

The Ann Arbor Argus.

VOL. LVII.—NO. 16.

ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN, TUESDAY, MARCH 3, 1891.

WHOLE NO. 2977

A GRAND OPPORTUNITY.

THE CELEBRATED

RUBBER TIPPED VACUUM

ARROW, REVOLVER and TARGET

Absolutely Harmless. A Fascinating Game for Young and Old.



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, \$375,538 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, 31,675 79
Due from banks in reserve cities, 65,233 59	Dividends unpaid, 385 00
Due from other banks and bankers, 7,017 20	Commercial deposits, 162,237 07
Due from Treasurer School District, 12,151 25	Savings deposits, 416,843 47
No. 1. A. A., 1,930 35	Due to banks and bankers, 338 92
Current expenses and taxes paid, 2,933 93	Certificates of deposit, 26,390 35
Checks and cash items, 692 05	
Nickels and pennies, 80 00	
Gold, 15,000 00	
Silver, 2,065 00	
U. S. and National Bank Notes, 23,002 00	
\$777,870 62	\$777,870 62

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.

GRAND INVENTORY SALE!

We have just finished our Inventory Sale and find we have a lot of Men's Suits, "broken sizes," that we will sell at one-third former prices. A large line of Men's Youths' and Boys' single pants at one-third former price. A lot of Children's Suits at one-half former price. A line of underwear at one-half price. Also a great cut on other goods to numerous too mention. Anyone in want of Clothing, etc., will do well to purchase now, as this sale will positively close on March 14, 1891.

DO NOT FORGET THE PLACE.

J. T. JACOBS & CO.

27 AND 29 MAIN STREET.

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

FARMERS' INSTITUTE.

Given by the Washtenaw Farmers' Association in the Court House, Friday.

REPRESENTATIVE FARMERS' ABLE PAPERS.

Fruits on the Farm—A Farm Problem—Territorial Extension—The Silver Question—Mr. McDougal's Strong Argument for Free Coinage, Etc., Etc.

The institute of the Washtenaw Farmers' Association, held in the court house, in this city, on Friday last, was very successful. A number of papers of great merit were read and interest in the proceedings was sustained until the last. The discussions were appreciative. Through most of them, however, could be traced the fact that the two per cent. government loan seemed to be uppermost in the farmers' mind. And any excuse for referring to it was at once seized. If any criticism might be indulged, it would be the too great number of papers for one day. The meal was too rich and too varied to be properly digested. And, much to our regret, the newspaper report must be greatly condensed in order to get the proceedings in at all.

John Campbell, of near Ypsilanti, read a well prepared paper on the Farm Problem. The farm problem evidently has two main factors entering into it at the present time. What can be done by legislation to permanently benefit the farming interests of the nation and what products in the aggregate will yield the maximum of profits per acre? He took up the second factor of the problem. As the country grows older, it is apparent that profitable farming is largely a matter of latitude and longitude combined with a study of soil and climatic condition. So we have come to speak of one section as the cotton belt, another as the winter wheat belt, others as spring wheat, corn, or apple belts. In Southern Michigan we have to compete with a large area of country raising farm products which do well in our climate. Taking the agricultural reports for six years, it is shown that eight leading farm products, wheat, corn, oats, barley, rye, buckwheat, potatoes, and grown in Michigan, aggregate a greater cash value per acre than among either of nine other states, including Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. In the nine states the average cash value of these products was \$61.87 per acre, while in Michigan it was \$97.42. He spoke of the high stand of Michigan wheat, apples, clover seed, beans. If an energetic progressive farmer cannot make a success in Michigan, especially Washtenaw county, he probably would not succeed, go where he will.

In his judgment a definite system of farm management carried on for a series of years, will give the best results, both in yield of crops and in maintaining soil fertility.

Prof. Emil Bauer, of Ann Arbor, read a paper on Fruit. He said, Michigan is an Eden of fruit, and Washtenaw county is gradually coming to the front in varieties and intelligent culture of fruits. We must get rid of the serpent in the Eden, the destroyer of our forest and wind-breaks, which protect man, beast and plants. If we would like comfortable farm homes and fruitful orchards, let us build a wall around them of evergreen trees. Michigan has the most beautiful and majestic evergreens like the Norway and white pine, the hemlock, the balsam fir, and the cedar. Fifteen years ago, I planted such a screen of cedars. The trees are now from 25 to 30 feet high. They were from 5 to 10 inches high when planted. After the erection of such a shelter, we may safely plant fruit trees. Mr. Bauer gave the following list of

good varieties to plant: Apples for home use, Red Astrachan, Yellow Harvest, Pimate, Mellon, Ladies' Blush, Grimes' Golden, Gravenstine, Ohio Nonpareil; for commercial use, Baldwin, Jonathan, Northern Spy, Red Canada, Greening, Golden Russet. Plant some sweet variety like Tallman to mix in with the above if you want jelly without the addition of sugar from the fruit factory.

Pears: Gifford, Tyson, Sickle, Bartlett, Flemish Beauty, D'Anjou, Bosc, Winter Nelis.

Peaches: If land is high and dry, Alexander, E. Rivers, Early and Late Crawford, Old Mixon.

Plums: Bradshaw, Lombard, Quackenboss, Damson, Banasy; plant near the house or in the chicken yard.

Cherries: May Duke, E. Richmond. Physicians in Germany have observed that when cherries are plenty, children's diseases are scarce. Plant a few Orange Quinces.

You can buy berries and grapes cheaper than you can raise them. But if you want them fresh, abandon the small fenced-in garden spot and plant them in long rows in the field, so you can work them with a horse. Do the same with your vegetables. Above all things, the general farmer to take into consideration, whether he can spare the time to fight the insect enemies of the different fruit trees. If there are children on the farm, it is desirable to plant fruit trees, else they will look somewhere else for fruit.

Prof. B. A. Hinsdale gave a plain and luminous talk on territorial extension of United States, using maps to make plain his description. He described the early territorial situation of the country, the main part of the present United States being under the dominion of Spain, including the Mississippi valley. In 1802 Bonaparte compelled Spain to retrocede Louisiana to France, leaving Spain in possession of Florida. Our government under the lead of Jefferson set on foot negotiations which led to the purchase of Louisiana for \$15,000,000. The treaty gave no boundaries to the province, for no man living knew where these boundaries were. It contained about a million square miles. This cession greatly alarmed Spain. Bonaparte had agreed never to alienate the territory except to Spain. Spain had striven to make the gulf of Mexico a closed sea. So long as she controlled the whole coast, she could with some degree of assurance make this claim. Spain was disposed to push the boundaries of Florida westward, our government to push them eastward. In 1819 Florida was purchased of Spain. There was a dispute as to the western boundaries of Louisiana. Mr. Jefferson claimed it extended to the Rio Grande. The Spanish government claimed the boundary to be near the Mississippi. The treaty of 1819 fixed this boundary. Before this no man could have bounded the United States on the southwest. Shortly after 1819 Mexico revolted from Spain, and declared her independence. Certain bold adventurers began to establish colonies in Texas. These colonies looked ultimately to annexation to the United States. In the course of a few years Texas declared her independence of Mexico. You are not to suppose her people were Mexicans. Nearly all of them had been born in the United States. In 1844 the question of annexation figured in the presidential campaign, and in 1845 Texas was annexed without any treaty. There was a dispute between Mexico and Texas as to the western boundaries, which led to the Mexican war, which was followed in 1848 with a treaty which gave us California, Nevada, etc. In 1853 another treaty gave us some more Mexican territory. In 1868 Alaska, which belonged to the Russian government by the right of discovery, (Concluded on Fourth Page.)

February Sons.

A son, Charles Knorrpp, Manchester, February 25.

A son, Mat. Ehnis, Manchester, February 18.

A son, Gilbert Keteson, Whitaker, February 24.

A son, Charles Hindelang, Chelsea, February 13.

A son, William Hanman, Manchester, February 20.

A daughter, Mrs. Wm. McQuillan, Dexter, February 27.

He Committed Suicide.

August Kajuski committed suicide Friday by taking a dose of Paris green. He obtained the poison at a drug store on the pretense of using it in a mixture for his leg, which he said he had injured on a railroad while in Toledo. Shortly afterwards he entered the Exchange hotel and ordered a cup of coffee, and commenced vomiting. Green particles appeared, and the police were notified. Charles Schott took him down to the jail, where Dr. Kapp was summoned. He strenuously denied taking poison. At half past four Saturday morning he appeared to be resting quietly, and told a prisoner he was resting comfortably. At seven o'clock he was found to be dead. The coroner's jury which was impaneled, rendered a verdict that he "came to his death by his own hand by taking Paris green some time in the evening of February 27th, and died in the county jail between the hours of 4 and 7, February 28." Papers found on his person indicated his despondent condition. His wife had secured a divorce from him a few years before and he alleged this as one reason for his rash act. He was 46 years old and had five children. He was insured for \$500 in the Arbeiter Verein. The funeral services were held yesterday afternoon.

Last Night's Council Meeting.

All, excepting one, of the aldermen were in their seats last evening.

The Board of Public Works recommended sidewalks on Fifth st., from Jefferson to Madison, and on the east side of Traver street and in front of Mrs. Hallock's property on Packard street.

Sixteen teamsters petitioned for an ordinance licensing teamsters.

Twenty-one residents petitioned for an extension of the street railway from Washtenaw avenue on Geddes avenue, to Elm street, south on Elm to South University avenue, west on South University avenue to State street.

Bills were allowed to the amount of \$2,117.63. The ordinance relative to disorderly houses was passed.

The poor expenses for February were reported at \$136.48. The marshal reported three arrests, of which two were drunks and one a vagrant. The city treasurer reported \$11,878.75 on hand.

Ald. Mann introduced a long preamble and resolution, reciting that the residents of Packard street, excepting two, had not petitioned for the street railway on that street, that the street is only sixty feet wide from fence to fence, and that after the lawn extensions are taken out, only thirty-two feet in width is left, and requesting the railway company to take some other streets to the court house. The motion was laid upon the table, and the council adjourned.

Stepniak's Lecture.

Stepniak's lecture was a revelation to most of the small audience which assembled in University Hall last Saturday night. He declared the word Nihilist to be a misnomer and said it was unknown in Russia. Unfortunately, Americans had confounded reformers in Russia with anarchists, but nothing could be more erroneous. The party of anarchy does not exist in Russia. Anarchists are against any form of government. Nihilists would gladly ac-

cept constitutional monarchy as a step towards republicanism.

The Nihilistic movement began in the universities. Although the government allows none but "time-servers" to act as professors, yet the students soon became imbued with the views of foreign authors on political and social questions. They discuss questions of reform in secret meetings, and then in their enthusiasm endeavor to propagate ideas of constitutional government among the peasantry. Filled with zeal for their cause they took up their abode among the common people in order to educate the latter in liberal views and inspire them with a desire for constitutional freedom. This was a very hazardous undertaking and many a student gave up social position, wealth, home, and even life itself in order to carry on the good work.

The mass of the people were in a deplorable condition and had become so accustomed to despotic rule that it was a difficult matter to rouse them from their apathy. They were conscious of their degradation, but ever looked to the Czar for relief. According to their superstitious belief he was anxious for reform but was thwarted in his purpose by the government, which always came between him and his dear people. The Nihilists endeavored to show them that the remedy lay in their own hands.

Stepniak joined a secret society, took lodgings in suburbs of St. Petersburg, formed acquaintances with workmen and on Sundays delivered lectures to them on social and political questions. Under no circumstances did he advocate violent measures, but all his remarks had more of a moral than a political bearing. The government, however, declared such lecturing a crime and affixed to the same a penalty of from ten to twelve years' imprisonment at hard labor. Stepniak was arrested, but soon escaped through the aid of a peasant friend. He assumed a fictitious name, wrote out a false passport, (all Russians are made up of body, soul and passport) and continued his propagandism. But the government became more tyrannical in its proceedings and finally its cruelties goaded the people to rebellion. Now, for the first time, Nihilism appeared as a political party, and endeavored to accomplish its purposes by means which the speaker characterized as Asiatic and not European. From terrorism the movement passed to military conspiracy, but at present the civil element is most pronounced in Nihilistic circles.

The speaker deprecated the use of bombs and dynamite, but laid the blame for using them upon the Russian government, which he said prohibited all peaceful means of agitation. The Nihilists, he continued, are not desirous of repeating the bloody scenes of the French revolution, but hope to obtain their ends by less severe measures. All educated Russians are in favor of reform and if the people were ready a sweeping revolution would result.

He laid great stress on foreign public opinion as a potent factor in the enlightenment of the people, and considered the articles written by George Kennan as being almost boundless in their influence.

At the close of the lecture he called for questions, and among others the following interesting facts were brought forth:

One million Russian peasants die annually from starvation owing to bad government and exorbitant taxes.

One out of thirteen attend public school, but one out of three can read and write owing to private tuition. The religious sects aid greatly in diffusing education. The majority of adherents to state church are indifferent in matters of religion, and as a result there are fifteen million protestants. A very small per cent. of the Jews are usurers and their persecution is due to bigotry and not from political reasons.—U. of M. Daily.

THE LANSING SQUABBLE.

Eye witnesses will never forget the scene in the Senate at Lansing, on Wednesday of last week, when the republican senators had returned from the Jackson convention, and attempted to undo the work of the day previous, when Morrow and Friedlander, two democratic senators, had been seated.

Horton had been given the seat in the Lenawee District on the face of the returns. Various irregularities in the voting precincts were alleged notably in Hudson where the returns had been held back a day, and until long after all the returns were in, and it was the result in Hudson which gave Horton a majority on the face of the returns.

democratic lieutenant-governor having the casting vote on most questions.

As soon as the two new democrats were declared legally elected, they were telegraphed for. A train was held for one of them, and when the senate next assembled they were found to have been sworn in and their names placed on the roll.

We will throw a little more light on this contest in our Friday's issue.

Marriage Licenses.

- Frederick J. Kern, Manchester... 25
Mary Altenbernt, Freedom... 21
Rufus C. Phelps, Selo... 25
Anna M. Page, Lima... 21

PERSONAL.

Jacob Dengler, of Owosso, spent Sunday in the city. Mrs. Newcomb has been visiting Mrs. J. T. Clark in Clinton. Mr. F. T. Wilcox, of Big Rapids, Mich., is visiting at the University.

The situation on the morning of last Tuesday was as follows: Morse and Horton were the sitting senators, the contests not yet having been heard. The senate then stood democrats 15, republicans 14, patrons of industry 3.

The situation was now entirely changed. There were seventeen democrats, twelve republicans and three patrons! One of the democrats, however, was also on the patron ticket, and didn't approve of taking the balance of power away from his brother patrons.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Lathrop attended the celebration of the eighty second birthday of Orman Clark in Lyndon, Saturday.

Mrs. D. W. Russ, of South Bend, Ind., was called to this city, Saturday, by the death of her mother, Mrs. Eliza Robinson.

Hon. Charles R. Whitman has gone to Washington, D. C., to attend a meeting of the railroad commissioners of the various states.

TRUCK AND STORAGE.

Now we are ready with a NEW BRICK STOREHOUSE for the storage of household goods, pianos, books, stoves, etc. Moving of household goods and pianos carefully done.

Cigar Ashes Good for Heartburn.

A gentleman, who is a very heavy smoker, did a peculiar thing in my presence the other day. He knocked off a portion of the white ash at the end of his weed into his hand and without more ado swallowed it.

Cleaning Colored Woolsens.

Four ounces of white castile soap, four ounces of ammonia, two ounces of alcohol and two ounces of glycerine. Shave the soap in one quart of water over the fire. When dissolved add four quarts of rain water, and when nearly cold the other ingredients. Bottle and keep in a cool place.

SHILOH'S CONSUMPTION CURE.

The success of this Great Cough Cure is without a parallel in the history of medicine. All druggists are authorized to sell it on a positive guarantee, a test that no other cure can successfully stand.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE

ANN ARBOR. Tuesday Eve., Mar. 3

BY SPECIAL REQUEST.

America's Greatest Romantic Actor, Robert Mantell!

Will appear under the management of Augustus Piton, in a magnificent production of William Shakespear's Ideal Tragedy,

HAMLET

Ann Arbor will be the only city in the state of Michigan in which Mr. Mantell will play Hamlet.

Prices: \$1.00, 75 and 50 cts.

RINSEY & SEABOLT'S BAKERY, GROCERY

FLOUR AND FEED STORE, BREAD, CRACKERS, CAKES, &c.

OSBORNE'S

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

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

AGENTS TO ENTIRELY WANTED TO SELL AN NEW BOOK

The most wonderful collection of practical, real value and every-day use for the people ever published on the globe. A marvel of money-saving and money-earning for every one owning it.

The Press

(NEW YORK)

FOR 1891.

DAILY. SUNDAY. WEEKLY. 6 pages, 1c. 30 pages, 4c. 8 or 10 pages, 2c.

The Aggressive Republican Journal of the Metropolis A NEWSPAPER FOR THE MASSES Founded December 1st, 1887.

Circulation over 100,000 copies DAILY.

THE PRESS is the organ of no faction; pulls no wires; has no animosities to avenge. The most remarkable Newspaper Success in New York.

The Press is a National Newspaper Cheap news, vulgar sensations and trash find no place in the columns of THE PRESS. The Press has the brightest Editorial page in New York. It sparkles with points.

AS AN ADVERTISING MEDIUM THE PRESS has no superior in New York.

THE PRESS. Within the reach of all. The best and cheapest Newspaper published in America. Daily and Sunday, one Year, \$5.00 6 months, 2.50 one month, .45 only one Year, 3.00 four months, 1.00 Sunday, one Year, 2.00 Weekly Press, one year, 1.00

Send for THE PRESS Circular. Samples free. Agents wanted everywhere. Liberal commissions. Address, THE PRESS, POTTER BUILDING, 38 Park Row, New York.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.

W. BAKER & Co.'s Breakfast Cocoa from which the excess of oil has been removed, is Absolutely Pure and it is Soluble.

No Chemicals are used in its preparation. It has more than three times the strength of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is therefore far more economical, costing less than one cent a cup.

Sold by Grocers everywhere. W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

BAUMGARDNER'S MARBLE AND GRANITE WORKS Dealer in American and Imported Marbles and all kinds of equal value. JOHN BAUMGARDNER, (Successor to the late Anton Bischof.) Shop Corner Detroit and Catherine Sts., ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN.

FREDERICK KRAUSE, AUCTIONEER. Will attend to all sales on short notice at reasonable charges. For further particulars call at the ARGUS office.

FREE! FREE! FREE! GOLD NEW Solid Gold Watch worth \$100.00. Best 300 watch the world. Perfect timekeeper. Warranted heavy, solid gold hunting cases. Both ladies and gent's sizes, with works and cases of equal value. ONE PERSON in each locality can secure one free, together with our large and valuable line of Household Samples. These samples, as well as the watch, are free. All the work you need do is to show what we send you to those who call—your friends and neighbors and those about you—that always results in valuable trade for us, which holds for years when once started, and thus we are repaid. We pay all express, freight, etc. After you know all, if you would like to go to work for us, you can earn from \$2.00 to \$5.00 per week and upwards. Address, NINSON & Co., Box 812, Portland, Maine.

WALL PAPER AT WHOLESALE PRICES If you use wall paper do not fail to send for our samples of spring patterns. I guarantee to save you money. White blinds 4c to 6c per roll. Gilted 7c per roll. Embossed Gilted 8c per roll. The finest parlor papers with 35 in. fringes to match 12c per roll and upward. ALFRED PEATS, Wall Paper Merchant, 147-149 W. Madison-st. Chicago.

NEW HATS! SPRING -I- SHAPES

That is what we have and are now selling. YOU MANS' KNOX, and SILVERMAN'S, The Leading Shapes and Makes. Are now in and they are beauties and will please the most critical as to their head dress.

- SOFT - HATS -

This season there will be more Soft Hats worn than ever. And we have prepared by getting all the different styles made and in all qualities. You need a New Hat.

CALL AND SEE OUR LINE.

THE TWO SAM'S L. BLITZ.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

D. CRAMER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, ANN ARBOR, MICH. SEWARD CRAMER, Clerk and business partner. Office front room over First National Bank

E. B. NORRIS

ATTORNEY AT LAW. Does a general law collection and conveyancing business. A moderate share of your patronage respectfully solicited. Office in the Court House.

G. R. WILLIAMS,

Attorney at Law and Pension Claim Attorney, MILAN, MICH. Conveyancing and Collections.

ELIHU B. POND,

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE And Notary Public. Conveyancing done and REAL ESTATE bought and sold on commission. Patronage solicited. No. 6 N. Main St.

DENTISTS.

A. C. NICHOLS, DENTIST Late of Nichols Bros. Over Adams's Bazaar No. 13 South Main street.

LOUIS P. HALL,

DENTIST. Office South State street. Over Sheehan's Book Store. Hours 9 a. m. to 12 and 2 p. m. to 5 p. m.

D. A. MAC LACHLAN, M. D.

Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat. Office in Hangsterfer block. Residence, 28 S. Division Street. Hours.—1 to 5 and 6:30 to 7:30 P. M.

MISS H. E. BUELL, MODISTE.

MAKES FINE COSTUMES, TAYLOR SUITS. Also, Misses' and Children's Suits. Cloaks made and repaired. 11 1/2 North Fifth Street, Ann Arbor

D. W. AMSDEN,

DEALER IN— FLOUR, FEED, COAL, AND ALL KINDS OF HARD AND SOFT WOOD. Baled Hay and Straw. Also Lined Oil Meal an excellent feed for stock. No. 33 East Huron Street, next to Firemen's Hall.

WM. HERZ,

NO. 4 W. WASHINGTON ST. HOUSE, SIGN, ORNAMENTAL AND FRESCO PAINTER, gilding, calcimining, glazing and paper hanging. All works done in the best style and warranted to give satisfaction.

C. W. VOGEL,

ANN STREET. CHOICEST CUTS OF STEAKS. All kinds of MEATS AND SAUSAGES. Fresh lard always in stock. Poultry in season.

MARTIN & FISCHER.

PROPRIETORS OF THE WESTERN BREWERY, ANN ARBOR, MICH. Brewers of Pure Lager Beer.

TONY SCHIAPPACASSE,

NO. 5 N. MAIN STREET. FRUITS, NUTS and CONFECTIONERY TOBACCOES AND CIGARS, Oysters and all kinds of fruit ALWAYS ON HAND.

DR. I. D. WHITE,

CLAIRVOYANT PHYSICIAN, Has removed to 204 Trumbull Avenue, Detroit. Special attention to the treatment of chronic diseases.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL "The Niagara Falls Route."

TIME TABLE (REVISED) NOV. 30, 1890.

Table with columns for STATIONS, Mail, Day, Shre, N.Y., Exp, N.Y., Exp, Ad. Exp, Cal. Exp. Includes routes to Chicago, Jackson, Chelsea, Detroit, Buffalo, etc.

*Daily. *Sunday excepted.

O. W. RUGGLES, H. W. HAYES, G. P. & T. A. Chicago. Ag't Ann Arbor.

Toledo, Ann Arbor and North Michigan Railway.

Time Table going into effect, Monday, Nov. 25.

Table with columns for Going North, STATIONS, Going South. Includes routes to Toledo, Saginaw, etc.

Saginaw Division.

Table with columns for Going North, STATIONS, Going South. Includes routes to Saginaw, etc.

All passenger trains run daily except Sunday. Trains run on the South Lyon Branch leave Ann Arbor at 6:30 a. m. Leave Ann Arbor at 6:30 a. m. Leave Ann Arbor at 6:30 a. m.

DR. SELLERS' NEVER FAILS SOLD BY DRUGGIST COUGH SYRUP.

FARMERS' INSTITUTE.

(Continued from First Page.)

was purchased for \$7,000,000. The United States of to-day consists of eight pieces of territory, viz:

	Square Miles	
1. Original United States.....	827,000	
2. Louisiana.....	1803	1,000,000
3. Florida.....	1819	80,000
4. Texas.....	1845	378,000
5. Mexico.....	1848	545,000
6. Mexico.....	1853	45,000
7. Oregon.....		500,000
8. Alaska.....	1868	577,000

Mr. McDougall started out by saying that he was willing to follow the fundamental truths of political economy; that supply and demand fix the price; that cheaper money drives out the better and that economic forces, through tending to produce an equilibrium, never reach stability. He gave a

BRIEF HISTORY OF MONEY.

In England 300 years after the Norman conquest, there was only silver money. The first gold coin was struck in 1257 but was immediately driven out of circulation by the popular outcry against it. Edward III finally succeeded in introducing the gold coin and for about 400 years the struggle between gold and silver was kept up, the English government adjusting and re-adjusting the weight of its gold and silver coins. But the coins of but one metal were usually in general use. Under William III gold was rated very near its bullion value and silver much below. As silver coin was worth less than bullion, it was gathered up, melted and sold out to the kingdom, gold coming in and taking its place, till finally silver was demonitized, except in payments of 40 shillings or less. England thus came to have a gold standard, not because the people preferred it but because in fixing their relative legal value gold was made the cheaper money.

The French have maintained the double standard. Before the discovery of gold in California and Australia, the money of France was almost entirely silver. At the time of the French revolution silver was made the cheaper money. The largely increased yield of gold made gold the cheaper according to the French ratio of 15½ to 1. Gold began rapidly to take the place of silver in the French coinage. Thus the principal coinage of France, which was mainly of silver in 1850, was by 1860 almost wholly of gold.

The United States Congress in 1792 fixed the weight of pure silver in a dollar at 37¼ grains, and the weight has not been changed since. Alexander Hamilton, secretary of the treasury, reported the relative ratio of silver to gold at 15 to 1.

Accordingly the weight of the gold dollar was fixed at 24¾ grains.

The market value of gold was greater than its legal value. Gold was therefore sold abroad and silver was the metal in circulation until, in 1854, congress reduced the weight of the gold dollar to 23.2 grains. After the ratio of 16 to 1 fixed in 1854, silver bore a premium in the London market of from one to three per cent until 1874. Thus it will be seen that the cheaper metal has always displaced the dearer.

Up to 1867, there had been no quarrel in any country as to which was the better metal for standard coins. The first monetary congress of 1867 was called to devise a scheme for the unification of the coinage of all nations. Three propositions were made: first, to adopt the single silver standard; second, to adopt the single gold standard; third, to adopt the double standard. The first was rejected. The second was adopted after a debate in which Mr. Wolowski, representing France, presented with great penetration and clearness the evil effects which must follow its adoption by all nations, for as surely as the law of supply and demand sets the price so surely would gold rise in value and with it increase the value of every evidence of debt in every country having gold for its standard. Those who spoke for the double standard simply argued its convenience and adaptation. The weight of the French franc coin was made the unit, but no nation adopted the recommendation of the congress. But the action of the congress was very potent in de-

termining Germany to select gold as its standard and also in the act by which silver was demonitized in the United States. This act did not demonitize the silver dollar directly. It simply omitted it from the coins to be made at the mint.

In 1876, a committee of congress reported that the fall in the price of silver was not caused by any recent large productions, but mainly by the concurrent demonitization of silver in Germany, the United States and the Scandinavian states and the closure of the mints of Europe to its coinage; that gold is more fitful in production than silver, that the average production of both is more steady than that of either; that to discontinue the use of either one would greatly increase the purchasing power of the other and greatly reduce prices; that the supplies of both the precious metals taken together, if not diminishing, are at least stationary; that the supply of gold taken by itself is falling off.

The act of congress remonitizing silver in 1878, providing for another money conference, to which all countries except Germany sent delegates. Although they accomplished nothing, it may be of interest to note that every one of the members of the conference expressed himself as opposed to the general demonitization of silver.

Mr. McDougall then quoted the utterances of Harter, the Nation and Windom that free coinage of silver would mean the retirement of \$600,000,000 in gold, which would cause commercial disaster unparalleled in human experience. "Not one of these men" he said "has ever given any scientific or logical reasons for the assertions. There are none to give. They can appeal neither to reason or experience."

It is true that a cheaper money will always drive out a dearer, but there is no historical example of its ever causing a panic. This very thing happened in France during the fifties without causing a rattle in the finances. They forget to say that every gold dollar would be replaced by its equivalent of silver, consequently there could be no contraction.

The owner of silver mines is scornfully accused of trying to increase the value of his property. He simply asks the government, which pays a bounty to iron, copper, coal and nickel miners, to restore his natural market.

The debtor is stigmatized as wishing to pay 100 cents of debt with an 82 cent dollar, and reminded that creditors are sometimes widows and orphans. It will not do to rule a case out of court because the defendants are sometimes orphans. The western debtor has brought his case to the court of public opinion. His complaint is that the government, by forbidding the use of one of the precious metals, his obligations, being payable in the other, have been very seriously increased. He knows that he is simply stating an axiom in political economy that the variations in supply and demand affect values. It is too much for him to hope that, in spite of the clamor of the eastern creditors and their attorneys, the eastern press, the court, to which he has appealed, will give him a fair hearing and render a just judgment.

In the discussion which followed Andrew Campbell couldn't see the justice of allowing \$1 for 83 cents of silver. W. H. Dancer thought that to reduce taxation would leave more money in the pockets of silver and that free silver would raise the price of silver. J. Q. A. Sessions said that the present law would exhaust all the silver in the country. Free coinage would make millionaires of every western senator who voted for it. Under the present law Uncle Sam makes the profit on silver. Under the free coinage law, the silver miners would make it.

Robert Campbell didn't see any danger of being flooded with European silver, because the United States and Mexico produced three-fourths of the silver of the world. Why couldn't the standard be made 1 to 16?

John Campbell didn't see that increasing the amount of money per

capita necessarily made prices higher. Oats were worth double what they were last year. Had the money per capita increased?

H. D. Platt said barley was worth more this year than last because Canada didn't have half a crop. Oats a year ago were very cheap. A drouth all over the country raised the price this year. The supply and demand made the price, not the money per capita in the country.

W. E. Stocking thought the law of supply and demand applied as well to money as anything else. He spoke strongly in favor of the two per cent loan act.

The discussion lasted until six o'clock.

After supper the institute resumed its interesting session. The Business Men's Quartette rendered three selections during the evening which were well received.

Mrs. Mayo, of Battle Creek, read a paper on "Agriculture from a Woman's Standpoint."

Space permits only a brief abstract of a very interesting paper. There are other tests to be applied to agricultural methods besides the number of bushels raised. Farm life is our ideal of happiness. Do we find our homes with rickety gates, are the pig sties too near the house, is the cellar clean, what is the character of the farmer himself, does he resort to vulgar innuendoes, does he maintain a bearing of tyranny towards his wife and children? She bore down on the tendency of some farmers to require incessant work of their wives and children. Ceaseless drudging combined with poor methods of doing work tend to warp the best intellect. No wonder the sons and daughters find farm life degrading. Looking after mere wealth is putting a false value on life.

Farmers in the past have cultivated their farms at the expense of their children. Farm yourself as you do your farm, and farm your children in the same way. The great want of the American people today is men, great, pure, strong, clean men, that the spoils of office can't buy and who won't take from women that which is more precious than life. The best and purest and wisest statesmen come from the farms. How shall we get them? Rear them. She protested against the tendency to gauge a man's worth by his wealth or the cut of his clothes. Manhood is not held as sacred as it should be. She believed in bringing out the young men. Stand by the boys and girls, not only your own, but the boys and girls of the neighborhood.

An appreciative discussion and music were followed by a paper from Prof. Steere, on "Observations on the Habits of animals."

You do not walk over but across the bridge.

It was Ben Johnson, we believe, who, when asked Mallock's question, "Is life worth living?" replied, "That depends on the liver." And Ben Johnson doubtless saw the double point of the pun. The liver active—quick—life rosy, everything bright, mountains of trouble melt like mountains of snow. The liver sluggish—life dull, everything blue, molehills of worry rise into mountains of anxiety, and as a result—sick headache, dizziness, constipation. Two ways are open. Cure permanently, or relieve temporarily. Take a pill and suffer, or take a pill and get well. Shock the system by an overdose, or coax it by a mild, pleasant way.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are the mild means, they work effectively, without pain, and leave the system strong. One, little, sugar-coated pellet is enough, although a whole vial costs but 25 cents.

Not to affect to be witty, or jest so as to hurt the feelings of another.

Don't say "I ate a hearty meal;" the meal is not hearty, it is the eater.

Remember that Ayer's Cherry Pectoral has no equal as a specific for colds, coughs, and all affections of the throat and lungs. For nearly half a century it has been in greater demand than any other remedy for pulmonary complaints. All druggists have it for sale.

A man could not serve two masters in the old days, but nowadays sailors often serve three-masters.

It is quite probable that you may need the services of a physician some day; but you can postpone the time indefinitely by keeping your blood pure and your system invigorated through the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Prevention is better than cure.

It does not require great tact to write a long letter, but to write a good postscript it does.

Nothing adds so much to a person's appearance as a fine thick head of hair of even color, and to assure this use only Hall's Hair Renewer.

Say as little as possible of your self, and those who are near you.

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.