculture was taken up, discussed, and laid aside till Monday. The house bill for a board of arbitration to settle disputes between railways and their employees was passed, as were the bill forfeiting the Ontonagon railway land grant, and the bill permitting citizens of Colorado, Nevada, and the territories to cut timber on the public domain for mining purposes. The senate then adjourned until Monday.

A telegram was read in the house from the surgeon general to Dougherty of Florida giving a discouraging statement of the yellow fever situation, and the house immediately took up and passed the senate bill appropriating \$300,000 to stamp out the scourge. In committee of the whole private bills were discussed and a number passed. The conference report on the sundry civil bill was read, and being opposed by Payson on account of the library building clause it was withdrawn. The house then took recess to 8 p. m., at which time thirty-two private pension bills were passed, and at 10:30 the house adjourned until Monday.

WASHINGTON CITY, Sept. 18.—A bill was introduced in the senate yesterday to reduce postage to 1 cent an ounce. Sherman offered a resolution directing the foreign affairs committee to inquire into the relations between the United States and Canada, and what measures are necessary to promote the friendly character thereof commercially and politically. A motion to reconsider the passage of senate bill to forfeit lands granted to Michigan was entered. A number of house bills for lighthouses and fog signals on the great lakes were passed. Blair's motion to reconsider the passage of the Scott Chinese exclusion bill was then taken up, and a vote immediately ordered. The reconsideration was defeated—ayes, 20; nays, 21. The vote was not a party one. The bill creating an agricultural department was debated, but without action went over, and the senate adjourned.

Cox was speaker pro tem. in the house, in the absence of Carlisle, and was greeted with applause. Resolutions were offered asking the interior office whether the newspaper charges against the Sioux Indian commission were true; and inquiring of the president whether any outrages on American fishing vessels have been committed by the Canadian officials during the past year, and whether, if so, he has retaliated under the act of 1887. O'Neill wanted a day assigned for consideration of labor legislation and the vote was in favor thereof, but a point of no

quorum was raised by Blount of Georgia. Kelley offered a resolution extending the powers of the Stahlnecker investigating committee and requiring a report in two weeks, and it was adopted. An attempt to get up the sundry civil bill was defeated by O'Neill on a point of order. A quorum could not be secured and the house adjourned at 3:55 p. m.

WASHINGTON CITY, Sept. 19.—The deficiency appropriation bill was reported to the senate yesterday. Sherman made a long speech on the proposed retaliation bill, opposing it, as the president had not used the retaliatory powers he now has. He favored the annexation of Canada as soon as it could be brought about. The department of agriculture bill was debated, but no action taken and after a short executive session the senate adjourned.

In the house, a communication was received from the postmaster general declaring that there has been no illegal mailing of the Tariff Reform Advocate at Columbus, O., nor anywhere else, and that no investigation was required. Barnes introduced a bill offering a reward of \$100,000 for the discovery of the true cause, prevention, destruction or material modification of yellow fever. The sundry civil bill came up and Cannon of Illinois made an extended political speech, in which he favored the purchase of bonds with the surplus. Payson opposed the adoption of the conference report on the sundry civil bill, basing his objections on the clause for a public library, which he said would cost on present plans \$15,000,000, instead of the \$3,262,000 originally estimated. The bill went over. A bill was reported authorizing the war office to prescribe rules, etc., for the care and management of the St. Clair Flats canal, and the house adjourned.

**GRAND ARMY ENCAMPMENT.**  
Thousands of Veterans Assembled at Columbus, Ohio.

COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 14.—The important business done by the G. A. R. encampment yesterday was the election of officers and the decision as to pension legislation. Maj. William Warner, member of congress from Missouri, was chosen commander-in-chief; Col. Moses Neil, of Columbus, vice commander; Rev. W. Updyke, of Dakota, chaplain, and R. M. DeWitt, of Iowa, surgeon general.

With reference to pensions a resolution was adopted indorsing a service pension of \$5 per month for all who served sixty days or more, and for all who served over 800 days one cent a day for the excess; also a bill placing widows of veterans on the pension lists without regard to time of service or cause of death. The approval of the disability bill now before congress was also repeated.

Col. Grant, accompanied by Governor Foraker, visited the Illinois veterans, and was given a most enthusiastic welcome.

The Ninth Ohio cavalry resolved in favor of expelling Capt. J. J. Hessler, of Harper, Kan., the charge against him being that he had betrayed a Union camp during the war.

COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 15.—The G. A. R. National encampment closed yesterday after the most successful and largely attended meeting ever held. One of the first things done at the business meeting of the encampment yesterday was the passage of resolutions in memory of Gen. Sheridan. They were passed standing and in silence. The new officers were then installed, the new commander being introduced by Judge Rea. Maj. Warner appointed Eugene F. Wiegand, of Missouri, adjutant general; John Taylor, of Pennsylvania, quartermaster general, and S. Evans, of Massachusetts, inspector general. The encampment was then declared closed.

The National Association of Mexican Veterans elected J. W. Denver, president, and A. W. Kenady secretary.

The Woman's Relief corps elected Mrs. Charity R. Craig, of Wisconsin, president; Mrs. Eva Lynch, of Pennsylvania, senior vice president; Mrs. L. A. Turner, of Massachusetts, treasurer; Mrs. Jones, of New York, chaplain.

At the Neil camp, Butler, Crawford & Co., who had the big dining halls at the different camps had provided more liberally than needed, and they gave to the poor of the city all their large stock of perishable provisions.

A camp-fire occupied the Centennial coliseum during the afternoon, and at night one was held at the big tent.

The greatest encampment ever held is over and Johnny's gone marching home.

**GOUGED OUT HIS WIFE'S EYES.**  
A Brutal Husband Sentenced to Prison for Twenty-Seven Years.

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.—William Bohan, who gouged out his wife's eyes, one early last year and the other in July last, was tried Monday in the county court of sessions in Long Island City before Justices Garretson, Brandon and Kellogg. He had been indicted by the grand jury on two counts, one referring to each eye. He was tried on one case. Mrs. Bohan was in court and made a vain endeavor to save her flendish husband from the punishment due his crime. Her testimony was given unwillingly. When the jury brought in a verdict of guilty the prisoner betrayed a sign of nervousness other than a covert glance at his slighted wife. He will be tried on the second count, and it is believed that Justice Garretson will give him the full penalty, which is thirty years.

LATER.—Bohan was sentenced to twenty-seven years at hard labor.

**A TRAGEDY IN COURT.**  
An Enraged Husband Shoots His Wife and Her Lawyer.

KOKOMO, Ind., Sept. 18.—Samuel Pruett shot his wife and J. C. Blackledge in the court room here Monday. An action for divorce between Pruett and his wife was about to be tried. While a petty case was being heard Pruett drew a revolver and shot his wife in the left breast near the heart, and again in the shoulder, and then shot Blackledge in the right breast. The woman will probably die. The man's wound is not fatal. Pruett was arrested. He claims that the shooting of Blackledge was accidental, the bullet being intended for another man who had invaded the sanctity of his household. He admits that he intended to kill his wife.

**John Dillon Released.**  
LONDON, Sept. 19.—John Dillon, who was sentenced to jail for a violation of the crimes act, was unconditionally released by the lord lieutenant yesterday and received an ovation. His release was owing to his health as reported upon by a medical board, and has nothing to do with the proceedings of the Parnell commission.

**THE RECORD OF FIRES.**  
At Pittsburg—A. J. Duncan & Co.'s Brush factory and Bovard, Rose & Co.'s carpet store; loss, \$40,000; insured.

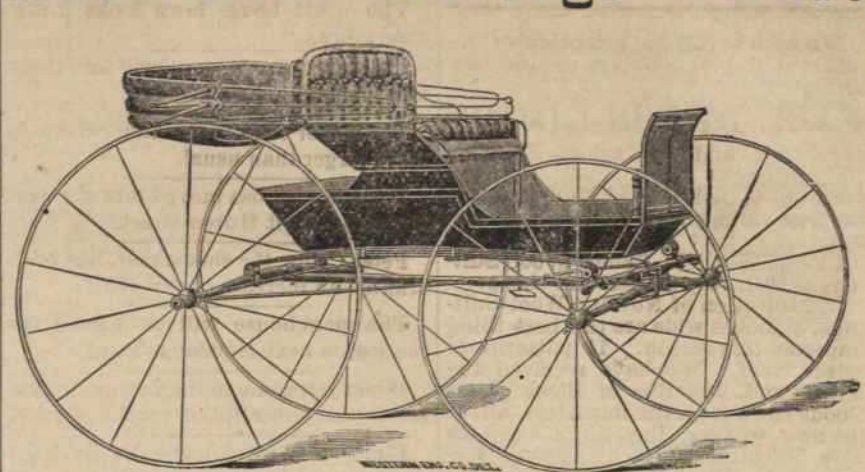
Spokane Falls, Mont.—Fourteen dwellings and business houses burned; heavy loss.

Florence, Wis.—Fifty-six buildings, including many handsome residences and business houses; believed incendiary; loss, \$75,000; partly insured.

Cleveland, O.—National Flouring mill; explosion of flour dust and fire; Peter Goirman and Emil Hursgen cremated; loss, \$150,000; insurance, \$75,000.

Twenty-four hours' rain has put out the forest fires in Michigan.

## Ann Arbor Carriage Works!



## C. WALKER BROTHERS,

Manufactures on a large scale. We are prepared to give the public the

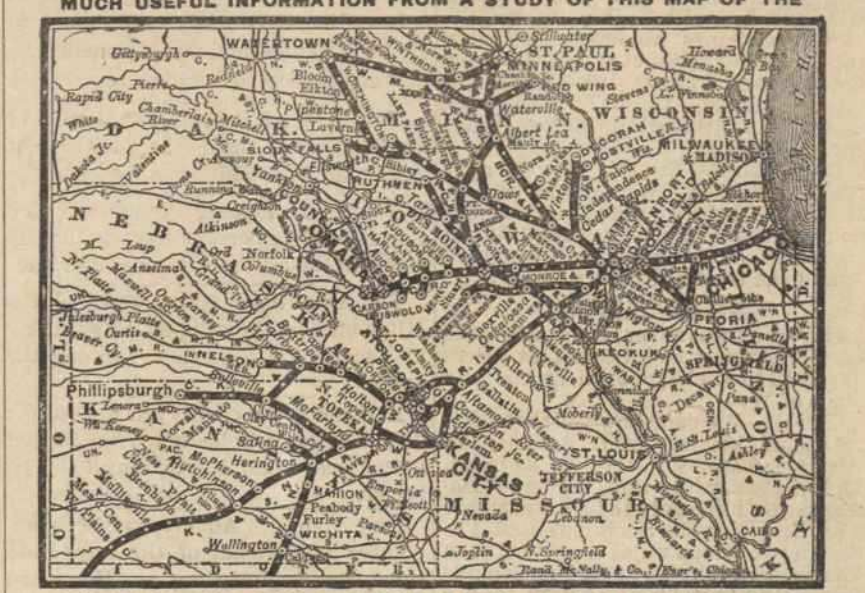
## Benefit of Low Prices

We buy stock in large quantities, from one to two hundred carriages at time, that will be sold at Rock Bottom Prices, and it will pay you to see th Ann Arbor Carriage Works. We always keep a large stock of finished work on hand, also repairing done promptly. We are agents for the FLINT WAGON, and we keep always a stock on hand.

Nos. 9 and 11 Liberty St., and 19, 21, 23 Second St., Ann Arbor, Michigan.

## A MAN

UNACQUAINTED WITH THE GEOGRAPHY OF THE COUNTRY WILL OBTAIN MUCH USEFUL INFORMATION FROM A STUDY OF THIS MAP OF THE



## CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC R.R.

Its central position and close connection with Eastern Lines at Chicago and continuous lines at terminal points West, Northwest and Southwest, make it the true mid-link in that transcontinental chain of steel which unites the Atlantic and Pacific. Its main line and branches include Chicago, Joliet, Ottawa, La Salle, Peoria, Geneseo, Moline and Rock Island, in Illinois; Davenport, Muscatine, Washington, Fairfield, Ottumwa, Oakaloosa, West Liberty, Iowa City, Des Moines, Indianola, Winterset, and Council Bluffs, in Iowa; Gallatin, Trenton, Cameron, St. Joseph and Kansas City, in Missouri; Leavenworth and Atchison, in Kansas; Minneapolis and St. Paul, in Minnesota; Watertown and Sioux Falls, in Dakota, and many other prosperous towns and cities. It also offers a CHOICE OF ROUTES to and from the Pacific Coast and intermediate places, making all transfers in Union Depots. Fast Trains of fine DAY COACHES, elegant DINING CARS, magnificent PULLMAN PALACE SLEEPING CARS, and between Chicago, St. Joseph, Atchison and Kansas City; restful RECLINING CHAIR CARS, seats FREE to holders of through first class tickets.

## SAFE

THE CHICAGO, KANSAS & NEBRASKA R.R. (GREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE)

Extends west and southwest from Kansas City and St. Joseph to Fairbury, Nelson, Horton, Topeka, Wichita, Caldwell, and all interior Kansas and beyond. Of the celebrated Pullman lasted track of heavy steel. All safety appliances and modern improvements. Commodious, well built stations. Celerity, certainty, comfort and luxury assured.

## THE FAMOUS ALBERT LEA ROUTE

Is the favorite between Chicago, Rock Island, Atchison, Kansas City, and Minneapolis and St. Paul. The tourist route to all Northern Summer Resorts. Its Watertown Branch traverses the most productive lands of the great "wheat and dairy belt" of Northern Iowa, Southwest Minnesota and East-Central Dakota. The short line, via Geneseo and Kankeakee, offers superior facilities to travel between Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Lafayette, and Council Bluffs, St. Joseph, Atchison, Leavenworth, Kansas City, Minneapolis and St. Paul.

For Tickets, Maps, Folders, or any desired information, apply to any Coupon Ticket Office in the United States or Canada, or address,

E. ST. JOHN, General Manager. CHICAGO, ILL. E. A. HOLBROOK, Gen'l Ticket & Pass' Agent.

## RELIABLE

## The Freshest Vegetables

which make the most Palatable Dishes are those found at

## MAYER & OVERBECK'S.

They have facilities for keeping them and aim always to sell the Best the Market affords.

## Teas and Coffees.

We are making a Specialty of Fine Teas and Coffees and are Selling them at Low Prices.

The Best Groceries in the Market are just the one's we keep.

## Crockery and Glassware.

Garden and Flower Seeds.

## We Pay CASH for Butter and Eggs.

Call and see us in the Hangsterfer Block.

## Mayer & Overbeck

## LADIES' PEERLESS DYES

Do Your Own Dyeing at Home. They will dye everything. They are sold every where. Price 10c. a package. They have no equal for Strength, Brightness, Amount in Packages or for Fastness of Color, or non-fading qualities. They do not crack or smut; 40 colors. For sale by John Moore and Eberbach & Son.

DIEHL'S PRUNE COMPLEXION POWDER, delicate, perfumed and imparts a delicate, velvety softness to the skin. Removes Freckles, Sunburns and Eruptions of the Skin. Price, 50 cents per box. Send for sample shade, Brantette, flesh and white. Address, MRS. ALLEN'S Hair Store, 175 Woodward Avenue, DETROIT, MICH.



## Dress the Hair

With Ayer's Hair Vigor. Its cleanliness, beneficial effects on the scalp, and lasting perfume commend it for universal toilet use. It keeps the hair soft and silken, preserves its color, prevents it from falling, and, if the hair has become weak or thin, promotes a new growth.

"To restore the original color of my hair, which had turned prematurely gray, I used Ayer's Hair Vigor with entire success. I cheerfully testify to the efficacy of this preparation."—Mrs. P. H. Davidson, Alexandria, La.

"I was afflicted some three years with scalp disease. My hair was falling out and what remained turned gray. I was induced to try Ayer's Hair Vigor, and in a few weeks the disease in my scalp disappeared and my hair resumed its original color."—(Rev.) S. S. Sims, Pastor U. B. Church, St. Bernice, Ind.

"A few years ago I suffered the entire loss of my hair from the effects of tetter. I hoped that after a time nature would repair the loss, but I waited in vain. Many remedies were suggested, none, however, with such proof of merit as Ayer's Hair Vigor, and I began to use it. The result was all I could have desired. A growth of hair soon came out all over my head, and grew to be as soft and heavy as I ever had, and of a natural color, and firmly set."—J. H. Pratt, Spofford, Texas.

## Ayer's Hair Vigor,

PREPARED BY  
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.  
Sold by Druggists and Perfumers.

## FIRE INSURANCE.

### CHRISTIAN MACK,

Agent for the following First-Class Companies, representing over twenty-eight Million Dollars Assets, issues policies at the lowest rates.

Aetna of Hartford.....	\$9,192,644.00
Franklin of Phila.....	3,118,713.00
Germania of N. Y.....	2,700,729.00
German-American of N. Y.	4,065,968.00
London Assurance, London	1,416,788.00
Michigan F. & M., Detroit	287,608.00
N. Y. Underwriters, N. Y.	2,596,679.00
National, Hartford.....	1,774,505.00
Phoenix, N. Y.....	3,759,936.00

Special attention given to the insurance of dwellings, schools, churches and public buildings on terms of three and five years.

## MONEY BEE.

You never can obtain, except at fabulous prices, coffee that will better suit your taste than the celebrated

## Honey Bee Coffee

SOLD BY  
**E. WAGNER,**

who is making

## TEA AND COFFEE A SPECIALTY.

He also has a fine line of Groceries and Provisions, Glassware, Tobacco, etc. The proof of the pudding is the eating, so try buying your groceries of

## WAGNER,

33 S Main Street, Ann Arbor.

## THE ANN ARBOR SAVINGS BANK

ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN.

Capital paid in - - - \$50,000.00

Capital Security - - - \$100,000.00

Transacts a general banking business; buys and sells Exchange on New York, Detroit and Chicago; sells drafts on all the principal cities of Europe; also, sells Passage Tickets to Liverpool, London and Glasgow, via the Anchor Line of Steam ships, whose rates are lower than most other first-class lines.

This Bank, already having a large business, invites merchants and others to open accounts with them, with the assurance of most liberal dealing consistent with safe banking.

In the Savings Department interest is paid semi-annually, on the first days of January and July, on all sums that were deposited three months previous to those days, thus affording the people of this city and county a perfect depository for their funds, together with a safe return in interest for the same.

### Money to Loan on Approved Securities.

DIRECTORS—Christian Mack, Wm. Deibel, W. D. Harriman, Daniel Hiscoc, Wm. Deibel, and Willard B. Smith.

OFFICERS: CHRISTIAN MACK, W. W. WINES, President. CHAS. E. HISCOCK, Cashier.

## EXTRA BOOK AGENTS HIGH TERMS

Agents who have had fine success should write us a LETTER (no postal cards) names of books, date, number sold in what time, what terms received (FULL PARTICULARS), and obtain from us NEW PLAN and EXTRAORDINARY DISCOUNTS to better themselves on new and fast-selling books. HENRY BUCKLIN & CO., ST. LOUIS, MO.

**YOU** at home, and make more money at it than at any other time. Capital not needed; you are started free. Both sexes, all ages. Any one can do the work. Large earnings sure from first start. Costly outfit and terms free. Better not delay. Costly nothing to send us your address and find out; if you are wise you will do so at once. H. HALL & CO., Portland, Maine.

## Agents Wanted

For the most complete popular family physician book ever published. Select something thorough, useful, of TRUE VALUE, and sales are always sure and large. ENTIRELY NEW, up to the very latest science, yet in plain language. A GREAT NOVELTY in all its parts and attracts instant attention. 250 engravings. The most profusely and beautifully illustrated book of the kind ever got up. BEST OF ALL, it is BY FAR the LOWEST PRICED ever published—less than half the cost of any decent volume yet out. Agents who are tired of struggling with high-priced books, write for particulars of this great new departure in book-selling. PLAIN PUBLISHING CO., 203 Pine Street, ST. LOUIS, MO. 30 days' time given Agents without capital.

**Best** PLACE In The West to get a Business Education, learn Short-hand or Spencerian Penmanship, is at the DETROIT BUSINESS UNIVERSITY, Detroit, Mich. Established 1860. Elegant catalogue free.

## MICHIGAN STATE NEWS.

As the limited express on the Michigan Central was traveling along toward Chicago at a sixty-mile gait on the evening of the 8th a connecting rod of the engine broke just east of Kalamazoo, knocking the fireman through the top of the cab, but not fatally injuring him. The train was stopped within about 100 rods of the scene of the accident, the passengers being somewhat shaken up. So great was the force of the broken rod that several ties were cut off by it.

A trio of traveling fakirs who are doing the state with necktie holders, are said to be such lovers of fine horses, that these animals often turn up missing at towns visited by the aforesaid fakirs. Look out for 'em.

A Stockbridge firm is engaged in shipping lumber to far-off Nova Scotia. Quite a ways to market.

Imlay City has a brand new newspaper with F. E. Sailer at the editorial helm. The name would suggest that he's capable of safely navigating the new craft.

The ladies of Evergreen, Ala., have presented the town council with a fully equipped fire engine.

The romance of the Potts family in real life ended. After having lived together and accumulated much property Lewis Potts and Alice, his wife, of Port Huron, fell out and began suits for divorce and for a division of their earnings, and many other things. But they seem to have sensibly decided to quit the foolish practice of feuding the lawyers and have once more gone into partnership as man and wife.

Ionia has formed a stock company for the purpose of working the sandstone quarries located near that city.

The fortieth annual state fair opened at Jackson on the 10th. The number of exhibits is unusually large, the attendance good, and taken all in all, the fair is the best one held for many years.

Saginaw has become tired of depending upon the fellow who yells "fire" when a conflagration occurs, and will probably substitute a telegraph alarm system, as it's spryer and makes less noise.

The annual state convention of the Universalists will be held at Portland, Oct. 9-11.

Shepherds are usually supposed to be the fellows who look after the flocks, but a Bangor man of that name, who cultivates sunflowers, raised some heads this season that measured nearly two feet across their asthetic faces.

George Weinburg, of Park, will quit carrying cartridges and tobacco in the same pocket. The other morning he filled his pipe for a quiet smoke when a sudden explosion made him think for a minute that the millennium had arrived.

The season for hunting ducks has been open for some days now, but it is noticed by the sportsman that the birds are very shy about getting within shooting distance of his gun.

An Osceola county farmer has just had a pair of No. 15 boots built for his own use by a Reed City shoemaker. They proved to be a trifle unwieldy, but their owner is able to navigate 'em quite comfortably with a full head of steam and ample sea room.

A Gladstone deputy sheriff, named Pearce, started for the Ionia house of correction with a tough prisoner, and a less resolute official wouldn't have lodged his man inside the prison walls. While crossing Bay de Nocquet the prisoner jumped overboard and struck out for the shore, but the officer jumped also and overhauled his charge soon after reaching dry land.

Grand Rapids book dealers formed a trust that didn't pan out as anticipated. They advanced the price of school books 26 per cent., but a telegram to an outside dealer for bed rock quotations quickly brought 'em to their senses, and the trust died in its infancy.

A company of people with fat pocket-books have put up \$250,000 for the purpose of finding out just how much bottom there is to the Harbor Springs iron find.

William Chatterton and family, Wexford county people, went away on a visit, and while absent their home and contents, including \$150 in cash, was burned.

A Detroit owner of a flock of geese left 'em out on the streets of that city, where they were discovered and impounded by the police, a proceeding that cost the goose an owner just \$7.50 in hard cash, in addition to a whole bunch of hard feelings.

Black bears are quite plentiful in the neighborhood of Luther and are feasting on the blackberry crop, while the natives are harvesting the bears.

The Soo's famous water power canal is being pushed forward as rapidly as possible and will be pretty well advanced when cold weather shuts down on the shovel and the spade.

About the driest spot in the state these days outside of a Prohibition political tent, is to be found on the farm of a Bronson man named Haskins. On one portion of the farm is a marsh inhabited by snakes, and when its owner draws water at the well, the snakes march up with great regularity for a drink—so Haskins avers.

Rev. Washington Gardner, a Methodist parson of Albion, and commander of the Michigan G. A. R., has been transplanted to the Ohio conference and will hereafter talk to Cincinnati sinners.

A Centerville man wanted a Bible and banjo so badly that he went over to Mendon and bought them with a forged order on a prominent St. Joseph county citizen. When the trick was found out the Bible and banjo buyer went to the county calaboose to spend a season.

Hon. Westbrook Divine, a Belding banker, well-known in agricultural and business circles throughout the southern portion of the state, was found dead in bed at Sweet's hotel Grand Rapids, on the morning of the 12th. He went to the Rapids a day or two before in usual good health to make arrangements for the forthcoming Western Michigan Agricultural fair, of which society he was a director.

George Reed, the Calhoun county citizen who was housed in a bastille some months ago for having more wives than the law allows, has finally pleaded guilty to the charge and was given a 9-months' sentence in the county calaboose. Bigamy seems to come cheap in Calhoun.

A St. Ignace church fair netted \$1,000. The saints don't seem to be much behind their brother sinners in knowledge of money-making schemes.

The great pumps at the Calumet and Heckla mine have at last got down to business, and are relieving its dampness at the rate of a foot per minute. The job won't be completed, however, for a month yet.

Joe Bradley, an Ovid man, tried to be spryer'n a railway train, but the engine knocked the life out of his horse quicker'n a wink and scared Joe so he'll probably not try the experiment again for more than a month.

Gordon Fisher, a Freeland resident and F. & P. M. telegraph operator, fell between the cars of a moving freight train and was dragged a considerable distance. Although terribly injured, he may recover.

Sidney Dunn, a Charleston citizen, announced to his neighbors the other morning that a valuable horse had been stolen. The action of the mother.

animal was gone, sure enough, and tracks leading from the barn to the road naturally led to the horse-thief solution. But forty eight hours later Mr. D.'s hired man found the missing steed imprisoned in an L shaped strawstack right in his own barnyard.

Muskegon county folks are congratulating themselves on evidences of their increasing goodness. Hitherto it has been quite a land for dear divorces, but there are only seventeen such cases on the docket of the present term of court.

A Battle Creek r recently applied for a marriage license and got it, averring the expectant bride was a white lady, but after they were married the neighbors insisted she was blacker'n the ace of spades. Love seems to be color-blind.

A snowstorm winged its feathery way 'oer Hancock the other day, just to remind 'em, we suppose, that the summer resort season is about to take another vacation for nine or ten months.

A log, cut from a big cottonwood in Detroit, scaled 2,530 feet. Quite a city log.

The Grand Rapids Boat club, bearing the aboriginal name of O-wash-ta-nang, has returned from the regatta at Salt Lake city without capturing even one little prize. But they got what they were chiefly in pursuit of—a grand good time.

A small and slender waist seems to be generally regarded as about the proper caper by the average girl of the period. So thought Miss Mary Crawford, of Delray, and she laced, and laced, and thought herself very pretty. But the other night she attended a dance, poor thing, and dropped dead in the midst of a quadrille. A constricted blood-vessel burst and let her young life ebb away. An eel ran a foul of the wheel of a Flint saw-mill the other day and stopped it. When fished out the eel was in several sections.

A Morenci man sold 1,000 watermelons in a single week, and still not a case of cholera has been reported from that section.

An Atlanta man claims to have raised a cucumber this season that measures five inches around the waist and six feet in length. The snake and fish yarners aren't the only chaps who can tell a good story.

Fire at Britton on the 14th destroyed three stores and the postoffice. Loss, \$7,200; insured for about one-half that amount.

### Bad Blaze at Paducah, Ky.

PADUCAH, Ky., Sept. 17.—Shortly after 12 o'clock Monday morning fire was discovered in the lower story of Rihkopf's big three-story saddlery establishment on South Second. The fire spread to a large warehouse in the rear and thence to the grocery store of Willis & Co., on Broadway, which adjoins. The warehouse of Rihkopf, the American-German National Bank, Crook's Trunk factory, and Binderma's confectionery caught on the roofs simultaneously. Then the shoe store of Ellis & Rudy to the right of Rihkopf took fire. The dry goods store of Ellis & Rudy, adjoining the hardware house of Richard Davis, to the left of Willis, were crushed by the falling wall. Total loss, \$300,000.

### Ex-Governor Foster for Senator.

FINDLAY, Ohio, Sept. 17.—In a speech at Tiffin Saturday night—his first appearance on the stump this campaign—ex-Governor Charles Foster, who, it is said, is going to conduct a canvass of the state independent of the Republican central committee, made it plain that he is a candidate for the seat in the United States senate now held by Henry B. Payne. In explaining why he had refused the congressional nomination tendered him by the Republicans of his district, he said his action was based on his desire to be free next year to devote his time and energy to securing a legislature which would send a Republican to the United States senate.

### Gored to Death by a Bull.

WICHITA, Kan., Sept. 17.—Robert Somerville, a young New Yorker, Saturday night met with a frightful death. He was visiting at the ranch of Mr. Johnson, a stockman, south of here, and went out into a corral where are kept some fine cattle. A ferocious young bull attacked him, and before aid reached him he was gored to death. The cattle, about fifty in number, afterward became unmanageable, and before the body could be taken from the corral they commenced fighting and strewed the remains of the young man over the field. Two persons who attempted to rescue him were seriously, if not fatally injured.

### An Interesting Decision.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 17.—News comes from Bismarck of an interesting decision by Secretary Vilas in favor of the claim of John S. Waldron, keeper of a hotel at Winona, D. T., opposite Fort Yates, to the town site of Winona under the homestead laws as against the title of the Northern Pacific railroad et al., the same being within the fifty-mile limit of that road and sold by them to a town-site company. Waldron's claim, hitherto regarded as a joke, promises to give the present settlers of the town trouble.

### A Cat as a Burglar Alarm.

NYACK, N. Y., Sept. 17.—A burglar entered the home of Albert Eldred, in the town of Ramapo, about 2 o'clock in the morning. As he was passing through one of the doors a cat ran under his feet and he stepped on it. The animal gave a loud yell and every inmate of the house was aroused. The burglar dashed hastily down the stairs and succeeded in raising a window and escaping. Mr. Eldred and his two sons ran after the fellow for nearly a mile without catching him.

### Fatally Burned at a Fire.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Sept. 17.—By the explosion of a lantern the Eagle Plate Drying company's factory on Greenville avenue, was ignited and totally destroyed at midnight Sunday night. Antonio Backus, the watchman, in trying to extinguish the flames was so badly burned that he died Monday morning. The loss is estimated at \$30,000, fully covered by insurance.

### Dynamiters' Cases Continued.

CHICAGO, Sept. 17.—The trial of the alleged dynamite conspirators, Hronek, Chalpe, Sevic and Chelboun was set for trial in Judge Tutthill's court Monday morning. Before a jury had been secured, however, the court, upon affidavits of Hronek and Sevic that they needed a continuance in order to secure material evidence, continued all the cases until the October term.

### Professor Proctor's Remains.

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.—A permit for the removal of Professor Greenwood's remains to the receiving vault in Greenwood cemetery was issued at the bureau of vital statistics to Undertaker Stephen Merritt Monday afternoon. The removal will take place as soon as the body has been brought down from North Brother island on the health department steamer.

### A Mother with a Horsewhip.

KNOX, Ind., Sept. 17.—Mrs. Julia A. Adair stepped into the postoffice here Saturday and soundly horsewhipped William W. Garner, a married man, who had seduced her daughter and kept her as his mistress for several years. The people here approve the action of the mother.

## BASE BALL ATTRACTIONS.

Scores of League Clubs in the Contest for the Pennant.

The standing of the league nines, including Tuesday's games, is as follows:

League.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
New York.....	72	41	.637
Chicago.....	65	50	.565
Detroit.....	61	52	.539
Boston.....	60	54	.526
Philadelphia.....	56	55	.504
Pittsburg.....	54	59	.477
Indianapolis.....	44	73	.370
Washington.....	42	71	.375

The League scores Wednesday were as follows: At Chicago—Chicago 9, New York 2—five innings and forfeited by New York; at Detroit—Detroit 3, Philadelphia 5; at Indianapolis—Indianapolis 6, Boston 3; at Pittsburg—Pittsburg 2, Washington 0—seven innings, rain.

CHICAGO, Sept. 14.—For the third time the Chicago League club downed the New York "Giants" yesterday. Ewing, notwithstanding his claim Wednesday of a sore arm, caught behind the bat. Tener pitched for Chicago. League scores yesterday were: At Chicago—Chicago 5, New York 3; at Indianapolis—Indianapolis 10, Boston 12; at Detroit—Detroit 11, Philadelphia 10; at Pittsburg—Pittsburg 3, Washington 8.

CHICAGO, Sept. 15.—The Anson nine couldn't make it four straight and had to be content with three to one, losing yesterday's game to New York. Krock pitched for Chicago and Keefe for New York. League games yesterday were: At Chicago—Chicago 3, New York 7; at Detroit—Detroit 7, Philadelphia 5.

Saturday's scores on the league diamond were: At Chicago—Chicago 3, Philadelphia 4; at Pittsburg—Pittsburg 1, New York 0; at Indianapolis—Indianapolis 2, Washington 0—five innings—rain. Detroit-Boston game postponed—rain.

CHICAGO, Sept. 18.—Following is the League base ball record for yesterday: At Detroit—Detroit 5, Boston 4; at Pittsburg—Pittsburg 0, New York 1; Chicago-Philadelphia and Indianapolis-Washington games postponed—rain.

CHICAGO, Sept. 19.—As usual when playing with a club that stands away down the list, Anson's experts got knocked out of time yesterday by the Quakers, being their second defeat in the series. New York, however, keeps right on winning. The League scores yesterday were: At Chicago—Chicago 0, Philadelphia 6; at Pittsburg—Pittsburg 1, New York 3; at Detroit—(first game) Detroit 2, Boston 12; (second game) Detroit 4, Boston 8; at Indianapolis—(first game) Indianapolis 3, Washington 7; (second game) Indianapolis 5, Washington 8.

### A ROW IN A CHURCH.

The Alleged Immorality of a St. Paul Pastor Culminates in a Fight.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 17.—"Murder!" "Help!" "Police!" screamed more than a hundred women and children as they ran out of Westminster Presbyterian church at 11:40 Sunday morning. There was a great commotion inside, and in five minutes more than 1,000 people had gathered about the sacred edifice. A free fight was going on in the church in which everybody seemed to be taking a hand. Organist Joseph Sayles was pulled backward from his stool by Elder Jefferson, and fists were used with effect by half a dozen parishioners. Finally the police rushed in and quelled the disturbance.

The fight was a culmination of a quarrel between factions of the parish over the alleged immorality of Pastor W. H. Roberts. The preacher was acquitted, but requested to resign. His last sermon was preached a week ago, and Sunday the new pastor, Rev. M. D. Edwards, took the pulpit and preached an eloquent sermon on the "Beatitudes." It was immediately after this sermon while the Sunday school was gathering, that the row occurred. Henry Hawthorne, the brother of Attorney Hawthorne, who was horsewhipped a month ago by the girl accused of intimacy with Pastor Roberts, made some reference to that matter. One of the opposing faction took exceptions to his statement. The whole congregation got interested and the free fight ensued.

### The "American" Nominee Accepts.

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.—James Langdon Curtis has issued his letter of acceptance of the nomination for president tendered him by the National American party. Mr. Curtis approves the platform of the party, adopted by its convention at Washington a month ago, and his letter consists of arguments and declarations in support thereof. Mr. Curtis declares that the parties are truly national; all are partial. The American party alone can furnish a common ground of political action.

### Professor Wiggins' Predictions.

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.—Blackey Hall has interviewed Professor Wiggins in Ottawa on various weather topics. "Jacksonville," says Wiggins, "will certainly have a frost between Oct. 3 and 9, and not before. The autumn will be cold all through September, and very cold weather will occur from the 3d to the 9th of October throughout the whole of North America. This lowering of temperature will be caused by the moon's junction when in perigee and the peculiar position of the planets Mars and Jupiter. The cold weather will wipe out the yellow fever in Jacksonville. I have a strong suspicion that serious seismic disturbances may shortly occur on this continent."

### Went Safely Through Niagara Rapids.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 17.—A special to The Herald from Suspension Bridge says: Charles A. Percy, the whirlpool rapids navigator of this place, and who has been preparing to take a trip through the rapids for the past week, started from the old Maid of the Mist landing at 4:35 p. m. Saturday. When he struck the rapids by Manning's elevator his boat capsized, but righted below Buttery's elevator. He was twenty-one minutes going through. No damage was done to the boat. The woman who had intended to go through with him backed out.

### The Knights in Politics.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Sept. 18.—General Master workman Powderly, in reply to questions as to the legality under Knights of Labor rules of the action of Eccles and Robinson, non-salaried officers of the order, taking the stump for Harrison, has replied that he sees nothing wrong in such action. Any Knight of Labor has a right to express his political opinions, but if he is a salaried officer he should resign, has such as he should not use the money of political opponents of the order in the advancement of his political party.

### Death of a Philanthropist.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Sept. 18.—Rev. Joseph S. Travelli, the philanthropist, died at his home in Sweeney Monday night. He had been an ardent worker for the kindergarten system in America, and for the education of convicts in penitentiaries. He was in the 80th year of his age.

## TRY IT YOURSELF.

"It is of no use to argue the question, Philip, I am neither stubborn nor opinionated, I have simply had a lesson that will last a lifetime."

"Look here Jack! you are like some old bachelor that has been jilted by one woman and goes about declaring all women are false." "Not at all my brother Charley died of Bright's disease, brought on by using one of these so called 'blood purifiers'—the kind you see attractively advertised in every nook and corner. It contains iodide of potassium, a drug useful in extreme cases when cautiously given under a doctor's supervision, but dealing to all who take it in quantity. If your brother had died under such circumstances, you would have patent medicines as I do."

"I do dislike the name of that mis-called 'blood purifier,' for I have heard a first class physician say it is the cause of half the cases of Bright's disease in the country, and it is strange the proprietors have not been prosecuted for selling it. But I was recommending Vinegar Bitters and that does not contain any mineral, narcotic or other harmful drug."

"On, nobody supposes that old woman's remedy will hurt anybody; the question is will it cure anything? I'd as soon think of taking some of my grandmother's herb tea."

"You would be better off, Jack, if you had some of that tea to tone up your system now, instead of taking a glass of brandy to make you a cep one night and perhaps a bottle of beer the next."

"Is this a temperance lecture, Phil?"

"No, it is a Vinegar Bitters lecture. I've taken the medicine more or less for fifteen years, and look the world over, you will not find a healthier man than I am."

"What is all this nonsense about old style and new style Vinegar Bitters; are they different?"

"Yes, the old style looks like coffee with milk in the new style like coffee without milk. The man who made the old style for twenty years—a practical chemist—made a milder, pleasanter preparation, adding to it, here, and taking from it there, until he produced, my wife says, the finest medicine ever made. It cured her of constipation, and it cures the children of hives and all the little ailments they ever have. If my wife thinks they have worms, she doses them with old style. We always have both kinds in the house, and together, they keep the doctor away."

"And you insist that the proof of the pudding—"

"Is in the eating—precisely. Jack, get a bottle of the old style Vinegar Bitters—men, I think, prefer old style usually—try it, and you will then be like an old bachelor, who, after railing against women for years, falls in love with a good woman at last. You will say there are good and bad patent medicines, but Vinegar Bitters is the best of the lot."

"All right, Phil, to please you, I'll try it and report results."

Only Temperance Bitters Known.



A BEAUTIFUL BOOK FREE.

ADDRESS, R. H. McDONALD DRUG CO., 582 Washington St., New York.



## C. H. MILLEN

### Insurance Agent

No. 4 South Main St., Ann Arbor.

The oldest agency in the city. Established a quarter of a century ago. Representing the following first-class companies.

Home Ins. Co. of N. Y.	\$7,000,000
Continental Ins. Co. of N. Y.	4,207,200
Niagara Ins. Co. of N. Y.	1,735,563
Girard Ins. Co. of Phila.	1,132,486
Orient Ins. Co. of Hartford	1,419,522
Commercial Union of London	12,000,000
Liverpool, London and Globe	33,000,000

Rates low. Losses liberally adjusted and promptly paid.

C. H. MILLEN.

## HENRY RICHARDS!

No. 9 Detroit Street.

Dealer in all kinds of

HARDWOOD LUMBER, FENCE POSTS, ETC.

Also all kinds of

STOVE AND CORD WOOD.

Terms Cash. I am agent for the Celebrated



## STEARNS AND REFORM.

AN ABLE SPEECH AT THE RINK TUESDAY NIGHT.

The Republicans Must Stand on Their Platform.—They Declare Against Reducing Taxes a Cent Except on Whiskey and Tobacco.—A Few Points of an Able Address.

The first grand democratic rally of the campaign in this city was held Tuesday evening and proved a most decided success. It was a meeting which did good. The governor's guards, the marching club of young democratic voters were out with their neat uniforms of white, red caps and blue and red torches. They were well drilled and the step kept was excellent. Among them were 18 sons of republican parents, who will vote for Cleveland this fall. As they marched down Huron street, sky rockets were fired and red lights burned.

The rink was crowded with attentive listeners, who were well pleased with the arguments of Mr. Stearns, our nominee for congress, who was the speaker of the evening. Hon. C. H. Richmond presided and introduced the speaker with a few pleasant sentences, closing with a reference to Mr. Sawyer's statement a week before, that he was disappointed in not being able to introduce the next congressman. Mr. Richmond said the honor had been left to him of introducing the next congressman, Willard Stearns.

Mr. Stearns made so many telling points that our space this week will not permit our giving anything like a full synopsis of his speech. Parties, he said, must be judged by their platforms. When parties adopt platforms which they can't stand on and from which their candidates roll off, such parties cannot be trusted. The republican party had adopted a platform of a tariff for protection. There are two ways of raising money for the national government, both indirect, tariff taxation and internal revenue taxation. Tariff is an inhibition of law placing restrictions upon the importation of goods into this country. The internal revenue tax placed on articles during the war has been removed from everything excepting tobacco, oleomargarine and liquors. From this a revenue of \$125,000,000 is obtained. The republicans in their platform declare that they would take all this off before they would take a cent tariff tax off of sugar or anything else.

Last year \$49,000,000 worth of woolen goods were imported into this country on which a duty of \$29,000,000 was paid in to the United States treasury. Who paid this? The American importer. When a man pays \$68 to get \$100 worth of goods into the country, he isn't going to sell them for \$100 is he? Now, the democratic party don't ask that the \$68 tax on these goods be all taken off. It merely asks that the tariff be so reduced that \$60,000,000 belonging to the people and not needed by the government, shall remain in the pockets of the people. The democratic party would leave the tariff just high enough to get enough money for the needs of the government and no more. This was not free trade. It was merely obtaining relief from unnecessary taxation.

Tariff is the foundation of monopoly. It is based on selfishness. One man wants his lumber protected, another his sugar.

Mr. Stearns brought down the house by contrasting the speeches of Blaine, "through whom the republican party breathes, exists and has its being," made in 1888 and in 1888. He referred to the Ann Arbor Courier in no very complimentary terms and explained how it had deliberately printed a falsehood in reference to the Britton debate and the reason Mr. Allen didn't get to Ann Arbor to make his advertised speech.

He referred to the want of protection for the laboring man. All men can come into this country free. In an eloquent flight, he referred to their coming here because this was a country of free people and a government of the people. The workmen of this city were not engaged in protected industries, neither were the lawyers, ministers, merchants, teachers, etc. And yet all of these were heavily taxed by the protective tariff.

Protection destroys the exportation of goods. Hides are on the free list, we export leather goods; cotton is on the free list, we export cotton goods; wool is not on the free list and we import woolen goods.

In that part of his speech, referring to the fisheries question, the speaker said that arbitration was a better way to settle national disputes than war, and that when President Cleveland appointed such a man as President Angell upon the commission, he (Mr. Stearns) felt that he could go to sleep over the matter, for President Angell would see that America's interests were looked after. He paid a high compliment to President Angell, the mention of whose name was loudly cheered.

The speech was an able effort and the attention of the audience was kept throughout. The applause was liberal. Mr. Stearns has made an excellent impression upon the people of this county.

Impurities of the blood often cause great annoyance at this season; Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies the blood, and cures all such affections.

## Methodist Conference Appointments.

The M. E. church conference concluded its sessions in Detroit Tuesday when the following appointments were made:

Ann Arbor—W. S. Studley.  
Chelsea—J. H. McIntosh.  
Clinton—A. W. Stalker.  
Dexter—To be supplied by S. H. Adams.

Dixboro—H. Palmer.  
Manchester and Sharon—W. B. Pope.  
Milan—M. H. Bartram.  
Pinckney and North Lake—W. J. Clark.

Saline—D. H. Yocum.  
Salem and Northfield—A. Crane.  
Stony Creek—A. R. Laing.  
Stockbridge and Unadilla—L. S. Tedman.

Whitmore Lake—R. D. Robinson.  
Ypsilanti—J. Venning.

The Lima and Sylvan church supplies were discontinued, Rev. H. Palmer who supplied that charge, going to Dixboro. Rev. W. W. Ramsay goes to the Central church in Detroit. Rev. S. W. Bird, last year at Salem and Northfield, goes to Denton. Rev. M. H. McMahon, who has been supplying Stony Creek, goes to Fairfield. Rev. S. Bird, at Whitmore Lake last year, goes to Webberville in the Flint district.

### The Jurors for October.

The following were this week drawn as trial jurors of the Washtenaw circuit court.

Ann Arbor city, Albert M. Clark, William J. Clark, Lawrence Curtis.  
Ann Arbor town, Harrison H. Camp.  
Augusta, Whitman T. Torey.  
Bridgewater, Henry R. Palmer.  
Dexter, John Clark.  
Freedom, Philip Kress.  
Lima, Michael J. Kaercher.  
Lodi, Frederick Rentschler.  
Lyndon, Andrew J. Boyce.  
Manchester, John Braun.  
Northfield, Charles Prochnow.  
Pittsfield, Austin F. Smith.  
Salem, Charles Highland.  
Saline, D. A. Townsend.  
Scio, Orin T. Parker.  
Sharon, George L. Kuhl.  
Superior, B. F. Bennett.  
Sylvan, James P. Wood.  
Webster, Sterns Wheeler, Charles Van Riper.  
York, Milton Phillips, C. C. Sangree.  
Ypsilanti town, W. W. Voorhees, S. Crittenden.  
Ypsilanti city, F. D. Rathbone, Geo. Miller, Patrick Regney, Charles Heiminger.

Wages of the Protected and Unprotected Industries.

We take the following from a "labor" paper published in Chicago. It shows that the workmen are thinking.

The last annual report of the Statistical Bureau of the State of Illinois contains the summary of a carefully prepared table of the rise and fall of wages in 14 occupations during the five years from 1881 to 1886, inclusive. Of these the following list of 12 protected and 12 unprotected occupations are given.

PROTECTED OCCUPATIONS, WEEKLY WAGES.	1880	1886	per ct.
Brushmakers	\$12.00	\$10.80	5
Clock-makers	14.75	11.75	20
Coal miners	12.00	8.00	33
Confectioners	18.86	12.14	35
Iron and Steel workers	41.10	36.50	11
Iron molders	16.43	14.41	12
Organ builders	15.00	12.00	20
Paper mill operatives	12.00	10.05	16
Salt laborers	13.20	12.00	9
Shoemakers	12.30	9.90	19
Timbers	12.90	11.25	12
Zinc factory men	25.00	18.75	25

"The average rate of wages of watch factory workers at Elgin, as reported, was \$12.00 a week in 1882 and only \$9.00 in 1886. Similar workers employed in the watch factory at Rockford received \$10.00 per week in wages in 1882 and but \$12.00 in 1886. The tariff on watches is 25 per cent.

UNPROTECTED OCCUPATIONS, WEEKLY WAGES.	1880	1886	per ct.
Bricklayers & stonemasons	\$19.05	\$21.10	11
Electrotypers	13.50	19.15	41
Hod carriers	9.00	11.50	27
Slate roofers	14.25	15.75	10
Press feeders	7.00	8.50	21
Stair builders	13.50	15.75	17
Steam fitter helpers	9.00	12.00	33
Stone block pavers	18.00	24.00	33
Sonographers	18.00	21.00	17
Street railway employees	10.25	13.01	27
Wooden block pavers	18.00	23.50	30
Wood turners	12.00	14.25	19

Thus it appears that the wages in the 12 protected industries suffered a decrease of 18 per cent on an average during these five years, while the wages in the 12 unprotected industries received an average increase of 21 per cent.

## ANN ARBOR MARKET REPORT

PRICES PAID BY MERCHANTS.	
ANN ARBOR, Sep. 20.	
Apples	25 @ 40
Beef dressed per cwt.	6 00 @ 6 50
Butter per lb.	20 @ 20
Barley	1 00 @ 1 15
Beef on foot, per cwt	3 00 @ 3 50
Beans	1 25 @ 1 50
Cabbage per doz.	30 @ 40
Chickens, per lb.	10 @ 12
Calf Skins	4 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Clover seed, per bu.	4 50 @ 4 75
Corn shelled per bu.	50 @ 55
Deacon Skins	15 @ 30
Eggs per doz.	15 @ 15
Grapes lb.	2 @ 2 1/2
Honey per lb.	15 @ 15
Hogs on foot per cwt	5 00 @ 5 25
Hides green	5 @ 5
Hides, cured	6 @ 6 1/2
Hay, Timothy No. 1	10 00 @ 12 00
per ton	9 00 @ 10 00
Hay, Clover, per ton	9 00 @ 10 00
Lamb	8 @ 10
Mutton per lb. dressed	8 @ 10
Onions yellow	50 @ 50
Onions white	60 @ 60
Oats	25 @ 37
Pork Dressed per cwt	30 @ 7 00
Potatoes per bu (new)	30 @ 35
Pears	75 @ 1 00
Sheep pelts	10 @ 1 50
Straw per ton	4 @ 4 00
Squash lb.	1 @ 4
Tallow	6 @ 6
Veal	8 @ 89
Wheat	23 @ 25
Wool	23 @ 25

**DIETHE'S FINEST COMPLEXION POWDER**  
A Perfect Toilet Powder, delicate, velvety softness to the skin. Removes freckles, sunburns and eruptions of the face. Price, 50 cents per box. Send for sample shades, Broomfield, Fish and White. Address, MRS. ALLEN'S Hair Store, 110 Woodward Avenue, DETROIT, MICH.

## ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure.

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

## GRAND OPERA HOUSE. ONE WEEK COMMENCING MONDAY SEPT. 24

Miss Rose Goodall

SUPPORTED BY THE

Peoples Theatre Co., in repertoire standard plays.

ADMISSION, 15, 25 AND 35 CTS.

HARRIS FORRESTER PROP'S AND MAN'G'RS. CHRISTY

## WANT COLUMN.

TO RENT.—A part of a large convenient house. Also unfurnished rooms, corner of Jefferson and Division streets. Inquire at 47 Division. 37tf

FOR SALE.—A lot five by four rods at the northeast corner of North and Second Sts. Good building lot. D. Cramer. 37-39

FOR SALE.—New house of eight rooms, 115 Miller Ave. Inquire of Wm. Gersner, No. 3 Detroit street. 37tf

FOR RENT.—House, barn and piece of land near Pittsfield junction. Good well of water. Apply to Hudson T. Morton, Ann Arbor, Mich. 37tf

FOR RENT.—Several houses located in different parts of the city. One large house especially adapted for keeping roomers and boarders. Apply to Hudson T. Morton. 37tf

FOR SALE.—Bay horse, seven years old, weighs about 600 pounds; for carriage or saddle. Also cart and harness. Dr. A. C. Nichols, 18 South Main street. 36-38

FOR RENT.—A part of a large, convenient pleasantly located house, 21 Division st. Enquire on the premises. 36-38

FOR SALE.—7 RODS OF PICKET FENCE in good repair. H. B. Masten, 5 Bowery. 36-37

WANTED.—Girls for general housework at the Woman's Employment Bureau, No. 88 East Washington Street. 35-37

WANTED.—A young man with experience in the grocery business to clerk in store. Must be a good accountant. Address drawer D post office. 35-37

FOUND.—A pocketbook seven miles east of Ann Arbor on Plymouth road. Owner can have same by calling on W. C. Murray, 15 Pontiac street, proving property and paying costs. 35-37

FOR SALE.—House and lot on East Catherine street cheap. Inquire up stairs over Fred Brown's saloon, Main street. 35-37

TAR WALKS.—I make and repair tar walks. Also do teaming. Orders will be promptly attended to. Address C. M. Thompson, P. O. Box 1846. 35-37

FOR RENT.—Several Very Desirable PIANOS, in Excellent Condition.—Apply at the ARBUS Office. 48tf

FOR RENT.—A modern house with furnace, gas and water accommodation, in fine location. For particulars apply at 21 North University avenue. 16 tf.

## TRY OUR ICE CREAM SODA. WE KEEP A FULL LINE OF Choice Fruits

Candies, Nuts, CIGARS, CIGARETTES, AND TOBACCO.

Fruit delivered to any part of the city free of charge.

Hot Peanuts Always On Hand.

J. SCHIAPPICASSE

3 E. HURON ST. ANN ARBOR.

THOS. S. SPRAGUE & SON. PATENTS. DETROIT, MICH.

## ADVANCE SALE OF PLUSH CLOAKS. AT EXCEPTIONALLY LOW PRICES AT MACK & SCHMID'S.

We control wholly for this city the production of some of the best English Plushes, equal in appearance finish and wear to any seal skin. They are dyed by the same process and will always retain their lustre. We have made extensive arrangements for the sale of these plushes, and have overloaded our stock with them, including new shapes in

## JACKETS, COATS, SACQUES AND WRAPS

In order to unload part of these plushes at once we make it an object for early purchasers, we will sell them from \$5 to \$15 cheaper than regular fall prices, for another three weeks. We mean business and expect to do a large trade at the reduced prices. Garments will be laid aside and stored (free of charge) until wanted by paying a deposit on the same. Do not miss this opportunity. No trouble to show them; as we positively have no competition in these goods. Striped, checked and braided jackets, newmarkets, etc., will all be included in this sale. Dress goods and dress trimmings at prices never heard of before in Ann Arbor. Great chance for housekeepers. Call in and look over some of our bargain displays on our counters. New bargains for every department arriving daily.

## MACK & SCHMID.

## Children Cry For PITCHER'S CASTORIA

A Practically Perfect Preparation for Children's Complaints.

## A FACT WORTH REMEMBERING

That of the 164 wheels in the run of the Ohio Wheelmen around the triangle, Ann Arbor, Saline and Ypsilanti, on Tuesday, July 24, 88 wheels were Columbias, made by the Pope M'fg Co., of Boston.

## More Columbia Wheels

Than all other makes combined.

## SIGNIFICANT FACT,

the "why" of which it will pay intending purchaser of bicycle to examine into.



The most comprehensive bicycling catalogue published, free upon application.

POPE M'FG CO. 79 Franklin St., BOSTON.

C. W. WAGNER, AGENT, 21 South Main St., ANN ARBOR.

Second-hand Bicycles Bought, Sold, or Exchanged For New Wheels.

Special attention paid to the furnishing of Physicians, Chemists, Schools, etc., with philosophical and Chemical Apparatus, Bohemian Chemical Glassware, Porcelain Ware, Pure Reagents, etc. Physicians' Prescriptions Carefully Prepared at All Hours.

WILLIAM D. HARRIMAN, Judge of Probate.

Wm. G. Doty, Probate Register.

WILLIAM D. HARRIMAN, Judge of Probate.

Wm. G. Doty, Probate Register.

WILLIAM D. HARRIMAN, Judge of Probate.

Wm. G. Doty, Probate Register.

## Notice to Creditors.

STATE OF MICHIGAN—COUNTY OF WASHTENAW, ss. Notice is hereby given, that by an order of the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, made on the 11th day of August A. D. 1888, six months from that date were allowed for creditors to present their claims against the estate of Jacob Jedele, late of said county, deceased, and that all creditors of said deceased are required to present their claims to said Probate Court, at the Probate Office in the city of Ann Arbor, for examination and allowance, on or before the 11th day of February next, and that such claims will be heard before said Court on Monday the 12th day of November and on Monday the 11th day of February next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of each said day. Dated, Ann Arbor, Aug. 11th, A. D. 1888. WILLIAM D. HARRIMAN, Judge of Probate.

## Estate of Nathaniel Martin.

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 eighteenth day of September in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight. Present, Wm. D. Harriman, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the Estate of Nathaniel Martin, deceased. John B. Waterman, 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 ninth day of October 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 ARGUS, a newspaper printed and circulating in said county two successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

[A true copy] WILLIAM D. HARRIMAN, Judge of Probate. Wm. G. Doty, Probate Register.

## DENTIST.

Late of Nichols Bros. Over Andrew's Book Store No. 13 South Main street.

## EBERBACH & SON. DRUGGISTS

AND PHARMACISTS, No. 12 South Main Street

## DEALERS IN Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs,

Artist's and Wax Flower Materials Toilet Articles, Trusses, Etc.

## PURE WINES & LIQUORS

Special attention paid to the furnishing of Physicians, Chemists, Schools, etc., with philosophical and Chemical Apparatus, Bohemian Chemical Glassware, Porcelain Ware, Pure Reagents, etc. Physicians' Prescriptions Carefully Prepared at All Hours.

WILLIAM D. HARRIMAN, Judge of Probate.

Wm. G. Doty, Probate Register.

WILLIAM D. HARRIMAN, Judge of Probate.

Wm. G. Doty, Probate Register.

WILLIAM D. HARRIMAN, Judge of Probate.

Wm. G. Doty, Probate Register.

## Real Estate for Sale.

STATE OF MICHIGAN—COUNTY OF Washtenaw, ss. In the matter of the estate of George N. Stockford, deceased.

Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of an order granted to the undersigned administrator of the estate of said deceased by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the county of Washtenaw, on the fourth day of August, A. D. 1888, there will be sold at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the late residence of said deceased in the township of Scio in the county of Washtenaw in said state, on Wednesday, the 24th day of September, A. D. 1888, 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: Being on the east half of the north-west quarter of section seven (7) town two (2) south range five (5) east and commencing at the quarter post on the north side of section seven (7) and running thence south forty chains (40) and fifty-two links (52) to the center of said section seven (7) thence west seven chains (7) and fifty links (50) to mill creek, thence north along said creek to the north line of said section thence east along the north line of said section seven (7) sixteen chains (16) and twelve links (12) to the place of beginning containing forty acres (40) more or less. The two acres bounded and described as follows: Being on the north-east quarter of the same section and commencing at a point or corner where the road leading from Velon Bates' saw mill intersects the Bates' road thence west along the first mentioned road twenty rods (20) to the east line of land owned by Obed Taylor thence south on said line fourteen rods (14) and fourteen feet (14) thence east twenty-two rods (22) and twelve and one-half feet (12 1/2) thence north along the line of A. D. Bates' road fourteen rods (14) and fourteen feet (14) to the place of beginning. All in the township of Scio, Washtenaw County, Michigan. Dated, August 4th, 1888. ELLA J. STOCKFORD, Administratrix.

## Real Estate for Sale.

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 Thursday, the 13th day of September, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight.

Present, Wm. D. Harriman, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of Alice M. Risdon, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition duly verified of Henry S. Dean and George Kingsley, praying that they may be licensed to sell the real estate whereof said deceased died seized. Thereupon it is ordered, that Tuesday the ninth day of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the devisees legatees and heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said court then to be holden at the Probate Office, in the city of Ann Arbor, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted. And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition and the hearing thereof by causing a copy of this order to be published in the ANN ARBOR ARGUS, a newspaper printed and circulating in said county three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

[A true copy] WILLIAM D. HARRIMAN, Judge of Probate. WILLIAM G. DOTY, Probate Register.

## Estate of Christian Walker.

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 Saturday, the 8th day of September, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight.

Present, William D. Harriman, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of Christian Walker, deceased. On reading and filing the petition, duly verified of Catherine Walker, praying that a certain instrument now on file in this court, purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased, may be admitted to probate, and that Christian Stein or some other suitable person may be appointed administrator with the will annexed. Thereupon it is ordered, that Monday, the 8th day of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that all persons interested in said estate are required to appear at a session of said court then to be holden at the Probate office in the city of Ann Arbor, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted. And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate of the pendency of said petition and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the ANN ARBOR ARGUS, a newspaper printed and circulating in said county three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

[A true copy] WILLIAM D. HARRIMAN, Judge of Probate. Wm. G. Doty, Probate Register.



## Republican and Democratic Nominees for Congress.

I behold farmers who are the representatives of the best twenty agricultural counties, not only of Michigan, but in the United States, and I fail to find in this entire audience a single man who is worth his million dollars, although in some of these men there are men who are worth fifty years, and who have enjoyed all the benefits of this American system of protection, yet no laboring man or farmer can be found worth half a million, nor a quarter of a million, nor a tenth of a million, and I doubt if there is a farmer in this audience, who is worth a single million, worth \$50,000 a year, made by farming, though fostered by the American system of protection for the last twenty years. Yet, if I go to Detroit, I could run across more men in twenty minutes worth five hundred thousand dollars, than there are republican stump speakers in this State. I am going to speak of "free trade" and talking about the tariff, of which they know no more than a kangaroo does of Revelations. (Applause and laughter.) It is to discuss this great question of political economy that makes possible these results, that I am here to-day. Taxation is a question with government, and a component part of it; taxation, to be just, must be levied equally upon all. Taxation is justified only by great public necessities or great moral benefits; any system of taxation that levies the burden upon one person, one business, or one class, for the benefit of another person, system, or class, is unjust and is a robbery. As though one man had met you in the street and taken the money from your pockets and given it to another fellow. Taxation is direct or indirect. Direct taxation is that taxation which you pay directly, whenever your township treasurer makes out your state, county and township taxes, and the property you possess, and you pay so many cents on the dollar. Nobody advocates this system of taxation for national revenue. In the United States, to exist, we must have national revenue, and therefore resort must be had to some other means of taxation; national revenues are derived from two sources, one is direct, one indirect; one, the internal revenue system, and the other the tariff taxation system. I am going to speak of this at the beginning, because every young man here, from twenty-five to forty years of age, has lived in a time when this tariff taxation has been in vogue, and he has heard a great many questions have taken its place and have crowded out this question of tariff discussion until four years ago, when it first began to meet with more discussion than formerly, although it had always been a cardinal plank in the democratic platform—tariff. For revenue only, the tariff taxation is a tax upon the exports brought into this country. For instance, if you make a wagon in the old country, worth one hundred dollars, and you say that the man shall pay twenty-five dollars on that wagon before he can get it into here, that is a tariff tax, and what the person brings into this country, that twenty-five dollars imposed, that money goes into the treasury. Internal revenue taxation is a certain revenue; tariff taxation is not certain revenue; tariff taxation depends entirely upon whether you import goods or not; if you import goods you pay a tariff; if you put the tariff so high that you can not import goods, then there is no revenue. But the internal revenue tax is just as certain as death, just as certain as anything can be. The internal revenue tax was resorted to during the war, because tariff taxation could not be depended upon to give a low minimum, you the higher the tariff taxation, the less revenues you get, because the higher the taxation, the less

you goods you bring into the country, internal revenue taxes were placed upon nearly everything imaginable; it was placed upon writings, deeds, bonds, mortgages, notes, receipts, upon beer, tobacco, liquors, upon all proprietary medicines, matches, and matters of that kind; they were placed upon incomes, and on business callings; a doctor had to pay ten dollars for the privilege of killing a man and a lawyer to do the same, and a man lying and it did not make any difference whether he lied as much as my brother Allen or myself or not, it was ten dollars just the same, no matter how much he lied or how much he earned. This was a system of revenue that could only be justified by necessity; it could only be justified in time of great need; you can not impose a tax on a man because a lawyer says he is a criminal, or a man preaches, except upon the ground of public necessity, and of great public morals, and it was because of great necessity that it was resorted to. This revenue tax, mind you, for internal revenue has all been taken off except the tax on oleomargarine, the tax on whisky, on liquors and tobacco; please keep these matters in mind and do not get me wrong. Next you say that I want a tariff taxation; as I said before, may or may not produce revenue; if you bring goods into this country then you get revenue, and it depends altogether upon what goods are brought in and what rates are applied to them; and the question the people want to decide is how much tariff must be collected and upon what class of goods shall we levy that taxation. I have said before that tariff taxation is a very uncertain thing, sometimes it is high and sometimes it is lower; if it was high enough, and we import goods, we get more money; but if we put it down, of course we do not get as much money, and the question of adjusting this tariff just as you want it has always been a difficult question, because, if you put the tariff too high, there would not be anything imported; now then there is where the trouble comes in, and maybe I will give you a practical application. In Adrian, we have a cracker manufactory; it makes and sells crackers at six cents a pound; suppose the city of Adrian wants a revenue, and goes to work and passes an ordinance that nobody shall bring any crackers into the city of Adrian, except he pay a cent a pound

tariff; so whenever a man goes to Toledo and buys a hundred pounds of crackers, he has to pay one cent a pound for tariff into the treasury of the city. If the city of Toledo has crackers brought in and the tariff paid, the city gets the benefit of the tariff and the consumer goes to work and pays one cent extra per pound for his crackers; he might get a better cracker. However, in this case, he would not, because Bowlerind makes a better cracker than they make in Toledo. (Applause.) Now, suppose the city of Adrian goes to work and instead of putting a tariff of one cent per pound upon crackers they put a tariff of five cents pound; why then, you see at once these men from abroad can not bring any crackers in there for eleven cents when Mr. Bowlerind can sell them for ten. What is the result? No crackers come in, and no tariff goes into the treasury, and Mr. Bowlerind begins to look around and he says, "I guess I can fill my sack a little; they can not get any crackers now that cost less than eleven cents per pound, and I will put my crackers up to ten cents; I will not be a better cracker, but I will make more money." That is tariff taxation under the American system; in other words, it is protection. (Applause.) Now, then, you say the people do not pay the tariff; I say that when Mr. Bowlerind increases the price of his crackers, you pay it, because you cannot sell it; if you could sell it, they would do it, but I never saw a man yet who would not take an advantage of that kind and increase his price, and I never saw a man, who, when he had an opportunity to increase his profits, would not increase them and he did not increase wages either; and if there is a workman here who ever saw that class of men, I want him to say so. Now, I have a declaration. Now, my friends, the policy of the two parties to day, that are contending for your votes, is right upon this question of tariff. The democratic party was informed, as well as was congress, by the president of the United States, that there was large surplus of money in the treasury that had been owing to our tariff taxation from the people; it was more than was necessary to meet all expenses; more than could be used in paying the expenses of the government, and therefore, he said, there is danger to your industries; you are throwing your industries by taking away money from the treasury, and he said, as soon as you make a reduction, to reform the system of taxation, and not take from the people any more money than was needed for legitimate expenses; the debt that was due had been paid; the bonds met and the sinking fund taken care of, but still there was one hundred million dollars surplus, more from the increase of the tariff, and revenue tax, more than we needed. Both parties grasped the situation; the democratic party at once introduced into the house what is known as the Mills bill, in which they proposed to make a reduction of the tariff; they made a reduction of the tariff on iron, steel, wool, lumber, tin plate, and some other articles, on the free list, and said they should come in free, and thereby redeemed taxation to the extent of about eighteen or twenty million dollars; they went to work and took off between eleven and twelve millions of dollars from the list, but I have not the time to read you the list now; they left a tax on all woolen and manufactured articles, on steel and iron and everything else of that sort; they left the tax so high that a man could hardly see over it, and the tax is still left on a great many articles. Now, when a man says that the democratic party is advocating free trade, he is either an idiot, lunatic or liar, and may take his choice of names; the

democratic party never was in favor of free trade; the president said that there should be a reduction of the revenue and the tax in a certain degree should be taken off; that you should not injure any particular industry or do anything to injure the workmen in these industries, but you should not take away from the great masses of the working people; the farmer and the workman should be protected, but you should put no more money into the treasury than is needed. Both parties went into convention, and both parties made platforms, and on these platforms this discussion exists; the democratic party placed upon their platform the tariff; they approved of free wool; they approved of free lumber, of free salt and free tin plate, and they made a small reduction of seven per cent. on all classes of manufactured goods. Now, it is not free trade, when you leave a tariff of sixty per cent. on woolen goods and forty-five per cent. on steel; that is not free trade. Take the case of manufactured goods, whose first cost is a dollar, and you must pay forty cents to get them in to this country; the tariff is so high that I apprehend that you would not get any more revenue than you needed; in fact, I doubt if you would get enough. The republican party went into convention, and they said in their platform that there was a surplus that was hanging over, my friend, and Allen made a speech in congress—he did make a speech in congress and a good one, too, for he can make a good speech—he made a speech in which he undertook to prove that there was not any surplus; the president told him and the secretary of the treasury told him that there was over one hundred millions of dollars, yet he insists that there is only a small amount as that there is no surplus. The democratic party will take the surplus away with them, by increased appropriations; and, notwithstanding the republican senate increased nearly every appropriation of the democratic house; still, they are not able to spend enough with their increased appropriation, and we are still taking money from the people and taxing the business industries of the country when you have money that is hanging over the surplus, and the thing is less business and less work for labor to do.

The republican party said we will make the necessary reduction of the revenue. I do not believe much in reading for any speech, but I will have to read a little that will show you I am right: "The republican party would effect all needed reduction of the national revenue." Now, mind you, I told you there were two sources of revenue, by indirect tax—the tariff tax, and the revenue tax, which exists to day, such as the tax on oleomargarine, liquors, and tobacco; these are the only three things on which any revenue tax is raised. [Reading from the republican platform.] "The republican party would effect all needed reduction of the national revenue by repealing the tax upon tobacco, which is an annoyance and burden to agriculture."

I suppose a boy plowing the ground could not chew and spit his tobacco without its being a great annoyance to him, and therefore they want to take the tax off tobacco. (Applause and laughter.) We also want to exempt the cane on which is used in the arts and sciences." There is more art and science in using it this way than in any other, where you get it from the bottle. (Applause and laughter.) Then what do they do? They say they will revise the tariff laws, so as to check the import of such articles as are made by the hands of "free people;" they would check imports; in other words they would stop them coming in by putting the tariff higher and keeping them from coming in at all. Third, "If there was remaining a larger revenue than is requisite for the wants of government, we favor the entire repeal of the inland revenue tax on the next to the lander, and a part of our protected system." Now, that is their platform. They refuse, not only to reduce any portion of the tariff, but propose to increase it. There is the tariff on sugar; we paid last year fifty millions of dollars on what sugar we brought into this country; and that is the tax on almost everything that we buy, and yet the republican party says, we want no reduction of the tariff on sugar and no reduction of the tariff on wool, no reduction of the tariff on salt, no reduction on lumber, no reduction on manufactured goods or anything else, but we favor the American system of protection. They want to take it off of tobacco, which takes off about twenty-two millions and if that is not enough, to take it off of spirits for the arts and sciences. (Applause.) And third, by the entire repeal of the whisky tax, rather than to surrender any portion of the tax on sugar or anything else of that kind. Now that is the next platform. They favor a tax for our government; the other for a class. The democratic platform is for revenue; the republican platform is in favor of robbery. The platform of the democratic party is one to get money for the national treasury, is the jewel box for the national revenue. The republican party, propose to take the money out of one man's pocket and give it to another. It is the great robber's roost of the United States. (Applause.)

Now, gentlemen, the republican party has passed or undertaken to introduce a tariff bill; the republican party set about to make a tariff bill of their own. When Mr. Blaine, the brains of the republican party, came from abroad he came around and said to the "Gentlemen," you are making asses of yourselves in the senate; why, you have declared that you will not reduce the tariff not only on sugar but on everything else; let the Mills bill alone and then you can get before the county for protection." But the senate, finally concluded to let Mr. Blaine say to the "Gentlemen," you are making asses of yourselves; if you have set out to devise a tariff bill; and they are figuring over that bill now. Their situation, however, reminds me of the boy who was chased up a tree by

be killed. If he came down he would be bear. If he stayed up the tree he would starve to death. (Laughter.) Now, my friends, when the democratic party came and offered to take off the tariff from wool, lumber, etc., and reduce it on other articles, it was said they were like the eagle, and that they have favored the south and injured the north; that they gave made salt, wool and lumber free, yet have a high tax on sugar. They seek to make it appear as sectional favoritism. The republicans have no right to complain. We have offered to take twelve millions from sugar, but the republicans will not accept it. They kick because they cannot take it all off. They forget that we favor a revenue tariff, and sugar tax is almost entirely a revenue tariff. The sugar industries of Louisiana are very few in number, and the amount of protection the sugar industry gets by reason of the tariff is very small as compared with the manufacturing industries of Massachusetts. The great sugar refineries are concentrated not in Louisiana, but in New York, Boston and Philadelphia, and those refineries influence republican legislation on sugar.

It is claimed that the Mills bill is sectional—that we have taken the tariff off of lumber, salt and wool, which are our great Michigan industries.

I say that this is not so. I say that the greatest wool producing state in the whole union, is Texas; salt is also produced in other states, but there are not as many men engaged in the manufacture of salt in the United States as will vote for Mr. Allen for congress this fall in Lenawee county, so that it will not make any difference one way or another, but if you want to get good wool, or good English wool for dairy use, you have got to pay well for it, and that is all I have to say about that. One thing further; the farmers will be called upon to give allegiance to the principles of the republican party by their saying "Will you consent to the removal of the tariff on wool," and your farmers will be asked and demanded to support the American system of taxation. If you consent to the removal of every thing you buy, to save 10 cents per pound upon wool. And first, in touching this wool question, I want to say that we do not produce all the

wool we use. Last year we imported about one hundred and twenty-four million pounds of wool, and we raised three hundred millions pounds more, and we paid a tariff tax on that which we imported. Nearly ninety millions of this was foreign wool, which is not raised in this country, and upon which the manufacturers paid a tariff of millions, which the government did not need, and which increased the cost of carpets to the purchaser; the tariff was from two and a half to five cents per pound on the wool which we do not raise in this country, and that certainly is not a benefit to the country. Our friends, the manufacturers, tell us that they use our wool with foreign wool, and make a finer class of goods, in the proportion of about one pound of foreign wool to three pounds of domestic. They buy one pound of foreign wool and bring it into this country, and their tariff and insurance, of course, increases the cost about 12 cents per pound. The home manufacturer is at a disadvantage unless his raw material is as cheap to him as to the foreign manufacturer. Therefore this extra cost of the imported pound of wool is taken out of the three pounds of domestic wool, and instead of the price of wool having to crowd down the price to twenty-six cents per pound, and this makes our home wool cheaper. Now let me concede, just for argument sake, and that is all I will concede it for, that wool can bring ten cents a pound more by reason of the tariff. We raise three hundred millions pounds of wool, and this would bring the farmers thirty millions dollars more by the ten cent tariff.

Now they raised four hundred million bushels of wheat, and four hundred million dollars' worth of breadstuffs, meat, etc. After half was consumed by the farmers, they had four hundred million dollars' worth to sell, and for everything they bought with that money they paid an average tariff tax of 50 per cent, which was about two hundred millions dollars, and that is what it costs for the American system of protection. You get thirty millions for your wool, and pay two hundred millions for your goods; in other words, you pay three dollars for twenty, and that is the skin game that people are forced to play. Every time you undertake to buck against one of these skin games, you never break this bank. Again, suppose you get ten cents per pound more for your wool. We imported last year one hundred and twenty-four million pounds, costing sixteen millions dollars, and there was added five million dollars for tariff; they imported forty-six million dollars' worth of manufactured woolen goods, and in addition to that, paid twenty-nine millions tariff on it, and then, my friends, you as farmers, take these same woolen goods that the manufacturer is selling at a high tariff, and as the farmer is buying the clothes, have to buy the woolen goods right back again, so that you

the tariff right back; you have simply taken it out of one pocket and put it in the other, only in the transfer, the manufacturer and monopolist has taken ten cents out of every dollar.

Once more take your three hundred pounds of wool and take it into the market here, and take it over to the it over to the old country and sell it in the markets of the world and get what you can for it, and you can buy more goods in the market of the world, than you can by selling it here with your added ten cents per pound for you pay ten cents per pound more for the goods here. Take ten thousand bushels of wheat and go over to England and buy ten thousand dollars' worth of shoes, coats, hats, tools or dishes, and come back to this country, and when you get to American shores, what do they say? They say,

you must give me five thousand dollars more before you can get into the country. And what for? Why, to protect these American manufacturers. But it does not protect you. Farmers of Lenawee county, you have been paying for protection twenty years; if you continue to do it, it serves you right. (Applause.) Now then, this talk that protection gives better wages can not be true. We imported last year over five hundred million dollars' worth of goods; and the agricultural products of this country paid every dollar of it; it was the foreign products that paid every dollar for these goods. Imported into this country. Now, I ask you my friends, whether you favor this system of tariff taxation that makes these goods higher; but they say it does not make them higher, they say that you can get calicoes cheaper than you ever could, that you can get woolen goods cheaper. Well, my friends, if you can get woolen goods cheaper than we ever could before, we are building railroads and telegraphs and everything else, and if the tariff does not make goods any higher, why do they want to keep the tariff on? They say the protective tariff makes goods cheaper, by not putting duties on them. Perhaps this is what makes wool lower, hence we better take the tariff off.

My time is up and I thank you for your attention. (Applause.)

CONGRESSMAN ALLEN'S REMARKS.

MR. CHATHAM, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I regret that I cannot say to you, as I have said to my friends, "I am going to Ann Arbor to-night, and to-morrow morning I will be back." I have brought my friend and competitor, Mr. Stearns, with me, as it necessitates shortening the time of our discussion, which would have been impossible had I been alone. I can begin in the brief space of time allotted can begin to touch upon the skirts of the argument, and I will give a full and intelligent argument upon the whole subject of the Ann Arbor to-night, about thirty miles from here, and because my friend was dilatory in coming, I have been obliged to leave the country, instead of riding upon those palace cars he was speaking of, but I am going to Ann Arbor just the same. I want to tell you, however, that I am not late. The train being late; I simply blame him for not coming down and taking dinner with

should come to you and me not as partisans; the man who cannot get above mere partisanship has no business in this country, and I am sure that you will not permit the import of this before; so if a man is going to vote the democratic ticket because he always has done so, I think it is better that he now does, then there is no use in having discussions. The question for you to decide by your ballots, is far above and beyond the question of the tariff. I think it is far above what is better for you, but for me as well; and not only for Michigan, but for the entire United States as well; and we are not to be divided by the narrow interests of our own narrow selves. I am obliged in referring to some of the points that my brother has made, to say that I am not going to take the position he has taken. It is against a tariff for protection. Am for a tariff for protection. (Applause and cries of "Good.") At the coming election which of the two great principles shall prevail in the United States, I think the question is, will a man be so stupid that he will vote a ticket in 1861 shall give way to the system which prevailed in this country from 1846 to 1861. I think that the system that prevailed before they say, every loyal and honest man will say amen. (Applause.) Now, let me refer brief to the question of the tariff. I think that my brother is wrong, because it is of no consequence whether Stearns or Allen is elected to congress to you; the question is, What will they do? I think that if you elect Stearns, you say, that my friend, whom I have known years and years, and respect highly, and who is a gentleman worthy of my esteem, or that of a gentleman who is worthy of my esteem, and who is a man who is worthy of my esteem, and who is representing the Second congressional district, when the Mills bill was voted upon on the 10th of March, 1861, that he was against it. I voted against it. (Applause.) And it is a question for you to decide, and in order to settle it intelligently we must look into the question of the tariff, and we must control the whole matter. Before I do so, however, I want to refer to one or two points that my brother has made. I have heard of millions, I have nothing to say; we could all be millionaires if we could. As a matter of fact, my friends, the millionaires are not the people who are laughing at me; and I think, I do not know anything about that, at Detroit is a democratic city about as large as any city in the United States. I do not know but that is what many millionaires (Applause), but do not believe it. George Washington was a millionaire in his day, and so was John Adams, and so were our friends, he had millions, for he died worth nearly a million dollars in landed estates. I want to say that the millionaires are a robber class, that is, the

and my brother uses; and the second law passed by George Washington, as president, ever signed had a where-as, which stated that "whereas we may have a tariff to protect and sustain the public credit and protect American manufactures, thus and so; and they passed a tariff law. The second law that was ever passed by the congress of the United States was a tariff law. And this tariff law it expressly said that they must protect the manufacturers of this country; and do not suppose George Washington was a miser, or that he had been the principle that was so prevalent in this country more or less than that day to this. Now, let me see—as we get old, I get blind, physically, but mentally I get well about it just here, the illustration that he uses of my friend Bowdoin. I do not know but he hopes that Mr. Bowdoin is going to vote for him, for admission of the tariff. I do not know, but Mr. Bowdoin is not that kind of a man. Applause and laughter. If Mr. Bowdoin would have a law passed that every pound of American goods coming into the country should pay one cent a pound and he was the only man in Adrian selling crackers, he would have a bonanza. But the trouble with my brother's argument is right here, that if we have a tariff, and if Mr. Bowdoin would have twenty competitors in the city of Adrian. (Applause and laughter.) And that is the effect of a tariff in all ways. It would do that. It is a tariff that would come before you, and that settles the question. Now, then, would that be a tax, that six cents a pound upon crackers, or so, will you tell me how it is that the crackers are sold for less than the tariff upon them.

A voice:—That is all republican policy. Mr. Allen—My friend, I want to know how many of you there are a large number of democrats and republicans here, and ladies as well, and if you do not keep still, I want you to go as far as you can and go until sundown, and be a gentleman. Now, if you do not keep still, I will come on at any moment and you may go. Now, then, just let me proceed without being interrupted any more. I will not say a word about the tariff. If does, only he did not tell the whole truth; he does not lie, he would not do that; but he did not tell the whole truth. I will say, if he had said that it was impossible for Mr. Bowdoin to control the market at Adrian because of the fact that competitors would set themselves against him, and that he would not be able to help him to compete with them, and the price would go down; that would be the result. Now, then, another point that my friend has made is, that the tariff is too high. He says the higher the tariff tax is, the less revenue you get. What have we been talking about? We have been talking about revenue. He has not been telling you that our revenue was too big. Now, what will prevent the revenue from getting too big. He says the

higher the tax, the less the revenue, and that is true. (Applause.) And, my friends, the converse of that proposition is true. The lower the tax, the higher the revenue, and it is an acknowledged truth that the tariff in this country has been reduced upon any articles of necessity, that instead of less money going into the treasury, more money has been received. The duties on raw materials, on the things we imported; and my brother is exactly right when he says the higher the tax or tariff, the less the revenue; and so we see that under the Mills bill, you will find that the revenue will be increased in the United States, than you have to-day. So that, as far as any reduction of the revenue is concerned, the Bill is an entire failure. My brother asked me, "What is the whole question?" says the president, "There is too much surplus; he said it in December; he said it was a standing menace to the country. He has had it in his mind ever since. He said that every good man, Mr. Cleveland is; I have nothing to say against him personally; but Mr. Cleveland does not know any more than any other man who had just said that good people were not needed. He is president it does not follow what he says is any more true or any less true; we have got to judge him by what he has said, and he has said there is too much surplus; that is true. How do they propose to reduce it? My friend here stated the debt was out of the way, the bonds were paid; he is mistaken in both. He is mistaken in the administration for the first eleven months

ever paid a single dollar of the public debt, and it is also true that from the time he was surrendered at Appomattox until Chester A. Arthur became president, there never was a month when the republican party did not pay the interest on the public debt, and that the difference, I suppose, between the president Cleveland says there is too much surplus; he did not use it to pay bonds, but he did use it to pay congress, and I wonder why he did not, he did not think the law justified him in taking that money to pay bonds; congress said it was his duty to do it, and he was right about all this, that the same law and appropriation which authorizes Mr. Cleveland, or rather the president of the United States, to take the money to use the surplus and pay bonds, that same law made the salary of the president of the United States fifty thousand dollars, and I think it is very plain that the law was sufficiently plain to authorize him to take money to pay bonds, but under the same law Mr. Cleveland drew

My Brother tells you that this taxation is robbery; he takes especial care also to tell you that the democratic party will knock down every brick and mortar building down here in your town and knock out a brick here and another there, and half a dozen elsewhere, and then he says, "I have a plan, my dear fellow, you may go and say, Oh, no, I have not hurt that building, I am not in favor of taking that building down; yet, if you will let me have the right to knock down free trade" (once heard of a boy who said on his dog's tail off an inch at a time; he asked why he did it, he said he did not know, but he would take it off as fast as he could take it all off at once. Applause and laughter.) That is what they have done on the bill that we have been fighting; they have taken every interest of the free state of Michigan and put upon it salt, copper, wool, and many vegetables that are not all of them but they have taken them before and put them on the free list. Is that free trade to that extent or not? What would you call it? It is not allowing the dog's tail an inch at a time, it is pulling it off at once. It is muzzling it will hurt somebody else; because do you suppose the farmers of Michigan are going to allow free wool to be submitted to free trade? No, they will allow woolen goods to be taxed forty per cent? They can not do that; and the next time the text will be on woolens and something else will be on woolens and it will be the whole policy of this government only, which goes from protection to revenue only, which goes from protection to revenue only, the next time will be on settle, and when you look about you see whether you have got a tag marked "democrat" or a tag marked "republican," and then you look at the tag, and at all, but decide what is best for you and your country in the coming contest.

Labors is the foundation of every true nation, and the foundation of every nation that is paid is for labor right out and out, and anything that disturbs these great industries strikes back the very first time. The manufacturer who does not means to take care himself; he will not put his mill at a loss and he will not run his mill in competition and he will not let that will he do? In the first place, he will say to the men who are working for him, "I will pay you only so much, and I will compete with the man who is here, but my friend says, take

your stuff over to Europe, and buy your flour and bring it over here and you will get more for your wheat by so doing than you would if you sold it here. I am fighting about this. We say, instead of sending your wheat to Europe and getting your manufactured goods there, that you will take the same wheat and the same money and use it here to buy the goods while they are making those manufactured goods for you here; that is what I say. (Applause.) That is just the question at issue, whether the laboring man of Europe can get the same things for his money or whether the laboring man of America shall make them here.

A voice—Make them here.

Mr. Allen—Certainly; the best market in the world. Instead of looking for other markets, let us look at the great market the world are trying to get into your markets. But, my friend says, we can't get it out on the question of free wool. I might be it; that is what we are free to do. I am not going to do it. My friend is a district is interested in that wool question, my friends, for I am coming right down to that; in the brief time giving me, I shall be unable to say anything more on general proposition than I have said. I am going to come to the Second congressional district upon the wool question? How many sheep do you think you have in this Second congressional district? How many sheep have you in this district? How many sheep? Who is there who will tell me?

A voice—Eighty-six thousand.

Another voice—One hundred and twelve thousand.

Mr. Allen—My friend says there are one hundred and twelve thousand sheep in Lenawee county. Well, you are right, so far as you have gone, and

There are one hundred and forty-six thousand and eight hundred and eighty sheep in the eight thousand in Monroe county; there are one hundred and twenty-nine thousand in Hillsdale county, and there are one hundred and eighty thousand in the four counties making in the four counties of this congressional district over five hundred thousand sheep, there are in this district, exclusive of the lambs, over half a million sheep in these four counties of the Second congressional district, in the year 1884, and the wool was worth one hundred and thirty thousand pounds. Ah, the wool question is an important one for your congressman to consider, and if free wool is a good thing for you, you can elect a man who will do as you want, and don't you forget it; that is the issue between Brother Stearns and myself; that is the issue in this congressional district, and I will read you what the issue was, when my friend here says that free wool benefits the farmer. Mr. Mills says so, and I will read you what he said in Boston the

other night; I quote from the Free Press of September 7th, and the paper comments upon his speech: "On the free wool question, Mr. Mills said that the free wool man is a sheep-stealer, and that the sheep: 'Now, that is true; Mr. Mills is from Texas; if he was in Michigan running for congress it might be different; but he did not come here to say that 'the democratic party is a flock of sheep'; the sheep: wool will grow on the back of a sheep in the night as in the day time; there is no labor in it at all.' No labor in the wool, no labor in the sheep, no labor in the sheep. In the first place, you have got to invest your money; in the second place, you have got to care for your sheep the first year before you realize; in the third place, you have got to shear your wool, and in the fourth place, you have got to market your wool; now, there is labor in raising wool? But, my friend, the sheep is a sheep, and the sheep always so, and he says so, so that you laboring men can get cheap clothing. If that is true, will you tell me why Mr. Mills did not say that the free trade is a sheep-stealer? It is true that the sheep is a sheep, but the man who buys the clothes has to pay, tell me why he keeps woolen goods at forty cents, and at the same time pretends that he has to get cheap clothes for the consumer?"

Mr. Allen—Do you call wool raw material?

A voice—Of course, it is raw material. Mr. Allen—Well, my friend, you are not a farmer and do not know anything about it or about the labor that it costs; but I have already proved that it is not raw material. The people of Michigan have paid millions of dollars to improve their wool, and what has been the result? Why, they have raised the average weight of the fleeces in the Second congressional district, from 10 pounds to 12 pounds. Eight-tenths of a pound more! Do you think that has not cost some money? To take the long coarse wool, and by breeding and by care, bring out the fine fleeced sheep that you ask me to use? No, my friend, I want to ask you another thing, my friend. If you are not on talk about raw material, you talk about being a friend of the laboring man. Who in God's world is it who works upon the raw material? Why, it is the

very cheapest priced labor in the United States" (Applauds). And the very moment that you strike at two cents a day like at the laboring men and the poorest paid laboring men in this country, you are on the wrong side. Why, who is it that takes the iron out of the engine? Who runs the engine; is it not the man who is trained to a trade; he is the skilled mechanic; but the man who takes out the iron from the engine is the man who has to go to day at the very hardest work, the work that requires less skill and consequently receives less pay; and hence, I say, if you are going to bring out raw material, and the men who are at the very bottom of the ladder, so far as labor is concerned, and if you put raw material on the free list, you strike at the laboring men, the poorest of the people. I say, not that so? Talk about free wool? Oh, my friend here says, that the farmers do not get anything, because he has to pay for the wool against clothes made in this country, and the men who are making the clothes are eating up the products of his farm. Is there a man here that does not know that a factory established in a village or city eats up the value of the property of the farmer about a city. What makes farm property more valuable around the city of Detroit than in the country? Is there a man here there are no factories? Because there is a population that is eating up all the farmer can raise; that is the only reason that the farmer's affairs are not protected, he says, and therefore he is to pool upon the free list. He did it for the purpose of reducing the revenue, but he has not only ruined the farmer of the Cleveland States that the tariff is added to the cost. The Mills bill adds sugar at sixty-eight per cent, and the tariff is added to that. It is the very dollar's worth of sugar that you pay sixty-eight cents of tariff. And protect whom? Seventy thousand people who are engaged in that industry, the people of Louisiana, and in Mobile there are more people who are engaged in the sheep industry, and the product in three hundred million pounds of wool. This is the cost of wool, that is an industry or interest that is looking after in this country, and especially in this Second congressional district. Will you say that the tariff is in a tariff where it reduces seven per cent, by taking it off from the industry in the State of Michigan; you can see how you are going to be taking the tariff off of nearly everything, and putting it on one thing; they have left at twenty per cent and sugar at sixty-eight per cent. Do not tell me that the interests of Michigan are served by any such legislation as that.

voice—What is the matter of whiskey? Sir, Allen—Well, sir, you ought to know. Compliance and laughter.) And if you were a man of high intelligence, you would still say that. I want to say to you, my friends, that the subject of the tariff upon wool, in the state of Michigan, you are entirely right. If you believe that wool is a good thing, then you want to vote the nocratic ticket, because that party believes it; if you believe that wool ought to be protected, there is just one thing more you do, and that is, you vote the party that believes in protecting wool, and other commodities. To be sure, we never can make a tariff that will be perfectly equitable; it is impossible to do that, but we need not needlessly create the surplus to stab at every industry such a state as Michigan.

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the forty-six states and territories and the sixteen independent nations of the American continent.