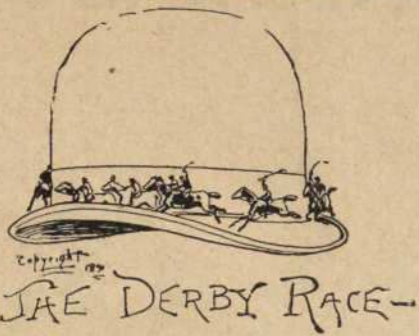


The Ann Arbor Argus.

VOL. LVII—NO. 19.

ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN, FRIDAY, MARCH 13, 1891.

WHOLE NO 2980



HATS AT JAE RACE!

Are not at all unusual, but Races on a Hat, even it be a Derby Hat, cannot be seen every day. Of all the intolerable things perhaps the most intolerable is a bad hat. The man who wears one ought to be taken in hand by his friends at once. You say that you cannot afford to buy a new Hat, but you would be nearer the truth if you said you couldn't afford to wear an old one.

A GOOD HAT

Is a sort of Certificate of Character. A Stylish Hat marks the wearer as a Gentleman. You can get your character certified to, and your gentlemanly qualities properly stamped and labeled, by coming at once to

A. L. NOBLE'S,

And selecting either a Dunlap, Wilcox, or some of the other leading styles manufactured. Two Styles shown at \$1.50 and \$2.00, will astonish you. Nothing ever placed on the market can equal them. Remember, at

A. L. NOBLE'S, - - Sigij of the Red Star.

DO YOU WANT THEM?

Ladies' Fine doth Top,
Patent Tip, Square Foxed,
Pulston Shoes, \$2.75.

Goodspeed's.

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, 8375.536 49	Capital stock paid in, 150,000 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, 152,237 07
Due from Treasurer School District, 12,151 25	Savings deposits, 416,843 47
No. 1, A. A., 1,981 85	Due to banks and bankers, 338 92
Furniture and Fixtures, 1,981 85	Certificates of deposit, 26,390 35
Current expenses and taxes paid, 2,932 93	
Checks and cash items, 692 05	
Nickels and pennies, 60 60	
Gold, 15,000 00	
Silver, 2,065 00	
U. S. and National Bank Notes, 23,002 00	
	\$777,870 62

STATE OF MICHIGAN, I. 88.
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 Hinsey, 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 loan on approved securities.

DIRECTORS.—Christian Mack, W. D. Harriman, Daniel Hiscock, William Deubel, Willard B. Smith, David Kinsey, and L. Gruner.
OFFICERS.—Christian Mack, President; W. D. Harriman, Vice-President; Chas. E. Hiscock, Cashier.

ACORN STOVES AND HARDWARE

CARRY A FULL LINE OF

TINWARE, TOOLS, PUMPS, PIPE-FITTINGS, PAINTS, ETC., ETC

All first class articles at the lowest prices. We can sell as cheap as any Place, for we have small expense and are both practical workmen. Come and see us at No. 7 West Liberty street.

GROSSMAJMN & SCHLENKER.

MEMORIAL TO WELLS.

The University Senate's Tribute to Their Departed Colleague.

THIRTY-FIVE YEARS AN ACTIVE LAWYER.

Distinguished by Broad and Liberal Culture. His Connection With the University—A Gentleman.

The following is the memorial of the University Senate, upon the late Prof. Wells:

The pages of our journal record the fact, that during the past few years the University Senate has been sorely afflicted. Death has overtaken many of our most valuable counsellors, many of the oldest and most widely known of our number, and in the midst of our bereavement over the recent death of Professor Winchell, we are burdened with a new sorrow.

On the fourth day of March, 1891, at the city of Detroit, William Palmer Wells, Kent Professor of Law, in the Law Department of the University of Michigan, died while in the active performance of his professional duties before the Wayne Circuit Court. He had just finished a short argument upon a question of minor importance, and appeared to be in perfect health, free from any physical or mental depression. Death came without giving any warning whatsoever.

The people of the State of Michigan have met with a great loss. Professor Wells was in the truest sense of the term, a public man. His time was freely given to the consideration of questions of national importance, and he was always ready and well equipped. In the many serious controversies that have arisen during the past thirty years over legal, educational and political subjects, so comprehensive was his knowledge that he was seldom excluded from the forum of discussion for want of technical learning. He was a wise counsellor, and his views were eagerly sought for. He frequently expressed them from the rostrum, and here he had but few equals. The force of his logic, the elegance of his diction, and the dignity and earnestness with which he discussed an issue, always commanded the admiration and respect of his adversaries.

He gave much time to the study of problems in social and political economies. He was a vice-president of the American Free Trade League, and an honorary member of the Cobden club of England. His opinions upon these questions were expressed on many public occasions, but it would be idle to attempt to enumerate his addresses. Those, however, which have attracted the most attention, are: "The Relations of Educated Men to American Politics," delivered to the Associated Alumni of the University of Vermont; "The Legislative Power in a Free Commonwealth," delivered at the legislative reunion in Lansing, in 1886; and "The Dartmouth College Case and Private Corporations," delivered the same year before the American Bar Association.

In politics Professor Wells took an active part, but of political warfare that did not involve the discussion of principles he knew nothing; a strong party man, but not a politician in the popular sense. The people of the state mourn the loss of one who gave much of his best thought to the solution of vital public questions, without expecting or receiving any reward from the emoluments of office. He will be missed in the councils of the state.

But few men at the bar of the state have had a larger professional acquaintance than Professor Wells. For the period of thirty-five years he was actively engaged in the practice

of law in the state and federal courts. He met in the trial of causes many practitioners of national reputation, and argued important constitutional questions before some of the ablest jurists of our country. He stood in the front rank of his profession, and glorified it by his high standard of professional honor and legal attainment. He did not practice law as a means to the acquirement of wealth. Too often, perhaps, for his own good he forgot the honorarium. To him the law was a sublime science, and the practice of the law a noble profession, which brought its reward in something other than financial results. Some of his most valuable work was without compensation. He was one of the members of the American Bar Association, and for several years a member of its Supreme Council. He has contributed much to the advancement of law as a science and a profession.

In 1874 Mr. Wells was appointed Kent Professor of Law in the University of Michigan, which position he filled until December, 1885, when his legal practice demanded his resignation. In June, 1887, he was again called to the Kent Professorship, a position which he continued to occupy until his death.

At the outset of his work in the University, Professor Wells clearly indicated that his early training had been in the hands of masters. His student life was spent under the severe curriculum of the New England colleges of forty years ago. In 1851 he received the degree of bachelor of arts from the University of Vermont, and in 1854 the degree of master of arts from the same institution and the degree of bachelor of laws from Harvard University. Among his instructors at the Harvard Law School were such men as Joel Parker, known to this day as the chief justice of New Hampshire, and Theophilus Parsons, still the leading authority on contracts in our courts.

It is easy to see the influence of these great minds upon the life of Professor Wells. The method of instruction known as the lecture system, which they had adopted in the Harvard Law School, and which was introduced in that institution by Joseph Story and Simon Greenleaf, was followed by Professor Wells and his associates in the Law Department of our University. It is with a feeling of profound sorrow that we note the withdrawal from active service of the last member of that distinguished law faculty, which may be said to have been influential in establishing our present system of instruction.

As a law lecturer Professor Wells was a marked man among us, peculiarly qualified for the position which he filled. His vast experience in litigation, his profound knowledge of technical law, his clearness of thought, and force of expression, rendered his lectures of great value to the students. Thousands of young men in this country mourn with us to-day, over the loss sustained by the Law Department of the University.

Above the average lawyer, Professor Wells was distinguished for his broad and liberal culture. During the year 1887, while engaged in the active practice of technical law, he delivered lectures upon constitutional history and constitutional law in the Literary Department of the University. The fact that he did this work so well only indicates the compass of his mind. Not many active practitioners would feel themselves equipped for such an undertaking.

In his person, Professor Wells was a dignified and genial gentleman. His manners were almost faultless. He was unobtrusive, but cordial, and being somewhat retired in his habits sought but little recreation in society. His leisure hours were spent in study. With the students he was patient

and painstaking, and always in full sympathy with their work. As a member of the faculty, he was a kind and considerate counsellor, uninfluenced by any pet theories or peculiar notions. We could always count upon his doing the right thing.

During the present year Professor Wells has been in the regular performance of his duties in the University, and by previous arrangement was to have lectured to the law students last Friday, the day on which the law faculty and some three hundred students of the department attended his funeral at St. Paul's church in the city of Detroit.

The University Senate, appreciating his most excellent qualities of mind and heart, sympathize with the members of his family in this hour of deep sorrow.

G. A. R. State Encampment to be Held in Ann Arbor.

The G. A. R. state encampment next year will be held in Ann Arbor. At least five hundred delegates will be present besides very many other members of the G. A. R. who are not delegates. The city will be filled with visitors. The encampment will probably be held during college vacation so that there will be plenty of room for the guests, and part, at least, of the exercises, it is thought, will be held in the University hall.

The Choral Union Concert.

The readers of the ARGUS will doubtless be interested in the announcement that the third concert of the Choral Union series will be given this evening in University Hall. The great dramatic cantata, "Christophorus," by Rheinberger, will be given together with a mixed programme. The assisting soloists are Miss Nellie A. Goodwin, Toledo, soprano; Miss N. S. Hoff, Ann Arbor, contralto; Mr. Homer Warren, Detroit, tenor; Mr. E. C. Crane, Detroit, baritone. The chorus of 240 voices will be supplemented by a full orchestra headed by the Philharmonic Club.

Proceedings of Board of Public Works. OFFICE OF BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS. March 11, 1891.

Regular meeting, called to order by Pres. Keech.

Present, Schuh, Keech. Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

A petition signed by sixteen residents and property holders of the city of Ann Arbor, asking that the Board grant and order the construction of a sidewalk built, on the east side of Fifth street, between Liberty and Jefferson streets, was received and placed on file.

The communication from the T. A. A. & N. M. R. R. was received and referred to Mr. Hutzel and the street commissioner.

The street commissioner was instructed to advertise the sidewalk on Felch street and see that the same is done at once.

Mr. Schuh: Moved that we recommend and ask the common council to order a sidewalk built on the east side of Fifth street, from Jefferson to Liberty street. Yeas, Schuh, Keech.

Board then adjourned. JAS. R. BACH, Clerk.

The Moore-Thompson Slander Case.

The court room has been crowded for the past two days, many ladies being present. The case in court was that of Mrs. Kate L. Moore vs. Wilford B. Thompson, a prominent Salem farmer. Mrs. Moore sued him for slander. She had aided, as a nurse, in taking care of Mrs. Waldron, a sister of Mr. Thompson, and when Mrs. Waldron returned to her home several articles were missing. She expressed her belief Mrs. Moore had taken them. Thompson came to this city to get the articles, accused Mrs. Moore of stealing them, gave her an hour to find them and searched her house. The articles

were afterward found at Mrs. Waldron's, in a satchel, where they had been all the time. The ease was given to the jury yesterday afternoon, and the jury returned in an hour with a verdict for \$2,500 damages. On the first ballot the jury were unanimous in finding cause. On the first marking as to damages, the amounts varied from \$800 to \$20,000, the sum \$2,500 being quickly agreed upon. This is the second trial of the case.

Rapid Writing

A course is offered this semester at the University in what is called in the announcements rapid writing, but which is, in reality, newspaper work. Only those students who are connected with the college press are admitted to it, and the work done consists in the revision and criticism of matter that goes into the college papers. That the scheme will produce a sorely needed and much sought-for increase in the supply of ready and able writers for the press can hardly be expected, but there is no doubt but that it is a break in the right direction away from the dry, impractical and rigid routine that still, in spite of great improvement, characterizes in too many cases the college curriculum. Its chief, at any rate its most tangible result, will probably be that some dozens of young men who would otherwise adorn law offices and cashier's windows will adorn telegraph editors' desks, and that some scores of young men who would otherwise disfigure telegraph desks will disfigure law offices and cashier's windows. In that case nothing will have been lost, some good will have been done, and Prof. Scott, who is conducting the course, and his students, will be open to congratulation.—Ed. in Detroit Tribune.

Carroll D. Wright's Second Lecture.

In his second lecture on Statistics, Hon. Carroll D. Wright considered the subject of population.

It is advisable to begin with population, in the study of statistics, as all social and political estimates are based upon it. The first thing to do is to ascertain the number of inhabitants of the country. Formerly this was done by estimation, and is still to a certain extent. But this system is a vicious one in some respects, and the results are to be taken with great allowance. The U. S., since 1790, and England, since 1801, have had a carefully arranged system for ascertaining the population. In this country people are enumerated as found, and afterwards the various subdivisions are made. Our social statistics are derived from the census and are very valuable if properly used. The center of population has changed since 1790 from a line passing through Baltimore to one passing through the middle of Indiana. It is impossible to make correct mathematical calculations in regard to population extending over any length of time. General Walker estimated that the effects of the war on population will extend through a generation. The U. S. has kept a record of emigrants since 1819. Up to June, 1887, they numbered 14,239,540, more than fifty per cent of whom are Protestants, and the vast majority of whom are engaged in manufacturing pursuits. In the large cities the foreign born vote has great influence, but in the country at large it has very little. Statistics prove that the increase in foreign born population is not so great as is generally claimed. It is a mistaken idea that the balance of power lies with the foreign element.—U. of M. Daily.

Marriage Licenses.

Charles Koch, Ann Arbor, 27
Emily C. Zeeb, Northfield, 22
Walter Thorn, Willis, 29
Louise Hurd, Martinsville, 31

Rev. J. C. Carman will continue his preaching service at the Baptist church each evening. A special service will be held Saturday evening in the main audience room to which all are invited. Large attendance and deep interest has been shown in all of these meetings.

Willis.
John Schaffer will work near Holway, the coming summer.
Levi Wright has hired out to John Roberts for eight months.
W. B. Sherman and wife, attended a masonic meeting last Saturday, at Belleville.
Born, March 2d, to Humphrey Collyer and wife, a pair of twins, a boy and a girl.
Ed. Vannest has returned from the Railroad hospital in considerably better health.
W. L. Potter had another attack of heart disease last week, and has since had several more.
Edith Russell has been quite sick for a few days past with throat trouble, but is getting better.
The Quakers have hired a colored man named Geo. Jackson to preach to them for a year, for which they are to pay him \$300.

A. Butler will have a sale March 20 to sell his personal property, consisting of stock, tools, etc., and will move to Willis this spring.
Last week was one of the weeks looked forward to by the old pensioners, it being their time for drawing their quarterly pay. There are nine who get their mail at Willis.
On Thursday last, Edward Gotts, who lives about three miles south-east of here, celebrated his 60th birthday. About 25 of his friends were present and presented him with a rocking chair, a couch, a lamp and other smaller presents.
News was recently received here of the death of Robert L. Brown, of Minneapolis, Minnesota. He died with diphtheria and was sick but ten days. He formerly lived at Willis but went to Minneapolis and has been clerk in the postoffice at that place for about four years. Robert was a promising young man and leaves a good record at this place and also at the place where he died.

Now Try This.
It will cost you nothing and will surely do you good, if you have a Cough, Cold, or any trouble with Throat, Chest or Lungs. Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, is guaranteed to give relief, or money will be paid back. Sufferers from La Grippe found it just the thing and under its use had a speedy and perfect recovery. Try a sample bottle at our expense and learn for yourself just how good a thing it is. Trial bottles free at Eberbach & Son's Drug Store. Large Size 50c and \$1.00.

Scio.
Wheat on the ground appears all right at the present time.
The first robin of the season has made its appearance here.
Our two stores in Scio are booming. Come and see how cheap you can buy of us.
One of the new under truss bridges will be put in place on the Michigan Central, east of Delhi this week.

Several parties around here are on the look out for good work horses. Other kinds of stock excepting sheep are at a discount.
The net profits from the course of lectures under the auspices of the C. M. B. A., at St. Joseph's church, Dexter, will be about \$60.
The hearing of the claims against the estate of Mary McCarthy, before the commissioners in the office of E. B. Pond, has adjourned to March 16 at 10 o'clock.

Stop and Think
How much money you have thrown away buying worthless medicines, prepared by unprincipled parties, who care not what they may do to your system. You can depend on every bottle of Sulphur Bitters as being a reliable medicine. It searches out and cleanses from the blood all impure matter, and makes you feel like a new person.—Boston Daily Globe.

North Lake.
Fred Glynn is fast getting on his feet again.
Marshall and Hudson are buying up big piles of wood nowadays.
Nearly all the farmers here have hired their men at from \$14 to \$18 per month.
W. E. Stevenson has harvested a second crop of ice, a good quality, about five inches thick.

Rev. Mr. Hoyet, of Munith, is filling the pulpit for Elder Forbes, who is suffering from a throat difficulty.
Mr. Goodder was given a surprise party at Edward Daniels', on the eve of the close of his school.
Walter Webb, Esq., was given a surprise Monday last, his birthday, by his relatives and near neighbors. They left a token of their regard in the shape of an easy chair, which at his time of life will most likely come into immediate use. The squire is eighty, but hale and hearty, with a prospect of many years yet. May health and happiness attend his last years.

If you decide, from what you have heard or read, that you will take Hood's Sarsaparilla, do not be induced to buy any substitute instead.

Mooreville.
Mrs. Scott has a very sick horse. The winter term of school closes in three weeks.
Geo. Litchard visited Blissfield one day last week.
Mrs. Kanouse is in Saline with her sister, Mrs. Russell Clark.
Married, in Saline, March 5th, Mr. Edward W. Hathaway, and Miss Lena Baisch.

Singing school will close with one more lesson unless the class decide on another term.
Mrs. M. Holcomb is in Milan, assisting in the care of Mrs. Chas. Clark, who is still quite ill.
Dan Rankin has another boarder who will be a voter just twenty-one years from the seventh of March.
C. C. Sangree received a message by telephone Monday that Dr. F.M. Oakley, of Ypsilanti, who has been sick for some time, was not so well.
The Maccabees, with their wives and children, will hold their annual meeting at John Clark's, next Friday evening, March 13. A general good time is anticipated.

The Blood is the Life.
Gentlemen: I have been troubled with bad blood for some years, but recently purchased two bottles of Hibbard's Rheumatic Syrup, which has entirely cured me. As a blood purifier it has no equal, and I also take pleasure in recommending it as a tonic, alterative, and reliable rheumatic remedy.
Very truly yours,
S. E. Ferguson, Eaton Rapids, Mich.
This is to certify that we know Mr. Ferguson, and believe the statement made by him to be true. We unhesitatingly recommend this remedy as we believe it to be the greatest family medicine on our shelves.
Waiworth & Soule,
Eaton Rapids, Mich.
Sold by all druggists. Prepared only by The Charles Wright Medicine Company, Detroit, Mich.

Lima.
A grange meeting will be held at E. A. Nordman's, March 20.
Willie Wedemeyer, lit. U. of M., spent Sunday with his mother.
There will be a match social at O. C. Burkhart's, on Wednesday evening, March 18, under the auspices of the telephone association, P. of I. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

The remains of Walter Besley were interred in the Clements burying ground last Friday. Mr. Besley was an uncle of W. H. Dancer, and was formerly a resident of Lima. He died in St. Louis, Mo., aged seventy-three.
Frank Buchanan, critic for last Saturday night's lyceum, was a good one. He thought the law extending to the old country as stated by one of the debaters must be a long one, to say nothing of the breadth.

The Ladies Delighted.
The pleasant effect and the perfect safety with which ladies may use the liquid fruit laxative, Syrup of Figs, under all conditions, make it their favorite remedy. It is pleasing to the eye and to the taste, gentle, yet effectual in acting on the kidneys, liver and bowels.

A Fine Sermon.
Young Master X is an observant youth of 5. He returned from church, and was sent up stairs that his maid might remove his lordship's top coat. The following conversation ensued, which I dedicate respectfully to a certain well known clergyman:
Maid—Were you a good little boy in church today?
Young Master X—Oh, yes. Mamma said I was very still today.
Maid—Did you have a fine sermon today?
Young Master X—I guess we did. It sounded like a very fine one, indeed!
"Out of the mouth of babes and sucklings," etc.—Brooklyn Life.

Girls Will Hide and Pay.
Thompsonville girls stand a good deal of chaffing because they go on sleighing parties all by themselves and leave the young men out. They retort that they can go and have a good time, and pay the bills, too, without asking any help from the boys. They are not the sleighing parties that go hooting and howling through the streets, waking folks up after midnight, either.—Springfield (Mass.) Homestead.

In Donbt.
Quin was once at a small dinner party. The master of the house, pushing a delicious pudding toward Quin, begged him to taste it. A gentleman had just before plumped himself to an immense piece of it. "Pray," said Quin, looking first at the gentleman's plate and then at the dish, "which is the pudding?"—San Francisco Argonaut.

An alarm for telling when a ship reaches a predetermined depth of water is being tried aboard her majesty's ship Rambler in the Red sea. It consists of a wire sounding apparatus having a sinker, which, on coming in contact with the bottom, relieves the drum on board ship and sounds a bell.

The air brake millionaire Westinghouse is a practical mechanic, being the graduate of a machine shop, in which he spent his youth. He is a skillful draughtsman, and his remarkable memory for facts and figures enables him to carry in his head the details of his vast business enterprises.

Hibbard's Rheumatic and Liver Pills.
These Pills are scientifically compounded, and uniform in action. No gripping pain commonly following the use of Pills. They are adapted to both adults and children with safety. We guarantee that they have no equal to the cure of Sick Headache, Constipation, Dyspepsia and Biliousness; and as an appetizer, they excel any other preparation. For sale by John Moore.

Aiklight—I see that you have shut off all the gas in your house, and are using nothing but candles. What is that for?
Darklight—Merely out of curiosity. I want to see if it will make any difference in my gas! bills.

The Spring Medicine.
The popularity which Hood's Sarsaparilla has gained as a spring medicine is wonderful. It possesses just those elements of health-giving, blood-purifying and appetite-restoring which everybody seems to need at this season. Do not continue in a dull, tired, unsatisfactory condition when you may be so much benefited by Hood's Sarsaparilla. It purifies the blood and makes the weak strong.

Seventeen hundred of the Sioux are members of the Episcopal church, and Baptists, Catholics, and Congregationlists are also represented among them.

Eisele's Cancer Specific.
This celebrated salve and ointment, prepared by Mrs. E. M. Eisele, cures old sores of long standing, fever sores and most varieties of cancer. As a curative agent it has worked wonders to the joy of the patients and surprise of intelligent physicians. Address Mrs. E. M. Eisele, 12 Catherine street, Ann Arbor, Mich. Enclose postage stamps for circulars.

Mr. Bingo—Tommy, did you bring some to your mother the pear I gave you to-day?
Tommy—Yes, sir.
Mrs. Bingo—That's strange. I never saw it.
Tommy—I know you didn't; but it was there.

The Great French Remedy.
Dr. LeDuc's Periodical Pills, from Paris, France, act only on the generative organs in females, and positively cure suppression of the menses (from whatever cause) and all periodical troubles peculiar to women. A safe, reliable remedy warranted to promote menstruation or money refunded. Should not be used during pregnancy. A large proportion of the which ladies are liable the direct result of a disordered or irregular menstruation. Ask any druggist. Price, 2. Eberbach & Son, Sole Agents for Ann Arbor. Robert Stevenson & Co., Wholesale Agents.

Col. Cutcheon: "Didn't your wife asked you to purchase a load of wood this morning?" Maj. Smiles: "Yes, I hit I compromised on a stack of chips."

Miles' Nerve & Liver Pills.
An important discovery. They act on the liver, stomach and bowels through the nerves. A new principle. They speedily cure biliousness, bad taste, torpid liver, piles and constipation. Splendid for men, women and children. Smallest, mildest, surest. 50 doses for 25 cents. Samples free at Eberbach & Sons.

Mrs. Tabby—Don't course expressions jar upon your nerves, Mrs. Gabb?
Mrs. Gabb—You bet they do.

An Important Matter.
Druggists everywhere report that the sales of the Restorative Nerve—a nerve food and medicine—are astonishing; exceeding anything they ever had, while it gives universal satisfaction in headache, nervousness, sleeplessness, sexual debility, backache, poor memory, fits, dizziness, etc. L. J. Burton & Co., Troy, N. Y.; Ambery & Murphy, of Battle Creek, Mich.; C. B. Woodward & Co., of Fort Wayne, Ind., and hundreds of others state that they never handled any medicine which sold so rapidly, or gave such satisfaction. Trial bottles of this great medicine and book on Nervous Diseases, free at Eberbach & Sons', who guarantee and recommend it.

An oriental pudding, made of a variety of dried fruits and saturated in brandy sauce, is having a great run this season.

Advice to Mothers.
Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

"Is there any money in your business?"
"We paid fifty percent last year."
"Phew! How did you manage it?"
"Our creditors saw that was all they could get and they took it."

Be Sure
If you have made up your mind to buy Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to take any other. A Boston lady, whose example is worthy imitation, tells her experience below:
"In one store where I went to buy Hood's Sarsaparilla the clerk tried to induce me to buy their own Instead of Hood's; he told me their's would last longer; that I might take it on ten days' trial; that if I did not like it I need not pay anything, etc. But he could not prevail on me to change. I told him I had taken Hood's Sarsaparilla, knew what it was, was satisfied with it, and did not want any other. When I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla I was feeling real miserable with dyspepsia, and so weak that at times I could hardly stand. I looked like a person in consumption. Hood's Sarsaparilla did me so much good that I wonder at myself sometimes, and my friends frequently speak of it." Mus. ELLA A. GOFF, 61 Terrace Street, Boston.

To Get
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Hood's
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Sarsaparilla
Sold at druggist, for sale by J. T. Eberbach & Son, 101 N. HOOD A CO., Apothecaries, Lovell, Mass.
100 Doses One Dollar

EVERY OVERCOAT

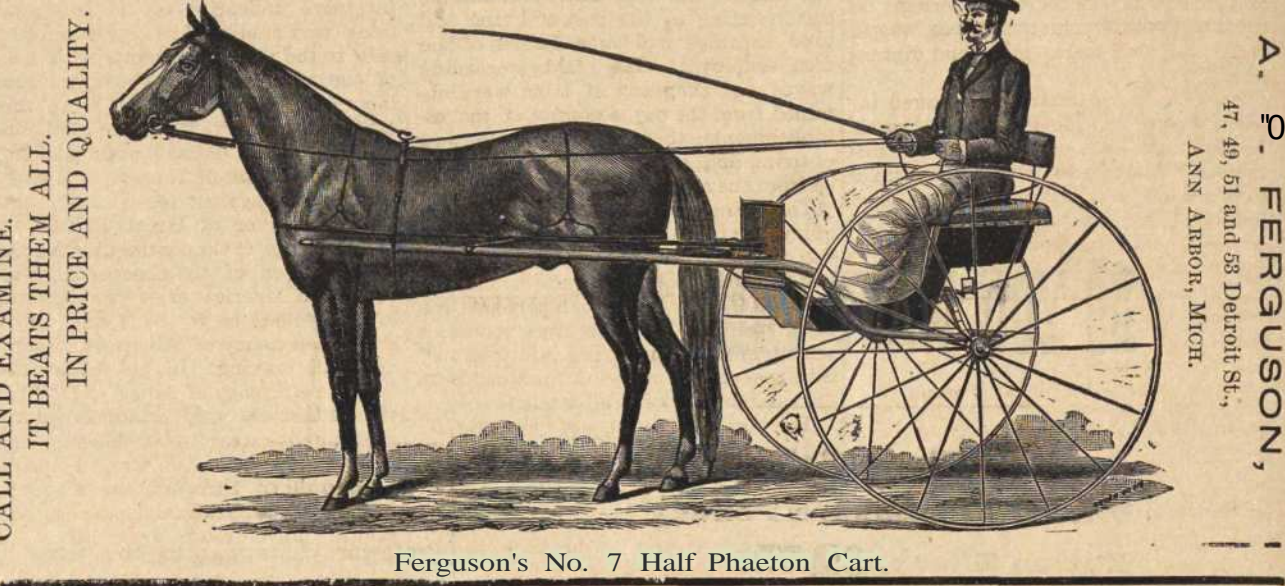
In the House

TO BE
CLOSED OUT

AT
LESS THAN WHOLESALE COST.

J. T. JAGGERS & GO'S.

HERE YOU HAVE IT. ONLY \$18.00 SPOT CASH.



Ferguson's No. 7 Half Phaeton Cart.

CALL AND EXAMINE.
IT BEATS THEM ALL.
IN PRICE AND QUALITY.
Failures in Life.
People fail in many ways. In business, in morality, in religion, in happiness, and in health. A weak heart is often an unsuspected cause of failure in life. If the blood does not circulate properly in the lungs, there is shortness of breath, asthma, etc.; in the brain, dizziness, headache, etc.; in the stomach, wind, pain, indigestion, faint spells, etc.; in the liver, torpidity, congestion, etc. Pain in the left side, shoulder and stomach is caused by heart strain. For all these maladies Dr. Miles New Cure for the heart and lungs is the best remedy. Sold, guaranteed and recommended by Eberbach & Sons. Treatise free.
Miss Edith Brown is one of the most successful of the younger artists in Boston. She is a designer for stained glass, and has taken prizes in competition with some of the famous workers of this department. She is only 21 years old.
Bucklen's Arnica Salve.
THE BEST SALVE in the world for cuts, Bruise Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles or no matter how long they have existed. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Eberbach & Son, druggists.

SPECIAL.
A LOT OF
Chamber Suit?, Table, Chair\$, Etc.,
that should have been here three weeks ago, are rolling in in immense quantities
THE CHOICEST PATTERNS
on which Grand Kapids manufacturers were oversold. I cannot carry them through the summer and they must be moved now
CASH WILL CATCH A BARGAIN
I confess I want your money but I will make it pay you well to leave it with me.
W. 4 G. * DIETERLE.
N. B.—Just in, a lot of nice coverings and I am prepared to do your upholstering thoroughly and in first-class style.
W. G. DIETERLE, 37 S. Main St.

Mrs. Borrowell—Now don't feel in the wrong pocket, Henry, and then tell me you haven't any money.
Borrowell—My dear, I'm afraid that all my pockets are wrong pockets today.
The Best Result.
Every ingredient employed in producing Hood's Sarsaparilla is strictly pure, and is the best of its kind it is possible to buy. All the roots and herbs are carefully selected, personally examined, and only the best retained. So that from the time of purchase until Hood's Sarsaparilla is prepared, everything is carefully watched with a view to attaining the best result. "Why don't you try it?"
Blushing, Bride—I want to get a present for my husband, but I hardly know what to get.
Clerk—Why not get one of these nice silk mufflers to wear evenings?
Bride—Oh, dear, no! My husband never goes out nights.
Clerk—Well, you might get it for next year.
Be Careful!
No matter what disease you may have, Be sure that the medicine you take is reliable. Such a medicine you will always find Sulphur Bitters. They are not a cheap rum drink, but are made of the choicest roots and herbs to be found in the vegetable kingdom.—Daily Argus.

EBERBACH & SON.
DRUGGISTS
AND PHARMACISTS,
No. 12 South Main Street
DEALEKSIN
Drugs,
Medicines,
Chemicals,
Dye Stuffs,
Artist's and Wax Flower Materials
Toilet Articles, Trusses, Etc.
PURE WINES & LIQUORS
Special attention paid to the furnishing of Physicians, Chemists, Schools, etc., with philosophical and Chemical Apparatus, Bohemian Chemical Glassware, Porcelain Ware, Pure Reagents, etc. Physicians' Prescriptions Carefully Prepared at All Hours.
PURE INSURANCE.
CHRISTIAN MACK,
Agent for the following: First Class Companies, representing over twenty-eight Million Dollars Assets, issues policies at the lowest rates.
Etna of Hartford \$9,192,644.00
Franklin of Phila 3,118,713.00
Germania of N. Y. 2,700,729.00
German-American of N. Y. 4,065,968.00
London Assurance, Lond'n 1,416,788.00
Michigan F. & M., Detroit 287,608.00
N. Y. Underwriters, N. Y. 2,596,679.00
National, Hartford 1,774,505.00
Phenix, N. Y. 3,759,036.00
-WSpecial attention given to the insurance of dwellings, schools, churches and public buildings of three and five years
A. C. NICHOLS,
DENTIST
Late of Nichols Bros. Over Adams's Bazaar
No. 13 South Main street.

My board is books, loved almost as myself; If I were, I put them on the upper shelf; If friends, I dally as a lover dallies

Where the rich vines to tangled riot run, And luscious peaches blush against the sun.

Steadfast I find them here from day to day, Drawn up like soldiers in their trench array; I open one; behold the trace of tears

Shed by some heart it touched in vanished years;

Some are new comers, and smile cheerfully; Some are worn old and sad by constancy; I love them all, the beaming face or sad;

Those that have made me weep, or made me glad.

All but the dull ones on the upper shelf, Them I would fain exchange for needed pelf.

Sometimes I leave them, and go calmly out To where hearts faster beat, where children shout.

To feel the impulse of the eager crowd, And hear traffic's babel, harsh and loud; I test them as a man might test his wife.

To teach her she is not the whole of life; A schoolboy's trick it is, for soon I find I've left my better self, my heart, behind.

The hundred souls whom I go forth to meet Are strangers to me in the greedy street; The world seems nearest when my lamp is lit.

And by its midnight glow I quiet sit; Voluminous with welcome greeting then look down.

And night shuts out the noisy, restless town; This is my haven, this my carriage bow; Wedded to my books and happy every hour.

—Mrs. Napoleon B. Morange in Arkansas Traveler.

The Insect World.

Entomologists generally concede that upward of 100,000 species of insects have been recognized and classified; some authors even place the number as high as 150,000, while it is not at all improbable that this vast number may not represent more than one-tenth of the number actually inhabiting the globe.

The orthoptera or straight winged insects, which include the locusts, grasshoppers, etc., are considerably less numerous. The species with netted wings (neuroptera) probably number some place between 2,000 and 3,000.

Save Money and Suffering.

One feature of the thousands of testimonials that have been given in behalf of S. S. S. is remarkable. In numbers of instances it is related that a great deal of time and money have been spent in a vain effort to secure relief from disease in the usual way.

Irascible Old Party—Why you scoundrel, you told me you didn't have a cent. I just saw you take out a quarter.

Tramp—I know that, sir, but I don't want to spend that piece. I carry it for good luck.

Now, Give Attention

To the purification of your blood, for at no season is the body so susceptible to the benefits to be derived from a good medicine, as in March April and May. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the people's favorite spring medicine.

"Oh! Mabel, tell me the truth, now; if you were in my place would you accept him?"

"Certainly. Why, if I had been in your place I would have accepted him myself, the other night, when he proposed to me."

Specimen Cases.

S. H. Clifford, New Cassel, Wis., was troubled with Neuralgia and Rheumatism, his Stomach was disordered, his Liver was affected to an alarming degree, appetite fell away, and he was terribly reduced in flesh and strength.

Edward Shepherd, Harrisburg, 111., had a running sore on his leg of eight years' standing. Used three bottles of Electric Bitters and seven boxes of milder Arnica Salve, and his leg is sound and well.

"Look here," said Jay Gould to his milkman; "there is water in this milk you are furnishing me."

"Yes, sir," replied the milkman, "I thought you preferred it that way. I read the newspapers, sir."

COST OF PRODUCTION.

VALUABLE REPORT BY LABOR COMMISSIONER WRIGHT.

The Iron and Steel Industry Under Investigation—Europe and America Compared—Wages and Efficiency of Labor. Strictly "Non-Partisan" Figures.

United States Labor Commissioner Col. Carroll D. Wright has been engaged for three years in making an examination of the cost of production in the iron and steel industries of this country and Europe. That examination is now complete, and Col. Wright's report has been transmitted to congress by the president.

The inquiry undertaken by Col. Wright was directed by the act establishing the department, with a view to ascertaining the cost of producing articles dutiable in the United States in leading countries where such articles are produced, by units of production, in order to show the differences in cost of production between this country and Europe, and the possible bearing of these differences upon tariff rates.

The report covers three features—the first relating to the cost of production of the articles selected, the second relating to the rate of wages, time, earnings and efficiency of the labor employed, and the third relating to the cost of living and total earnings and expenditures of the men employed.

The minuteness with which this inquiry was made was not objected to by the manufacturers of pig iron; but of our six companies engaged in making steel rails only two are reported; "the other steel rail manufacturers showed a sensitiveness about giving information."

The inquiry into the cost of producing pig iron embraces reports from 118 establishments, of which about two-thirds are in the United States. In the following table giving the cost of production, four terms are used to designate the locality of the establishments, those in the United States being designated as "northern" or "southern"; those in Europe are divided into two groups, one for Great Britain and one for the continent, which latter are designated by the word "Europe."

Table with 4 columns: Locality, Materials, Labor, Total cost. Rows include Northern, Southern, Great Britain, and Europe.

These figures give the cost of making a ton of pig iron, after the materials have been brought together at the furnace. The following table gives the total cost of one ton of pig iron from the mining of the materials to the finished product inclusive:

Table with 2 columns: Kind of Iron, Total cost. Rows include Bessemer, Open hearth, and Pig iron.

The aggregate of these items shows a difference from the total cost of production, which may be ascribed to profit and royalties at different stages of the process of converting the ore in the ground into the finished pig iron product.

The investigation of the cost of making steel rails is given for thirteen establishments. In the following table the column headed "labor" gives merely the

labor cost of turning the steel bars into rails. The last column gives the total cost of making a ton of steel rails, the difference between it and the sum of the two other columns being made up of clerical hire, insurance, repairs, etc.

Table with 3 columns: Locality, Labor cost, Total cost. Rows include United States, Continent of Europe, and Great Britain.

Col. Wright states that the labor cost in one ton of steel rails, speaking of labor cost after all the materials have been assembled and are ready to be subjected to the proper manipulations for the production of rails, should be less per ton relatively in this country than in Great Britain or on the continent of Europe.

This is shown by the quantities of ore used in different establishments. In an establishment given in the northern district of the United States 4,137 pounds of iron ore were necessary for the production of one ton of standard rails, while in an establishment in Great Britain 5,127 pounds of iron ore were necessary for the production of one ton of practically the same kind of rails; while on the continent of Europe 5,701 pounds of ore were necessary for the production of one ton of rails.

The reason of the cheaper labor cost per ton in America, after the materials are collected, is to be found in the greater efficiency of American labor in steel rail making. In his examination into the efficiency of labor Col. Wright found that the two establishments for the United States have an efficiency equal to between .12 and .13 tons of product per man per hour and the five for the foreign countries all fall under .06 tons, ranging down even to under .02 tons.

Notwithstanding this showing, our lawmakers fancy that they must "protect" the labor engaged in making rails with a duty of \$13.44 a ton on rails.

A Spanish Patriot to Americans.

The most eminent man in Spain today is Castelar, who is known throughout the world as the leader of the Spanish Republicans and as a patriotic statesman in sympathy with modern political ideals in a land where the outworn political systems of the past still hold sway.

Castelar is one of the greatest orators of the time, and he is also a brilliant and vigorous writer. He has recently written a striking article upon this international warfare in trade which was published in The New York Herald.

Castelar has a very positive opinion of our McKinleyism. He says: "But archaeological contradictions must disappear, and the cause of human progress imperatively requires nations to urge on universal exchange, free trade, just as cosmic heat compels sidereal motion."

His concluding words are earnest and eloquent: "Nations, like individuals, in proportion as they mount toward the highest summits of illustrious renown, assume an increased responsibility."

The Why of It. When some one bragged that only one public execution had taken place in Turkey in five years, an Englishman investigated and discovered that no culprit who could raise \$100 to bribe officials had suffered death during the last twenty years.

KINGS OF THE ANCIENTS.

STYLES WORN BY THE EGYPTIANS, ROMANS AND HEBREWS.

Rings Are Regarded Differently Now Than Formerly—Worn Not So Much for Ornament as for Their Intrinsic Value. Some Famous Rings in History.

Looking at the exhibition of modern finger rings, the old timer is forcibly struck by the fact that, whereas in the good old days the decorative art and design were almost wholly expended on the gold band itself, modern jewelers confined themselves almost exclusively to combinations of valuable stones.

Actors and actresses on their travels are seldom seen without a diamond pin, brooch, necklace or solitaire ring, because these articles represent a condensation of money in small bulk and undepreciable form. The finest workmanship on the gold itself goes for nothing.

The ring is so frequently alluded to in the Old Testament as to make it plain that the greatest importance attached to it, even in the pastoral age. In Gen. xii. 42, it is stated that "Pharaoh took off his ring from his hand and put it on Joseph's hand," as a signal mark of favor.

The oldest gold Egyptian finger ring actually preserved belonged to Amunoph III, who reigned over Egypt fourteen centuries before Christ was born.

The Egyptians and Romans undoubtedly preferred the left hand for ring purposes, while Caesar, Livy and Tacitus all seem to insist that the Gauls and Britons wore their rings on the right hand.

The Hebrew rings worn in those good old days were very ornate and beautiful. Quite a number of them have been preserved, and they put the art of the modern jeweler entirely to the blush.

The old style "gemmel" or "gemmon" ring (evidently associated with the French jumeau jumelle, uncommon, meaning "twin") is not at all an object in collections of antique rings.

The meaning of the indivisible links is self evident. Usually at the marriage of the parties the links were severed, each party wearing one of the rings. George IV gave a gemmel ring to Mrs. Fitzherbert. The toadstone ring was another quaint mediaeval conception.

When some one bragged that only one public execution had taken place in Turkey in five years, an Englishman investigated and discovered that no culprit who could raise \$100 to bribe officials had suffered death during the last twenty years.

New York is ahead of all the other cities if individual riches running up into seven or more figures are meant. It is said that New York has over 1,000 millionaires, while London has 600, Paris 500, Berlin 200 and Vienna 100.



No. 31.—Riddle. I am ever in sight With all that is bright. But I melt in a laugh or a sigh, I'm hidden by night, I am taken in flight, While I cling to whatever is nigh.

No. 33.—The Box Problem. A merchant had a certain line of goods which were graded in quality, and for each quality had certain letters marked on his boxes.

No. 34.—Drop Letter Proverb. S-a-s-r-t-e-c-n-y-u-s-i-e. No. 35.—Initial PnzZo.

No. 36.—Anagrams from Dickens. L I twirl votes. 2. Berwick wins mail. 8. Army gas pie. 4. Tried to trill. 5. Can't deny Rosy.

No. 37.—Buried Cities. 1. When the men went below Ella escaped through a rear window. 2. The required amount of money we can save nicely.

No. 38.—Pictorial Pyramid: PAN NORIA MINAKET PARACHUTE AEOLIAN HARP HIEROGLYPHICS

No. 39.—Easy Diamonds: TON ORE TPAZ GRAND NAB END Z

No. 40.—Broken Dishes: 1. Cup. 2. Saucer. 3. Bowl. 4. Pitcher.

NEVER A FAILURE.

The Red River Valley of Minnesota and North Dakota has never had a failure of crops.

It produced 30,000,000 bushels of wheat besides other cereals in 1890. Farms can be had on the crop plan, or long time cash payments.

It is not an uncommon thing to pay for a farm from the proceeds of one crop. It has all the advantages of an old country in the shape of school, church, market, postal & railway facilities.

It is one of the most fertile and promising regions in America not yet fully occupied. In the rush to the far west, however, this rich valley has been over-looked.

Write to F. I. WHITNEY, St. Paul, Minn. for particulars. Publications sent free.

THE SONG OF THE "No. 9."

My dress is of flue polished oak, As rich as the finest fur cloak, And for handsome design You just f'ould see mine—

I'm beloved by the poor and the rich, For both I impartially stich; In the cabin I shine, In the mansion I'm fine—

I never get surly nor tired, With zeal I always am fired; To hard work I incline, For rest I ne'er pine—

I care not if purchased by all, With instalments that monthly do fall; And when I am thine, Then life is benign—

To the Paris Exposition I went, Upon getting the Grand Prize intent; I loff all behind, The Grand Prize was mine—

At the Universal Exposition of 1889, at Paris, France, the best sewing machines of the world, including those of America, were in competition. They were passed upon by a jury composed of the best foreign mechanical experts, two of whom were the leading sewing machine manufacturers of France.

FOR SALE BY

Michael Staebler, Ann Arbor, Mich.

HENRY RICHARDS.

Dealer in all kinds of HARD WOOD, Mill FENCE POSTS, Mistle Flooring, etc., also Fin and Shingles.

ALL KINDS OF FIRE WOOD.

PRICES as LOW as any dealer in the City. Agent for

Champion Binders and Mowers.

No. 9 Detroit Street.

ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN.

Real Estate for Sale.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WASHTENAW. In the matter of the estate of Abigail Dickerson, deceased.

ELIHU S. POND.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE AND Notary Public Conveyancing done and URAI KSTATE bought and sold on commission. Patronage solicited. No. 6 N. Main St.

\$3000 A YEAR! I undertake to briefly acquaint any intelligent person of either sex with our new and improved... E. C. ALLEW, So 1 480, AofmHt, Maine.

THE FARMER'S EXPORTS.

SOME FIGURES SHOWING THE FARMER'S FOREIGN MARKET.

The vast exports of agricultural products—England is the Farmer's Greatest Foreign Market—Where Reciprocity is Needed.

The extent and value of the farmer's foreign market is forcibly shown by the treasury department figures of exports for the calendar year 1890. The total exports of agricultural products amounted to \$828,772,023, or 74.33 per cent. of the total exports. In 1889 agricultural exports were \$599,534,256, or 73.64 per cent. of all exports. For the two years the average of manufactured exports was only 18 per cent. of the whole. The remaining exports, about 8 per cent., consisted of the products of forests, mines and fisheries.

The details of the exports of farm produce are very striking as an exhibition of what the farmer's foreign market means. Exports of animals were \$35,665,000, of which cattle were the principal item, reaching \$33,297,000, against \$25,673,000 in 1889. Exports of hogs were \$970,000; horses, \$808,000; mules, \$358,000; sheep, \$199,000.

One of the heaviest items of exports was breadstuffs, the totals reaching \$141,603,000.

The principal items are as follows: Corn, \$37,603,000; wheat, \$42,348,000; wheat flour, \$52,709,000; oats, \$4,141,000; rye, \$1,025,000; cornmeal, \$917,000; oatmeal, \$579,000; barley, \$463,000.

Exports of raw cotton were the heaviest single item reported, reaching \$254,275,000, or about 40 per cent. of all agricultural exports, and about 30 per cent. of all exports of every kind. Exports of cotton in 1889 were still larger, being \$366,649,000.

Provisions exported last year show a very large increase. The figures for three years are as follows:

1888	\$91,249,000
1889	123,307,000
1890	142,842,000

The provisions exported in 1890 were the following: Beef products—Canned beef, \$8,610,000; fresh, \$13,837,000; salted or pickled, \$0,039,000; tallow, \$5,738,000. Hog products—Bacon, \$37,855,000; hams, \$8,495,000; pork, fresh and pickled, \$4,704,000. Dairy products—Butter, \$3,238,000; cheese, \$8,130,000.

Miscellaneous agricultural products were exported as follows: Bones, hoofs, horns, etc., \$400,000; fruits, \$2,845,000; hay, \$577,000; hides and skins, \$1,488,000; hops, \$2,172,000; seeds, \$2,945,000; leaf tobacco, \$21,155,000; vegetables, \$1,370,000.

Exports of manufactures made from agricultural products were as follows: Cotton goods, \$11,113,000; leather and manufactures of leather, \$12,275,000; lard oil, \$646,000; cottonseed oil, \$5,400,000; oilcake, \$7,762,000; manufactured tobacco, \$4,018,000.

When our farmers consider the large aggregate of these figures they will "slowly indorse the contemptuous expressions which the protectionists indulge in when they speak of the foreign market. They will agree that this foreign market is much too valuable to them to be made a derision and jest by the high tariff crowd. They will remember that if it were not for this same foreign market all their vast surplus products would have to find sale at home in a glutted market at reduced prices. It is this much maligned foreign market which keeps up the prices of farm produce at home; for just so soon as the protected home market refuses to buy our farm produce the foreigner steps in, outbids the domestic buyer, carries away our produce to Europe and thus buoys up prices in the home market.

In view of the above figures, which demonstrate so clearly the ability of our farmers to sell their products in the world's market, it is curious to recall certain expressions of McKinley less than a year ago. In his report accompanying the tariff bill, he said: "The world's market," to which the advocates of tariff for revenue only invite the farmers of this country, is today crowded with the products of the cheapest human labor of the earth affords. All over the Old World there is a rush of their surplus to that market, and it is to such a contest as this that free trade would allure American agriculture." The answer to all this rot is that our farmers do compete and have competed for years in the world's markets with the poorly paid labor of Europe, and the cheap labor of Egypt and India.

Notwithstanding this well known fact, and notwithstanding the large figures of exports already quoted, McKinley had the silliness to speak in the same report of "foreign agricultural products crowding our home market." In order to save us from that imaginary flood he said that his committee "recommended an increase of rates upon agricultural products."

The treasury figures show another important fact, the enormous proportion of our agricultural exports taken by England. Let the farmer consider these figures: ToW exports of cattle, \$33,297,000, of which England took \$51,364,000; canned beef, \$8,610,000, to England, \$6,356,000; fresh beef, \$13,837,000, to England, \$13,654,000; salted beef, \$6,125,000, to England, \$3,952,000; tallow, \$5,738,000, to England, \$2,643,000; bacon, \$37,855,000, to England, \$30,966,000; hams, \$8,495,000, to England, \$8,857,000; lard, \$36,062,000, to England, \$11,139,000; butter, \$3,228,000, to England, \$1,355,000; cheese, \$8,130,000, to England, \$7,080,000. Our exports of breadstuffs were also principally taken by England. The leading items were: Corn, \$37,603,000, to England, \$19,474,000; wheat, \$43,348,000, to England, \$28,810,000; flour, \$52,709,000, to England, \$32,356,000. Exports of raw cotton amounted to \$254,000,000, of which England took \$148,000,000. Hosiery, to the value of \$2,172,000 were exported, of which all except about \$65,000 went to England. Of \$21,155,000 of leaf tobacco England took \$6,191,000.

The farmer will see at a glance that England is his principal foreign market. Yet it is England above all that our high protectionists take a delight in trying to cripple by tariff legislation. When English trade is obstructed or when an English factory closes its doors by reason of our McKinleyism the high tariff organs print the news with ill concealed glee, claiming that "England's loss is our gain." When it is considered that we sell England every year about \$200,000,000 worth of goods over and above what we buy from her, is it not a piece of very bad manners to prevent England from selling to us, and to rejoice when we succeed in injuring her trade? While we are moving heaven and earth to get reciprocity with Brazil, with a population of only about 12,000,000, would it not be a good thing to accept the reciprocity freely accorded to us for the past fifty years by England, which now has a population of about 38,000,000?

RECIPROCITY WITH CUBA.

Difficulties Which Stand in the Way of Treaties with Other Nations.

Our reciprocity, with retaliation upon our own people if we cannot get other nations to open their markets to us, seems likely to put us into a pretty mess in regard to Cuba. Soon after the tariff bill was passed Secretary Blaine made overtures to the Spanish government for a reciprocity arrangement between the United States and Cuba. To these overtures the Spanish government replied that Spain's existing treaties with other nations could not be abrogated in less than a year, and no intimation was given that an effort would be made to abrogate them.

If those treaties hold it will be impossible for Spain to open up the Cuban market to the United States and maintain a tariff against the treaty nations. Here is an article in the treaty between Spain and England:

"In the event of the commerce of the Spanish-American possessions being opened to foreign nations, his Catholic majesty promises that Great Britain shall be admitted to trade with those possessions as the most favored nation."

A similar treaty exists between Spain and Germany. Here is the first article of it:

"There shall be among all the states of the two high contracting parties full and entire freedom of commerce and navigation. The subjects of each of them shall enjoy in the territory of the other the same rights, privileges, favors, immunities and exemptions that are now enjoyed, or may hereafter be enjoyed, in the matter of commerce and navigation by the subjects of the most favored nation."

As long as these treaties last Spain cannot give as more favorable terms of trade in Cuba than she gives to England and Germany. While the Cubans are anxious for complete freedom of trade with us it is highly probable that Germany will insist upon the same terms of trade as those which may be granted to us. It would be decidedly to Germany's interest to interpose an objection to an arrangement for admitting Cuban sugar free into the United States as it has begun itself to sell us large quantities of sugar. The value of German sugar imported into the United States rose from \$5,814,407 in the fiscal year 1889 to \$16,098,224 in 1890. German sugar constituted 15.90 per cent. of the total imports of sugar in 1890 and Cuban sugar 38.61 per cent., having a value of \$39,099,670.

What, then, will be the result if Cuba cannot give us reciprocity? Our curious tariff law directs what the president shall do, "He shall have the power, as it shall be his duty, to suspend" the free sugar clause of the McKinley act. He is to have no choice in the matter; he is compelled by law to re-impose the sugar tax on Cuban sugar, nearly 39 per cent. of our imports. Was there ever anything so amazing? Retaliate upon other people by taxing ourselves.

And this they call "reciprocity." When this is done there will be some vigorous kicking in this country.

Mixing Wools.

A Boston letter to a trade journal contains the following:

"Important changes have been made in the manufacture of dress goods at the Arlington mills. They have adopted the method of the Providence (R. I.) worsted mills in preparing their raw material. Instead of using foreign wool only, as in past years, they have begun the new season by using a combination of Australian, domestic fleece and territory wools. The Fletcher mills at Providence have made a great success in making dress goods and worsteds under this plan, and the Arlington will no doubt do the same. As a consequence the latter mill has been a heavy buyer of fleece and territory wools since the beginning of the year, and has been the chief factor in reducing the stock of territories in this market. This combination of three kinds of wool gives a top finish that makes a good selling grade for the present demand."

The writer of this is not thinking of the tariff at all, but he unconsciously makes a telling argument for free wool. The foreign wools are needed for mixing with American wool.

Only Thoughts.

Sanso (in dining car)—What are you thinking about?

Rodd—I've just been thinking that if by any process of evolution one of these waiters should develop into a bird, what a terrible bill he would have!—Harper's Bazar.

Royal Baking Powder Is Superior to Every Other

The United States Official Investigation

Of Baking Powders, recently made, under authority of Congress, by the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., furnishes the highest authoritative information as to which powder is the best. The Official Report

Shows the ROYAL to be a cream of tartar baking powder, superior to all others in leavening power (U. S. Dept. Agriculture Bulletin 13, p. 599).

AN ODD GHOST STOKY.

SHAWLEY, THE GROCER BOY'S SPIRIT, BRINGS TROUBLE.

Miss Kingsley Scared the Child. He Fell and Died—Now She Sees the Little German in Every Boy That Brings Her Groceries—A True Story.

Miss Emily Kingsley, a most respectable maiden lady, who lives in a dainty little flat on Throop avenue, near Hancock street, Brooklyn, is being pursued by the outraged ghost of a German grocery boy.

Miss Kingsley has a snug little fortune, and for years she has maintained an independent establishment with the aid of a dignified colored person named Martha. As Miss Kingsley and Martha never kept late hours nor gave card parties, they led, on the whole, a very happy, if uneventful, existence, until within the past year. Then the "hant" came into their lives.

Fifteen months ago Miss Kingsley was living in a flat on Madison street, Brooklyn. Most of her supplies in the provision line were drawn from a corner grocery in the neighborhood and delivered by a little German grocery boy. He was a jolly fat chap, with a stupid face and prodigiously red cheeks, full blue eyes and hair that gained him the title of "cotton-top" with all the children of the neighborhood.

HIS BOSS CALLED HIM "SHAWLEY."

His trips to Miss Kingsley's flat were a never ending source of delight to "Shawley," whose correct name, by the way, was Karl. Like many other maiden ladies, Miss Kingsley detested children, and though "Shawley" did the work of three or four men, still, on account of his size, and particularly on account of his actions, he was nothing but an intensely disagreeable boy in the eyes of "die alte jungfrau," as she was known at "Shawley's" store.

One day, while the poor lady was suffering from a particularly bad attack of nervousness, "Shawley" came thumping up the stairway with a big basketful of potatoes for the Kingsley household. He had been told scores of times to send his goods up by the dumbwaiter; but, like a true grocery boy, he did just the opposite, though it caused him a good deal of extra trouble. With an exclamation of rage Miss Kingsley flew into the hall just in time to see the boy mounting the last step. Startled by the sudden appearance of his angry customer, and completely taken by surprise, "Shawley" stumbled and, losing his hold, tumbled down the stairs, with the big basket on top of him.

Miss Kingsley, grimly observing that it served him right, bounced back into her sitting room. As for "Shawley," he lay wonderfully still for a German grocery boy. It was dark in the hall, otherwise it might have been seen that his usually red cheeks had very suddenly lost all their color. After a few minutes, however, during which the people on the floor stood by laughing, "Shawley" managed to get up. He gathered in as many of his potatoes as he could find, though it gave him a queer pain to stoop, and then he tried to carry the basket up again. But he couldn't.

HAUNTED BY THE BOY.

So he left it where it was, and, still with that queer pain which almost made him cry with every step, he slowly walked limply to the store. Next day it was said that "Shawley" was sick in bed, and a week later a hearse drove up to the side door back of the grocery and carried the little "cotton-top" away to the Lutheran cemetery.

Miss Kingsley, who is a thoroughly good hearted lady, was inexpressibly shocked. And then came the "hant." Not at midnight, nor even after dark, but in broad daylight. Every grocery boy who delivered her groceries was a living imago of "Shawley." They called themselves "Ernest" and "Yake" and "Hiney" and "Willie," and they all smiled at Miss Kingsley's startled looks when she first saw them, but the good lady knew that they were all "Shawley."

At first Martha waxed pathetically earnest in trying to dissuade her mistress from believing in this illusion. The doctor found that his patient was suffering from hysterical mania, caused by incessant worrying over poor "Shawley's" death. In this state it was not unnatural that she should imagine herself haunted by the appearance of the other grocery boys, who generally resemble one another as closely as two peas in a pod. The doctor, like Miss Kingsley's friends, tried to show her that she was deceived by this resemblance, but so far he has not succeeded, and unless a change comes soon he will order his patient from the city.—New York Continent.

Some Facts About Catarrh.

BY DR. S. B. HARTMAN.

The lining membranes of the nose and throat being most exposed to the air are usually the first to become affected by Catarrh. As soon as the Catarrh becomes seated either in the nose or throat it begins slowly to spread to other parts. Numerous passages open into the pharynx or upper throat, and, as they are all lined with the same mucous membrane which line the pharynx, the Catarrh can easily find its way to any part of the body. It may go upwards into the middle ear and cause deafness, or into the frontal sinuses and cause constant frontal headache. The Catarrh may go downwards through the oesophagus into the stomach and cause dyspepsia, or through the larynx, trachea and bronchial tubes to the lungs, causing hoarseness, loss of voice, chronic cough, bronchitis and consumption.

Whatever course the Catarrh takes the disease remains the same, and a remedy that can be relied on to cure it in one place can also be relied on to cure it in all places. Pe-ru-na seeks out at once the deranged parts and restores the diseased and flabby mucous membrane to health and elasticity. Pe-ru-na is a natural tonic to the capillary blood vessels, which are weakened or destroyed by Catarrh. Here are two cases in which the Catarrh had already reached the middle ear, producing deafness (as it always does): Mr. Frederick Bierman, of McComb City, Miss., had Chronic Catarrh very badly for many years. The disease finally passed up the eustachian tube into the middle ear, had almost destroyed his hearing. He has been taking Pe-ru-na but for a short time, and his Catarrh is very much better, and he hears again as well as any one.

Mr. W. D. Spokes, Baton Rouge, La., writes: "I have had Chronic Catarrh very badly, noise in the ears and nearly deaf. I used your Pe-ru-na according to directions, and am now well; can hear the tick of a watch ten feet. Your Pe-ru-na is a wonderful medicine."

The following case illustrates the dreadful condition which Chronic Catarrh of throat and head can produce, and the utter failure of the ordinary treatment to bring any relief:

Shellsburg, Bedford Co., Pa.

Peruna Medicine Co.—I was a sufferer from Catarrh in my head and throat. I doctored with one of the best physicians in our place for that terrible disease, and found no relief. But in 1883 I lost my speech, and was not able to do any kind of work for nearly three months. I could neither eat nor sleep. Pe-ru-na did wonders for me, and now I am in better health than I have been in ten years. Yours truly, ISAAC NICODEMUS.

No remedy can equal Pe-ru-na in cases where the Catarrh has already attacked the lungs, as in the following case:

Mrs. J. W. Reynolds, of New Lisbon, Columbiana county, Ohio,

says she has suffered with Congestion of the Lungs, Catarrh in the Head, and was troubled with a bad cough. She had tried a number of physicians, but they all failed to cure her. She was induced to try Pe-ru-na, and immediately a marked change took place. After using Pe-ru-na her cough ceased, and in a short time her other ailments were cured. She is now completely restored to health, and gives all the credit to Pe-ru-na.

Hundreds of testimonials like the above furnish the most positive proof that Pe-ru-na is a radical cure for Catarrh. What Pe-ru-na has done so many times, is doing every day, it will do again.

A pamphlet giving full instructions for the cure of Catarrh sent free to any address by The Peruna Medicine Company, Columbus, Ohio.

THE + SAME + OLD + STORY

—BTJT—
fr WORTHREPEATING.

YES, we are aware we talked to you about Dress Goods last week and the large number of Dresses purchased of us told very plainly that our advertisement had been read. No such combination of stylish Dress Goods and moderate prices has ever been attempted in Ann Arbor.

The very best and latest things from the New York market at lower prices than you could buy them in New York itself.

Have you been in the habit of purchasing your Dress Goods elsewhere? If so, do yourself and us the favor of a call before making your Spring purchases. It is quite possible you may be benefitted by stepping out of the rut.

IE. F. zMzi:n:r_s & CO.,
THE "WHITE FRONT," 20 SOUTH MAIN ST.

You are Wanted.

We want everybody that is interested in

CARPETS, RUGS AND MATTINGS

to examine our new Spring Stock of them. We know that you will find our assortment to be the largest and our patterns the finest ever shown you in this city. Prices guaranteed to be the lowest.

COME

And see the new style of

+FURNITURE+

bought by Mr. Koch when in Chicago and Grand Rapids this spring. Elegant Chamber Suits, Parlor Furniture, Folding Beds, Book Cases, Desks, etc. You will be pleased with the low price we are offering them at. A large new line of CHILDREN'S CAEEIAGES at Bargains.

KOCH & HENNE,

56 and 58 S. Main St., Ann Arbor.

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.

GOME AID M THE BISSELL PLOW.

Wing and point can be reversed separately. Cannot fail to please. THE WIAED 3'XO"7", well-known and reliable, plain or reversible Points.

NEW SYRACUSE PLOW KKKrS-KS Timothy, Red-Top, Orchard, Blue Grass, Hungarian and all field and garden seeds constantly on hand. White and Green Field Peas.

Rogers' (-) Agricultural (-) Warehouse,
27 DETROIT STREET.

THE ASHEIFE:FM., TICK 1 STORAGE

Pears and Grapes a Specialty

Fruit, Ornamental Trees AND Flowers From Eli-manger & Barry.

Order Early by Mail.

SYRUPS, MEDICINAL WINES RASPBERRY SYRUPS, BONESET, DANDELION AND OTHER

DOMESTIC GRAPEWINES Prepared Especially for Invalids. 13F Pure Plymouth Rock Eggs. _AJ

E. BAUR, West Huron St. G. R. WILLIAMS, Attorney at Law and Pension Claim Attorney, MILAN, MICH. Conveyancing and Collections.

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. All kinds of heavy and light draying. Freight work. C. E. GODFREY, Residence and office 46 Fourth Avenue North. B3g-Telephone 82. JA

TONY SCHIAPPACASSB, NO. 6. N. MAIN STREET. FEUTIS.INUTS and OONFECTIONEB7 TOBACCOS AND CIGARS. Oysters and all kinds of fruit. ALWAYS OBT HAND. FOUND—February 22, a pair of gold bowed spectacles. Owner can have same by calling at this office, proving property and paying for this adv.

Special Spring Sale

OF
DRESS GOODS
AND
Slack and Colored
SILKS!

- 25 PIECES, Newest Shades. Colored Henriettas, all Wool. 16 and 17 Twill. 75 cents a yard. Usual price \$1.00.
- 25 PIECES, Spring Colors. Serge Royal, 42 inches wide, at 75c per yard. Actual Value, \$1.00.
- 20 PIECES, Desirable Tints. Fine Quality Serge, 40 inches wide, at 57 cents per yard. Worth 75c.
- 10 PIECES, Latest Patterns. Plaid and Striped Saxony Suitings, at 25 cents per yard: 40 inches wide and Cheap at 35c.
- 15 PIECES, Staple Colorings. Paragon Colored Gros Grain DEESS SILKS, at 75 cents per yard. Sold everywhere at, and Reduced from \$1.00.
- 50 PIECES, All Shades and Colors. of the Famous Clifton Mills, Colored Surahs and Failles, at \$1.00 per yard. The best the market affords.
- 15 PIECES BLACK GKOS GRAIN SILK, Quality Guaranteed.

Great Bargains at 75c, 95c, \$1.00, \$1.10, \$1.25, \$1.50 and \$1.75 per yard. Greatly Educed in Price for this sale.

EXTKA ATTRACTIONS IN

- Black Faille Francaise,
- Black Surahs,
- Black Rhadames,
- Black Satin Regence,
- Black Armures and Radimers,
- Black Brocade Silk,
- All \$1.00 per yard, to Reduce Stock.

Store to be Remodeled and Renovated. This Sale is to get the goods out of the way. Take advantage of and get some of these Bargains.

BACH, ABEL & CO.,

26 S. MAIN STREET.
Cor. of Washington,

GEOUGE WA.HH

THE LARGEST
Book and Wall Paper
DEALER IN THE CITY.

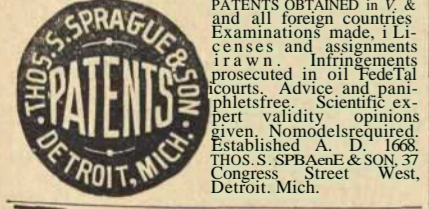
WALL PAPER ID

WINDOW SHADES
Ever shown in the city.

- Look at the following Prices before buying:
- Best White Blanks, 5, 6, 7c
 - Best Flats, 10, 12, 15c
 - Best Gilt Paper, 6, 8, 10c
 - High Class Grade Gilt, 12, 15, 18c
 - Fine Decorations, 20, 25, 30c

Our Papers are all guaranteed full length and best stock. In short, we are the cheapest Wall Paper House in the city. Remember we have the best Wall Paper Hangers and Decorators in our employ.

GEORGE WAHR,
Leading Bookseller and Stationer,
Opposite Court House,
Ann Arbor, Mich.



Two thousand women of India have signed a petition to the Queen of England asking that restriction may be put on child marriages by raising the marriageable age of girls from 10 to 14 years.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Robins put in appearance here Tuesday.

Mayor, Putnam, of Ypsilanti, is on the sick list.

Rev. Max Hein preaches in Detroit, next Sunday.

The water works company have struck another flowing well.

The State Arbeiter Verein meet in this city, June 9, 10 and 11.

Six tickets for 25 cents on the street railway are getting popular.

Prof. J. B. Davis has a map of the village of Ann Arbor made in 1836.

Mrs. Catherine Farley died Tuesday of dropsy of the heart, aged fifty-two years.

Col. H. S. Dean has been elected a delegate to the National G. A. R. encampment.

President Rogers, of the Northwestern University, lectures in the law department next week.

The case against John Robison, colored, for breaking Reuben Miller's nose has been adjourned.

F. C. Moriarity, Ypsilanti's city clerk, is to be one of the St. Patrick's banquet orators at Hudson.

Attention is called to the grand opening advertisement of the new clothing firm, Wadhams, Kennedy & Reule.

Rev. Fr. Dowling's lecture before Foley guild, in University hall, Sunday evening, will be largely attended.

Zeno Carpenter died at the residence of his son, P. W. Carpenter, in Ypsilanti, Monday evening, aged 82 years.

All books belonging to the Ladies' Library must be presented at the Library, on or before Saturday, March 14th.

George Stoll has taken Charles Bullis' place as motor man and John Shadford is now book-keeper for the street railway.

Richard Martin was sent to jail from Chelsea for ten days for vagrancy. He formerly claimed Ypsilanti as his home.

Mrs. H. Walter Nichols died at her home in Highland, March 5. She will be remembered by many friends in this city.

Veeder B. Paine, formerly of this city, has been appointed agent to make the allotment of lands to the Fox and Sac Indians.

Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Whedon, of Massachusetts, rejoice over the advent of a daughter, March 2. E. J. Knowlton and W. W. Wheedon are happygrand fathers.

The Sons of Veterans, thirty-one strong, presented the "Soldier of the Union" at Saline, Wednesday evening, and greatly pleased the audience.

About fifty went down from this city to Ypsilanti to attend the services in St. Luke's church, conducted by Rev. Mr. Tatlock, with the vested choir of St. Andrew's church.

Two boys, Frank Davis and Fred Anderson, got into an altercation in Ypsilanti, Wednesday, and each of them used a knife on the other. Both boys are under the doctor's care.

Irving Jones, colored, was arrested this week at the residence of Dr. Bennett, in Superior, where he was working, by Deputy-Sheriff Schall, for the theft of a rifle from a student named Babcock, some months ago. Justice Butts gave him thirty days in jail.

The Register says \$16.08 were paid for sparrow scalps last week. The boys must have taken a good deal of trouble to scalp the birds, when the law requires their heads. Possibly the Register thinks a sparrow is an animal something like a woodchuck.

The program at the Unity club next Monday evening, March 16th, is as follows: "A Descent into the Crater of Pichiucha, Illustrated," by Mr. E. M. Brigham. "Different interpretations of the Geological Phenomena at and near Niagara Falls," by Prof. Wm. H. Pettee.

The city has purchased a single horse for the use of the fire department. It is a big one, standing seventeen and three-quarters hands high, and weighing 1450. It is brwn in color and was purchased near Azalia for \$175.

The Sons of Veterans will give one of their grand social hops as soon as Lent is over. The committee has full charge. Edwin E. Hallett was appointed president; William Gates, treasurer; E. E. McAllister, secretary; George Fischer, floor manager; Claude F. Gage, receiver.

Next Sunday morning, at the Unitarian church, Rev. Mr. Sunderland will give his last sermon on Prophecy. Subject: "Miraculous Predictions in the Old Testament." In the evening, Hon. Carroll D. Wright, of Washington, D. C., will deliver a lecture upon "Religion in Politics."

Those who had the pleasure of hearing the Amherst Glee Club in Ann Arbor some years ago will be delighted to hear that they are to give a concert April 7th, in University hall, under the auspices of our own club. Both their Glee and Banjo clubs are exceptionally fine this year, and their concert is sure to be an artistic success.

At the Milan village election Monday, two tickets were in the field, the issue being whether or not Milan should be a cold water village. The village ticket was elected excepting one trustee, Tom Redman, who was defeated by Andrew Jackson, running on the citizens' ticket. The officers elected are president, David Hitchcock; trustees, O. A. Kelly, Charles Davis, Andrew Jackson. Dr. Chapin headed the citizens' ticket.

Rev. P. Cooney, C. S. C., of the Notre Dame University, will lecture in St. Patrick's church, Northfield, Sunday, March 22, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, on "My War Experience as Chaplain, 1861-1865." The speaker is very entertaining throughout, and presents the sad and comical side of war life to his hearers in a very capable manner. In speaking of a young Irishman who was taking off one of his wounded comrades from the battle field to the hospital, in the rear of the battle ground. The lecturer shows the hair-breadth escapes, as the young man was carrying his injured friend over the hill, a cannon ball took away the head of the man already crippled. The surgeon said, "Why bring a dead man in here." Looking over his shoulder, the one acting the part of the good Samaritan, exclaimed in his excitement "By Herrings, when he called me, he only told me he was shot in the leg." Together with a good lecture, those present will also be entertained by some well rendered music. Admission 25 cents.

The City Expenses. Treasurer W. W. Watts reports the city expenses for the past year to have been \$43,762.56 divided among the various funds as follows:

Contingent fund.....	\$14,749.26
Street fund.....	9,425.4
Fireman's fund.....	5,858.17
Police fund.....	1,957.71
Poor fund.....	1,971.25
Waterfund.....	5,111.25
City Cemetery fund.....	81.71
University hospital bonds.....	4,000.00
Widening of Division street.....	600.00
Total.....	\$43,762.66

The increase in the expenses over last year have been due to the \$4,000 hospital bonds paid, and the extra police expense. For the past four years the expenses have been as follows:

1887-8.....	\$38,261.51
1888-9.....	30,715.11
1889-90.....	37,730.78
1890-1.....	43,762.56

The balance in the treasury at the close of the fiscal years for the past four years has been steadily gaining. The balances on February 1st, were as follows:

1888.....	\$ 4,169.95
1889.....	8,055.57
1890.....	10,993.02
1891.....	11,110.00

The treasurer this year returned \$125.86 unpaid taxes in real estate, \$15.40 sidewalk tax, and \$499.50 unpaid personal tax. While this is more than Treasurer Watts returned last year, when he really broke the record, it is still an excellent showing.

Chelsea. Two of the vacant stores in town will be occupied next week. The cellar is being dug preparatory to extending the Christ Kline building back as far as those on each side of it.

Preparations are being made to build an unusual number of houses and barns in an about this village next summer.

Robins, bluebirds, and sparrows have appeared in considerable numbers, and there are many indications of an early spring.

The regular annual donation for the Rev. J. H. McIntosh will be held at the town hall on Wednesday night of next week.

A gentleman from Detroit has been looking over the mill here this week with a view of buying it, and running it as a merchant mill.

Michael Kalmbach, of Francisco, bought the John Young farm, three west of here, last Saturday, for \$3,-200, and his son will soon move on to it.

The first Demorest medal contest will be held at the town hall Friday night. The programme will consist of good music and declamations by the contestants.

Messrs. Clark and Rouse sung some good pieces to a good audience at the Congregational church, Monday night, but have not yet got names enough to organize a singing class.

The market has been irregular the past week, wheat advancing within two cents of a dollar for spot wheat, and then dropping about two cents, which is the fourth time it has done the same thing since this crop began to move. Arrivals have been free. Red wheat now stands at 97 cents, and white at 96 cents; oats, 45 to 47 cents; barley, \$1.35; one lot of beans sold at \$1.65; good butter, 20 cents; eggs, 15 cents. Corn has advanced, and now costs 60 cents delivered here.

There was considerable excitement, Monday, over the village election. A ticket called the people's ticket, was nominated, after which another ticket was nominated endorsing all the first ticket except one trustee, treasurer, and constable, which special effort was made to defeat. The people's ticket was all elected except one trustee and treasurer. The officers are as follows: President, Wm. Bacon; clerk, Albert Winans; treasurer, Fred Ruedell; constable, Edward Moore; trustees, Frank Staffan, A. A. Conkright and Charles Whitaker.

The Ann Arbor Street Railroad Company sell six tickets for twenty-five cents. They can be bought of the motor men on the cars. One ticket per passenger is torn off and put in the box.

Pittsfield Caucus. The Democrats of the township of Pittsfield will hold their caucus at the Town House, on Friday, April 30, at 2 o'clock p. m. A full attendance is requested.

ANN ARBOR MARKET REPORT

PRICES PAID BY MERCHANTS.

ANN AiiBdii, March 13, 1891.

Apples.....	80	@	100
Beef dressed per cwt.....	4 00	(a)	6 00
Butter per ft.....	.18	(a)	20
Beef on foot, per cwt.....	2 00	(a)	3 50
Beans.....	1 60	@	1 75
Chickens, per ft.....		@	10
Calf Skins.....	5	(d)	6
Corn in cob per bu.....	25	@	30
Eggs per doz.....	.12	(a)	15
Hogs on foot per cwt.....	2 50	@	5 25
Hay, Timothy No 1.....	9 00	@	10 00
Lard per ft.....	.7	(a)	8
Lamb.....		(a)	8
Mutton per ft dressed.....	6i	@	8
Oats.....	38	@	42
Pork Dressed per cwt.....	3 50	(i)	4 50
Potatoes per bu.....	65	(a)	90
Rye.....	60	(a)	65
Sheep pelts.....	1 25	(e)	1 40
Tallow.....		(g)	3*
Veal.....	4 00	(a)	6 50
Wheat.....	93	(d)	96
Barley.....	1 26	(a)	1 30
Wool.....	.25	(a)	27
Hides Green.....	.25	(a)	04
Hides, cured.....	.05	(a)	06
Cabbage, per head.....	4	(a)	6
Deacon Skins.....	.15	(a)	20
Turkeys.....		(a)	12+

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. That it may become known, the Proprietors, at an enormous expense, are placing a Sample Bottle Free into every home in the United States and Canada. If you have a Cough, Sore Throat, or Bronchitis, use it, for it will cure you. If your child has the Croup, or Whooping Cough, use it promptly, and relief is sure. If you dread that insidious disease Consumption, use it. Ask your Druggist for SHILOH'S CURE, Price 10 cts., 50 cts. and \$1.00. If your Lungs are sore or Back lame, use Shiloh's Porous Plaster. Price 25 cts.

FIRE PROOF SAFES OF ALISIZES. AGENTS WANTED. J.W. Buell, of Union City, Mich., will sell you a Fire Proof Safe, any size, for much less money than you can buy one at the factory. Farmers and their sons are making big money handling them. Write him.

Honest Work. \$20 \$4-0 a week made by earnest men and 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.

THREE ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Spring Overcoats.

As usual, we are introducing all the Novelties, and in all grades. The swell garment for this season being the Corset Tilting Coat, or English Box. We know you will find it a beauty. We have also the Kegular Lengths and Box Coats in all grades. We claim to have the best Black Cheviot Overcoat in the market for the money—\$12.00—as good in quality as other merchants get \$15.00 to \$16.50 for, and with all that tone and character to it, so well known in the garments made by Alfred Benjamin & Co.

Hats.

We are now showing all the popular shapes for spring—Youman's, Kioox and Silverman, as also the other popular grades. Come and see our \$2.50 Hat, in the different shapes. You will need a Hat, and we can save you money besides giving you exclusive styles.

Confirmation Skills.

We are prepared to please all parents desiring to buy such a garment for their son. Our special pride is the Black or Blue U-Ticscrew Suit we are selling at \$7.00, which our competitors ask \$10.00 for. Do not fail to examine our line, as it will prove of mutual benefit to you as well as ourselves.

THE TWO SAMSONS

L. 2B5 LITZ.

OUR WAY OF WASHING.

"Condensed Potash Flakes"

and you will do your week's washing in less than half the time, and do it better than in the old way.

MAKES TOUR MITER AND WHITE GOODS SOFTER AND WHITER. MAKES TOUR COLORED PIECES BRIGHTER. MOST DELICATE SHADES AND TINTS WILL NOT FADE. FLANNELS WILL NOT SHRINK. If you use CONDENSED POTASH FLAKES according to directions. Don't let another Wash Day go by without trying it. XO cents a package.



THE THOMPSON & CHUTE SOAP CO., TOLEDO, OHIO.

Our Way of Waahina.

A CARD.

It is now about a year that we have placed an assortment of samples of our large carpet stock in the hands of Mr. Martin Haller, the furniture dealer, and must say to-day that we wish to express our sincere thanks for the most liberal patronage with which the public of Ann Arbor and Washtenaw County have favored us. The sales have been far beyond our expectations. We shall for the coming year exert ourselves still more to merit the favor. We carry a stock of carpets of about \$200,000 and we will of this stock send samples to Mr. Haller of the choicest and newest patterns for spring trade. This will enable you to select your carpets of the latest designs and coloring same as when living in the city; get them cut without waste and made by experienced makers. Hoping you will continue to patronize us so liberal we remain, Respectfully
O. W. RICHARDSON & CO.,
Wabash Ave. and Adams St., Chicago, Illinois.

Referring to the above I would say that I shall in the coming year again try my utmost to deserve a liberal share of your patronage in the carpet line and will at any time be pleased to show the samples. Respectfully,
MARTIN HALLER,
Furniture Dealer.

"WILL NOT BE UNDERSOLD!"

The Finest Line of
Druggist's Goods!

In the City, at the
LOWEST -:- PRICES

Can be Seen at
Goodyear's,
DRUGSTORE,
No. 5 South M Street, Ana Arbor.

GRAND INAUGURAL SALE

NEW SPRING DRESS GOODS
—AND—
NEW WASH GOODS.

The Greatest Number of Pieces. The Latest and Most Exclusive Styles. The Rio-t Suptib Line of Shades ever offered by any House in this city.

BLACK DRESS GOODS

A close fine Serge at 50c, worth 75c. A fine 46 inch Serge at 75c, worth \$1.00. Fancy stripes in Blacks at 50c, worth 75c. Black-Silk Warp Henriettas at \$1, worth \$1.25. <6 inch pure black Mohairs at 50c, worth 75c. 40 inch black Mohair Brilliantines at 40c, worth 50c. Extra fine 40 inch all wool Henriettas at 50c a yard. Beautiful quality 46 inch Henriettas at 75c.

Then comes about 200 pieces fine imported Dress Goods, choice of the lot 50c a yard, consisting of Spring Serges and Henriettas in new shades Silk and Wool Plaids, Homespun, Boucle Plaids, Scotch Plaids, Black and White Plaids and Checks, American Wool Novelties and many styles worth 75c all 50c a yard.

SPRING WASH GOODS. This will be the greatest Gingham season ever known. The styles are very pretty and the prices are so low starting at 8c and 10c a yard. Then comes the fine Zephyrs at 12 1/4c a yard and the Scotch Ginghams, wonders of beauty, at 25c a yard. With this lot of Wash Goods we place on sale 50 pieces of the celebrated Dragon Fast Black, Plain and Plaid Lawns at 10c, 12 1/2c, 15c to 25c. 1 yd. The only make of Fast Black Lawns worth buying. 25 Pieces Plaid and Check White Muslins at 6c a yard. 2 Cases Pretty New Challies for 5c a yard. 50 Pieces New Indigo Blue Prints at 5c a yard.

Always the Cheapest,
SCHAIRER & MILLEN

PERSONAL.

W. L. Marquardt is in Jackson. S. S. Blitz is improving in health rapidly. Major Soule has been in Lansing, this week. Editor Suekey went to Jackson, Wednesday, on business. Myron H. French, of West Branch, was in the city this week. Mrs. Hyde, of Division street, was in Detroit Wednesday and yesterday. Mrs. John J. Robison is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Eaman, in Detroit. Mrs. H. N. Chute has been called to Toronto, by the illness of her father. Sylvester Gaunt, of Chicago, was in the city a few days visiting friends. C. G. Liddell, of the Peninsula Soap Co., is making a business trip through Indiana. Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Shaffer left Wednesday to attend the funeral of a brother, who died in Sandusky, Ohio. Mayor Manly attended a meeting of the board of managers of the soldiers' home in Grand Rapids, this week. John I. Thompson, of St. Paul, Minnesota, county clerk of Washtenaw in the sixties, was in the city, Tuesday. Supervisor Thos. Burlingame and Justice Fred Braun, of Ann Arbor town, went to Lansing, Wednesday, to fight the city charter amendments. The Benefits of Organization to Fruit Growers. At the monthly meeting of Washtenaw Pomological Society, Mr. J. C. Schenk, who was to collect dues from fruit shippers, reported his inability to make these collections. They are all glad to share in cheaper transportation, but the sharing in the burden with the few active members of the society seems to some of them quite a different question. Mr. L. Gruner is ready to receive their two cents per bushel for berries shipped by the A. A. fruit car. The society ordered the bills for printing posters for the fruit car, to be paid at once. Mr. John Allmand was added to the committee to see all the fruit shippers personally and Mr. J. J. Parshall volunteered to see those on the east side of the city. The undersigned reported that he had sent the petition of the society, for the improvement of roads, to representative J. L. Lowden, who at once attended to it, and answered that Mr. Gibson has introduced a bill in regard to the making of permanent country roads, as suggested by the petition. Mr. J. Austin Scott, in his address to increase the membership of the society, stated that all who are interested in horticulture should be active members of the society. The fruit interest was one of such importance that it needed an organized effort to carry on business. He felt ashamed of those who try to shirk their duties to the society. The society loses its reputation and character by non-payment of an honest debt, contracted to accomplish a timely and safe delivery of fruit at Detroit. The members should be prompt and on time in their attendance. We should invite our friends. This society has been quite an educator, not only in fruit, but in horticulture, farming and roadmaking. In fruit growing, as in other industries, we cannot expect to succeed every year. It is our duty to do our fellow-men some good and to cheer them up. Set backs strengthen character. He never made a failure at anything he undertook, because he was determined to succeed. When he first began fruit growing, he trimmed high, and in consequence 9-10 of his trees died. This did not discourage him and when he had seen his mistake he adopted low bodies and succeeded. He continually attended to fertilizing and general culture of the trees. He loved the work. He would like to see the money returned to the counties for

war-expenses used for the improvement of the roads. Mr. Ganzhorn in his interesting paper on the sale of fruit stated: This is the most important question before fruit men. I can well remember when the foremost questions were: Which is the best location, what varieties to plant, how to cultivate and prune? Will not the business be overdone? The timid ones were afraid the business would come to grief, when prices of grapes, shipped from California, dropped to three cents per pound. The whole sale price of grapes, which used to be ten cents per pound, dropped to 1 1/2 cents in the principal markets. I used to ship peck crates of peaches to Chicago for \$2. One of my neighbors sold his peaches right under the trees for \$8 per bushel. Peach men then said, 10 percent is too much for selling fruit, but as the next increase from fruit was so large no attempt was made to reduce the rate of commission. We have now come down to the bedrock of our business, and it has become a question of the survival of the fittest. We can only hope to succeed by trimming away unnecessary expenses. We have made a beginning by breaking away from the express to the shipping by freight. Fruit men must combine. It is wasteful to make so many individual and small shipments to one market. In many cases there is a waste in cartage and freight, both in shipping and in return of empty packages. There is as much freight on three empty crates, or baskets, as on twenty-five. The commission man has to deal and keep accounts with so many small lots, while he would save much clerical service, postage and draft expenses, had he but one party to deal with, from one place, instead of so many. A single fruit seller in Illinois sells 100 carloads of fruit for his neighbors. The grape crop of Chautauqua county, between Buffalo and Dunkirk, N. Y., amounting from 1,600 to 2,000 carloads, is sold in charge of one man. Agents are sent out to make sales of carload lots at different places, as Chicago, St. Paul and even down to Georgia and Texas. Chicago sells her fruit largely by auction. California has developed great skill in grading, packing and sale of her fruits, otherwise their shipments to distant markets would be impossible. We shipped in the neighborhood of 20,000 bushels of peaches last year, at an average price of \$2 per bushel, the crops amounting to \$40,000. The commission on the same is about \$4,000; on berries perhaps \$11,000, making a total of \$5,000. The berry crop of 1891 promises to be much larger than last year. One hundred thousand bushels of peaches is a possibility. There is yet a great deal of fruit shipped by express for want of organization. A large saving could be made light here. Although we pay large sums of money every year for the sales of our fruit, we meet with frequent losses for want of better distribution. The commission man takes no risk with us; we have to bear all the loss. Against wasteful gluts we can do much ourselves by preparing for canning, evaporating, manufacture of jellies and fruit syrups. These canned goods cannot well be put up by individuals. The factory will be the proper place, where a surplus of fruit can be disposed of on a large scale, and sold to advantage under properly organized facilities. In 1889, we averaged but \$2 per bushel for berries. Such seasons will come again, and, in such cases, the saving of unnecessary expenses may be all that is left for our earnings. Fruit will be raised on a higher scale in the future, and the sooner we adapt ourselves to the inevitable, the better for us. This paper was discussed with great interest and animation. Mr. W. F. Bird addressed the society on the best pumps for the application of insecticides. He exhibited two pumps of the Field Force Co., one a large, double-action pump for orchards, the other a knapsack sprayer made of copper, for the application of the Bordeaux mixture and other poisons among grapes, potatoes and small fruits. This took the eye of his Honor, the mayor.

This looks like warfare, he remarked. Those who need the best instruments for the destruction of these insects may inspect these pumps at Mr. Bird's on the Jackson road. He can give an intelligent insight into these formidable weapons, without which our fruit will be destroyed by the enemy. Prof. Cook, of the Agricultural College, and the Cornell University use these pumps. The name of this society was changed from pomological to horticultural by a majority of votes. This opens the doors to all our vegetable gardeners, florists and farmers. They will receive a hearty welcome. Different varieties of winter apples and the Champion peach were discussed. All were in favor of the bill before the legislature that commission men should give bonds. Ann Arbor lost quite a sum of money in Detroit, East Saginaw and Bay City. Topics for April meeting: Fruit prospects, package, how to take care of trees planted, by Mr. Ganzhorn; prospects of fruit the coming season, is there a home market for all the strawberry plantations about Ann Arbor? What kinds of fruit to plant, by the president. Report of committee on collection. E. BAUR, Cor. Sec. All parties owing accounts for the Detroit Free Press and Evening News previous to March 1st, are requested to call and settle at Watts' jewelry store. WANTED, FOR SALE, ETC. FOUR rooms in exchange for services. No. 2 Observatory street. 19-23. FARM TO RENT—2 1/2 miles from Saline, for cash, or on shares. 200 acres plow land, good barns, and plenty of them; water in barn yards and elsewhere; fencing good. Inquire of A. M. CLARK, Ann Arbor, or A. F. CLARK, Saline. 19-23. FARM FOR SALE OR RENT.—One hundred acres, north-west of Ann Arbor. Enquire at ABGCS office. LADIES call from 9 to 11 a. m., and from 2 to 5 p. m., for free trial of "Blush of Roses" for beautifying the complexion. Inquire of Mrs. A. M. AUSTIN, 4 Unity Block. ANN ARBOR NURSERY.—Fruit and ornamental trees. Peach and pear a specialty. Grape vine, berry plants, etc. Price low. Jacob Ganzhorn, head of Spring street. FOR RENT.—Two commodious pleasant flats, with six rooms each in New Block on State street. Enquire at No. 18 South State street 66-4. NOTICE—I hereby forbid any one trusting anybody on my account without a written order from me, as I will be responsible for no debts contracted except by myself in person, or on a written order. PATRICK BONER. PIANO TUNER.—We have secured Mr. T. C. Phelps, an expert piano tuner and repairer, to do our piano work. He comes to us most highly recommended. Any orders left for him at our store will receive prompt and careful attention. Allmendinger Piano and Organ Co. FOR SALE.—Three and a half lots and house, No. 25 N. Ashley street. House ten rooms, cistern, water works, barn, all in good repair. Lots sold separately if desired. Lower lots \$250. Lot with house. A decided bargain. Enquire of F. J. Schleede, State St., or 25 N. Ashley st.

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