

# The Ann Arbor Argus.

VOL. LVII.—NO. 6.

ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN, TUESDAY, JANUARY 27, 1891.

WHOLE NO. 2967

## A GRAND OPPORTUNITY.

THE CELEBRATED

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Absolutely Harmless. A Fascinating Game for Young and Old.

THE ARGUS

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### The Ann Arbor Argus.

The best county paper published in Washtenaw, for one year, will be given a

REVOLVER AND TARGET.

Every one will be delighted. The Game can be seen at the ARGUS office. Get your neighbor to subscribe.

### REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

## THE ANN ARBOR SAVINGS BANK.

At Ann Arbor, Michigan, at the close of business Dec. 19th, 1890.

RESOURCES.	LIABILITIES.
Loans and Discounts, \$375,596 49	Capital stock paid in, \$ 50,000 00
Stocks, Bonds, Mortgages, etc., 269,718 15	Surplus fund, 100,000 00
Overdrafts, 2,510 51	Undivided profits, 31,075 79
Due from banks in reserve cities, 75,253 59	Dividends unpaid, 385 00
Due from other banks and bankers, 7,017 20	Commercial deposits, 152,237 07
Due from Treasurer School District, 12,151 25	Savings deposits, 416,843 47
No. 1 A. A., 1,930 85	Due to banks and bankers, 338 92
Furniture and fixtures, 2,832 93	Certificates of deposit, 26,390 35
Checks and cash items, 692 05	
Nickels and pennies, 69 00	
Gold, 15,000 00	
Silver, 3,065 00	
U. S. and National Bank Notes, 23,002 00	
<b>\$777,870 62</b>	<b>777,870 62</b>

STATE OF MICHIGAN, } ss.  
County of Washtenaw. }  
I, Charles E. Hiscock, cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.  
CORRECT—Attest: Christian Mack, Daniel Hiscock, David Rinsey, Directors.  
Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 24th day of December, 1890.  
MICHAEL J. FRITZ, Notary Public.

Capital stock paid in, \$ 50,000 | Total assets, \$761,291.31  
Capital security, 100,000 | Surplus, 100,000.00

Transacts a general banking business; buys and sells exchanges on New York, Detroit and Chicago; sells drafts on all the principal cities of Europe.  
This bank, already having a large business, invites merchants and others to open accounts with them with the assurance of the 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 perfectly safe depository for their funds, together with a return in interest for the same. Money to loan on approved securities.  
DIRECTORS.—Christian Mack, W. D. Harriman, Daniel Hiscock, William Deubel, Willard B. Smith, David Rinsey, and L. Gruner.  
OFFICERS.—Christian Mack, President; W. D. Harriman, Vice-President; Chas. E. Hiscock, Cashier.

## J. T. JACOBS & CO.

We have just received a new line of

## FINE TRAVELING BAGS.

We are offering great values in our

**\$10.00, \$12.00 AND \$15.00 SUITS**

**J. T. JACOBS & CO.,**

Clothiers, Furnishers and Hatters. South Main St., Ann Arbor.

MRS. C. H. JONES,  
FASHIONABLE DRESS-MAKER!  
Fourth St. Opposite Court House  
Draping and Cutting a Specialty!

Mme. Kellogg's French Tailor System used.  
Perfect work guaranteed. Instructions in cutting by the Kellogg French Tailor System given.

N. G. BUTTS,  
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

Real Estate and Collection Agent,  
OFFICE: In Masonic Block.

M. P. VOGEL,  
DEALER IN  
Fresh, Salt and Smoked Meats  
And game in season.  
22 E. HURON STREET

## SAW MILLS, ENGINES,

Improved Variable Friction Feed,  
Send for Catalogue and Special Prices.  
A. B. FARQUHAR CO., York, Pa.

## HOW HE BECAME JUDGE.

Ex-Governor Felch Tells How He Went to the Supreme Bench.

### HOW THE STATE SOLD ITS TWO RAILROADS.

Gov. Felch Left the Bench With Regret for the Governor's Chair.—A Wild Ride by Rail.—Only Two of His Colleagues in the United States Senate Now Living.

Last Friday we gave a number of interesting reminiscences of Ex-Gov. Alpheus Felch, of this city, which appeared recently in the Grand Rapids Democrat.

"In 1841 John S. Barry, of Constantine, St. Joseph county, was elected governor," said Mr. Felch, continuing his interesting conversation. "He was a staunch democrat and was elected by a handsome majority, the tide of 1840 having turned. Barry held the office for two terms at this time and was afterwards again elected to a third term. I was appointed auditor general by Barry in '42. There was an amusing incident connected with my appointment. I had been bank commissioner for about a year. I had given my whole time to the business of the office and actually did not get salary enough to pay traveling expenses. I got out of that, thinking it more advisable to make a living than to hold office. There was a gentleman named Barber a candidate for the office of auditor general. He was a strong democrat and an able man, but Barry knew him very well and did not like him. All of the democracy joined in the petition to have Barber appointed. I myself signed it. The legislature at length began to press the governor for Barber's appointment, but Barry was silent for a long time. About this time when I was at my home in Monroe, I received some twenty letters from members of the legislature stating that I had been nominated and confirmed and all of them asked me to decline without coming to Detroit. I considered this matter for a long time and decided to go to Detroit and pay my respects to the governor, and to tell him that I could not accept the office, and so went up to Detroit for that purpose. Calling at the governor's house, I had a long conversation with him, the gist of which was that he was in a good deal of trouble, for said he, 'everybody has been pressing me to nominate Baker for auditor general, and I have made up my mind that I will not do it. I know you do not want the office, but if you only stand by me in this everything will be all right.' The final conclusion reached was that I was to accept the office and hold it until after the legislature then in session had adjourned. I held the office just three weeks, at which time I received my appointment to the supreme bench. Before this Barry had wanted to make me his secretary of state, which, however, I had declined. The pecuniary advantages of the state offices in those days were not very large, only a few hundred dollars. The salaries of the justices of the supreme court at this time was \$1,500 a year, and this was the best office in the gift of the executive."

"Beginning with your term of office, Governor, can you give me a few of the leading features of the of the administration?"  
"With a sort of a benign smile the governor went on: 'We were a very harmonious set of folks in those days. I had no trouble with my appointments. Wm. L. Greenly of Adrian was lieutenant governor and acted as governor after my resignation. I don't remember my majority but I know it was safe. At the time of my nomination I was on the supreme bench and I wanted to stay there, and thought I was more fitted for the place I was then holding than for the office for which I was nominated. The action of the convention troubled me exceedingly, but at length they persuaded me to accept the nomination. One of the most important acts during my term of office was the sale of the railroads which originally belonged to the state. The expenses of the railroads were too great, and they were unwieldy for the state government to carry on. At this time but two roads were in existence, the road from Detroit to Kalamazoo and a branch of the Southern from Monroe out to Adrian. I made a pretty

thorough examination of the subject and was satisfied that it was wiser to dispose of them and so recommended in my first message. Out of this grew the sale of the roads. We sold the road from Detroit to Kalamazoo for two million of dollars and the south road for one-half million. I signed the old deeds to the railroad company."

"An amusing incident of this sale was the trip over the road just before the sale, and I must confess that I was in great terror all the time. We made thr trip in company with the probable purchaser, some Boston and New York capitalists. In those days we used the old strap rail altogether. After long use it had a peculiar way of coming up through the bottom of the coach, what they called 'snake-heads,' and every moment I expected to get a 'snake-head' through me. We said nothing about that to the purchasers though, for you know it would not have done to depreciate our property. We all thought it was our last trip, for the engineers put on all steam, and our speed was fully as fast as that of the trains of the present day. I was not in a position from which I could communicate with the engineer or I would have told him to slow up. Luckily we all got through safely."

"Are there still living any of your colleagues in the first legislature?"  
"There is not a man now living who was with me in that legislature. The last man died about two years ago; his name was Townsend D. Gidley. He lived about eight or ten miles west of Jackson. He never held any other office but once ran for governor on the whig ticket and was beaten. At the last meeting of our association—you know we have an association composed of ex-members of the legislature—I took pains to inquire just how many were living. At that time there were two besides myself: the Mr. Gidley mentioned before, and a J. Kidder Green, who then lived at Exeter, N. H., but who has since died. At the time he was in the legislature he was in the Niles district."

There are only two senators now living who were with me at that time—Hannibal Hamlin and James W. Bradbury, both of Maine. All three of us were born within a radius of 60 miles. Bradbury is two years older than I am. We read Virgil together. He has always been a lawyer. His home is at Augusta. Hamlin lives at Bangor. Hamlin is a bright, shrewd man and a thorough politician, and pretty much of the time in office. He is, I think, three or four years younger than I am. He is a sort of a family connection, his grandmother and my grandmother being sisters. Hamlin was a democrat until 1853. I asked him once why he changed, but got an unsatisfactory answer. Upon my return from California I saw Hamlin in Washington. He told me at that time he was going to change, and his reason was that the democrats were not free soil enough. He said they were too much pro-slavery. I advised him strongly against this move, but he said he was acting in accordance with his conscience. The public at large said he changed merely to continue to hold office. Mr. Bradbury served but one term in the senate. We are the only two living who went into the thirtieth congress together. Jefferson Davis' term began at the same time; also that of Simon Cameron, father of the present senator from Pennsylvania, but he had been there a long time before. I was in the senate with Webster, Douglas, Benton and other noted men. I had the great pleasure of hearing Webster's speech on the compromise question, an effort made prominent by the large amount of adverse criticism aroused."

### The Stone Yard in Running Order.

The stone yard of the county of Washtenaw is now in running order. A lot thirty by ninety feet opposite the jail on Ann street has been fenced in with a high board fence over which a giant could not peep. On top of the fence is a bristling row of sharp pointed nails. Entrance is obtained through a gate with a monstrous pad lock. Several loads of stones have been placed in the yard, the stone hammers are in readiness and to-day two of the prisoners in the jail will be set at work pounding stone.

Get to J. T. Jacobs & Co.'s store as soon as possible. They intend to make an extra effort to move goods during the next 30 days.

### A Raid at Ypsilanti.

The Ypsilantian thus describes a recent raid in that city:

Monday evening, the members of the council after adjournment went in a body, accompanied by officers, on a tour of inspection. They visited the disreputable house to which we called attention last week, west of the stand tower, and another on South Hamilton street, at each of which they found several inmates, and a number of young men. The scattering was tremendous. Through doors and windows they fled in wild dismay, in one or two cases not waiting to raise the sash. They sped away through the orchards and plunged through raspberry patches in inglorious panic. One noble youth was found skulking under a bed, and pulled out in a state of mind that may possibly be imagined. They were all let go with solemn admonitions, and the depraved women were notified to leave the city within twenty-four hours.

The graceless fellows who were caught there should bear in mind that their names are written down, and that their security from public disgrace will only be found in their future good behavior. It will be well for them if they appreciate the leniency which permitted them this time to escape arrest.

### Two Attempted Criminal Assaults.

The need of police protection in Ypsilanti was emphasized Sunday night by two dastardly attempted criminal assaults. Miss Anna Judd, a bright and estimable young lady was passing near fifth ward school, in which she is a teacher, at about eight o'clock, on her way home, when she was grabbed by a burly ruffian, who choked her and dragged her some distance up a steep bank into the school yard. Two gentlemen, who heard her scream, came to her rescue, and when within three rods of him, the villain saw them and ran away. Miss Judd was in an insensible condition, her face black and distorted, so that she was not at once recognized by her friends. She was unconscious for a long time, and had she been strangled much longer, would have been beyond human aid.

The same night, Mrs. Hattie Filkins, a domestic, while returning from church, was assaulted near the Normal school, by a villain who gagged and chloroformed her. The opportune arrival of some students drove him away. Neither ruffian has been discovered.

### Passed the Street Railway Ordinance.

The council meeting last evening was a decidedly harmonious one. All the aldermen were present excepting one. The mayor in a message recommended a needed change in the ordinance relative to disorderly houses. The charter committee reported several amendments to the charter, extending the city limits, repealing the unused street opening sections and giving the mayor a salary of \$100, each alderman and member of the board of public works \$100. Ald. Walker introduced a resolution asking the committee to have the board of public works abolished. This was laid upon the table until next meeting. Ninety-three citizens of the fifth ward petitioned that the Ann Arbor street railway be granted the franchises it asked. C. E. Hiscock, on behalf of the Ann Arbor and Ypsilanti street railway company, stated that a satisfactory contract had been signed by the two companies and asked that the franchises asked by the Ann Arbor street railway company be granted. The report of the committee granting the Ann Arbor company a franchise of State street from the city limits to Huron street and of Huron street west to the city limits and also north from Detroit street on Broadway was then unanimously adopted and the ordinance was passed by a unanimous vote.

On the recommendation of the fire committee, the fire companies in the fifth and sixth wards were disbanded. The time for collecting taxes was extended to March 1st.

The mayor and clerk were authorized to issue the city hospital bonds.

A motion to request the electric light company not to place the light ordered by the council near Hamilton park was defeated by a tie vote.

### The Gibbes-Shurley Consumption Case.

Drs. Gibbes and Shurley were tendered a reception in Chicago by the physicians last Friday night. Previous to the reception they explained their experiments. The Chicago Tribune says:

Dr. E. L. Shurly, of Detroit, and Dr. Heneage Gibbes, of Ann Arbor University, Michigan, discussed their theory regarding a cure for tuberculosis, and described their experiments to a large audience of Chicago physicians last evening at the Post-Graduate Medical College at No. 95 Plymouth place. It is quite clear that a great deal of interest is being taken in Chicago in the theories advanced by these men and the discoveries they have made. They were the guests of the Post-Graduate Medical College.

Dr. Earle called the meeting to order, and proposed Dr. N. S. Davis as chairman. This met with the approval of all, and Dr. Davis without further ceremony introduced Dr. Gibbes, mentioning the fact that the doctor in addition to his connection with the Michigan University had been sent to Africa some years ago by the English government to investigate cholera germs.

Dr. Gibbes is a middle-aged man of large physique and wears a heavy beard. He talks rapidly and gives one the impression he has thoroughly mastered his subject. His audience listened with deep interest.

Dr. Gibbes said that pulmonary phthisis is a general term for all diseases of the lungs, and said that he differed with those who held to the unity theory of tuberculosis. He argued that there are two forms of the disease. One he called inflammatory and the other tubercular. The inflammatory form, he said, was of a pneumonic nature and ended in consolidation. The matter collecting in the lung formed a clot and became dangerous. The tubercular condition he said was a growth. It was peculiar that it started from one or two tubercles. As one feature of the latter form he called acute military tuberculosis.

The doctor thought it would be a good idea if some chemist would interest himself and discover the difference between the kinds of substance forming in the lungs. He held that if the bacillus is the virus of the disease or the cause it was absent in the early stages.

The speaker then explained that Dr. Shurly and himself had proceeded upon the theory that the cause of the destruction is some morbid chemical formation and that it was necessary to antagonize it with a chemical that would destroy it. Disregarding the bacterian theory, he said they had gone to work to find a chemical that would produce the result desired.

Then Dr. Shurly took up the story. He said it was a hard thing to explain away the belief that the bacillus is the specific cause of all the various forms of pulmonary tuberculosis. It was the commonly accepted theory. He said every form of the disease was accredited to the bacilli when it is not reasonable. He suggested that something else than the bacilli might be responsible. He said that they proceeded on the theory that a poison generated in the lungs caused the inflammation, and told of the experiments with gases to stop the destruction and separation of the tissues. He spoke of the chlorine experiment, the chlorine water, and how they finally drifted to iodine, then chloride of gold and sodium. He gave interesting accounts of their experiments on guinea pigs and monkeys, which the doctors apparently enjoyed.

A short discussion followed, in which Drs. Ingals, Hollister, Babcock, Holmes, and Curtis took part.

### The Girls Predominate.

A daughter, A. F. Freeman, Esq., Manchester, January 18.  
A son, Frank Burnett, Hamburg, weighing 11½ pounds.  
A daughter, A. Hunter, Chelsea, January 19.  
A daughter, Wm. P. Schenk, Chelsea, January 19.  
A daughter, S. A. Divine, Dexter, January 17.  
A great falling off—Niagara.





BEST SIX CORD

Machine or Hand Use

Mack and Schmid

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Nelson Taylor, of Milan, has been granted a pension. M. Staebler sold two portable saw mills in one day recently. Bishop Garrett preached in St. Paul's church, Detroit, Sunday. Rev. Mr. Dickie, of Detroit, filled the Presbyterian pulpit last Sunday. Mr. and Mrs. Robert Thompson, of Toledo, have been visiting at Chauncey Orcutt's. There was a real lively runaway on Huron street Saturday, which resulted in a smashed buggy.

Rev. J. M. Gelston preached in the Second avenue, Detroit, Presbyterian church, Sunday evening. A new floor is being put in the clerk's office. The old flooring is of ash and has been wearing out.

Judge Kinne has refused to grant the motion for a new trial in the Tolbert Lumber Co. vs. Burke case.

The fire department Friday evening put out a fire in the wood-shed back of Behr's, on South Main street.

Mrs. C. R. Blodgett and baby, Vesta, returned from a five weeks' visit among Eaton Rapids friends last Saturday.

The ladies of St. Andrew's church will give a tea social in Harris hall next Thursday evening at six o'clock. Everyone is invited to attend.

Bishop Garrett will deliver the sermon in St. Andrew's church next Sunday morning, and will continue his courses of lectures in the evening.

The Ann Arbor choir will render their Christmas music at the lecture of Rev. Fr. Dextler, in St. Joseph's church, Friday, to-morrow evening.

The funeral of Mrs. Dr. Lee was held in St. James' church, Dexter, Saturday. Rev. Mr. Tatlock officiating. It was one of the largest funerals ever held in the county.

The Ladies' Society of the Zion Lutheran church have elected Mrs. F. Rettich, sr., president; Mrs. F. Schmid, vice-president; Mrs. C. Mack, treasurer; and Mrs. John Walz, trustee.

'Bodie' Ames was arrested Friday for throwing a stone at Sam Shaffer, door-keeper at the masquerade Thursday night. The stone cut a gash in Shaffer's forehead. Ames is out on bail to appear for trial.

The day of prayer for colleges occurs on Thursday of this week. President Angell will take charge of the meeting next Thursday evening in the University chapel and the pastors of the churches are invited to take part.

An Ann Arbor chap got into jail by stealing a snow shovel worth 35 cents. He should rather have been sent to an insane asylum. Steal a snow shovel this winter! Snow sound minded man who would do that.—Adrian Press.

H. W. Newkirk, formerly of this city, has sold the Lander Enterprise to F. M. Pool, of Sandusky, Ohio. Mr. Newkirk will devote himself to his law business.

The Algonquin club give their second hop this year at Armory hall, Friday evening, February 6. As their first hop was a very enjoyable one, and every arrangement has been made for a pleasant time, the second hop will undoubtedly score a great success.

Rev. Arthur Covell, of Flint, occupied the Congregational pulpit Sunday, in exchange with Rev. Mr. Bradshaw, and preached an able sermon. He is a graduate of the University, was president of the Students Christian Association four years ago and is a young minister of much promise.

Turnkey P. McCabe arrested George W. Parker and John Bell near Andres' ice house, Friday, for stealing two overcoats from Sanders' clothing store, in Ypsilanti. The two men were tramps. The overcoats were identified and Justice Bogardus, of Ypsilanti, remanded them to jail in default of bail.

The following officers were installed at Washtenaw Lodge No. 9, I. O. O. F., last Friday evening: N. G., C. F. Jones; V. G., L. Curtis; P. S., J. Feiner; R. S., A. V. Avery; Treas., M. Staebler; Warden, G. H. Winslow; C., E. Elmer; I. G., H. E. Hoffman; O. G., C. Soure; R. S. N. G., H. C. Clark; L. S. N. G., J. Sprague; R. S. V. G., C. Krapf; L. S. V. G., J. D. Vance; R. S. S., J. Johnson; L. S. S., H. Krapf; committee on finance, H. Clark, C. Krapf, C. Schneider; committee on correspondence, A. V. Avery, C. Schlemmer, F. Weinberg.

Stereopticon views of the famous Passion Play will be given in the audience room of the Congregational church next Tuesday evening, February 3d. There are few intelligent people who haven't heard or read something about the Passion Play, which, since 1821, has been produced every tenth year at Oberammergau, but there are comparatively few in this country who have been able to witness its presentation there. This entertainment will give one a very fair idea of the original play. About thirty views will be given, for a clear understanding of which short descriptions will be read, and appropriate music rendered. Tickets twenty-five cents.

On the trip of the motor train to Ann Arbor last Saturday afternoon, when the stop was made at Carpenter's Corners, the venerable Horace Carpenter came aboard, to return to his home at Ann Arbor. He had been out to his old home for the first time since the road was built, and had the novel sight of a train of cars stopping at Carpenter's Corners to receive and discharge passengers. In May, 1826, Mr. Carpenter purchased that land from the United States, when all this region was a wilderness, inhabited by wild beasts and Indians. Two or three buildings marked the infant settlement where this city now is. The Motor Line cars were not running at that time, but Mr. Carpenter was a nimble young man of 20 years, and did not need them as he does now at 85, though he is still well preserved. He has resided in Ann Arbor since his election to the County Clerk's office in 1862.—Ypsilanti.

A Valuable Addition to the Library. In 1888 Mr. B. F. Stevens, of London, began the publication of an extraordinary work. It is entitled: "A Series of Fac-similes of the Manuscripts relating to America from 1763 to 1783, in the Archives of England, France, Holland, and Spain." It should be added that the work will not include manuscripts that have been printed, or those for the printing of which arrangements have already been made. The fac-similes are photographic, and therefore perfect reproductions of the originals in all respects.

The work will be issued in groups of five volumes, costing \$25.00 per vol., or for a complete group \$100.00.

The importance of the work to students of history made it exceedingly desirable that a copy should come to the University Library. The demands upon the regular library fund for books needed immediately by the departments of instruction, were too great to permit of the purchase of the work from that source.

Circulars, descriptive of the enterprise, were sent in a suggestive way to several persons who were known to possess a friendly spirit, and whom fortune had favored. One of these, C. M. Burton, Esq., of Detroit, a member of the class of '73, responded immediately and most cordially, saying that he had at once on receipt of the circular, written Mr. Stevens to forward a copy of the first group, which has just been completed, to the library.

The parcel containing the volumes was received here last Monday, and on Wednesday evening Mr. Burton, accompanied by some friends, came out and opened it.

Mr. Stevens has done his work admirably. The student has before him, to examine at his leisure, documents that to glance at even, in the originals, would cost him time, money, influence and no little annoyance—if permitted to see them at all.

It is expected by Mr. Stevens that the work will extend to twenty groups, or 100 volumes. Mr. Burton is already known to readers of the ARGUS as the donor of a set of the "Chronicles and Memorials of Great Britain" to the library.—U. of M. Daily.

Don't experiment with your health. You may be sure of the quality of your medicine even if you have to take much of your food upon trust. Ask your druggist for Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and no other. It is the standard blood-purifier, the most effective and economical.

Time extended for opening bids for sewing machine, to Feb. 22, '91. J. T. JACOBS & Co.

The T., A. A. & N. M. Ry. Co. will now sell 1,000-mile tickets at \$20, good on the following roads: C. & N. E., via Cadillac; C. H. & D., via Toledo; C. A. & C., via Manhattan; C. H. V. & T., via Toledo; T. & S. E., via Copemish; M. & N. E., via Copemish; N. Y. C. & St. L., via Manhattan; T. & O. C., via Toledo; W. & L. E. via Manhattan; Cleve. & Canton Ry.; Col., Showna & Hocking Ry.

A Book to Buy.—Webster's International Dictionary. This new book is the authentic "Unabridged" thoroughly revised and enlarged under the supervision of NOAH PORTER, D. D., LL. D., of Yale University. Editorial work on the revision has been in active progress for over ten years, and more than a hundred paid literary workers have been engaged upon it. The sum expended in its preparation before the first copy was printed exceeded \$300,000. This work, well used in a family, will be of more value to the members thereof than many times its cost laid up in money.

It was Mr. Emerson who said "the first wealth is health," and it was wiser than the modern philosopher who said that "the blood is life." The system, like the clock, runs down. It needs winding up. The blood gets poor and scores of diseases result. It needs a tonic to enrich it.

A certain wise doctor, after years of of patient study, discovered a medicine which purified the blood, gave tone to the system, and made men—tired, nervous, brain-wasting men—feel like new. He called it his "Golden Medical Discovery." It has been sold for years, sold by the million of bottles, and people found such satisfaction in it that Dr. Pierce, who discovered it, now feels warranted in selling it under a positive guarantee of its doing good in all cases.

The sewing machine club of 100 members, organized by J. F. Schuh, is now full. The first machine was given to Mrs. Jerome Freeman and cost her \$2.00, and the second to John Sedna and cost him only \$3.00. It only costs \$1.00 per week. Mr. Schuh is now taking names for the second club. If you need a machine or intend buying in next 12 months, it will benefit you to join the club, as you get a \$45.00 machine—either Domestic, White, Davis or New Home—at from \$2.00 to \$31.00. Call on J. F. Schuh, Ann Arbor, or Mrs. E. M. Curtis, Ypsilanti, for full explanation. J. F. SCHUH.

CHILDREN

Are always liable to sudden and severe colds, to croup, sore throat, lung fever, etc. Remedies, to be effective, must be administered without delay. Nothing is better adapted for such emergencies than Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. It soothes the inflamed membrane, promotes expectoration, relieves coughing, and induces sleep. The prompt use of this medicine has saved innumerable lives, both of young and old.

Strangling. It had nearly ceased to breathe. Realizing that the child's alarming condition had become possible in spite of the medicine it had taken, I reasoned that such remedies would be of no avail. Having a part of a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral in the house, I gave the child three doses, at short intervals, and anxiously waited results. From the moment the Pectoral was given, the child's breathing grew easier, and in a short time it was sleeping quietly and breathing naturally. The child is alive and well to-day, and I do not hesitate to say that Ayer's Cherry Pectoral saved its life.—C. J. Woodbridge, Wortham, Texas.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, PREPARED BY DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists. Price \$1; six bottles, \$5.



No more of this! THE "COLCHESTER" RUBBER CO. make all their shoes with inside of heel lined with Ayer's Hair Vigor. There is nothing better than this preparation for strengthening the scalp and keeping it free from dandruff and itching eruptions. Rubber Shoes unless worn uncomfortably tight, generally slip off the feet.

RINSEY & SEABOLT'S BAKERY, GROCERY AND FLOUR AND FEED STORE. BREAD, CRACKERS, CAKES, &c. OSBORNE'S GOLD DUST FLOUR. GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS constantly on hand...

ANN ARBOR MARKET REPORT PRICES PAID BY MERCHANTS. ANN ARBOR, Jan. 27, 1891. Apples, Beef dressed per cwt, Butter per lb., etc.

HEINZMANN & LAUBENGAYER, Elevator and Farmers' Customs Mill. Where we are prepared to do all kinds of grinding on short notice.

Flour, Feed and Wood. Baled Hay and Straw, Oil Cake Meal, Fertilizers and Land Plasters. We are also agents for Chas. Pillsbury & Co. Best Patent Flour.

A MAN UNACQUAINTED WITH THE GEOGRAPHY OF THE COUNTRY, WILL OBTAIN MUCH VALUABLE INFORMATION FROM A STUDY OF THIS MAP OF GREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE.

THE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILWAY. Including main lines, branches and extensions East and West of the Missouri River. The Direct Route to and from Chicago, Joliet, Ottawa, Peoria, La Salle, Moline, Rock Island, etc.

Try HARDINGHAUS' Celebrated Export Beer. THE NORTHERN BREWERY. BOTTLED EXPRESSLY FOR TABLE USE. HERMAN HARDINGHAUS.

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SONG.

Strike me a note of sweet degrees—  
Of sweet degrees,  
Like those in Jewry heard of old;  
Nay, love, if thou wouldst wholly please,  
Hold in thy hand a harp of gold,  
And touch the strings with fingers light,  
But yet with strength as David might—  
As David might.

Linger not long in songs of love—  
In songs of love;  
Nor serenades nor waltz airs  
The deeper soul of music move;  
Only a solemn measure bears  
With rapture that shall never cease  
Our spirits to the gates of peace—  
The gates of peace.

So feel I when Francesca sings—  
Francesca sings;  
My thoughts mount upward; I am dead  
To every sense of vulgar things,  
And on celestial highways tread  
With prophets of the olden time,  
Those minstrel kings, the men sublime—  
Great men sublime.

—T. W. Parsons in Atlantic.

A Sensible Precaution.

You ask me why I inquired your address when writing out the prescription for your cough. The reason will at once commend itself to every sensible mind, and is simply this: There have been cases innumerable where lives might have been saved had the number of the residence of the party for whom the prescription was put up been known to the druggist. For, as we all know, mistakes are made even in the most reliable drug stores through the carelessness of clerks. Not long ago a druggist found, on returning from supper, that a bottle of strychnine was on the counter, and asked the reason why.

The clerk replied that he had just been putting up a prescription, and was horrified when he found that he had made use of strychnine instead of some less harmful drug mentioned in the prescription. The frightened young fellow did not even know the name of the person who had come for it, or for whom it was intended, and after hours of search on the part of the distracted druggist the unfortunate victim was at last traced to his home, but too late, for the first dose had killed him. That is why I place the name of the patient both on the prescription for the druggist and on the stub left in my prescription book.—Interview in St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

A Bit of Gossip.

It is quite amusing to compare the opinions of men and women concerning the personal appearance of Mrs. Leslie Carter. Men generally agree in calling her strikingly handsome, both in figure and features. Women consider her too tall, and declare that her mouth is altogether too large to lay any claim to beauty. This from some women who were enthusiastic over Mrs. Langtry and Mrs. Potter. Mrs. Carter certainly has a large mouth, but she has a beautiful set of teeth. Her hair is of the golden brown which is the delight and despair of artists. That she is a woman of more intellect than either of the other actresses is discernible at a glance, and when she speaks this impression is greatly intensified. She doesn't attempt elaborate street toilets, but dresses quite simply. She therefore seldom attracts more attention from strangers than any well-dressed New York society woman. This some of them can never forgive, as they consider that actresses and literary women are to be stared at and commented upon.—New York World.

Making Butter in a Bottle.

I recollect a little butter which I once made, as seemingly the first and last occasion of my ever eating any, so good did it seem. An officer made me a miniature churn with a bottle and a little wooden dasher put through a cork. We were at the time marching every day farther and farther into the wilderness, but occasionally came to a ranch where some venturesome frontiersman had established himself. Of course our people galloped on in advance, and soon brought out the madame. There was a little cream among other things, and as I sat under the tent after we made camp it was soon transferred into butter in the toy churn.—Mrs. Custer's Book.

The Seaside Tot.

Here is a veritable sea yarn of a lovely little 4-year-old girl. She was on board a steamer, the sea was high and the vessel rolled a good deal. "Mamma" was sick, brother and sister were sick, the poor nurse was thoroughly nauseated, and the 4-year-old did not feel well herself. She did not know why it was, but she persisted in walking, and she made the nurse walk, holding her hand until she was ready to drop. Finally the disgusted little one cried out: "Oh, Letty, let's go!" "Go where, my dear?" "Oh, go somewhere. I don't care where, if there is only a pavement."—Buffalo Commercial.

The difference between knowing how and not knowing how is remarkable in the getting up of public meetings. The novice always makes a mess of it. He is not sure of his speakers; he does not know how to get his audience together, or to amuse it when he has got it. The expert, on the other hand, has all the points covered, and makes the thing go off with a snap.

In the United States the speed of trains varies so much on different railways, and in different parts of the country, that it is practically impossible to strike an average. Thirty to forty miles an hour is regarded as a very good rate, but a speed of from sixty to seventy-five miles an hour is often attained by fast trains under special circumstances.

Many of the Germans are accustomed to boil their milk as soon as they receive it in the morning. This is an excellent example of hygienic prudence which would be well for all to follow.

Most of the province of Uralsk, in southeastern Russia, having an area of 141,174 square miles, and a population of over 500,000, is below sea level.

Both in the house and senate black is the predominating color of the clothes of the members, and two out of three of them wear Prince Albert coats.

RICHES IN THE CONGO.

ADVANTAGES OF THE FREE STATE AND ITS RESOURCES.

Stanley's Views on the Proposed Emigration of American Negroes—The Country Offers Many Opportunities for Amassing Wealth—Idlers Would Suffer.

Henry M. Stanley expressed his views to me on the emigration of the American negro to the Congo Free State, the opportunities that are there for him, and the development of that country.

"I am familiar," he said, "with the fact that Senator Butler, of South Carolina, made a proposition to the United States government that the American negroes be deported to the Congo Free State, but that is a matter that must be taken care of by the negroes themselves."

"What advantages would accrue to the negroes if they should emigrate to that country in large numbers?"

"The advantages would be many. There is any amount of land to be had for the asking; the laws are favorable and calculated to promote happiness and content; the climate for the negroes is comparatively healthy; the soil is fertile and the country new, so that the slightest cultivation cannot fail to be followed by the most gratifying results. In these facts lie the advantages that would follow for the emigrating negroes. Value at the same time must be given to the fact that they would become residents of their native land. Whites—that is, the Caucasian race—cannot colonize the Congo Free State.

"A white man while living in the Congo valley three years would expend ten years of vitality and the white woman could not retain health. The result of this would be children of puny frames and inferior intelligence. It would have the effect of forever keeping the Congo Free State in a condition of inconsequence among the nations of the world. With negroes forming the majority of its citizenship it would, with proper encouragement, make remarkable development and in time become a great nation."

FORWARD OR BACKWARD.

"Is there any possibility, if the American negro should go to Africa, that he would, because of contact with the savages, retrograde from a condition of civilization; or, on the contrary, would his presence there have a beneficial influence upon the growth of civilization among the natives?"

"That is very difficult to answer. The laws of the Congo Free State have been made with the thought of having a civilizing effect upon the savages. If the civilized blacks going into that country were developed morally, it is safe to say that their 'contact with the savages' would be happy. If, on the contrary, they were of degraded character, it would follow that they would deteriorate, practice polygamy, etc."

"What obstacles would they have to overcome before they would become thriving colonists?"

"No very great obstacles would present themselves. Sheep, goats and cattle are of prolific growth, and the rivers teem with fish, and to be successful it would only need that the colonists should show that kind of expression of industry that deserves success. The emigrant should remember, though, that he is going to a land where desirable results are to be secured only after toil, and that, while nature is lavish in her gifts, yet bread would have to be earned literally with the sweat of the brow."

"Would they have any share in the conduct of government, the making and the executing of laws, etc., or would the whites attempt to dominate them?"

"At present the Congo Free State's government is entirely in the hands of the whites, but in my opinion, I think if any black man proved his capacity he would receive all that any could expect. Governor Janson had a Lagos negro as his secretary and he was an able man. He enjoyed much power in the colony. No, it would only be a question of the best material."

OPPORTUNITIES.

"Would you advise the American negroes to go to the Congo Free State? In fact would you advise them to emigrate to any part of Africa?"

"This is a most delicate matter. I cannot advise the American negroes to go to the Congo Free State; it is a case where every individual must decide for himself. They should, however, not jump into something about which they have not been thoroughly advised. They should not forget that as colonists in the new country of Congo land they would not be settling down to repose in a bed of roses."

"Do you think that a commercial correspondence between this country and the Congo is a possibility?"

"Yes; the lethargy of American merchants in this connection is not only remarkable, but it is also deplorable. The Congo Valley offers every encouragement to commercial exploit. It is impossible to estimate the value of its products. For instance, rattan cane, which is growing scarce in the market, in Africa grows in unlimited quantities. Of course there have been many obstacles to prevent the development of the Congo Valley trade, the most important of which has been the cost of portage to place of shipment.

"A railway is now in course of construction, which, when completed, will remedy this evil, and those merchants who are now handicapped by the expense of transportation will reap the benefits that must come as the sequence of their being on the ground. Americans seem to be dead to these opportunities. They ought to be there now and cultivating trade, so that when the railroad is in operation to bring the interior nearer the coast they will be in a situation to reap a fair share of the profits that must follow. The American merchants, though, will probably hold back until too late, and not enter into commercial work in this direction until the cream of the trade has been gathered by other nations."—New York Telegram.

An Inexpensive Trip to the Theatre.

"I took three persons to the theatre the other night for ten cents and we all sat in the parquet, too," said the young man as he straightened up after a difficult shot across the billiard table.

"Deadhead?" asked several of the bystanders.

"Well, yes and no. I had to pay a lot of car fares too. I had two tickets, but three of us had to go."

"How'd you manage it? Tell us. Such a 'snap' is worth knowing how to work."

"Well, you see, as I say, I had two deadheads and was going to take my wife, but when I got home at night I found my mother-in-law had dropped down on us, and we couldn't leave her home, so I concluded I would take the two and leave them at the theatre and go out and play billiards all the evening."

"So we went, and when I got there I asked the gateman to let me take them to their seats. He knew me and let me in. I saw an empty seat beside them and stopped for a few minutes. The result was I staid through the play and it didn't cost me a cent."

"But how about the car fares? Did you walk and let the other two ride only one way?"

"Not a bit of it. We had to take four different cars, and that made sixty cents."

"Then how do you make out that it cost you only ten cents?"

"Just this way. When I got home, on the sidewalk I found a fifty cent piece, so I was out only ten cents. It foots up this way, you see: The whole performance was worth \$3.60. I had \$2 worth of deadhead, \$1 of cheek, fifty cents of luck, and the ten cents that paid for the whole I don't begrudge."—New York Tribune.

A Diplomatist Downed by a Kitten.

We remember to have seen a distinguished diplomatist, trained to hold his own in the courts of kings, and never at a loss to get out of an embarrassing position or to meet an act of rudeness by a rapier thrust of wit, utterly put down by a small black kitten. The diplomatist had been playing with the kitten, but he went too far. Instead of making fun for the kitten he made fun of her, and this she was quick to see and to resent. Determined to mark her sense of his conduct, she at once put a stop to the game and calmly but resolutely placed her small person in front of the man of ceremony, wrapped her tail neatly round her toes, and gazed at him with an air of pitying contempt.

It was an electric moment, and the rest of the company watched with palpitating eagerness the struggle for ascendancy. It proved, however, an unequal contest. After a few moments of regard which told more of sorrow than of anger, the kitten deliberately began to wash her little black face, stopping every now and then, paw in hair, to give a look of faint surprise, mingled with disgust, at her antagonist. The situation speedily became ridiculous, but not for the kitten, and in a very short time the diplomatist had evidently admitted himself beaten.

The kitten then rose, walked to the window and placidly gazed out at the landscape, every curve in her back showing her sense of the bad taste which had characterized the incident that had just terminated.—London Spectator.

A Story of the Paris Commune.

The commune was also sublime. A prisoner, a man, had been taken with arms in his hands, imprisoned, and condemned to death. His wife made heroic efforts to save him, and succeeded in securing the sympathy of a man who had influence in these times. Her husband was saved from capital punishment and was condemned to transportation. Left alone and abandoned, without resources, she had formed an intimacy with the man who had saved her husband. After living for years with this lover, to whom she was deeply attached, she besought him to apply for a pardon for her husband.

Although he felt he was destroying her happiness and his own, he did so. The husband returned full of love for the wife who had saved him from execution and procured his liberation. On the way home, however, he learned the truth. He changed his name, disappeared, and lived in hiding for many years. Then, when divorce became possible in France, he wrote to his wife: "Apply for a divorce against me; I will do all I can to secure one for you. Marry him and be happy." Sublime.—Mr. De Blowitz, in Harper's.

He Took Her Hand with Her Fortune.

A young solicitor the other day got a verdict for a client of considerable riches but little beauty. Shortly afterward, in due course of business, he sent her a somewhat formidable account. On the following day his client called on him, and asked him if he had been serious in his proposal.

"Proposal? But I have not proposed," replied the solicitor somewhat aghast.

"What?" replied the fair client calmly. "You have asked for my fortune! I should have supposed that you would at least have had the politeness to take me along with it."

The next day she received a revised account as follows: "Miss B., debtor to Mr. C. for legal business performed."

Then in place of "£ s. d." was "Total amount, Miss B."—London Figaro.

To Make an Assignment.

Pretty Daughter (blushing)—Papa, dear, don't be startled, but—but you are going to place one of your most valued possessions in the hands of—a receiver.

Old Merchant—Bless my soul, child! Does that mean that I am to be a bankrupt?

P. D.—No, papa; only that you are to give a bride to—to dear Arthur.—Pittsburg Bulletin.

The year of 1784 was remarkable for a severe winter. Snow began falling on Oct. 7 and fell, almost without intermission, until April 2 in the following year, or for nearly 180 days, in all. In addition to this a strong frost prevailed during the same period.

# REAL ESTATE

TO INVESTORS AND HOMESEEKERS.

The University of Michigan have purchased ten acres of land opposite

## HAMILTON, ROSE AND SHEEHAN'S

### ADDITION

# TO THE CITY OF ANN ARBOR,

On South State Street. A new Gymnasium will be built on this ground.

We believe Ann Arbor is the best city in Michigan in which to live. The educational advantages here are unsurpassed. The streets are broad and well kept. Ann Arbor has a low rate of taxation. It has the best system of water works in the west. Our addition is just

## 5 BLOCKS FROM THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

It has a front of one hundred rods on State street, the best residence street in the city. Its location is unsurpassed for health and convenience. The levels taken by our engineer, Geo. W. Sanborn, show the lowest point on our addition to be higher than Main street in front of the Savings Bank. The slope of the ground is such, that the drainage is perfect, having a fall of from six to ten feet. We have laid six inch drain pipe across our land. We have filed our plat and have given eight and one-half acres for a park. We have paid fifty dollars for a handsome and attractive plan for a Park. Work has been commenced on the streets and Park.

## Seven New Houses Already Contracted For

to be built upon our addition this year. New sidewalks have been laid, 1100 (eleven hundred) shade trees have been planted upon the streets and Park. Two professors in the University have already purchased lots in this addition and will soon build good houses on their lots. All the lots have an alley sixteen feet wide in the rear. We have made the

# PRICE OF LOTS VERY LOW.

If you buy a lot we believe you will double your money in three years' time. The investment is as safe as a savings bank and the gain in value much more rapid. Ten new houses will be built on South State Street this year.

We will sell lots for cash. We will sell lots on time payments. We will sell lots to parties who wish to build houses at once and will help them to furnish money to build. Fifty thousand dollars in new buildings on State Street this year.

## BUY A LOT. MONEY MADE.

Payments may be made by the week, by the month or by the year to suit purchasers. Call at Sheehan's Store or at Hamilton Block to see the plat. We have the Park Plans. We desire those intending to purchase lots to examine them. The new buildings on State street this year will amount to Fifty Thousand Dollars.

# INVESTIGATE WHAT WE HAVE

then judge for yourselves. This is better than a Loan and Investment Association.

**YOUR MONEY IS KEPT AT HOME.** Look over our Addition and investigate for yourselves.

Two New Houses, with modern improvements, to Rent. Apply to

## HAMILTON, ROSE & SHEEHAN.