

The Ann Arbor Argus.

VOL. LVII.—NO. 18.

ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN, TUESDAY, MARCH 10, 1891.

WHOLE NO. 2979

A GRAND OPPORTUNITY.

THE CELEBRATED
RUBBER TIPPED VACUUM
ARROW, REVOLVER and TARGET

Absolutely Harmless. A Fascinating Game for Young and Old.

THE ARGUS
PREMIUM.



A Chance for a Present to every one who gets One New Subscriber to

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, \$375,536 49	Capital stock paid in, \$ 50,000 00
Stocks, Bonds, Mortgages, etc., 259,718 15	Surplus fund, 100,000 00
Overdrafts, 2,510 51	Undivided profits, 31,675 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, 152,207 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, 2,332 93	Certificates of deposit, 26,390 35
Current expenses and taxes paid, 682 05	
Checks and cash items, 80 60	
Nickels and pennies, 15,000 00	
Gold, 2,065 00	
Silver, 23,002 00	
U. S. and National Bank Notes, 877,870 62	

STATE OF MICHIGAN, ss.
County of Washtenaw, ss.
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. CHARLES E. HISCOCK, Cashier.
CORROBORATE: Christian Mack, Daniel Hiscok, 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 Hiscok, William Deubel, Willard B. Smith, David Rinsey, and L. Gruner.

OFFICERS.—Christian Mack, President; W. D. Harriman, Vice-President; Chas. E. Hiscok, 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.

TWO BROKEN NOSES.

One Broken With a Stone, the Other by a Kick in the Face.

A SILVER ADVOCATE AIRS HIS VIEWS.

The Lecture Before the Wesleyan Guild—A Choral Union Treat—Births in Washtenaw—Court Proceedings, Etc.

His Nose Was Broken.

Last Friday evening Reuben Miller, of Pittsfield, a young man who belonged to last year's senior dental class, but did not graduate with them, was struck in the face in front of Millman's saloon, on North Main street, by a large stone thrown by John Wesley Robison, colored. They had had some words in the saloon and coming out on the sidewalk the quarrel was renewed. The stone, which weighed two pounds, crushed in Miller's nose and had it struck a little higher would probably have killed him. Miller was taken to the University hospital. Robison has been arrested and is now in jail.

The Circuit Court.

The juries in the cases of Eliza H. Cordary vs. Joseph Goodman, and David Ehnis vs. Abraham Deubel, jr., brought in verdicts of no cause of action.

The case of L. M. Stevens vs. H. S. Dean and Zina P. King was discontinued by stipulations between the parties.

The case of the appeal of Sarah Cole, administratrix, from the decision of the commissioners, allowing the claim of Lewis Winans, occupied Friday and yesterday.

The second trial of the suit for slander brought by Mrs. Kate L. Moore against Wilford B. Thompson, is expected to occupy the court to-day.

And Still They Come.

A son and a daughter, twins, Henry Seitz, Saline.

A daughter, Jacob Burkhart, Saline, February 28.

A Son, Erwin Ball, Hamburg, March 1.

A daughter, Geo. Marshall, South Lyon, February 26.

A son, A. Miller, South Lyon, March 2.

A daughter, Fred O. Martty, Bay City, recently in Brown's drug store, Ann Arbor, February 25.

A daughter, W. H. Lehr, Manchester, February 26.

A son, Ferdinand Faulhaber, Bridgewater, February 24.

A daughter, Lewis Kuebler, Manchester, March 2.

A girl William Bacon, Chelsea, February 22.

A boy, L. W. Allyn, Chelsea, February 27.

Kicked into Insensibility.

About seven o'clock Sunday evening an altercation occurred in the southwestern part of the first ward, during which Fred Rosser, a typo, working in the ARGUS office, was kicked in the face by the Weinmann brothers, sustaining a broken nose, a cut eyelid, a severe bruise over the eye and on the cheek. As told by several eye witnesses, the kicking seems to have been very brutal. The brothers, Will, Chris. and Fred Weinman, were talking together, when Fred Rosser and Henry Otto passed them on the sidewalk. Some words passed between them and Rosser was knocked down. He got up and ran a few steps, was rolled into the ditch, and kicked while in the ditch in the manner described. Henry Otto, who endeavored to come to his rescue, received a black eye. Rosser was picked up insensible and carried into the house of a neighbor, where a doctor dressed his wounds. He was insensible for nearly two hours. No warrants have yet been issued.

A bald headed woman is unusual before she is 40, but gray hair is common with them earlier. Baldness and grayness may be prevented by using Hall's Hair Renewer.

Among Our Exchanges.

The South Lyon Excelsior has just completed its tenth year, and will celebrate the advent of its eleventh year with a cylinder press. The Excelsior is to be congratulated on this sign of prosperity. May Rorabacher prosper.

The Stockbridge and Munitz Tidings is not yet a year old, but it manages, to dish up a good grist of locals each week.

A good joke has just been perpetrated by the editor of the Caro Advertiser upon himself. The week before the village election, he emphatically urged every one to register. He said, "If you are a citizen, it is your duty to register and vote." Every one of the Advertiser's force, from the editor down, neglected to register. Either they are not citizens, or else neglected their duty.

The Ypsilanti Commercial is just twenty-seven years old, or nearly half as old as the ARGUS. Its editorial modesty is very great, but that doesn't keep the Commercial from being a welcome visitor to many Washtenaw homes.

Choral Union.

The third concert of the Choral Union series will be given by the Choral Union, assisted by an orchestra of thirty pieces, in University Hall, next Friday evening, March 13th. At eight o'clock sharp the doors will be closed and no one will be admitted from that time until after the overture to "Christoforus" has been given. At this point a short pause will be made in order to permit those who may have come in late to get seats. Then if necessary to secure those present from interruption, the doors will be closed again. It is hoped, however, that everyone will be considerate enough to make the last precaution unnecessary.

It may not be amiss to state again that no one can obtain single admission tickets to these concerts except those holding season tickets. Season tickets may be had at any time from Professor de Pont or Professor Wines for the sum of two dollars; and this price will not be reduced as the season grows shorter. Single admission tickets for this concert will cost seventy-five cents, and for the Boston Symphony concert, which is the next after this in the course, they will cost one dollar. Later in the season the "Redemption" will be given and single admission tickets will cost seventy-five cents. Thus it will be seen that for anyone wishing to attend these three great concerts, the cheapest way will be to buy a season ticket, although two of the concerts on the course have already been given.

The Irish Corporal.

The Scranton Truth says of the play which will be given in the opera house to-morrow night as follows:

"The play entitled 'The Irish Corporal,' which was presented at the Academy of Music on Saturday evening last, introduced a new star comedian in the person of Mr. Tony Farrell, who made an excellent impression and before the final fall of the curtain established himself as a prime favorite in the good graces of the audience. Mr. Farrell is a young actor of fine promise. His bright, intelligent face beams with good nature and his laughter is contagious. His singing is spirited; his words are clearly enunciated; his acting is graceful, and he never descends to any of the low clap-trap which is the stock-in-trade of so many would-be comedians, in order to raise a laugh. The keynote of Mr. Farrell's success is wholesome, intelligent good humor under all circumstances, and it is safe to say that the public will hear more of him before long. The play in which he appeared contains some excellent points and in its opening scene gives promise of some good things which are not realized. It does not afford Mr. Farrell the opportunity to which his abilities are entitled, but certain improvements are contemplated that may possibly come up to expectation. In the closing scene Mr. Farrell was compelled

to respond again and again to enclosures until he was finally forced to make a speech of thanks and beg to be excused from further effort. Miss Jenny Leland played a pleasing banjo solo, which was heartily applauded, and sang and danced merrily, and the other members of the company did well. The noticeable feature of the entertainment, however, was the warm welcome extended to Mr. Farrell, who scored an immediate success as the hero of the play."

Dr. Bashford's Address.

Dr. Bashford, president of the Wesleyan University, of Delaware, Ohio, occupied the pulpit of the M. E. church Sunday morning and delivered a very able sermon on the text found in Rev. 2: 17.

In the evening Dr. Bashford delivered the third address before the Wesleyan Guild. His subject was "The Character and Work of John Wesley," using as a text the 17th verse, 7th chapter of John, "If any man will do his will, he shall know of the doctrine, whether it be of God, or whether I speak of myself." The speaker likened the 18th Century to the month of May, as in it the seeds were sown for a harvest of great men. There are six representative men of that century, Voltaire, the agnostic; Napoleon, the embodiment of worldliness; Kant, the philosopher; Humboldt, the scientist; Goethe, who thought man was put into the world for self development; and Wesley, who thought man was put into the world to do the will of God.

Wesley owed a great deal of his religious bent to his mother. He early resolved to devote all his life to God, and spent many years in preparation for his work. He was too conscientious to be satisfied with mere morality. While at college he formed a club, called by the students, "The Holy Club," while its members were dubbed "Methodists," but Methodism did not spring into existence until Wesley had recognized the four great truths of salvation. Intellectually, he was the best trained man of his age. He possessed a fund of practical common sense, and believed in obedience to the light we have. In politics he leaned toward a centralized government. He introduced the Sunday school to the masses, and denounced slavery and drunkenness, when it was prevalent both within and without the church. His talent was not mental but moral. Cardinal Manning has called Wesley the greatest man that modern Europe has produced. Wesley's dying words were "The best of all is, God is with us." Dr. Bashford is a most eloquent and forcible speaker, and kept the attention of his audience throughout.

Williams on Silver.

ED. ARGUS: It is a source of much pleasure to note the interest which farmers are now taking in politics. Many are coming to see that law enactment has much to do with prices of products. What the effect of certain enactments must be is fast becoming the bone of contention. The present political parties teach that the only way in which law can influence prices is by tariff manipulation. During the later years the close student of price causes has learned that similar tariff legislation is not always followed by the same results, and hence sees that some other cause has a greater influence. We noticed that in a February meeting of the Washtenaw Farmers' association the man from near Ypsilanti divided the subject into two heads, viz: "What can be done by legislation to permanently benefit the farming interest;" and "What products in the aggregate will yield the maximum of profits." We noticed that this gentleman took the first division for his theme, whereas all will agree that good prices for what is produced is the main object to be accomplished. Hence we think the gentleman made a mistake in his selection. Of course any legislation which attempts to establish prices for products would not be tolerated. Whatever is done in this manner must be done as a means. Hence we advance the proposition that the time never was when money was in

active circulation and seeking investment under law guarantees but what labor was well employed, while the price of all products was fair. Second. That the time never was when money was scarce in trade channels from any cause but what all prices were low. If this be so, the question to solve is what makes money plentiful or scarce in trade channels. We believe it is the control of the money volume and its manipulation which makes all prices. To show a reason for this belief, we suggest that at all times of so-called money stringencies bank report show the largest deposits. For this reason we feel to say that the American people have failed to put their heel upon the viper's head, even though it has poisoned every industrial enterprise of the land. The national bank institution never came as a national necessity, but after all necessity had vanished. As soon as it had gained its lease of life, it at once set about shrinking the volume of currency that they might control that volume more easily. Be it remembered that these were the very men who had demanded 24 per cent. for a loan of their state bank bill, when the government implored them for assistance. They are the men who secured the exception clause upon the back of the greenback, and by it they have drawn from six to fourteen per cent. upon the gold investment, or greenback investment, upon a gold basis, and the farmers have paid it. While every recent monetary revulsion when it has got in its work upon the farmers, and commenced to take hold of banking institutions has been mitigated by the government, throwing loaded money into trade channels. This was done only after farmers had suffered to the full extent. The treasury saw no cause to interfere until Wall street cried, then \$200,000,000 was poured out to assist them. The whole system is wrong, and will never be righted until the productive interests study causes. This education is feared. It is met with ridicule by those who profit by it. Any factor which controls the money volume in active circulation controls all prices in every country which is not open to the commerce of the world. It abrogates and sets at naught every tariff enactment. We need to rise above the issues of a half century ago and recognize the progress of the years. As the farmers progress with their investigation they will attain to new thoughts and drive others there. The man who would boom a great national thought to-day first secures control of a great paper to unceasingly advocate the thought and he succeeds simply because the farmers are in the habit of allowing other men to do their thinking for them. It is not wise to advocate poor or cheap money as money. But it is wise to inquire what makes money poor or cheap. Money as money has but one function and that a law function. When the intrinsic value controls, it at once loses its money function unless the law is the changing attribute. It is the conflict in attributes which gives money its apparently changing value. So long as the attempt is to govern by intrinsic value but one article can properly be used as money. The first great lesson to be learned is that money is created by law irrespective of the commercial value of the article upon which it is stamped and the farmer needs to know that the dearer the money the less of it he gets for his products, no matter how that dear value is caused.

Williams.

Life of General Sherman.

Announcement is made that Messrs. Hubbard Bros., of Philadelphia, are on point of issuing a Life of General Sherman, covering all the events and features of his remarkable career from earliest youth to ripe old age. It is being written by General O. O. Howard and Willis Fletcher Johnson; the former Sherman's intimate friend for many years and next but one to him in rank in the army, and the latter a historical writer whose former works have met with great popularity. The volume ought, therefore, to prove one of the most interesting and popular books of the year.

Cancers.

Thousands of cancers are permanently removed by entirely new and original methods without pain, loss of blood, or the use of plaster or knife. For book on Cancer (sent free) address Surgical Hotel, Columbus, Ohio.

Dr. S. B. Hartman, Pres't.

Dr. E. T. Miller, of Cross Plains, Wis., has expressed the opinion that, for obstinate cases of syphilis and scrofula, Ayer's Sarsaparilla is unquestionably the most effective remedy known to pharmacy. Wonderful cures have resulted from its use.

USE
CLARK'S
TRADE
MILE-END
MARK
SPOOL COTTON

BEST SIX CORD

FOR
Machine or Hand Use

FOR SALE BY
Mack & Schmid

CITY AND COUNTY.

Milan's village expenses last year were \$1598.83.

The Chelsea fire department is getting up a play.

William Everett is building a house on his farm in Salem.

There are over twenty thousand Maccabees in Michigan.

Mrs. Elizabeth Johnson will open a millinery store in the Duffy block.

R. M. Snyder, of Webster, finds seventeen lambs with black faces in his flock.

Johnnie Martin, a young lad sixteen years of age, tips the beam at 203 pounds.

The Ann Arbor cheese factory and creamery will be ready to start about May 1st.

The Manchester school has a total enrollment of 328 and an average attendance of 281.

The Patrons of Industry at Merrill's school house, in Webster, have purchased a piano.

George Lindsley, of near Saline, died March 2, of rheumatism of the heart, aged fifty-four.

Thirty-four persons were admitted to the South Lyon Presbyterian church, Sunday before last.

The frame of the large ice house being erected at Hamburg junction was blown down by the wind.

Wadhams, Kennedy & Reule will open their clothing store in the Hangsterfer block next Saturday.

Saline's village expenses last year were \$959.04. And of this amount \$652.89 was put upon the streets.

Ypsilanti expects a shoe factory and an edged tool factory to locate there, each employing about a hundred men.

The fourth address before the Wesleyan Guild, will be delivered by Rev. Dr. W. B. Kelly, of Brooklyn, on March 22.

The second meeting of the Christian Union Temperance Society was held in the M. E. church yesterday, at three p. m.

The Congregational Y. P. S. C. E., give a social at the residence of Supt. Perry, 61 E. Washington St., next Saturday evening.

A cordial invitation is given to all to attend the tea and social by the ladies of the Presbyterian Church, at 6 o'clock, Thursday evening.

Mrs. Chas. Dietas, of Ashley st., went to Detroit, last Saturday, to spend a couple of weeks with her daughter, Mrs. Fred. W. Schulz.

The vested choir of St. Andrew's church and Rev. Mr. Tatlock go to Ypsilanti, to-morrow evening, to hold services in St. Luke's church.

Capt. T. V. Quackenbush, of Superior, recently lost his old war horse, which he captured from a confederate soldier in 1862. The horse was thirty-nine years old.

John Frederick, who lives out about three miles on the Dixboro road, lost two fingers, yesterday, by

bringing them into too close contact with a buzz saw. Dr. Breakey amputated them.

We have received with the compliments of Congressman E. P. Allen, a fine government map of the United States for the year 1890. The Congressman has our thanks for an appreciated gift.

The Michigan Central has settled the suit of Mrs. Phebe Riley, brought against them for damages for the death of her husband at Wayne, last summer. It is understood that she received \$3,300.

The next lecture before the Tappan Training course will be given by Howard Duffield, D. D., of the Westminster Church, Detroit, next Sabbath evening, at the Presbyterian Church. Subject: Dante's Divina Comedia.

Charles T. Clark, of Clinton, died three hours after eating a hearty supper and starting to go down town, a week ago Saturday. His death was caused by apoplexy. Mrs. Louise Clark and Miss Laura Clark, of this city, attended the funeral.

Rev. M. P. Dowling, S. J., president of Detroit College, lectures before the Foley Guild, in University Hall, Saturday, March 15, at 8 o'clock p. m., on "Is the Present Condition of Society an Indictment Against Christianity?" Admission free.

Every one has thoroughly discussed the celebrated Dr. Koch, of Berlin, and his consumption cure. But few of our readers know that he has a cousin living in this county. The Manchester Enterprise says that John Koch, the Manchester brewer, is a cousin.

The Lansing State Republican says, "Richard E. Kearns, of Ann Arbor, is the new chief clerk of the land office. He is one of the brightest young men of Washtenaw county and Mr. Shaffer could have made no better selection from the ranks of the democracy."

Mrs. Catharine Black died Saturday at the home of her niece, Mrs. Alice Donnegan, in Northfield, of pneumonia. She was seventy-seven years old. The funeral services were held yesterday and the remains sent to Chicago, last night, to be buried by the side of her husband.

Mrs. James McKernan, nee Shanahan, died yesterday morning at her home in Northfield, leaving a husband and two children, one only a week old. She was highly esteemed. The funeral services will be held Wednesday morning, at 9 a. m., in St. Patrick's church, in Northfield.

Rev. Fr. Goldrick, of Northfield, will deliver a Lenten sermon at St. Thomas' church in this city, Wednesday evening, at 7:30. The reverend gentleman is acknowledged to be one of the finest pulpit orators in the state, and a rich treat is in store for all who attend. The lecture is free.

William E. Pardon sells at auction Tuesday, March 17, his farm of 96 acres, eight miles southeast of Chelsea, and a span of grey horses, two colts, three cows, two heifers, two steers, McCormick binder, Champion reaper, roller, drills, cultivators, harness, &c., &c. The sale begins one o'clock. Fred Krause is auctioneer.

Daniel Burch, of Sharon, was in town yesterday with a face that reminded us of "scar-faced Charley." He says that he tried to sit on a rail and lead a young heifer; when they reached Sharon hill the heifer made up its mind to go home regardless of Dan's wishes to come to Manchester, and they had a little circus there in the road. Dan hung onto the rope and when the neighbors assembled they found him slightly disfigured but still in the ring. Misfortunes never come singly, so a few days later he ran into a barbed wire fence and cut a long, deep gash in his nose.—Manchester Enterprise.

Here is a Chance to Make Money.
I bought a machine for plating gold, silver and nickel, and it works splendid. When people heard about it they brought more spoons, forks, and jewelry than I could plate. In a week I made \$23, and in a month \$97. My daughter made \$18 in five days. You can get a Plater for \$3 from the Lake Electric Co., Englewood, Ill., and will, we trust, be benefited as much as I have been.
A Reader.

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.
"One of my children had croup. The case was attended by our physician, and was supposed to be well under control. One night I was startled by the child's hard breathing, and on going to it found it
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.
For colds, coughs, bronchitis, asthma, and the early stages of consumption, take
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,
PREPARED BY
DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists. Price \$1; six bottles, \$5.

HANGSTERFER'S
French Hand-Made
BON BONS
25c Box.
Put up in 1 lb. Fancy Boxes.
SOLD EVERYWHERE
At 40c and 50c.
FRENCH CANDIES!
MADE EVERY DAY.
28 South Main Street.

No more of this!

GRAND OPERA HOUSE
ANN ARBOR.
Wednesday Evening, March 11th,
THE IRISH CORPORAL!
Introducing America's most natural Comedian and Sweetest Singer,
TONY FARRELL,
And the Queen of Soubrettes,
MISS JENNIE LELAND,
Supported by an exceptionally strong metropolitan cast.
Remember the date, and don't forget the show of the season.
Prices, - 35, 50 and 75 Cts.
Seats on Sale Monday morning.

No Money Required of Responsible Parties to Commence Treatment.
DRS. FRUTH,
Formerly of New York, now the celebrated Examining Physicians and Surgeons of the Fruth Medical and Surgical Institute, Chicago, Ill., by request of many Friends and Patients, have decided to visit **ANN ARBOR.**
THURSDAY, MARCH 12, 1891
Consultation and Examination free and strictly confidential in the private parlors of
THE COOK HOUSE.
ONE DAY ONLY.

D. O. FRUTH,
Celebrated Surgeon.
A. C. FRUTH,
Examining Physician.
—OF THE—
- Fruth Medical and Surgical Institute. -
Permanently established and incorporated under the laws of the State of Ill., with a capital stock of \$100,000, for the scientific and successful treatment of all forms of
Chronic and Sexual Diseases, Catarrh, Asthma, Stomach, Kidney, Bladder, Nervous and Special Diseases of Men and Women.
Able assisted by a full staff of eminent physicians and surgeons for every department of medicine and surgery.
Female Diseases positively cured by a never failing method. A home treatment entirely harmless and easily applied. Consultation free and strictly confidential.
Dr. Fruth after years of experience has perfected the most infallible method of curing the Manly Powers—those terrible disorders arising from ruinous practices of youth, blighting the most radiant hopes, rendering marriage unhappy.
You may be in the first stage, remember you are approaching the last. If you are bordering upon the last and are suffering all its effects, remember that if you obstinately persist in procrastination, the time must come when physicians can render you no assistance, when the door of hope will be closed against you.
Take one candid thought before it is too late. A perfect restoration guaranteed.
Young Men who through ignorance or the careless exuberance of youthful spirits, have been unfortunate and find themselves in danger of losing their health and embittering their after lives may, before it is too late, falling into or total impotency results, call with full confidence.
Piles Cured without pain, knife or cautery.
Free Examination of the Urine. Each person applying for medical treatment should send or bring an ounce of their urine, which will receive a careful chemical and microscopical examination.
WONDERFUL CURES Perfected in old cases which have been neglected or unskillfully treated. No experiments or failures. Parties treated by mail and express, but where possible, personal consultation is preferred. Curable cases guaranteed.
Cases and correspondence confidential. Treatment sent C. O. D. to any part of the U. S. List of 130 questions free. Address with postage, DR. D. O. FRUTH, 89 East Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.

HEINZMANN & LAUBENGAYER,
Elevator and Farmers' Customs Mill
Where we are prepared to do all kinds of grinding on short notice. Elevator near T., A. A. & N. M. R. R.
Dealers in
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. We guarantee Pillsbury's Best to be the choicest flour made in the United States, taking all its qualities into account. It will yield from 40 to 60 pounds more bread to the barrel than flour made from winter wheat. It requires more moisture in mixing and the bread will keep sweet and moist for several days. **ASK YOUR GROCERS FOR IT.**
We have always adhered to a high standard for our product. We say to you frankly at the outset that we do not attempt to follow competition prices to the point where quality must be sacrificed. We are anxious that our goods shall have the reputation of being good rather than cheap. Our aim is to serve our customers so well that we shall gain their entire confidence and permanently retain their trade.
HEINZMANN & LAUBENGAYER.
Office and Store, No. 9, W. Washington St.

A MAN
UNACQUAINTED WITH THE GEOGRAPHY OF THE COUNTRY, WILL OBTAIN MUCH VALUABLE INFORMATION FROM A STUDY OF THIS MAP OF

THE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILWAY,
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E. BAUR, West Huron St.
Honest Work. \$20 a week made by women. We furnish the capital! If you mean business, drop a card and get some facts that will open your eyes! A legitimate line of goods and honest men wanted to introduce them in town and country. Don't wait! Address, at once, P. O. Box 649, Cincinnati O.

Is Michigan a Modern Sodom?
To the Editor of the Detroit Free Press:

Will you kindly give a woman opportunity through your columns to reach many other women in the state, who must be heartsick over the apparent impossibility of securing for little girls protection from criminal assault?

As a matter of course, the whole community is profoundly shocked over the recent crimes. But this avails nothing. What we need is a remedy for the present awful condition of things, and the remedy will not come of itself. Mere invective may relieve our minds; it is to be feared that it also quiets our consciences as to any individual responsibility, for out of it grow no suggestions of possible defense for of the helpless little children. Surely it is to an effort in this direction that we are, each one, summoned according to the measure of our influence. It is conceded that there are difficulties in the question, and the most effectual remedy not easily apparent, but there must be one, and light will come to us on this, as in all other problems, as we give ourselves earnestly to the search for it. The startling increase in these frightful crimes may be largely the result of the laissez faire theory, for there has been a steady growth in this evil thing. Shall we dare longer to withhold our efforts to do something? And can there be more sacred work for the women of Michigan than the concentration of their hearts and brains in a concerted effort to devise effectual action? In the sphere of moral reform, women are not accustomed to serving as a forlorn hope, and their endowments of perseverance and high courage in matters appealing especially to the heart and conscience may well be taken as an indication that such work rests especially upon us, and may not be declined, but rather must be accepted unshrinkingly.

Perhaps it may suggest a starting point, to give briefly the result of an effort made by a woman single-handed during the past year. It seemed to her that it might avail to petition the State Board of Corrections and Charities to take under consideration the subject of further legislation for the protection of women and children from criminal assault. In reply, assurances came that the petition would receive the careful attention of the board; and no doubt it did receive such attention, for after three or four months the final answer was that the law which provides for "imprisonment for life, or for any term of years," could scarcely be said to be inadequate; and that the frequency of the crime illustrated the fact that in many cases severe penalty fails to act as a deterrent. As this same view seems to be largely held, it may be well to meet it with an inquiry as to what are the practical results of this large discretion of the judge as to the length of sentence. As an illustration, within, the last few months four perpetrators of this crime, the victims ranging from 7 to 9 years of age, have been sentenced in the courts of Detroit, Grand Rapids, and Bay City, to terms of three, five and seven years' imprisonment. This means, it may be inferred, that the physical injury being considered not incurable, the crime was regarded as a light one. It is plain that in these cases the judge took no account of the inaffordable moral taint inflicted, nor of the danger to other innocent children, in having these human fiends ever again at large. Again, to illustrate how far the action of a judge thoroughly awake to his duty may be nullified, let us examine what you have fitly termed "Gov. Luce's jail-delivery" just before he went out of office. Among the criminals thus let loose upon the community was one Sawdry, from Ottawa county, sentenced in 1880 for thirty years, for criminal assault. Two reasons were given for this act of clemency: First; the extraordinary one that the man was drunk when the crime was committed; and secondly, that he had "reformed." How this last fact was proven is not stated.

Another criminal, Shaffer, under a life sentence for assault upon a child nine years old, had his sentence reduced to less than nine years. So that after 1893 it will be no longer impossible for this lecherous monster to figure in a second Diamondale tragedy. Surely this last illustration shows that there is one change in the law to be immediately and persistently demanded. In cases of conviction for assault upon a child there should be absolutely no pardoning power lodged in any human hands under any circumstances.

If the bill for the restoration of the death penalty becomes a law, we may expect to hear it said in many quarters that under it juries will not convict of capital crimes. If this be true, then it is a call to the women of the state to undertake the education of public sentiment to an intelligent appreciation of the nature of crime, and the supreme duty of legal protection for the weakest and hum-

blest. Juries are made up of the husbands and fathers and brothers of the women who have it in their power to make a beginning towards changing a demoralized public conscience, so that there shall be a growing willingness, and finally an earnest desire, to see the law of the state execute the law of God, acting as His minister. If this must be a long crusade the unfinished work can go down to the children that come after us as a sacred legacy.

Will not prominent women all over the state combine quietly and promptly to study out a remedy and work for its accomplishment? If it shall appear that there is danger of successful opposition to the Henze capital punishment bill they can greatly strengthen the hands of those who are working for it by memorializing the Legislature in favor of its passage.

There is another effort we can make, to which attention has already been called by a woman. Ignorant and careless mothers must be roused to the duty of guarding their little girls. The mother, who last summer, allowed one of the farm hands to sleep in the room with her children, aged four, seven and ten, with horrible consequences to them all, may have her counterpart in utter irresponsibility in many quarters. In the crowded homes of some no doubt it requires a steady effort to preserve the decencies and separate the sexes. Certainly the recent horrors supply a text upon which the plainest teaching to this class of mothers may be based. Almost daily the newspapers report atrocities in our own state which must rival the deeds of those cities of the plain which were blotted out by fire from Heaven. And all this, in the nineteenth century and in a Christian community, passes without any uprising of popular indignation as might prove remedial. The dulled public conscience sees no way to protect the helpless, and feels no fear of a day of awful accountability for its sins of omission. Even our pulpits are silent.

Last winter a little girl about six years old was assaulted by her drunken father with such results that she spent months in a hospital. No complaint was made against this man, for the mother was the sole witness, and the law made it incompetent for her to testify against her husband. So the wretched brute went free, but when his poor little victim was pronounced "cured" she was sent to a prison—the House of the Good Shepherd, as I am informed. Certainly a prison, especially if it be a Christian prison, was a better place for her than her own home. But was there ever such a travesty of justice. E. A. J. Detroit, February 6, 1891.

The Worst Cough Can Be Cured In Two Weeks.

Get two bottles of Pe-ru-na; then get four ounces of rock candy, and put half of it in each bottle of Pe-ru-na. Take in tablespoonful doses every three hours. This does not relieve—it cures. For the first three or four days there is no great improvement in the cough, but from then there is a gradual improvement, until, at the end of the two weeks, it is completely cured. It never fails. Whether the cough is due to incipient consumption or chronic bronchitis, or whether it is caused from a heavy cold. Pe-ru-na is a specific. Mrs. Mary Fritz, Box 125 Pearse City, Mo., writes: "I had consumption. I was confined to the bed, and the doctor said he could do nothing for me. I was entirely cured by seven bottles of Pe-ru-na." A pamphlet on catarrhal diseases sent free by the Peruna Medicine Company of Columbus, O.

An Electric Alarm Clock. An ordinary clock is electrically connected with the call bell, which, when it once starts off, does not stop ringing until the circuit is broken. As this can only be accomplished by one's getting out of bed, the chances for the apparatus to accomplish its mission are excellent. A great advantage this invention possesses over the common alarm clock is that the alarm does not require any winding to set it, but is always ready to perform its work at the appointed hour.—Boston Transcript.

'Twas a Good Deal Nearer to Keep On.

"The funniest incident in my experience" queried the bridge policeman. "That was the couple from the country just married. They had reached the exact center of the bridge. 'Oh, my darling, I can't go a step farther,' exclaimed the bride; 'what shall we do?' 'Do, my precious? Why, we'll go back to the New York end and take a train across.' And they did."—New York Times.

Baboo English.

One man during an examination was told to write an essay upon the horse, which he did in the following brief terms: "The horse is a very noble animal, but when irritated he ceases to do so." Another had to write upon the difference between riches and poverty, and he ended by saying: "In short, the rich man welters in crimson velvet, while the poor man snorts on flint."—Lady Dufferin's Viceregal Life in India.

Giants Nearly Twenty Feet Tall.

The giant Ferragus, who was slain by Orlando, the nephew of Charlemagne, was eighteen feet high. He always accompanied the army on foot, there being no horse tall and strong enough to carry him. Platerus in his published writings tells of a giant whom he examined at Lucerne whose body measured 19 feet 4 inches and 8 lines.—St. Louis Republic.

PROBING A TARIFF TRUST.

The Sugar Trust Under Investigation—Its Great Tariff Profits.

The sugar trust has been undergoing investigation by a committee of the New York legislature. In this investigation some evidence was brought out which illustrates the stock watering operations of the trust.

During this investigation a Mr. John Moller, of Brooklyn, was examined. He testified that he was a stockholder of the Baltimore Sugar Refining company, that the capital of this concern was \$210,000, and that the trust gave the stockholders \$1,050,000 in certificates when this concern was absorbed. This was in October, 1887. The trust soon after put up the price of sugar and closed up the refinery in Baltimore. F. O. Matthiessen, of the F. O. Matthiessen & Wiechers refinery, said that his company was capitalized at \$1,600,000. When it went into the trust \$5,635,000 of certificates were given for the \$1,600,000. Claus Doscher, of the Brooklyn Refining company, testified that the amount of sugar trust certificates given the Brooklyn Refining company for its \$800,000 of capital stock and a bonded indebtedness of \$1,200,000 was \$3,612,500.

The capital stock of the trust as thus watered is \$50,000,000, but the actual value of the properties of the concerns entering the trust was \$15,000,000. When, therefore, it is stated by Willet & Gray, the highest authority on matters pertaining to the sugar trade, that the profits of the trust have been \$10,000,000 per annum the apparent profits were equal to 20 per cent., but the actual profits were not less than 64 per cent. per annum.

The sugar trust is one of the best known of our many tariff trusts that the people have been taxing themselves to make rich. It has conducted its business with great secrecy. During the investigation just mentioned the president and the treasurer of the trust could not be found. The latter, it was announced by the lawyers of the trust, had gone to New Orleans "on business." On a previous occasion when the trust was to be investigated the treasurer disappeared in the same way "on business."

The people are now to have what is called free sugar, but they have not yet escaped from the power of the trust. The McKinley law leaves a duty of fifty cents per 100 pounds on refined sugar. Even strong protectionist papers protested at the time when the tariff bill was under discussion that there was no need for a duty on refined sugar. The New York Tribune said, "No good reason whatever can be given for retaining any duty whatever on refined sugar if unrefined is admitted free." The New York Press, another high tariff organ, said, "The president of the sugar trust once said that they could refine cheaper than the English could anyhow, and that they did not need any duty at all on refined if they got raw sugar free."

McKinley passed his tariff bill through the house with a duty of 40 cents per 100 pounds on refined sugar; the senate raised this to 60 cents. In the conference committee of the senate and house there was a protracted fight over this duty. Here is one little episode in that fight as reported at the time by the Washington correspondent of The New York Tribune: "Mr. Searles, of the sugar trust, and other well known operators established themselves in the senate wing of the Capitol, and Senator Quay and other friends of the higher rates kept up constant communications with the conferees on the subject of restoring the duties down to No. 13."

The duty was fixed at 50 cents a 100; and this Mr. Searles, the treasurer of the trust, said this duty would enable the refiners to do "an enormous business."

Cheap McKinley Stockings.

Protectionist papers have been saying that the talk about "McKinley prices" has ceased. They pretend that the whole thing never did have any truth in it, and was only a scare of the "free trade organs" to catch votes last fall.

Some of these papers have taken the trouble to prepare lists of articles in which prices are the same as last year or lower. This was of course easy to do, as the McKinley law did not raise duties on everything, and where it did raise them on articles like farm products such increase could have no effect whatever in raising prices; but these protection journals make a very long leap at a conclusion when they claim on the strength of these lists that no prices have advanced.

One thing that lends color to their claim is that some prices that were at first advanced by the McKinley law have again fallen to the old figure. But how has this been brought about? A protectionist trade journal of high standing has given the answer to this question. This is The New York Dry Goods Economist, which says:

"The effect of the new tariff has been to bring into the market several novelties that give the effect of value without an actual expenditure of cost in the manufacture. So in imported hosiery we still have what is known in the trade as the 'twenty-five cent stocking,' but in quality and workmanship it is slightly inferior. It has been adroitly cheapened. The customer gets the article at the old price, but it is not as good, and no advertising lie can make it as good." And so McKinley's cheapness in this case means debasing the quality. "Cheap and nasty go together."

If the cotton growers of the south were protectionists, and if they believed that a duty on raw cotton could help them, they would soon be rushing to congress to beg for protection from the cheap pauper grown cotton of Egypt. A cargo of 2,150 bales of Egyptian cotton worth \$350,000 was recently landed at New York. When McKinley was fooling the farmers he forgot the cotton growers.

The consumption of wool in Great Britain and in the United States in 1885 and 1889 was as follows:

	1885.	1889.
Great Britain...	266,000,000	469,000,000
United States...	400,000,000	385,000,000

Inc. 23 p.c. Dec. 4 p.c. Why is it, then, our high protection does not help us to outgrow England in manufacturing woolen goods?

REAL ESTATE

TO INVESTORS AND HOMESEEEKERS.

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.