

## WE ARE BRAGGING About Our FINE CLOTHING



Many men are not more than half dressed, or, at least, they are not half as well dressed as they might be. They wear clothes, but the clothes do not fit. They bear it but they are not satisfied. TRY NOBLE, THE CLOTHIER, and buy one of the New York Tailor Made Suits and Overcoats.

35 So. MAIN ST., Sign of the Red Star.

## NEW GOODS

ARRIVING DAILY IN ALL OUR DEPARTMENTS.

HATS  
SHOES  
FURNISHINGS  
MERCHANT TAILORING.



## GOODSPEED & SONS,

15, 17, 19, SOUTH MAIN ST.

## FOLLOW THE CROWD.

Daily Attractions and Low Prices Put The Go Into Our Quick Trade.

It Leads direct to the Busy Dry Goods House of Shairer & Millen. It doesn't need persistent talking to convince customers that we must from the very size of our business sell lower than all other houses.

## WHAT ELSE MAKES US LEADERS?

Shoppers are not caught in the corner of misleading prices a second time. [Eternal Vigilance is the Price of Success].

## KEEPING IT UP!

OUR LOW PRICES.

Friday Morning, Oct. 21,

We commence Two Weeks of the Biggest Bargain Giving Ever Done in Ann Arbor.

Everybody attend this Sale and we will do the Greatest Price Cutting Ever Attempted in Washtenaw County.

## SCHAIRER - & - MILLEN

## ADLAI E. STEVENSON.

The Vice-Presidential Candidate Speaks at Ann Arbor.

THE BIG BARBECUE AND THE SPEECHES.

Stevenson's Masterly Speech, and Montgomery's Able Address.

STRONG POINTS ON TARIFF AND FORCE BILL.

Republicans Interrupt, and Stevenson Emphatically Denies Their Charges.

—Edwin F. Uhl Makes a Great Speech—The Parade and Evening Meeting.

The great mass meeting at Ann Arbor is over. Adlai E. Stevenson, the Democratic candidate for vice-president, and in all probability the next vice-president of the country, has been here. He has made a great speech. It was listened to by one of the largest crowds which ever listened to any political speech in this county, and a crowd made up nearly entirely of voters. There have been much larger crowds in the city on the occasion of Democratic mass-meetings in former campaigns, but they have come in large part to see the demonstration, and not to listen to the speeches. The people who came to town Monday, came to hear the speeches. It was a raw, cold day, which kept many at home, but nearly all the men who did come, were gathered around the speaker's stand. There must have been about 4,000 people listening to the speeches. And for over two hours they stood in the chilly atmosphere, listening to every word that dropped from the speaker's lips. The procession formed about ten o'clock, and marched to the depot. It was headed by the Ann Arbor Rifles, which presented a very creditable appearance. There were four bands in the procession, which is thus described by a Detroit correspondent:

"It was a rather singular coincidence that the procession which marched to the depot to meet Gen. Stevenson was led by the 'Hon. Benjamin Harrison,' a handsome Arabian horse, ridden by the marshal of the day. The procession included the Ann Arbor City band; the Ann Arbor Rifles; the University of Michigan Democratic Club, 200 strong, each carrying a hickory cane and wearing a handsome Cleveland badge on which the motto was 'Old Principles and Young Blood'; the Lodi Marching Club, consisting of fifty well-drilled young farmers, who executed many movements on the line of march; the Chelsea, Milan, and Superior bands, heading divisions from Ann Arbor, Ypsilanti, Pittsfield, Chelsea, Dexter, Scio, Northfield, Freedom, and the townships of the county.

Gen. Stevenson and Hon. Frederick Marvin were received at the Michigan Central depot. After the gentlemen had been seated in carriages, the procession moved over the following route: Detroit street to Ann, thence to Main, thence to Liberty, thence to Division, thence to Jefferson, thence to State, and past the University again to the Michigan Central to receive Judge Montgomery, Hon. E. F. Uhl, and Congressman Gorman, the procession then moving to the court house, where it was reviewed by Gen. Stevenson.

Following the parade a scene took place such as has not been witnessed in Ann Arbor in nearly thirty years, a regular old-fashioned barbecue. On a vacant lot on the corner of Washington street and Fourth avenue a pit had been dug and since the day before a large, fat ox had been roasting, until at noon Monday it was done to a turn, and the hundreds who crowded around and received large slices of bread and a liberal allowance of roast ox, only wished that barbecues came oftener.

There were two candidates for state office on the platform when the speaking began at two o'clock, Frederick Marvin, candidate for treasurer and Charles F. Marskey, candidate for secretary of state. Mayor Doty presided as president of the day. Mr. Stevenson was in strong voice and seemed to be standing the strain of campaigning well. His references to Judge Cooley and ex-Governor Felch were received with cheers, and the whole of his masterly address was punctuated with applause.

Some of the Republicans in the audience persisted in interrupting the speaker. One named Smith Stebbins, kept saying, "You were a Knight of the Golden Circle." Stevenson stopped and said, "What's that you said?" The offensive remark was repeated, and Stevenson replied, "I wish to say that you, or any other man who makes that charge, is a liar. I do not wish to be misunderstood. You or any other man who makes that charge, is a willful and deliberate liar." The forcible manner in which the base charges were denied drew out great applause.

Mr. Stevenson's remarks in full were as follows:

### SPEECH OF GEN. STEVENSON.

Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen: I am profoundly grateful to your chairman for the courteous terms in which I have been introduced to this vast audience. I am grateful to you for the cordial welcome you have given me upon this my first visit to your beautiful city, a city made illustrious in part by its grand university, and by the fact that it is the residence of one of the greatest jurists known to our country in any age of its history. (Applause, and a voice, "Cooley will vote for Stevenson.") I bring to you, my fellow-Democrats, words of good cheer, and I am gratified to know that the Democracy of Michigan is in line, prepared for the glorious victory in November. (Applause.) I desire to express my thanks and yours to the distinguished chairman of your state executive committee, the Hon. Daniel J. Campau, for the splendid services he has rendered the Democracy of this state in this great contest. (Applause.)

During the short time I shall address you I shall endeavor to discuss some of the questions in which the people of this country have a profound interest. Whether you shall agree with me or not, I am satisfied that no lady or gentleman who honors me by their presence today will go from this assemblage believing that they have been treated in other than a respectful and courteous manner. We should never lose sight of the fact that, differ as we may upon these questions, we are all American citizens, having common interests in our common country, and all interested alike in good government. Ours is a government of the people. It is wisely provided in our Federal Constitution that once in four years all political power shall return to the hands of the people. Twenty-six times during the 103 years of our constitutional history, the people of these United States have by peaceable methods prescribed by law indicated their preference for a candidate to hold the high office of President of the United States.

We stand today upon the eve of another presidential election. On the 8th of November, the people of these United States are to determine which of the candidates shall be selected for that office. If you will pardon me, I will read to you the words of the greatest living Republican, the Hon. Chauncey M. Depew. On the 9th day of October, 1890, Mr. Depew, in presenting to a New York audience a private citizen of the City of New York, said:

"If I am to name the typical American; the man who loves and believes in his country beyond everything else; the man who, determining once in what direction his duty leads, cannot be swerved from the path; the man who is doggedly persistent in what he believes to be right; the man who thinks not of himself, but of his country and its needs—I would name Grover Cleveland." (Applause.)

The man upon whom this splendid eulogium was pronounced by the greatest of living Republicans has been presented by the national Democracy as its candidate for the high office of President of the United States. (Applause.) I shall endeavor to indicate to you some of the reasons why, in my judgment, your interests and the interests of all the people of our common country, will be subserved by the election of Grover Cleveland to the presidency, and the restoration of the Democratic party to power.

The administration of President Cleveland was confessedly an honest administration of the general government. During his term no scandals attached to his appointments to office. During his term no additional burdens were laid upon the shoulders of the people. During his term a hundred millions of acres of public lands were rescued from the grasp of the giant corporations, by which they were held unlawfully, and restored to the public domain for the benefit of all the people of our country. (Applause.) During his administration the bonds of the government were paid at maturity, and for the last two years of his holding the office, as you remember, the question was "what shall be done with the surplus revenues of the government?" Under the wise, the honest, the economical administration of President Cleveland, the revenues of the government exceeded its expenses more than \$100,000,000 a year (applause), and when, on the 4th of March, 1889, he retired from his

high office, he left to his Republican successor, as a part of the Democratic legacy, a hundred million of dollars in the treasury. We have now had three and one-half years of Republican administration, and the question is no longer what will be done with the surplus revenues, but, with bankruptcy threatening the treasury, the question today is, "where shall the revenues be obtained to meet the current expenses of the general government?" (A voice: "Go back to Cleveland.")

Under the estimates made by the Secretary of the Treasury as to the expenditures and the income of the government for the present fiscal year there will be a deficit in the treasury; so that today the American voter is confronted with the fact that the treasury, instead of having a surplus, is confronted with bankruptcy. What is the cause of this? In my judgment, it is the result, first, of the lavish, the unnecessary, the unwise appropriations made by the Fifty-first Congress, a Republican Congress, the first Congress which has gone into history as a billion dollar Congress; and in the second place, it is the result of the passage by that Congress of the McKinley tariff law. This brings me to a discussion of the tariff. I make no apology for discussing the question of the tariff, because it is a question in which you and all the people of this country have a profound interest. You have been told by our adversaries that the Democratic party is a free trade party. That is not true. The Democratic party is not in favor of free trade. We recognize that a sufficient amount of duties shall be collected from imports to meet the expenses of the general government, but we say that when the government of the United States has collected from the taxpayer a sufficient amount to meet the expenses of the government, honestly and economically administered, then the power of taxation ceases, and the government has no right to take another dollar of the earnings of the people for the purpose of building up any protected industries of this country. (Applause.)

Listen to what I shall now read to you. "To lay with one hand the power of the government on the property of the citizen and with the other to bestow it upon favored individuals, to aid private enterprises and build up private fortunes, is none the less a robbery because it is done under the forms of law and is called taxation. This is not legislation; it is a decree under legislative form." (Applause.)

That sounds like an old-fashioned Democratic platform, does it not? But, I have read to you from a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States.

I spoke to you of the passage of the McKinley tariff bill and its effect on the people. Let me trace the history of tariff legislation for a moment. In 1846, when this distinguished gentleman and honored citizen of your state, and one of the grand representatives of your state, ex-Gov. Felch, represented this state in the Senate of the United States, there was passed what was known as the Walker tariff bill, which was a Democratic measure, passed by a Democratic Congress and approved by a Democratic Senate. The cardinal principles of this bill were, first, that no more tariff taxes should be levied than were necessary to meet the expenses of the government, honestly and economically administered, and in the second place, the highest rate of tariff taxes should be levied upon the luxuries of life and the lowest rate of taxes should be levied upon the necessities of life; and in the third place, that this law should be so administered as to operate equitably upon all classes and all sections of our common country. That was the Walker tariff bill of 1846. So justly did it operate that eleven years later, all parties concurring, in 1857, this law was still further amended so that the average rate of tariff taxes were less than 15 per cent, and we reached a period in our history when tariff taxes were lower than they had been at any time since the war of 1812. Mark you, I am now speaking of the period of low tariff taxes. During the fifteen years, from the passage of the Walker tariff bill to 1861, there had been no time in our history since 1812 when it was easier for the farmer, for the mechanic, for the laborer, for all men, to earn their bread by daily toil and to meet the expenses incident to this life than during the period of which I have spoken. (Applause.) It was easier for the reason that taxation was reduced to a minimum. This

statement that I have made has been questioned by Republican orators, but I call as authority the Hon. James G. Blaine, in his "Twenty Years in Congress." I read, not from any political speech of Mr. Blaine, but from the solemn history he has written:

"The Whig victory of 1848 was not sufficiently decisive to warrant it, even if there had been a desire to change the tariff." That is the tariff of which I have spoken, and for which this distinguished gentleman, ex-Gov. Felch, voted. "Moreover," writes Mr. Blaine, "the tariff of 1846 was yielding abundant revenue, and the business of the country was in a flourishing condition at the time his administration (that of President Taylor) was organized; money became very abundant after the year 1849, large enterprises were undertaken, speculation was prevalent, and for a considerable period the prosperity of the country was general and apparently genuine. The principles embodied in the tariff of 1846 seem for the time to be so entirely vindicated and approved that resistance to it ceased, not only among the people, but among the protective economists, and even among manufacturers to a large extent. So general was this acquiescence that in 1856 a protective tariff was not suggested or even hinted by any one of the three parties which presented presidential candidates." (Applause.)

What was that tariff? It was the low tariff of 1846 to 1861, by which the average rate of taxation was less than 15 per cent. When the war came on, and it became necessary to raise large sums of money for the purpose of meeting the expenses incident to that great struggle, the tariff taxes were increased under the Morrill tariff bill from 15 per cent to 35 per cent, more than double, upon all that the people of this country buy for themselves and their families. It was said at the time by the author of that bill: "This is not intended as the permanent policy of the government, but just as soon as the exigencies of the war will permit the tariff taxes will be reduced." You remember that a new system of taxation was devised, which was known as the internal revenue system of taxation—taxes upon banks, railroads, corporations, incomes; in other words, taxation which rested heavily upon the wealth of the country, while other taxes rested heavily upon the great mass of the people. Under the internal revenue system large sums flowed into the Treasury. There was a tax upon manufactures, by which the government collected \$127,000,000 a year; and taxes upon other corporations, so that in the aggregate the amount of taxes collected under the internal revenue system exceeded \$300,000,000 a year.

Bear in mind the two systems to which I have briefly called your attention. From 1861 to 1875 all departments of the government were absolutely controlled by the Republicans—the executive and both branches of Congress. When the war closed and it was no longer necessary to raise large sums, then a Republican Congress commenced the work of reducing taxation, taking off the war taxes, when there was no longer a necessity for their continuance. Where did they commence? What taxes did they repeal? Did they say to the farmer, to the mechanic, to the laborer: "You have borne these taxes year after year. Now you will be relieved?" Not at all. They commenced by repealing the tax upon manufacturers, by which \$127,000,000 a year had been collected; and all the taxes that bore upon the wealth of the country were repealed. Did they reduce the taxation upon what you buy for yourselves and families? Not at all. In 1866, the year after the close of the war, the tariff taxes were, by a Republican Congress, still further increased, and by subsequent Congresses were increased until the average rate of tariff taxes reached 47 per cent in the year 1890. There was a universal feeling among the people that inasmuch as twenty-five years had gone by since the close of the war, the time had come when the war taxes should be taken from the necessities of life. The Democratic party insisted upon that. The Republicans told you four years ago that they favored tariff reform, but they preferred that the tariff should be reformed by its friends. The people believed them. They were restored to power, and they responded to the demand of the people to reform the tariff by passing the McKinley tariff bill. You will remember that in the early days of our history the cry was for



the protection of infant industries. It was the doctrine of Mr. Clay sixty years ago, that the infant industries should be protected, but that so soon as they were able to stand alone this protection, this burdening the people with taxation should be withdrawn. He advocated a tariff of 20 per cent. If he lived now he would be denounced by the Republicans as a free trader, as the Democrats are today. These infant industries have grown into great corporations, and have amassed colossal fortunes, and no longer do we hear the cry of protect infant industries, but the cry now is, first, that a high tariff is for the benefit of the laborer, and secondly, within the last four years, that the people do not pay the tariff taxes, but that they are paid by foreign governments, or foreign peoples. They tell you that foreign peoples pay these taxes, and that they are not paid by the people here. I will tell you how a man in Massachusetts got his eyes opened on that question.

He was a Republican. He believed in the McKinley tariff bill. He was very enthusiastic in his support of the Republican party. He had heard his Republican Congressman say that foreign governments paid these taxes, and he believed it. But he had occasion to go to the City of Liverpool, and while in Liverpool he bought one dozen pair of socks, untaxed, for a few cents a pair. He brought them to this country, and when he reached New York he found a custom house officer with a copy of the McKinley tariff bill in his hand, who told him that before he could bring those articles into the United States he must pay a tariff tax of \$2.25. He paid the \$2.25 reluctantly. He thought there was some mistake about it, and when he got home he sat down and wrote a letter to his Congressman, saying, "My dear Mr. Congressman, I have been to Liverpool, and have bought these articles for a few cents a pair; I thought I had a good bargain, but when I got to the United States, through some mistake, as I supposed, they charged me \$2.25. You have told me time and time again that foreign governments pay these tariff taxes. Will you please take time and write me a letter and tell me to what foreign government I should apply to get back this \$2.25?" (Applause and laughter.)

Fifteen years ago there was a tariff upon quinine, and it cost \$3.60 to \$4 an ounce to buy it. Where I live on the prairies of Illinois, it is almost legal tender, we use so much of it. A bill was introduced in Congress to take the tariff off quinine; to place it on the free list. While that bill was pending one of the representatives of Powers & Wightman, the great manufacturers of that drug in Philadelphia, came to Washington. He said to me, as he said to other members of Congress, "The passage of that bill will absolutely ruin us." To tell you the honest truth, I was more concerned about the poor fellows along the creeks and on the prairies who had to take the quinine, than I was about those who made it. I thought I would vote for that bill, as did every other Democrat in the house, and we voted for it. The bill went to the Senate, where it was opposed by Senator Morrill, the same Republican to whom you are indebted for doubling the tariff taxes, and he expressed it as his solemn conviction that the effect of the passage of such a bill would not be to lessen the cost to the consumer, but that eventually it would cost more. But the result has been that today you may buy seven times as much quinine for \$1 as you could buy when the tariff was on quinine, and the consumption of that medicine has more than doubled, for, as you know, it is the great medicine of the poor, and during the twelve years that have passed since the passage of that bill, there has been saved to the people of this country more than \$50,000,000 because of the placing of that medicine upon the free list. You go into a drug store today, and you receive a dollar's worth of quinine. With the tariff upon it you received 20 cents worth of quinine, and 80 cents of the dollar you paid went into the pockets of the manufacturers of that medicine; in other words, 20 cents worth of quinine and 80 cents worth of tariff. If there is any man who believes that foreign governments pay these taxes, and that the people here do not pay them, he does not have any standing in the Democratic party;—he does not belong to our side.

I want to say a word or two to the farmers, as to how they are benefited by a high tariff. You are called upon to go to the polls on the 8th day of November and vote to keep the Republicans in power, and you are told that will sustain the McKinley tariff bill. Farmers are appealed to to vote for the Republican party because, as they say, the wheat growers of Michigan and the corn growers of Illinois are protected under the McKinley tariff bill against foreign competition. I want to be perfectly candid and fair

about it. You can pillow your heads tonight in perfect safety, knowing that there is a tariff tax of twenty-five cents a bushel on wheat, and fifteen cents a bushel on corn, in order to keep the wheat and corn grown in Asia and Europe from being brought to Michigan and Illinois in competition with what you grow here. Before you become too enthusiastic about the McKinley tariff bill protecting you, let me tell you that in the year 1889, even before the McKinley bill had been passed, when there was still a tariff upon corn and wheat, but not so high, our exports of corn were 69,000,000 bushels, and the amount of corn brought into this country from foreign countries during the same year was 2,388 bushels, and that for seed, and upon that you were compelled to pay a tariff tax. Let me tell the wheat growers of Michigan who think they are protected by the McKinley bill that in the year 1889 the amount of wheat exported amounted to 90,000,000 bushels, and during the same year the amount of wheat brought into this country from all foreign countries was 1,927 bushels, and that for seed wheat, and upon which you had to pay a tariff tax. Do not you farmers know that it is a mockery to say that the farmers of this country are protected by a tariff bill? Do not you know that the products of your farms are sold in the free and open markets of the world, where there is no protection, and whether the products of your farms are sold here or sold in Liverpool, the great market of the world, they are sold in a free trade and unprotected market, and the produce of your farms and of the hard labor of your hands is brought into competition with the labor of India, of Hungary, and of the older portions of the world, and to you there is absolutely no protection? What we complain of is that while you are compelled to sell the produce of your farms in the free and open markets of the world, unprotected, you should not be permitted the poor privilege of buying what your necessities require without paying a high bonus of 40, 60, 80 and 100 per cent. to the protected classes of your own country. To the farmer who believes that the McKinley tariff bill is a blessing to him, let me say that your place is not under the banner of Grover Cleveland.

I desire to address myself for a few moments to laboring men. You will recognize the difficulty I experience in speaking to so large an audience in the open air on such a day as this. It is sometimes as difficult to make a tariff speech as to listen to it. I once heard a conversation between two Scotch preachers. One of them said to the other, "I preached for three hours and a half, yesterday." The other one said, "Didn't you get very tired?" "Yes, but it would have done you good to see how tired my congregation got." (Laughter.)

I address myself now to the laboring men, to mechanics, to laborers, to all men who earn their bread by daily toil. You have been told that a high tariff means high wages. Did they not tell you just before the last presidential election, "Go to the polls and vote to keep the Republican party in power and for a high tariff bill, and it means for you a tin bucketful of bread and meat." But how many moons waxed and waned before they imposed a tax upon the poor tin bucket that held the bread and meat? They tell you that a high tariff means high wages. Let us see if that is true. We have but one system of tariff legislation in this country, extending throughout all the states and all the territories of our country alike. We have the same system of legislation extending all over the country, so that if the tariff controlled wages there would be the same wages all over the country, but we know that in California, in Colorado, in all the newly settled parts of the country wages are double and in some instances treble the wages along the Atlantic seaboard and the older settled parts of the country. Why? Simply for the reason that the tariff does not control wages, but that wages are governed and controlled by the great and universal law of demand and supply. (Applause.) The only effect of a tariff upon wages is to lessen the purchasing power of wages. A tariff growing higher and higher year after year increases the cost of the necessities of life. When you are told that a high tariff means high wages, remember that under the low tariff of 1846, extending from 1846 to 1861, when tariff taxation was reduced to the lowest, wages were not low in purchasing power. When tariff taxation was increased in 1861 and 1862 and by subsequent Republican Congresses, tariff taxes were still further increased, until in 1890 the rate of average taxation was 47 per cent., and then the McKinley tariff bill was passed, by which the tariff taxes upon the necessities of life were still further increased. The laboring men and mechanics have

not experienced an increase of wages year after year, as the tariff taxes have gone up. (Cries of "We have not. No! No!")

What is it to you that they produce columns of figures to show that in certain industries the rates of wages have been increased? Do not you know that wages have not increased, and that you find it more difficult year after year, under legislation in the interest of the classes and against the interest of the masses of the people, to meet the expenses of this life?

You are told that under the McKinley tariff bill you may buy a few pounds more of sugar for \$1 than you did before. If it is true that foreign governments pay this tax, how did it reduce the price of sugar when they took the tariff off? Under the McKinley tariff bill you can buy a few more pounds of sugar for \$1, but the Republican party stands upon dangerous ground when they undertake to teach anything about the tariff by object lessons, because the people of this country may inquire, "if it be true that reducing the tariff on sugar enables us to buy a few pounds more for a dollar, why would not the same blessed result follow if you reduced the tariff on woolen goods and cotton goods, boots and shoes, hats, and all the other necessities of life?" (Applause.)

Do not you know that while the McKinley tariff bill contained a provision allowing you to buy certain grades of sugar free of tax, it also contained a provision for the payment of a bounty of \$10,000,000 a year for fifteen years to the sugar growers of Louisiana, Vermont and Kansas, at the expense of all the people of this country? It would be equally proper and just to take from the treasury—which means from the pockets of the tax-payers of this country—\$10,000,000 in order that wheat growing in Michigan might be made profitable to the people of this state, or corn growing in Illinois should be made profitable to the corn growers of that state. That system of legislation is founded upon injustice. It is to build up one industry, to make the business of one class of business men profitable at your expense. And yet that is the foundation of the system of protection.

Let me summarize briefly. In the first place it is said that foreign governments pay these taxes. Nobody believes that. In the second place you are told that under the high tariff that has existed the last thirty-one years in this country, the country has grown prosperous, that wealth has increased year after year to hundreds of millions of dollars and billions of dollars of increase. Let me ask you if you have had a part of that increase? (Cries of "No! no!") You mechanics and laborers, do you find it easier to meet the expenses of this life than you did under the low tariff of which I have spoken? Do you not know that under a system of legislation which builds up one industry at the expense of all industries in this country, the wealth of the country gets into comparatively few hands, and that that is so today? And yet you are appealed to year after year to keep in power the men whose policy is to tax the people in the interest of the protected monopolists of this country, who have grown rich and amassed colossal fortunes at the expense of the people. Do you know why it is that such men as Judge Gresham, of Chicago, and Wayne MacVeigh, of Pennsylvania, and other distinguished men whose names are familiar to you, have left the Republican party and now follow the lead of Grover Cleveland under the banner of tariff reform? (Applause.) It is because the legislation of the Republican party year after year has been and is in the interest of the protected classes, at the expense of the masses of the people of our common country. Your interests and the interests of the people are bound up with the success of the Democratic party.

I will say a few words upon the force bill. I will show you that you have an interest in that question. The force bill passed a Republican House in the Fifty-first Congress, every Republican but three voting for it, and every Democrat voting against it. It went to the Senate. Four of the Republican Senators voted with the Democrats in opposition to that bill, and for the time being its defeat was secured. One of these Republican Senators who voted with the Democrats declared that it was the most infamous piece of legislation that had ever crossed the threshold of the Senate. That bill provides that the judges of the federal courts shall appoint supervisors of election; that these supervisors shall be appointed for life, and that from their decision there shall be no appeal. The supervisors have the power, under that bill, to appoint deputy United States marshals without limit; these agents of the federal administration have the power to depose the state officers, the judges of election provided by your state laws, your neigh-

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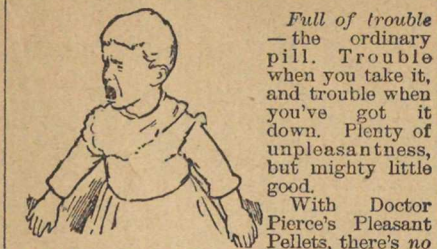
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Ripans Tablets: a family remedy. Ripans Tablets: a standard remedy. Ripans Tablets: pleasant laxative. Ripans Tablets are of great value. Ripans Tablets cure dyspepsia. Ripans Tablets banish pain. Ripans Tablets cure scrofula. Ripans Tablets prolong life.

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Dealer—Weren't they all right?  
Customer—Yes: that's the trouble: one of 'em ought to be left.

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To cure any case. With each order received by us for six boxes, accompanied with \$5.00, we will send the purchaser our written guarantee to refund the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. Guarantees issued only by Eberbach & Son, Druggists, Sole Agents, Ann Arbor, Mich.

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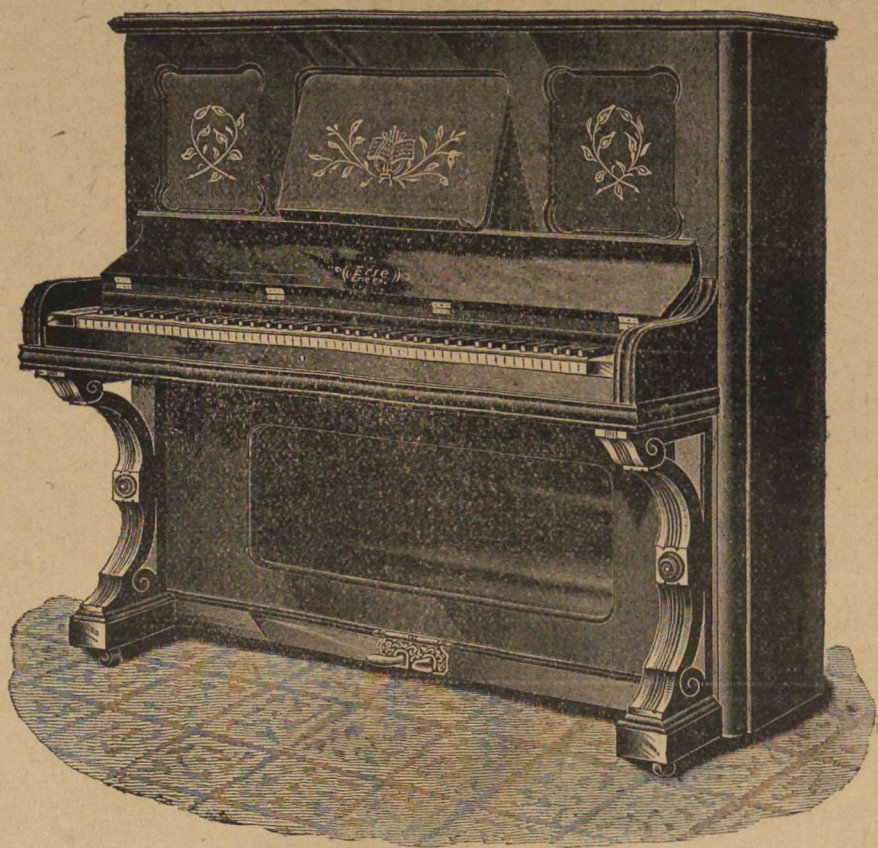
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## THE ERIE PIANO

Is the result of the combined experience of Mr. Colby, manufacturer of the Colby piano, and Mr. Christie, formerly manufacturer of the Christie piano—both having been piano manufacturers for years.

## THE ERIE PIANO

is made with special reference to durability and fine tone quality. The case, though finely finished, is unencumbered by useless ornamentation, this saving being used in producing strength of frame and excellence of tone.

### SPECIAL FEATURES.

The Bridge is built up and bent to shape—the best possible method of bridge construction. The wrest plank and frame are also built up of several thicknesses of wood.

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ERIE, PA., October 6, 1892.

*The Ann Arbor Organ Co., Ann Arbor, Mich.*

GENTLEMEN: Allow us to thank you for N. Y. draft, in settlement for piano, Style "C," No. 23,626, shipped Sept. 24th, being in full to date. We also take this opportunity to express our thanks for your very liberal orders for Erie Pianos. We find that since taking an agency, less than two months ago, we have shipped you eighteen pianos, and have orders for seven more unfilled. In view of your very conservative promises when assuming the agency for our instruments, we feel especially pleased and gratified with the extent of your orders.

Awaiting your further favors, which we assure you will have our most prompt attention, believe us

Very truly yours,

ERIE PIANO CO.,

Per C. C. COLBY, Sec'y.

We buy our pianos as WE NEED THEM and as we can PAY FOR THEM, and some way the manufacturers like our business methods.

As to the ERIE PIANO, we say unhesitatingly

## IT IS THE BEST PIANO

At a moderate price we ever saw. We are State Agents, buy and pay for enough to get them right, and we think we can sell them right.

At any rate we make the bold assertion that we SELL MORE PIANOS in a YEAR than any Michigan dealer outside of Detroit.

COME IN AND LOOK US OVER.

**The Ann Arbor Organ Co.**

PIANO MEN.

51 S. MAIN ST.

Ann Arbor, Mich.

bers, men who are elected because of their integrity; these state officers can be deposed by the agents of the federal administration; they receive the ballots, receive the oath, count the ballots, certify the results and deprive the people of their representation in the Congress of the United States. More than that. It is provided in that bill that these agents of the federal administration can invade the sanctity of private homes and interrogate you and the inmates of your family, and if you decline to answer their questions you are liable to indictment and imprisonment or fine. Further than that. They have the power, under that bill, to examine certificates of naturalization, and if the agents of the federal government conclude that a certificate of naturalization has not been properly given, although granted by your courts upon proper evidence, they have the power to cancel the certificate and deprive the naturalized citizen of his right to vote. That is what you are called upon to sustain at the polls. If that law was put in general operation, as it might be under these provisions, it would call into being an army of more than 300,000 officeholders, surrounding every polling place from Maine to California, from the Columbia to the St. John, by which the people would be deprived of the right to select their own representatives and this at a cost to the people of \$10,000,000 at every Congressional election. Do you know why it is that they desired to pass this force bill? When that bill was pending in Congress, the leading Republican paper in the United States said, "Throw aside all other legislation, pass the force bill, for in the force bill are a hundred tariff bills!"

I have detained you as long as is proper on this occasion. This question is to be determined by the people under the peaceful methods prescribed by law. I believe that your interests and the interests of all the people, except those who are protected favorites under this protective policy, are bound up in the success of the Democratic party under the lead of Grover Cleveland, who declared that "Unnecessary taxation is unjust taxation." (Applause.) And I believe that with his election will come relief to the people by legislation in the interests of all the people of our country, and not in the interests of a privileged few.

The chairman of the meeting then introduced Judge Martin V. Montgomery, who spoke upon the force bill and the tariff. The following are his remarks on the force bill:

I wish to say a few words upon the force bill. I do not care whether it is an issue in this campaign or not. It is enough for me to know that a bill which we call the force bill, and which our Republican friends call an election bill, passed a Republican House of Representatives by a vote in which every Republican in the House, save three, voted "aye;" that it went to the Senate and was there taken up and occupied fifty-seven days in discussion, and that by a vote of every Republican Senator present, who voted "aye," and against the vote of every Democratic Senator, who voted "no." It is enough for me to know that on the 1st day of December, 1890, when Congress convened for the short session and received, as they always do, a message from the President of the United States, he devoted almost one entire page, and that the concluding page of his message, to demand and urge upon the Senators the passage of this bill, which, as my friend, Gen. Stevenson has just told you, was declared by Senator Teller, of Colorado, afterwards, in a speech from his place upon the floor of the Senate, to have been the most infamous message that ever crossed the threshold of that Senate. Infamous as it was, it was advocated by Mr. Reed, by Mr. McKinley, and Mr. Burrows and by every prominent member of the House of Representatives upon the Republican side, and it was voted for by every member but three.

It is always in issue, and it is entirely proper to discuss what your political adversaries have been doing. Less than two years have transpired since the Republican party of this country, through its chosen Representatives, passed a bill through the House of Representatives which struck a blow at the very liberties of the people, and at the cherished institutions of the country. The President of the United States applauded it. It was made a test of party fealty. An obedient Senate took it up, on a vote of every Republican present, and debated it fifty-seven days, and then it was not defeated by any means. On the 26th day of January, 1891, the debate having begun

on the 2nd day of December, 1890, upon motion of Senator Wolcott, of Colorado—the session being about to draw to a close, no legislation having been perfected and the silver bill pending, our silver friends of the west being crazy to get the silver bill passed—they joined hands and postponed the consideration of the force bill; and today it is a living, breathing, infamous issue before the people of this country.

It is not explicitly in the Republican platform, but it is there as much as they dare put it there. They say they are in favor of every elector in this land casting a ballot and having it counted. Who has not that privilege? But Democrats have never been, and, thank God, never will be, in favor of putting a federal bayonet behind every ballot in the country. Yet Senator Frye, of Maine, declared he wanted to do it. That is the difference between the great Democratic party of the Constitution and the Republican party of this country. We believe that we can trust the people. That is one of our mottoes. The Republican party does not believe that the people ought to be trusted. The provisions of the force bill are monstrous. It provides for the appointment in every judicial district in this broad land of an officer to be called the chief supervisor of elections, and that gentleman is to be appointed by a federal circuit judge, and to hold office for life, to take his pay in enormous fees, and this pompous and important individual, after he receives his appointment, notifies the United States Circuit judge that he wants to use his court for election purposes, and the judge has no discretion, but he must convene his court, and then this gentleman presents to the judge a list of names. The judge does not even have the poor privilege of selecting but this gentleman may select not less than six, and, if he please, sixty or 600 names of persons in every voting precinct of this state, for supervisors of election. The law makes it incumbent upon the judge to appoint six or possibly sixty times six, within the discretion of the chief supervisor. They are appointed, three of them assigned to duty in each voting precinct, and there are some 60,000 voting precincts in this country. They supervise the election, they examine the poll lists, they examine the ballot box, they examine the records. In company

with them are an unlimited number of deputy marshals, with power to arrest you or me, with or without process, and take us to jail and keep us there until after the election is over. Each one of these gentlemen is to get \$5 a day on every day but election day, and on election day each gets \$10 for his distinguished services.

A gentleman whom my friend, Gen. Stevenson, knows very well—Senator Vance, of North Carolina,—in a speech in the senate not long ago, while this bill was being discussed, produced a list of supervisors and marshals that were appointed in New York in one election during the campaign of 1873 by John I. Davenport. The list comprised burglars, thieves, highway robbers, mail robbers, keepers of brothels, men who had been indicted for attempt to murder, and men who were actually murderers. And they were the class of men that had been deputy marshals and who had supervised the polling of votes by American citizens.

When the President of the United States, or the army or navy of the United States, or the great departments of government, with their employees and officers, want pay, they go to the proper officer of the Treasury, with a proper voucher, and there the statute books are examined to see whether or not an appropriation has been made for the payment of those salaries, and not one dollar can be paid except Congress, year by year, appropriates the money for that purpose. Now do you suppose these gentlemen put any such provision as that in this election bill? Not at all; they were too smart for that. They put a clause in it providing that there should be for all time appropriated out of the moneys in the treasury of the United States not otherwise provided, money sufficient to carry out the provisions of this most infamous measure.

But there is a still worse provision in this bill. You remember the dreadful ordeal which the country passed through in 1876. One of the dreadful things we encountered at that time was the proceedings by which Louisiana and Florida were induced to and did turn over their vote in the electoral college to Mr. Hayes. They had down there what they called returning boards. They threw out absolutely and arbitrarily parishes, townships, wards, and voting precincts, wherever it came nec-

essary to do it, until the aggregate vote was in favor of Mr. Hayes. This force bill contains a provision of precisely that character, by which three gentlemen, to be called a board of canvassers, shall be appointed for each state, with power to canvass the vote. Whenever a member of congress is voted for, and whenever they differ from the inspectors of election, they shall tabulate and count the vote, and send their report to the clerk of the House of Representatives, whose duty it shall be to declare him elected who shall be reported by them. And these gentlemen get the modest sum of \$20 a day each for their services.

I declare this to be an issue in any campaign, from the antecedents and record that the dominant party, the Republican party, have made for themselves. As sure as God lives and reins, if the next House of Representatives shall be Republican and the next President of the United States shall be Republican, they will pass that force bill, or a similar force bill, and it will be the law of the land, although they have not the courage to avow it today. For the first time in their lives the Republican party distinctly and squarely dodged the question. I say this will be the result if the Republican party get control, but I prophesy that the next House of Representatives will not be Republican, that the next President of the United States will not be Republican, they both be Democratic, I firmly believe. (Applause.)

The crowd called for Mr. Uhl, although it had been announced that his speech would be made in the evening at the rink. In response to the call he spoke briefly.

In the evening the fireworks went off prematurely and all together.

The meeting at the rink was crowded. Hon. E. F. Uhl, of Grand Rapids, made a most eloquent address on the tariff question. He is one of the ablest and most polished speakers in the state. Hon. Jerome W. Turner, of Owosso, made a very witty and entertaining speech.

The bazaar in progress interfered somewhat with the meeting, so that, as the hour was late, Hon. Charles S. Hampton declined to respond to the repeated call for a speech.

### What Garfield Thought.

It is very refreshing sometimes to pause awhile in the fight against tariff extortion, and while taking breath to bait the protection bull with some rag like this from one of Garfield's speeches: "We have seen that one extreme school of economists would place the price of all manufactured articles in the hands of foreign producers by rendering it impossible for our manufacturers to compete with them, while the other extreme school, by making it impossible for the foreigner to sell his competing wares in our market, would give the people no immediate check upon the prices which our manufacturers might fix for their products. I disagree with both these extremes. I hold that a properly adjusted competition between home and foreign products is the best gauge by which to regulate international trade.

"Duties should be so high that our manufacturers can fairly compete with the foreign product, but not so high as to enable them to drive out the foreign article, enjoy the monopoly of the trade and regulate the prices as they please. This is my doctrine of protection. If congress pursues this line of protection steadily we shall year by year approach more nearly to the basis of free trade, because we shall be more nearly able to compete with other nations on equal terms. I am for a protection which leads to ultimate free trade. I am for that free trade which can only be achieved through a reasonable protection."

Had Garfield been a member of the Fifty-first congress he could not have been whipped into line by McKinley. He would not merely have talked against the McKinley bill, as Butterworth did, but he would also have voted against it, which Butterworth did not.

### Rules

for the care of the sick. How to cure disease, its symptoms and causes, and other information of great value will be found in old Dr. Kaufmann's great book; 100 pages, fine colored plates. Send three 2-cent stamps to pay postage to A. P. Ordway & Co., Boston, Mass., and receive a copy free.

A good many sermons are aimed too high to ever hit anything on earth.

### Admitted the Facts.

Newspaper editors have to be very careful in opening their columns for statements. But aware that the Dr. Miles Medical Co., are responsible, we make room for the following testimonial from R. McDougall, Auburn, Ind., who for two years noticed a stoppage or skipping of the pulse, his left side got so tender he could not lie on it, his heart fluttered, he was alarmed, went to different doctors, found no relief, but one bottle of Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure cured him. The elegant book, New and Startling Facts, free at Eberbach & Son's. It tells all about Heart and Nervous Diseases and many wonderful cures.



## The Ann Arbor Argus

S. W. BEAKES, EDITOR AND PROP.

TERMS.—\$1.00 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

Entered at the Post-Office, in Ann Arbor, Mich. as second-class matter.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1892.

### NATIONAL TICKET.

For President—  
GROVER CLEVELAND,  
Of New York.

For Vice-President—  
ADLAI E. STEVENSON,  
Of Illinois.

### CONGRESSIONAL TICKET.

For Representative in Congress, 2d District,  
JAMES S. GORMAN.  
For Presidential Elector, 2d District,  
EDWIN H. SMITH.  
For Alternate Presidential Elector, 2d District,  
W. R. REYNOLDS.

### STATE TICKET.

For Governor,  
ALLEN B. MORSE.  
For Lieutenant-Governor,  
JAMES P. EDWARDS.  
For Secretary of State,  
CHARLES F. MARSKEY.  
For State Treasurer,  
FREDERICK MARVIN.  
For Auditor General,  
JOSEPH A. VANNIER.  
For Attorney General,  
ADOLPHUS A. ELLIS.  
For Commissioner of State Land Office,  
GEORGE T. SHAFER.  
For Superintendent of Public Instruction,  
FERRIS S. FITCH.  
For Justice of the Supreme Court,  
WILLIAM NEWTON.  
For Member of State Board of Education,  
DAVID E. HASKINS.

### LEGISLATIVE TICKET.

For Representative in State Legislature, 1st  
District—CHARLES H. KLINE.  
For Representative in State Legislature, 2d  
District—FRANK E. MILLS.

### COUNTY TICKET.

For Judge of Probate,  
J. WILLARD BABBITT.  
For Sheriff,  
MICHAEL BRENNER.  
For County Clerk,  
ARTHUR BROWN.  
For Register of Deeds,  
ANDREW T. HUGHES.  
For Prosecuting Attorney,  
THOMAS D. KEARNEY.  
For County Treasurer,  
PAUL G. SUEKEY.  
For Circuit Court Commissioners,  
PATRICK MCKERNAN,  
TRACY L. TOWNER.  
For Coroners,  
MARTIN CLARK,  
EDWARD BARTWELL.  
For County Surveyor,  
CHARLES S. WOODWARD.

A vote for O'Donnell is a vote for the McKinley and the force bills.

Brenner is the candidate of the better elements for sheriff. He will make an excellent officer, honest, sturdy and thorough. Brenner is the man for your votes.

A vote for Clark, Kline or Mills is a vote for a Democratic U. S. senator. A vote for Hamilton, Braun or Hoyt is a vote for a Republican U. S. senate and for the McKinley bill.

Andrew T. Hughes, the next register of deeds, is running well. No attack can be made upon his record, and he is worthy of every democratic vote, and a number of republican votes for good measure.

The second legislative district has a very strong candidate in F. E. Mills, who will make a most excellent and capable member of the legislature. Republicans who desire such a man in the legislature should vote for him.

The sympathy of the whole people go out to President Harrison in his great affliction. Mrs. Harrison, who died Tuesday morning, was an estimable and lovely woman, domestic in her tastes and a great help meet to her husband.

Charles H. Kline, the democratic nominee for the legislature in the first district is a capable young lawyer of this city. He will make a clean cut legislator, and will make a good record. He will prove a hard working member.

It seems that the feeling aroused in the beginning by charges of anarchistic views made against one of the Democratic candidates on the county ticket is abating because the people have found out that the charges are not true. A mud slinging campaign this year will not pay.

Judge Babbitt ought to run way ahead of his ticket. Republicans, when they go to the polls should

ask themselves which of the two candidates, Babbitt or Platt, is best fitted for probate judge? If they do this and vote as they believe, Babbitt's election ought to be unanimous.

Who will make the best prosecuting attorney Kearney or Waters? Kearney has had the most experience in the law. He has the widest acquaintance, has rubbed up against the world longer, and in every way would make a preferable attorney. He is a popular young man with hosts of friends and should make a good run.

The Detroit Free Press says editorially:

There are many reasons why Congressman Gorman should be re-elected in the second district, and one of them is that his opponent, Mr. O'Donnell, is telling the people that the foreigner pays the tariff tax and it costs the consumer nothing. Even McKinley has abandoned that horn of the dilemma and commenced telling the truth.

The following paragraph appeared in the editorial columns of the Register last week:

A member of the Tribune staff wrote recently to the son of Judge Cooley, asking if it was true that his father intended to vote the Democratic ticket this fall. The following reply was received: "There is absolutely no truth in the story. I have it in writing from father."

The Argus has the best of authority for saying that there is not a shadow of truth in the statement. Judge Cooley has made no statement in writing, and his son never wrote to the Tribune or anyone else that he had such a statement in writing. He simply stated that his father was not going to come out with a written statement of his intentions to vote for Cleveland. That was all. The editor of the Register could in ten minutes have put himself in possession of the truth if he had so desired, but possibly did not wish to hear from Judge Cooley's own lips the words, "I shall vote for Grover Cleveland."

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE ARGUS.

O'Donnell often has to resort to extreme measures to get out a crowd to hear him speak. Over in Ogden, Lenawee county, they had a balloon ascension at the O'Donnell meeting. At the O'Donnell meeting in this city, they needed something of the kind.

Leading Republicans are going to vote for Cleveland. Think of a few of the list. Judge Walter Q. Gresham, postmaster general under Arthur, and a prominent candidate for the Republican presidential nomination four years ago; Wayne MacVeigh, attorney general under Garfield; Hugh McCullough, secretary of the treasury under Lincoln and Arthur; Ex-Gov. Cox, secretary of the interior under Grant; John P. Rae, ex-national grand commander of the G. A. R.; Judge Thomas M. Cooley and hundreds of others, among whom was a republican nominee for elector at large in Oregon this year. Against this list of reputable men, the Republicans parade the name of one convert, Mike McDonald, the Chicago gambler. The better element of the Republican party is supporting Cleveland. The other element is welcome to the Mike McDonalds.

### Kline Got the Cane.

The Ann Arbor Rifles have just closed a very successful bazaar. The bazaar looked very pretty and many people patronized it. The receipts were over \$1,000 and the net earnings were over \$700. Quite a little interest was manifested over a gold headed cane voted to the most popular candidate in the county running for office. On this cane \$120.50 was realized. The contest was quite warm for a time, but Kline finally won. The vote stood: Kline, 577; Suekey, 365; Hamilton, 250; Brenner, 8; Braun, 2; Kearney, 2; Brown, 1.

### Fire at the Furniture Factory.

What came near proving a very serious fire occurred Tuesday evening in the Michigan Furniture Co.'s store house, on West Fourth street. The building was stored with excelsior and naphtha, varnish, etc., and was very inflammable. The firemen did excellent work and after a hard fight of an hour kept the flames from spreading. As it was, the loss was kept down to about \$500. At one time the main part of the factory was in danger. The fire is supposed to have been incendiary in its origin.

### He Had Heard Him Before.

"Stevenson was right" said a G. A. R. man to the editor of the Argus, Monday night. "The man who charged him with being a Knight of the Golden Circle was a liar and I know it." As the speaker was a Republican, interest was at once awakened. "How do you know it?" "Why, I heard him make a speech with John A. Logan at a Douglas meeting thirty-two years ago, in Illinois. Stevenson was a young man then, twenty-four or twenty-five. He devoted himself in his speech to Breckenridge and the Southern Democrats. The man who made that speech never sympathized with the rebels. I know it."

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE ARGUS.

### A SENSATION.

A Nine Days' Wonder in a Small Town.

Facts and Details From Our Own Correspondent.

Surprised Many But Does Not Surprise Us.

Mansfield, Ohio, is not a large place, but it has certainly experienced a great sensation.

The people are not done talking about it yet, and indeed it will furnish the subject for conversation for a long time to come, as well as food for thought.

Our correspondent, C. C. Coulter, who is a prominent and influential citizen of Mansfield and agent of the Rockford (Ill.) Silver Plate Co., has furnished us with the facts and details, which we are positive will prove most interesting to our readers.

"I have a brother, Harry E. Coulter, 21 years of age," writes Mr. Coulter, "who had never done a day's work in his life; never ran ten rods in his life—indeed could not even walk fast.

"Heart disease was his trouble. Last fall he got the Grip and went down, down, down.

"Two of our best physicians treated him.

"His tongue was coated badly, had back ache, urine high-colored, brick dust sediment—worst I ever saw.

"His stomach was almost as hard as a board, in fact, we gave up all hopes of his life.

"He quit the doctors and commenced using Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy, and nothing else, and the third day was better. He is now better than he ever was in his life, can run and do violent exercise and not suffer in the least.



HARRY E. COULTER.

"He says he never felt better in his life, in fact, this wonderful medicine, he tells me, saved his life.

"He coaxed me to take this remedy, and I was troubled something as he had been, only my heart is all right. I had been doctoring since last fall to clear up my system, but without beneficial results. I have now only used two bottles of Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy and feel like a new man. In fact, I am well, and I write this because I feel so grateful to the remedy for saving my brother's life and my health.

"This is the greatest medicine I ever heard of, and I am sure that if you knew my brother's condition before he commenced the use of Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy, the cure would much surprise you."

We do not wonder that this remarkable restoration to health is looked upon as almost a miracle in Mansfield, where, perhaps, the marvellous virtues of this remedy were until now not known, but the cure does not surprise us in the least, for it is something which is taking place constantly in our vicinity, no day, scarcely an hour, in fact, passing in which we do not learn of it curing some one who has been suffering from nervous weakness, blood disorder, kidney or liver complaints, insomnia, malaria or stomach trouble. It is a fact, that this wonderful medicine cures the sick, and it is perfectly harmless to use, being purely vegetable. Druggists keep it for \$1.

It is the discovery and prescription of Dr. Greene, of 35 W. 14th Street, New York, the famous specialist in curing nervous and chronic diseases, who has the largest practice among the sick of any physician in the United States, and who can be consulted free personally or by letter.

# THE FREEDOM OF THE CITY!

## AT THE TWO SAM'S.

# GREATEST BARGAIN SALE

### EVER HELD. EVERYTHING GOES!

## Every Article of Clothing at Cost.---

Every Suit at cost. Every Overcoat at cost. Every Ulster at cost. Every Boy's Coat at cost. Every Boy's Suit at cost. Every Boy's Overcoat at cost. Every

Child's Suit at cost. The largest line of Children's Suits in the city. The largest line of Children's Overcoats and Cape Coats.

REMEMBER.—Every article at cost and less than cost. Don't wait until the last minute and then kick for not coming earlier. Now is the time, while the stock is complete. Buy now and make the greatest saving ever made.

## ROOM!

## ROOM!

## ROOM!

ROOM IS WHAT WE WANT. WE MUST HAVE

## Room for Our Shoe and Merchant Tailoring Departments.

Do not believe some of our competitors when they tell you the Two Sams are going to leave the city, or going out of business entirely

It's not so. The Two Sams will be found at the old stand.

# THE TWO SAM'S.

## L. BLITZ.



# Early Arrival of Fall Dry Goods AT Bach, Abel & Co.

**STORM SERGES and BROADCLOTHES  
INDIA TWILL SERGES AND  
FANCY FLANNEL SUITINGS.**

**An Immense Line of  
New Table Linens in  
Bleached Cream and  
Turkey Reds.**

**Napkins in great variety.**

**Lunch Cloths, Tray  
Cloth and Doylies,  
large assortment and  
newest styles.**

**Great Bargains in  
Huck and Damask  
Towels.**

**Bath Towels at very  
low prices.**

## 5,000 Yds.

**The largest single  
purchase of All Linen  
Crash Toweling ever  
brought to this city and  
which we will sell at  
manufacturers' prices.  
Take advantage of this  
opportunity.**

**Our early purchase  
of White and Grey Bed  
Blankets are now  
open. You can save  
money by buying  
early.**

**Wide Sheetings and  
Pillow Case Cottons at  
lowest prices.**

## CLOAKS.

**Our Cloak Department  
opens September 1st,  
with a full line of Meyer,  
Jonasson & Co.'s Celebrated  
Garments, the best  
make in the U. S.  
We are sole agents for  
them in this city.**

**Now is the time to  
buy and save your  
money.**

# Bach, Abel & Co.

The Old Reliable Dry Goods House.

# Grand Opera House

ANN ARBOR.

ONE WEEK ONLY.

BEGINNING

**Monday, Oct. 31st.**

America's Young Versatile Star.

# May Henderson,

Supported by a Strong Company and the  
Famous Messenger Quartette.

CHANGE OF BILL NIGHTLY.

Admission, 15, 25, and 35 Cents.

## FARM LOANS.

Money to loan on Gilt Edge Farm Security.  
In amounts of \$2,000 and upwards. Security  
must be worth three times the loan.  
S. B. COLEMAN & G. H. PAINE.  
Detroit Opera House Building,  
Detroit, Michigan.

## LOCAL BREVITIES.

Teachers' examinations are in progress in this city today.

Remember the great speeches at the opera house tomorrow evening.

John L. O'Mealey, of Adrian, spoke in Chelsea last Tuesday evening.

Col. E. D. Fenn, of Bridgewater, spoke in Grand Rapids, Tuesday evening.

The Lima cornet band will give a dance at the town hall next Friday evening.

James L. Babcock has been refitting and improving his residence on Division street.

Mrs. Amarilla H. Beckwith died at her home in this city on Thursday of last week, aged eighty-four years.

Henry G. Glatzel was fined \$5 and costs by Justice Butts, Monday, for assault and battery on John Pfisterer.

Robert G. Ingersoll lectures before the Students' Lecture Association in University hall next Monday evening.

The board of registration for the township of Sylvan, will be in session at the town hall, Chelsea, on Saturday, Nov. 5.

Hon. Beifton M'Millan, one of the leaders of the House of Representatives, speaks at the opera house Saturday evening.

The twenty-seventh annual reunion of the 20th Michigan Infantry is being held in this city today, with a good attendance.

The Republicans have a number of speakers booked for this city during the rest of the campaign. They need them badly.

The Ann Arbor Banjo and Guitar Club is making great preparations for their musical concert, December 2d, at the opera house.

Mrs. Charles M. Crosswell, of Adrian, widow of the late Gov. Crosswell, was married to Thomas D. Merrill, of Duluth, Tuesday evening.

Congressman Gorman addressed a large audience at Wyandotte, Tuesday evening. They gave him a rousing reception and his speech pleased them greatly.

The first German carp caught in the Huron river was captured by Alvin Felch, of the fifth ward, a few days ago. It weighed ten pounds and five ounces.

Congressmen Gorman and O'Donnell have a joint debate in Jackson this evening. A number of Ann Arbor Democrats will attend to witness Gorman's triumph.

The Washtenaw horticultural society have a meeting in the court house, Nov. 5th, at 2 p. m. The lessons of the season and other important topics will be discussed.

The trustees of the Bethlehem church have purchased the Laubengayer estate, just north of their present parsonage, for \$3,500. They will build a new church on the property.

Prof. Stanley will give an organ recital, under the auspices of the school of music, in the Congregational church, Saturday, Oct. 29, at 3 p. m. Mr. Silas R. Mills will assist. The public are invited.

The Ladies Library Association will hold a sale of useful and fancy articles, the second week in December. Orders for such articles will be filled if left with Mrs. Beman, Mrs. Morris, Mrs. Herdman or Mrs. Goodrich.

The Ann Arbor Rifles and the Ann Arbor Light Infantry gave a joint dress parade last evening. Both companies showed up well and the parade was enjoyed by a large number of people. May we have more of them.

M'Millan, of Tennessee, and Gorman, of Michigan, two bright congressmen, speak at the opera house tomorrow evening. If you don't hear them you will regret it, when your neighbors tell you about what was said.

The board of registration of Ann Arbor township will meet at the town house, one mile north of the court house, on the Dixboro road, on Saturday, Nov. 5. The board will be in session from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. Every voter that has not been registered, should be sure to attend to the matter.

Our merchants appreciate the value to their trade of a Democratic mass meeting. The great gathering here on Monday to hear the next vice-president of the United States, Adlai E. Stevenson, brought a rush of business to them. Mack & Schmid, for instance, on that day had in their employ between forty and fifty salesmen, and they were all kept on the keen jump.

The Twentieth Michigan Infantry hold their annual reunion in this city today. The business meeting commences at two o'clock in the court house and a banquet will be given in the evening at the rink, to which a general invitation is extended at fifty cents a plate. Headquarters have been established at the Cook House.

## Register Tuesday.

City voters should register next Tuesday.

Go to the opera house Saturday evening.

The Alpha Delta Phi house has received a large moose head from the upper peninsula.

Col. Bowen, of Ypsilanti, has been appointed brigadier-general in command of the Michigan state troops.

The twenty-sixth anniversary of the Arbeiter Verein will be celebrated in the A. O. U. W. hall next Monday evening.

The voting places for the first and second wards of this city have been established at 5 East Liberty street and 7 West Liberty street.

Don't forget that next Tuesday is registration day in the city. The places for registration may be found on the fifth page of this paper.

Charles M. Bull, of Ypsilanti, has filed a bill asking for a divorce from his wife, whom he charges with having been previously married and not divorced.

The Democratic rally in Ypsilanti, Wednesday evening, was a large one. The opera house was crowded. Frank Dean and John F. O'Mealey made fine addresses.

The Chelsea bazaar will be opened on Wednesday, November 2, with a lecture by Dr. Charles O'Reilly, entitled, "From the Hills of Lyndon to the Hills of Rome."

Henry Richards, who has been visiting his parents in Ireland, and also making a trip through England, returned to this city, Thursday. The return trip was made in five days, fourteen hours and twenty-four minutes, beating the record.

Last evening, at the residence of the bride's parents in Jackson, occurred the marriage of Mr. John O. Jenkins and Miss Maggie Heiler. None but the immediate friends of the contracting parties were present. The Argus desires to extend hearty congratulations. Mr. Jenkins is a valued employe of this office. They will be at home on North Fourth avenue in a few days.

A very brilliant and attractive wedding took place on Monday evening at the home of Nathan Nixon, the occasion being the nuptials of Wm. H. Burlingame, one of our popular young men, and Miss Ella Nixon, a highly estimable young lady. The house was handsomely trimmed by their friends with myrtle and natural flowers, the most prominent and conspicuous ones being the carnation. Delicious music was discoursed by Prof. E. N. Billie and Miss Welling of this city. The house was filled with guests full of joyous anticipation and well wishes. At six the young couple marched down the stairs preceded by Rev. Mr. Corbourn, who performed the ceremony under an arch. After congratulations a grand supper was in order. The presents were multitudinous, elegant, ornamental and useful.

## The Banner Cut Down.

Early Monday morning some miscreant cut down the Republican banner across Main street, in this city. The deed was done about four o'clock, and as the lights were out it was densely dark. The police heard a noise and went to where the banner was, and found it hanging across the trolley wire. They took it off, and rolling it up, left it at one side of the street. In the morning it was found back of Southard's, where it had evidently been dragged. The Democratic county committee offered a reward of \$25 for information leading to the conviction of the person or persons who did the deed. The Republican committee afterwards offered a reward of \$50 for the same information. The attempt to hold the Democratic party responsible for the deed, made by the Courier and Register, is a sorry effort, as will be more fully shown when the perpetrator of the deed is discovered.

## Democratic Meetings.

ANN ARBOR, Saturday, Oct. 29, 7:30, Congressmen Gorman and McMillen.

PITTSFIELD, Friday evening, Oct. 28. T. A. Bogle and M. J. Cavanaugh, (Roberts School House.)

PITTSFIELD, Mills School House, Tuesday evening, Nov. 1.

LODI, Town Hall, Thursday evening, Nov. 3.—Hon. W. G. Doty and H. L. Hegner.

MANCHESTER, Saturday evening, Oct. 29, Hon. Chas. R. Whitman.

NORTHFIELD, Fohey's School House, Monday eve., Oct. 31, Patrick McKernan and P. G. Suckey.

LIMA CENTER, Town Hall, Tuesday eve., Nov. 1, T. A. Bogle and C. H. Manly.

BRIDGEWATER, Pole raising, Wednesday, Nov. 2, T. A. Bogle and H. L. Hegner.

SHARON, Town Hall, Thursday eve., Nov. 3, T. A. Bogle and M. J. Cavanaugh.

Mrs. Goodsoul—I think it's a shame that the early settlers killed off the Indians the way they did.

Miss De Pretty—Indeed it is. Just think what lovely furs they used to sell for a few glass beads.

## Election Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the general election to be held on the eighth day of November, 1892, will be held in several wards of the city of Ann Arbor, State of Michigan, at the following named places, that is to say:

First ward, at No. 5 East Liberty street.  
Second ward, at No. 7 West Liberty street.  
Third ward, at C. H. Manly's office (Court House).  
Fourth ward, at 4th ward Engine House.  
Fifth ward, at 5th ward Engine House.  
Sixth ward, at 6th ward Engine House.

By order of the Common Council.  
Dated this 24th day of October, A. D. 1892.  
W. J. MILLER,  
City Clerk.

## All Next Week.

Miss May Henderson opens a week's engagement at the Grand opera house, Monday evening. The following was clipped from the Port Huron Daily Times of Oct. 18: "The May Henderson dramatic company presented 'The Gambler's Wife' at the City opera house on Monday night, with May Henderson as Bessie Fairfax. Miss Henderson is a bright, vivacious actress, with winsome ways and a most infectious laugh. In fact when her merry, musical laugh was heard, the audience laughed in sympathy, and Miss Henderson found herself at once in favor. W. L. Stewart, who played Alex. Fairfax, is a capable actor, and was liberally applauded. Edward Murray, as Tom Flynn, was most original and amusing, and his singing received a hearty encore. That the company thoroughly pleased the audience was shown by the very hearty applause they received, and they will doubtless have liberal patronage during the remainder of the year."

## 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.

**FARM FOR SALE.**—A one hundred and twenty acre farm for sale cheap, located about two miles from city limits on one of the best roads leading from Ann Arbor. Inquire J. T. Jacobs. 43-45

## Estate of Charles Stollsteimer.

**STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WASHTENAW, ss.** At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, holden at the Probate Office in the City of Ann Arbor, on Thursday, the 27th day of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two.

Present J. Willard Habbitt, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Charles Stollsteimer, deceased.

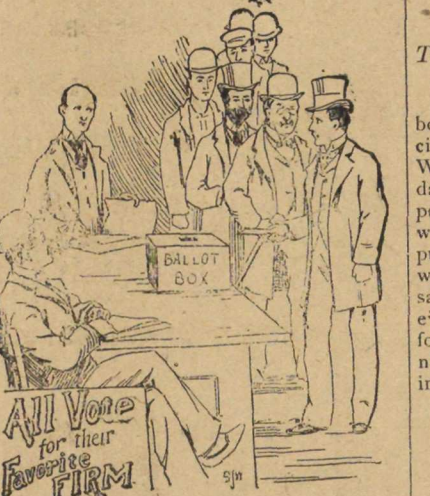
On reading and filing the petition duly verified of Joseph P. Shaw, executor, praying that he may be licensed to sell the Real Estate whereof said deceased died seized.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Tuesday, the 22nd day of November next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the devisees, legatees and heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate Office, in the City of Ann Arbor, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted. And it is further ordered that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the ANN ARBOR ARGUS, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

J. WILLARD HABBITT, Judge of Probate.

[A true copy.] WILLIAM G. DOTY, Probate Register.

## GOODYEAR'S DRUG STORE.



EVERYBODY'S VOTING, so they say, for Goodyear & Co., and the returns will show that we have been elected for another year to furnish the state hospital with drugs, medicines, etc., because we sell the best goods and sell them as cheap or cheaper than anyone. If we can sell them we can please you. Try us when in need of anything in our line.

## Goodyear's Drug Store.

**Sidewalk Notice.**  
CITY CLERK'S OFFICE, City of Ann Arbor, ss.

The Board of Public Works having caused to be certified to this council a statement of the construction of sidewalks adjacent to private property at the expense of the Street Fund. Therefore it is ordered that the first Monday of November next, at seven o'clock p. m., be appointed as the time and the Council Chamber as the place where the Council will meet to review the said certificate.

Notice of which meeting is hereby given to all persons interested in the same.

It is further ordered that the City Clerk cause this order to be published in the next issue of the Ann Arbor Argus, and due proof of such publication to be filed in this office.

Passed in the Common Council of the city of Ann Arbor, this 17th day of October, A. D. 1892.  
W. J. MILLER,  
City Clerk.

**ROYAL  
BAKING  
POWDER**  
Absolutely Pure.

A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.—U. S. Government Report, August 17, 1889.

## To the Electors of the First Ward of the City of Ann Arbor:

Notice is hereby given that a session of the board of registration of the First ward of the city of Ann Arbor will be held at the office of the City Clerk, No. 16 East Huron street in said city, on Tuesday, November 1st, A. D. 1892, for the purpose of registering all new electors in said ward, in said city, who may apply for that purpose, and that said board of registration will be in session on the day and place aforesaid, from eight o'clock in the forenoon to eight o'clock in the afternoon, and on the following day at the Council Chamber from nine o'clock in the forenoon to four o'clock in the afternoon, in said city.

Dated, October 10th, 1892.  
JOHN R. MINER,  
L. D. WINES,  
D. F. SCHAIRER,  
Board of Registration.

## To the Electors of the Second Ward of the City of Ann Arbor:

Notice is hereby given that a session of the board of registration of the Second Ward of the city of Ann Arbor, will be held at the store of William Herz, No. 4 West Washington street, in said city, on Tuesday, November 1st, A. D. 1892, for the purpose of registering all new electors in said ward, in said city, who may apply for that purpose, and that said board of registration will be in session on the day and place aforesaid, from eight o'clock in the forenoon to eight o'clock in the afternoon, and on the following day at the Council Chamber, from nine o'clock in the forenoon to four o'clock in the afternoon, in said city.

Dated, October 10th, 1892.  
EUGENE OESTERLIN,  
CHRISTIAN MARTIN,  
WILLIAM HERZ,  
Board of Registration.

## To the Electors of the Third Ward of the City of Ann Arbor:

Notice is hereby given that a session of the board of registration of the Third Ward of the city of Ann Arbor, will be held at the office of C. H. Manly, in the basement of the Court House, in said city, on Tuesday, November 1st, A. D. 1892, for the purpose of registering all new electors in said ward, in said city, who may apply for that purpose, and that said board of registration will be in session on the day and place aforesaid, from eight o'clock in the forenoon to eight o'clock in the afternoon, and on the following day at the Council Chamber, from nine o'clock in the forenoon to four o'clock in the afternoon, in said city.

Dated, October 10th, 1892.  
JAS. KEARNS,  
A. H. FILLMORE,  
W. G. SNOW,  
Board of Registration.

## To the Electors of the Fourth Ward of the City of Ann Arbor:

Notice is hereby given that a session of the board of registration of the Fourth ward of the city of Ann Arbor, will be held at the Engine House, in said city, on Tuesday, November 1st, A. D. 1892, for the purpose of registering all new electors in said ward, in said city, who may apply for that purpose, and that said board of registration will be in session on the day and place aforesaid, from eight o'clock in the forenoon to eight o'clock in the afternoon, and on the following day at the Council Chamber, from nine o'clock in the forenoon to four o'clock in the afternoon, in said city.

Dated, October 10th, 1892.  
JOHN BAUMGARDNER,  
A. P. FERGUSON,  
J. O'MARA,  
Board of Registration.

## To the Electors of the Fifth Ward of the City of Ann Arbor:

Notice is hereby given that a session of the board of registration of the Fifth ward of the city of Ann Arbor, will be held at the Fifth Ward Engine House, in said city, on Tuesday, November 1st, A. D. 1892, for the purpose of registering all new electors in said ward, in said city, who may apply for that purpose, and that said board of registration will be in session on the day and place aforesaid, from eight o'clock in the forenoon to eight o'clock in the afternoon, and on the following day at the Council Chamber, from nine o'clock in the forenoon to four o'clock in the afternoon, in said city.

Dated, October 10th, 1892.  
THOMAS SPEECHLY,  
ERNEST REHBERG,  
WALTER L. TAYLOR,  
Board of Registration.

## To the Electors of the Sixth Ward of the City of Ann Arbor:

Notice is hereby given that a session of the board of registration of the Sixth Ward of the city of Ann Arbor, will be held at the Sixth Ward Engine House, in said city, on Tuesday, November 1st, A. D. 1892, for the purpose of registering all new electors in said ward, in said city, who may apply for that purpose, and that said board of registration will be in session on the day and place aforesaid, from eight o'clock in the forenoon to eight o'clock in the afternoon, and on the following day at the Council Chamber, from nine o'clock in the forenoon to four o'clock in the afternoon, in said city.

Dated, October 10th, 1892.  
J. W. BENNETT,  
ARTHUR J. KITSON,  
H. G. PRETTYMAN,  
Board of Registration.

## ON HAND

We are credited among all wide awake people with having on hand at all times the largest stock in the city in every department of our business. This means we buy in large lots, and can sell at proportionally low prices. Goodyear's Drug Store.

# E. F. MILLS & CO.

20 MAIN,  
ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN.

## This Week:

We offer the trade winning inducements.

1 Lot Ladies' Diagonal Cheviot Jackets.

Full Opossum Roll Collar, Opossum Edging.

4 Opossum Ornaments, 3 Patch Pockets.

Half Silk lined. An Elegant Garment.

Colors, Black or Tan, as desired.

Fully worth \$10.00 in any store.

But this week we shall sell it at

## \$7.39.

2500 yds. Dress Trimmings, all new goods. All Colors and Black, worth 10c, 15c, and 20c a yard.

THIS WEEK AT  
**5c yd. or 50c a dozen.**

# E. F. MILLS & CO.

20 MAIN.  
DRY GOODS. CURTAINS. CLOAKS.  
CARPETS. GENTS' FURNISHINGS. FURS.

# KIRK'S DUSKY DIAMOND TAR SOAP

Healthful, Agreeable, Cleansing.  
Cures Chapped Hands, Wounds, Burns, Etc.  
Removes and Prevents Dandruff.

# AMERICAN FAMILY SOAP.

Best for General Household Use.

# EVERYBODY SHOULD VISIT WAHR'S BOOKSTORE

FOR  
New and Second  
Hand School  
Books  
AND ALL SCHOOL SUPPLIES.

YOU WILL SAVE MONEY.

MAIN ST., Opposite Court House,  
AND  
SOUTH STATE STREET.

# TRUCK STORAGE

C. E. GODFREY,  
Residence and Office, 46 Fourth Ave., North,  
Telephone 82.



**Gillett's MAGIC YEAST**

**Quickest Best**

The ONLY YEAST making Bread which Prevents and Cures Dyspepsia

**SULPHUR BITTERS**

Cleanse The Vitiated Blood When you see Its impurities Bursting through The Skin In Pimples, Blotches And Sores.

Rely on Sulphur Bitters and Health will follow.

Send 3 2-cent stamps to A. P. Ordway & Co., Boston, Mass., for best medical work published.

**CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS**

**CURE SICK HEAD ACHE**

At the base of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

**CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.**  
SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE

**FARMERS' & MECHANICS' BANK**  
ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN.

At the close of business, September 30, 1892.

RESOURCES.	
Loans and discounts	\$381,099.21
Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages, etc.	121,361.07
Overdrafts	12,724.44
Due from banks in reserve cities	91,468.21
Due from other banks and bankers	18,840.06
Due from Washtenaw Co.	19,582.89
Furniture and fixtures	3,000.00
Current expenses and taxes paid	1,304.44
Interest paid	1,777.45
Checks and cash items	2,927.86
Nickels and pennies	168.47
Sold coin	5,340.00
Silver coin	971.70
U. S. and National Bank Notes	8,095.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$543,660.80</b>
LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock paid in	\$50,000.00
Surplus fund	10,000.00
Undivided profits	16,174.73
Dividends unpaid	30.00
Individual deposits	\$162,376.85
Certificate of deposit	230,290.54
Savings deposits	65,547.27
Due to banks and bankers	81.41
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$543,660.80</b>

STATE OF MICHIGAN, ss.  
County of Washtenaw, ss.  
I, Frederick H. Belser, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. H. BELSER, Cashier.  
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th day of October, 1892. WILLIAM W. WHEBON, Notary Public

W. C. STEVENS, JENNIS E. BEAL, R. KEMPF, Directors.

**COUNTY.**

Tomorrow is field day at the Normal.

There are over twenty bicyclists in Milan.

Insects are doing considerable damage to wheat in Sharon township.

The ninth annual commencement of the Cleary Business college, at Ypsilanti, will be held November 2.

A radish weighing 17 pounds has been grown by A. Guerin, of Lima, says that truthful sheet, The Chelsea Herald.

The Whitmore Lake K. O. T. M. had a hop at the Clifton house last Friday evening, and, incidentally, a good time.

A large number of small microscopes have been purchased for the use of students in the Normal training school.

There is a man at Devil's Lake so jealous that he gave his wife a licking because she said "How do you do" to another man.

Gabriel L. VanWormer, aged seventy-nine years, and Mrs. Abigail B. Reeves, aged seventy-three, were married on the 13th inst., near Azalia.

At the Chelsea fair some enterprising Yankee had a "petrified" woman on exhibition to be seen by "men only," and the ladies of Chelsea enter a vigorous protest in the premises.

"Leaves have their time to fall," and this is about the time.—Ypsi. Commercial. It is a singular coincidence that the Manchester Enterprise has given birth to a like profound thought.

Young ladies who are in the habit of chewing bits of writing paper, says the South Lyon Excelsior, may be interested in knowing that the price of paper has gone up, on account of the scarcity of rags from cholera countries.

Mrs. Martin B. Wallace, of Manchester, died last week from the effects of an operation performed upon her at the University hospital for the removal of an ovarian tumor. The Enterprise pays a glowing and well deserved tribute to her memory.

Francis Gould, of York, recently lost over 30 fine lambs by a disease known as grub in the head. A fly deposits its egg in the nostril of the animal, where it develops into a grub and eats its way to the brain, when death ensues.—Saline Observer.

It cost Washtenaw county about \$300 for the trial of the Zina P. King will case in Wayne county and the "Prince" Michael trial at Ann Arbor cost Wayne county about \$500. Wayne county has paid the difference, and now the two counties are square with each other once more.—Manchester Enterprise.

On Sunday afternoon at South Lyon. Several young ladies out driving with horse and buggy. Horse got rein under tail. Young lady driver attempted to release rein. Tail too strong for her, and yanked her out of buggy. Left arm broken, and other agreeable contretemps.

Dr. Batwell, of Ypsilanti, says the Sentinel, has a curiosity in the form of a fish with a bullet imbedded in its side. He went fishing, and this was one of the catch. Some enterprising youth had previously been a better marksman than he knew, but had hit without disabling his game.

The death of Wm. Van Pelt, of Dundee, at the age of 75 years, brings to mind the fact that his father, who died a few years since at the age of 100 years, drove the first spike in the T., A. A. & N. M. R. R., in 1878. The old gentleman was given a life pass on the road for his services in securing its construction.—Ypsilanti Sentinel.

James Seeley, of Mooreville, has sold 29 acres of woods to a Detroit firm at \$100 per acre; they take all of the ship timber, Mr. Wilson takes all of the logs left that are good for lumber, and Mr. Hayden all of the wood. Mr. Seeley has the land left. This will clear off the heaviest piece of timber to be found anywhere around here.—Milan Leader.

Mrs. W. E. Howard is securing names to a petition asking the Governor of New York to pardon her husband, William E. Howard, who was sentenced to Sing Sing for being connected with the Electric Sugar Refining Co., of which all our readers know. Her petition is being signed by all to whom she applies.—Milan Leader.

A Northfield correspondent of the Plymouth Mail has sent the following pertinent paragraph to that paper: "The long desired man came on Saturday with a snake around his neck and a large wagon full of Yankee notions, of which he sold a large amount at just about the prices that the people would have to pay to the merchants here in the village. It is estimated that this hustler took three hundred dollars in money, afternoon and evening.

Our merchants would like some protection from this kind of business."

Speaking of Professor Goodison, of the Normal school, who died last week, the Ypsilanti uses the following well chosen words: "A man of peculiar gentleness, quiet and retiring, loving his books and his work more than any social distinctions, it was to his classes and his immediate associates in the school that he was best known outside of the home circle; and many who have been familiar with his bent figure, white hair and feeble step, as he has gone daily to and from the school, have known little of the exceptional worth of the man. His faithful service was recognized two years ago by the bestowal of the degree of Master of Pedagogics."

A very singular story almost bordering upon romance, has been told to the Enterprise. If brief, it is as follows: Adam Oberschmidt, son of our townsman, Christian Oberschmidt, went to southern California and worked for Mr. Baldwin. He was overcome by the heat and was insane for a time, but seemed to recover, and on the 9th of August last bought a ticket for Lincoln, Kansas. In due season his baggage arrived there but no trace could be found of Adam. When the knights templar were preparing to go to Denver, a lady at Ypsilanti who was to accompany them, met Matilda Oberschmidt, a sister of Adam's, and was requested to see if Adam was not in some hospital there. The lady took Matilda's picture along, and after she arrived asked some officer if he had heard of any such man, and, strange to relate, they had a man in the hospital who could give no account of himself. He had been picked up on the streets. They showed him the picture and he said it was his sister's. Word was sent to Matilda and she informed her parents, and three weeks ago Chris went to Denver and brought his brother to Lincoln, and they are expected here soon.—Manchester Enterprise.

**Pronounced Hopeless, Yet Saved.**

From a letter written by Mrs. Ada E. Hurd, of Groton, S. D., we quote: "Was taken with a bad cold, which settled on my lungs, cough set in and finally terminated in Consumption. Four doctors gave me up, saying I could live but a short time. I gave myself up to my Saviour, determined if I could not stay with my friends on earth, I would merit my absent ones above. My husband was advised to get Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds. I gave it a trial, took in all, eight bottles; it has cured me, and thank God I am now a well and hearty woman." Trial bottles free at drugstores of Eberbach & Son, Ann Arbor; and Geo. Haussler, Manchester.

Dexter Township.

James Gallagher visited his brother here, Tuesday.

James Hall, of Putnam, called on friends here, Friday.

George Culy, of Hamburg, visited friends here, Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Ide are in Chicago for a short time.

Jacob Jedele was with friends in Ann Arbor, Wednesday.

Mrs. W. Clark and children are visiting in Grand Rapids.

Farmers in this vicinity are busy thrashing their clover seed.

James Lyman and sons, of Pinck-

ney, spent Sunday here.

Mrs. G. Connors and lady friend visited in Pinckney, Friday.

John Costello was in Ann Arbor on business one day last week.

We learn that Mr. Bunn is about to move from our neighborhood.

Mrs. Kirkland, of Unadilla, is talking of moving to our village.

Mr. Carr, of Pinckney, was visiting old friends here, Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Schieferstein were Chelsea visitors, Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Darrow spent Sunday with relatives in Pinckney.

Mrs. F. Schultz entertained relatives from Ann Arbor over Sunday.

Mrs. Wm. VanAtta spent Saturday with her daughter in Ann Arbor.

Dr. Adams occupied the pulpit in the M. E. church last Sunday morning.

Miss B. Spooner now has her millinery parlors over Alley & Sons' store.

Em. Howard is putting in the week with friends on Boyden's plains.

Miss Maud Barber returned home, Monday, after a three weeks' stay at Willis.

Mr. Cope, of Ypsilanti, was the guest of relatives here the past week.

Miss Carrie Fleming is now a student at the School of Music in Ann Arbor.

Henry Fleming and sisters were in Ann Arbor one day the first of the week.

J. Schieferstein, jr., entertained his chum from the city the first of the week.

Miss Tessie Sweetman has been the guest of her sister in Marion the past week.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Andres are about to leave our village and locate in Ann Arbor.

Miss Nellie Lavey closed a successful term of school in W. Smith's district, Saturday.

No school in District No. 3 last Thursday, as the teacher attended Mr. Joyes' funeral.

Miss Maud Hooker, of Pinckney, is spending a few days with her friends in this place.

Mr. and Mrs. Lowe, of Rochester, N. Y., are enjoying a visit with her sister, Mrs. B. Green.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Taylor, of East Tawas, have been the guests of her parents for a few days.

Some of the farmers of this place are working on the roads and getting their ready for winter.

Rev. Mr. Joccelyn will now hold services every Sunday morning in St. James church, Dexter.

Mr. and Mrs. T. McComb spent several days of the past week with relatives at Howell and Fowlerville.

Mr. Sigler, of Pinckney, passed through here Monday on his way to Ann Arbor to attend the mass meeting.

Mrs. Alley, of this place, and mother, Mrs. Rose, of Pinckney, were with Detroit relatives the past week.

A large crowd from here attended the mass meeting at Ann Arbor, Monday, and heard the vice-president speak.

**What is CASTORIA**

Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for Infants and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is a harmless substitute for Paregoric, Drops, Soothing Syrups, and Castor Oil. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria destroys Worms and allays feverishness. Castoria prevents vomiting Sour Curd, cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. Castoria relieves teething troubles, cures constipation and flatulency. Castoria assimilates the food, regulates the stomach and bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—the Mother's Friend.

**Castoria.**

"Castoria is an excellent medicine for children. Mothers have repeatedly told me of its good effect upon their children."

Dr. G. C. Osgood, Lowell, Mass.

"Castoria is the best remedy for children of which I am acquainted. I hope the day is not far distant when mothers will consider the real interest of their children, and use Castoria instead of the various quack nostrums which are destroying their loved ones, by forcing opium, morphine, soothing syrup and other hurtful agents down their throats, thereby sending them to premature graves."

Dr. J. F. KINCHLOE, Conway, Ark.

**Castoria.**

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me."

H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"Our physicians in the children's department have spoken highly of their experience in their outside practice with Castoria, and although we only have among our medical supplies what is known as regular products, yet we are free to confess that the merits of Castoria has won us to look with favor upon it."

UNITED HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY, Boston, Mass.

ALLEN C. SMITH, Pres.,

The Centaur Company, 71 Murray Street, New York City.

**RINSEY & SEABOLT'S BAKERY, GROCERY AND FEED STORE.**

AND FLOUR AND FEED STORE.

We keep constantly on hand BREAD, CRACKERS, CAKES, &c.

For Wholesale or Retail Trade.

We shall also keep a supply of OSBORNE'S GOLD DUST FLOUR.

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

At Wholesale and Retail. A general stock of GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS constantly on hand, which will be sold on as reasonable terms as at any other house in the city.

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

Goods Delivered to any part of the city without extra charge. Rinses & Seabolt.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

**Ann Arbor and Ypsilanti Street Railway.**

Time table taking effect October 1, 1892.

Leave Ann Arbor from Court House at 7.20, 9.20, 10.50 a. m., and 1.00, 2.50, 4.20, 5.50, 7.20, 8.50, 10.50 p. m.

Leave Ypsilanti at 7.00, 9.00, 10.30, a. m. and 12.40, 2.30, 4.00, 5.30, 7.00, 8.30, 10.30 p. m.

SUNDAY TIME TABLE.

Leave Ann Arbor from Court House at 7.20, 8.50, 5.20, 6.50, 8.20, 9.50, p. m.

Leave Ypsilanti at 2.00, 3.30, 5.00, 6.30, 8.00, 9.30, p. m.

Cars run on City Time, twenty-eight minutes faster than Standard Time.

Coupon tickets, 15 cents. For sale by conductors.

**SCHUH & MUEHLIG HARDWARE.**

Quick Meal Gasoline Stove is absolutely safe, noiseless and odorless. It is positively the best stove made. Try it.

Alaska Refrigerator needs no recommend. Everybody knows it.

The largest assortment of Mantels, Grates, Tilings, etc., etc. between Detroit and Chicago.

Low Estimates in Plumbing, Gas Pipe Fixtures, Steam, Water and Air Heating, Tin, Sheet Iron and Copper Work.

SCHUH & MUEHLIG, 31 S. MAIN STREET, ANN ARBOR.

**MOTHERS! MOTHERS!**

DON'T MISS THE BARGAINS THAT GOODYEAR & ST. JAMES ARE GIVING IN UNDERWEAR.

CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR FROM 15c UPWARDS.

MISSSES' UNDERWEAR FROM 25c UPWARDS.

LADIES' COMBINATION SUITS AT 50c AND 65c.

**GOODYEAR & ST. JAMES**  
THE BARGAIN STORE.

**STARTING OUT ON A SMALL SCALE.**

Nearly all the rich men of to-day made their riches by investing in Real Estate. In almost every instance they started out in life with almost nothing, or "on a small scale." Why can't you do the same thing? It is never too late to start in buying Real Estate. We have some very choice lots left in our Subdivisions, which we are prepared to sell on very easy terms. Write for plats. (Plats explain everything). We also have houses and lots, vacant lots and acreage in all parts of the city. Get our prices. We want men in every town and city in Michigan to handle our property. Write for an agency.

**E. C. Van Husan,**  
219 Hammond Building,  
DETROIT, MICH.

**THE TRUSHERS' ATTENTION**

We have 30 of our celebrated all-four-wheel driving TRACTION ENGINES

That we will dispose of direct to threshers, thus saving them the agent's commission. The best and strongest Traction Engine made. We also manufacture Engines, Boilers, saw and Picket Mills and the famous Maud S. Pump and Wind Mills.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE AND PRICE LIST.

**LANSING IRON AND ENGINE WORKS,**  
LANSING, MICH.



Adrian Press Washtenawisms. J. Cameron, of Milan, was drunk last week, and falling from his buggy broke his neck.

Chelsea sinners are now called to Lutheran repentance by the sound of a new 800 pound bell. Did you see that picture of A. T. Hughes in the Argus? Maybe Andrew looks like that when he is at the metropolis, but he certainly never does in "this neck of the woods."

Why probably not. Do you expect a man running for office to carry the same face everywhere he goes. None of them do it.

A hickorynut hunt is being planned by some of the lads and lasses of the Presbyterian Sunday school.—Milan Leader.

Searching for shot in the legs will probably be the next organized hunt. A new Ann Arbor ordinance excludes hogs and pigs from the city during April, May, June, July, August, September, and October.

For some reason or other, Ann Arbor seems to be terribly down on the protectionists. A female baseball nine was one of Ypsilanti's attractions last week.

An elevating (?) vocation for the fair sex, sure.—Saline Observer. Yes, as to the skirts.

There are good reasons for hoping that the campaign may be conducted on a higher plane and be freer from personalities than any has been for many years.—Dexter Leader.

Yes, it is, "Red-headed idiot," "freckle-faced" fool and other similar and impersonal terms are occasionally heard; but there is no mud slinging.

"General" Jefferson Davis gave a farewell banquet, a very swell affair, to a party of twenty of his friends, last evening. The "General" leaves in a few days, to visit his mother who lives in Kentucky and is now 110 years old.—Ann Arbor Argus. "General" Jeff, is a colored man, who was holding up one end of the union while Jeff was trying to smash it.

It is announced that Judge Kinne, of Ann Arbor, has abandoned the party of high tariff and force bill, and openly asserts his intention to vote for Cleveland and Stevenson.—Ypsilanti Sentinel.

Commenting on the above, the Washtenaw Times says: Judge Kinne is not in a position to be an active partisan, and the Times regrets that some Democrats have undertaken to drag him into a controversy.

Judge Kinne assured the editor of the Times that he had been in favor of President Harrison's renomination, and had never thought of voting for anyone else. Judge Kinne is not in full accord with Mr. McKinley on the tariff question, but he says he is in the minority, and he believes in majority rule.

As the tariff is the main issue of the campaign and the judge is not in accord with the Harrison-McKinley scheme of high tariff, it follows that he is a pretty good Democrat for this year. There are thousands of other Republicans who stand with Judge Kinne and Judge Gresham and McVeigh and—but why enumerate.

A two-year-old heifer belonging to C. W. Pullen, of Milan, last week bet that she could put her head under the brush in a water hole and drink the hole dry before she would drown. She got her horns fast in the brush and lost the bet, as Pullen saw when pulling her out.

The chicken crop about Milan is being stolen by an organized band. There has long existed in that quarter a gang of thieves who haven't the slightest respect for the law, the Lord or the sheriff. Is there anything in the game law to forbid their being killed at this season of the year?

The question of amending the constitution of the Normal lyceum will come before the societies tonight.—Normal Notes, Washtenaw Times.

We trust it was so amended as to require political debaters to know in advance the difference between the constitution and the McKinley bill, thus saving some awkward mistakes.

The Ann Arbor Courier extols its candidate for register of deeds as "a fine, handsome looking gentleman," which leads the Argus to observe that it didn't know before "that McKinstry was running on his beauty." We had ere this heard that McKinstry was ravishingly beautiful, and 'deed we are glad of it. At his funeral the day after election, the Courier, weeping over

his bier, will be able to sob: "What a lovely corpse!"

The best calicoes in our stores sell for 12 1/2 to 15 cents per yard. There is four-cent calico and five-cent calico, but it is American goods.

What makes the English goods cost more? The tariff tax.

What is the cost in England? Five cents a yard. How much tariff? Four cents.

Who paid it? The importer. Who says the foreigner pays it? The Ann Arbor Courier editor.

Is he a false prophet? No, just an ordinary, every day liar.

What does the merchant pay the importer? About ten cents a yard. And if a lady buys it she has to pay 12 1/2 cents?

Certainly—that's plain enough. Then she pays 5 cents cost, 4 cents tariff, and 3 1/2 cents profit? You've hit it exactly.

Is it better goods than American calico. Would your wife buy it if it were not?

BUCKLEN'S ARNICA SALVE. The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price, 25 cents per box. For sale by Eberbach & Son, Ann Arbor, and Geo. Haussler, Manchester.

Ball playing is a sort of grab game so far as the catcher is concerned.

Mrs. Gooseberry—"De chile done gone an' swallowed 'r bottle 'r ink." Doctor Giglamps (newly graduated)—"Ink—plain, ordinary ink? Hump! This is easy. Oxalic acid will remove ink immediately. I'll write you a prescription for it."

MILES' NERVE AND LIVER PILLS. Act on a new principle—regulating the liver, stomach and bowels through the nerves. A new discovery. Dr. Miles' pills speedily cure biliousness, bad taste, torpid liver, piles, constipation. Unequaled for men, women, and children. Smallest, mildest, surest! 50 doses, 25 cts. Samples free at Eberbach & Son's.

Young man, make a note of this: Grass widows are not green. "This is an I-deal hand," remarked the gambler under his breath as he dealt himself four aces and the other fellow a quartet of monarchs.

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 in the cure of Sick Headache, Constipation, Dyspepsia and Biliousness; and, as an appetizer, they excel any other preparation. For sale by John Moore.

There's this to be said of fall fashions, that a man never goes down with the same grace that a woman does.

For Over Fifty Years Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been 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. Sold by all druggists throughout the world.

"They say she is very tender-hearted." "Tender-hearted! Why, that woman would rather die of ennui than try to kill me."

How to Become Fleshly. Dr. Miles' Nerve not only cures all nervous diseases, headache, blues, nervous prostration, sleeplessness, neuralgia, St. Vitus dance, fits and hysteria, but also builds up the body. "I am pleased to say that after years of intense suffering with nervous disease, headache and prostration, I tried Dr. Miles' Restorative Nerve, and in two weeks gained eight pounds in weight. I could not lie down to sleep, but now sleep perfectly easy, and am still improving wonderfully. Cannot say enough for the Nerve.—Mrs. L. B. MILLARD, Dunkirk, N. Y."

"One customer used Nerve and gained fifteen pounds in flesh, says BROWN & MAYBURY, Cortland, N. Y." Trial bottles and elegant book free at Eberbach & Sons.

Edith—"Why did you dismiss Mr. Goodheart?" Blanche—"Oh, he got so he'd rather sit at home and hold my hand than take me to the theater."

Good Looks. Good looks are more than skin deep, depending upon a healthy condition of all the vital organs. If the Liver be inactive, you have a Bilious Look; if your stomach is disordered you have a Dyspeptic Look and if your Kidneys be affected you have a Pinched Look. Secure good health and you will have good looks. Electric Bitters have good looks. Electric Bitters is the great alternative and Tonic acts directly on these vital organs. Cures directly on these vital organs. Cures Pimples, Blotches, Boils and gives a good complexion. Sold at Eberbach & Son's, Ann Arbor; and Geo. Haussler's, Manchester; drug stores. 50 cents per bottle.

TIN PLATE TRUTHS.

THE TESTIMONY OF ACTUAL DEALERS IN THE ARTICLE.

They Cannot Find the Much Vaunted "Tin, Tin, American Tin"—Some Hard Facts for Protectionist Editors to Ponder—Where Is That Tin?

In order to determine the much mooted question whether tin plates are yet made in this country, except in an experimental way, the secretary of the Tin Plate Consumers' association sends out, to the members of the association the following circular:

In furtherance of the objects of the Tin Plate Consumers' association the directors respectfully request the members of the association to furnish monthly returns of all American made tin plates purchased by them, beginning with the month of January, 1892; also stating whether any American made tin plates have been bought by them previous to the last of same month, and, if so, what quantity, sizes and kinds.

The names of those forwarding the information will be regarded as confidential by the directors, and will not be published. Respectfully yours, ROBERT GANZ, Secretary.

In response to this circular 115 replies have been received, of which exactly 100 declare that the writers have not bought any American made tin plate. Here are a few samples of the replies received:

California—San Francisco: We have not been able to obtain any American made tin or terne plates so far. Connecticut—New Haven: We use only highest grade tin plate, and we have not heard of any of these being manufactured.

Illinois—Chicago: Haven't been able to find any. Dundee: The tin plate which we use is not yet made in the United States.

Highland: Obtained none up to date. Chicago: None of any kind except a sample box of 20 by 28 terne.

Indiana—Vincennes: We have not had any American made tin plate yet. Indianapolis: We have obtained no American tin plates whatever.

Kentucky—Louisville: I cannot buy any that I know of. Louisiana—New Orleans: As yet have not been offered any.

Maryland—Baltimore: Have not been able to obtain any. Have neither bought nor been offered any American tin plate.

Ridgely: We have never seen a sheet of American made tin plates, and never had any offers or quotations. Massachusetts—Boston: Have not seen or heard of any American tin plates in this market.

Boston: We have not bought nor have we been offered a single sheet of American tin plate. Michigan—Adrian: We have not been able to find any tin plates suitable for our use, except imported article. If you know of any manufacturers of the article we would like to have their address.

Missouri—Kansas City: On Dec. 3 last we ordered a carload lot of tin plates for January delivery from American manufacturer. There is no immediate prospect of getting same, and we will cancel order.

Nebraska—Omaha: None offered, and we do not believe there is any in the market. Iowa—Sioux City: Five boxes.

New York—Brooklyn: Have neither bought nor had any offered to me. Have not been able to find any suitable for my purposes on making inquiry. Buffalo: Have not bought any tin plate manufactured in this country; none offered at any price.

New York city: Have not seen any except in Tribune newspaper. Waverly: None offered.

Woodstown: Have not bought any American tin plate. Do not know where it is made. Ohio—Cincinnati: We have not bought or seen any American tin or terne plates for commercial use; only political.

Pennsylvania—Philadelphia: We have not been able to buy a single sheet of American tin plate. Pittsburg: Cannot get any, but would like to.

Wisconsin—Milwaukee: We have not had any American tin plate offered to us, consequently have not made any purchases.

Of the fifteen replies stating that the writers have purchased American made plates, the following are examples: Ohio—Cleveland: One box; but price too high for us.

Pennsylvania—Philadelphia: Five boxes. We have had no plates offered to us by any manufacturer. The above were bought to try the quality.

The entire purchases up to the present, since the duty went into effect here, amounted to only 665 boxes, or an average of less than six boxes to each of the firms which have sent in reports. And yet the high tariff journals are making the claim that we already produce several thousand boxes per day. But what becomes of this tin plate?

WANTED, FOR SALE, ETC.

CLAIRVOYANT.—Don't fail to see the noted clairvoyant, Mrs. Dr. Edwards at the Germania Hotel for one week only. Call at once.

FOR SALE—Two fine new milch cows. Apply to Robert Martin, Superior. 41-43

NEW HOUSE TO RENT, containing 7 rooms, on Hill street near corner of 12th. Apply at No. 57 East Huron St.

TO RENT.—At No. 29 S. State St. A flat of six rooms. Enquire at 18 S. State St. 284f

ANN ARBOR NURSERY.—Fruit and ornamental trees. Peach and pear a specialty. Grape vines, berry plants, etc. Price low. Jacob Ganzhorn, head of Spring street.

FOR SALE—Five acres on West Huron street. Good house, barn, orchard. Beautiful location. Will sell on easy terms. Apply to or address E. D. Davis, West Huron street, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

BRAND new Chickering upright for sale at a sacrifice. Those desiring a first-class instrument will do well to investigate this. Address, 79 S. State street.

TO RENT.—Furnished house heated with furnace, in good order. Apply to Noah G. Butts, Room 18, Masonic Block.

Unlike the Dutch Process No Alkalies Other Chemicals are used in the preparation of W. Baker & Co.'s Breakfast Cocoa, which is absolutely pure and soluble.

It has more than three times the strength of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is far more economical, costing less than one cent a cup. It is delicious, nourishing, and EASILY DIGESTED.

Sold by Grocers everywhere. W. Baker & Co., Dorchester, Mass.

THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

OF THE UNITED STATES. HENRY B. HYDE, President. JAMES W. ALEXANDER, Vice-Pres't.

JANUARY 1, 1892. ASSETS \$136,198,518 Liabilities 109,905,537

SURPLUS \$26,292,981 INCOME \$39,054,944 New Business 233,118,331

Assurance in force 804,894,557

Investment Bonds, Endowment Policies, Ordinary Life Policies.

Issued on the lives of both male and female and payable to the assured in 10, 15, or 20 years.

Any person who will send the date of his birth will be given an illustration precisely adapted to his own age and circumstances.

W. R. PRICE, Agent, ANN ARBOR, MICH.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

"The Niagara Falls Route." TIME TABLE (REVISED) JUNE 12, 1892.

CENTRAL STANDARD TIME.

GOING NORTH. No. 1. Frankfort Mail and Express 7:30 a. m. No. 3. Passgr. Ann Arbor Accom. 12:00 noon

GOING SOUTH. No. 2. Toledo Mail Express 11:35 a. m. No. 4. Toledo Mail Express 8:47 p. m.

Central Standard Time. Trains 3 and 6 run between Ann Arbor and Toledo only, daily except Sunday.

Trains 101, 102, 103, and 104 run between Toledo and Owosso Sundays only. Reduced Fare. Other Trains Daily except Sunday.

W. H. BENNETT, R. S. GREENWOOD, Gen. Pass. Agent. Local Agent.

DETROIT, LANSING AND NORTHERN RAILROAD.

January 3, 1892. Leave Howell 8:40 a. m. Arr. South Lyon 10:52

Leave Howell 8:40 a. m. Arr. Lansing 9:45 a. m. Arr. Grand Ledge 10:10

Leave Howell 11:30 a. m. Arr. Grand Rapids 11:50 a. m. Arr. Ionia 12:30 p. m.

Fast train leaves Detroit 1:15 p. m., Howells 2:37 p. m., arrive at Lansing 3:26 p. m., Grand Rapids 5:15 p. m., Leave Grand Rapids 1:00 p. m., arrive at Lansing 2:55 p. m., Howells 3:45 p. m., Detroit 5:10 p. m.

Parlor Cars on all trains between Detroit and Grand Rapids. Seats, 25c for any distance.

CHICAGO AND WEST MICHIGAN RAILROAD.

January 3, 1892. Leave Grand Rapids 9:00 a. m. Arr. Holland 9:25 a. m.

Leave Grand Rapids 10:25 a. m. Arr. White Cloud 10:45 a. m.

Leave Grand Rapids 12:25 p. m. Arr. Traverse City 12:45 p. m.

Leave Grand Rapids 1:45 p. m. Arr. Elk Rapids 1:59 p. m.

Daily. Other trains week days only. Free Chair cars between Grand Rapids and Manistee. Leave Grand Rapids 5:17 p. m.

The "Favorites" between Detroit, Grand Rapids and all points in Western and Northern Michigan.

GEO. DEHAVEN, General Passenger Agent.

FREDERICK KRAUSE AUCTIONEER.

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CERTAIN ADVERTISEMENTS FROM TRADE RIVALS who fear the phenomenal success of Van Houten's Cocoa in America, contain intemperate attacks against it, and appeal to the authority of the Dr. SYDNEY RINGER, Prof. of Medicine at University College, London.

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Sensible persons are no longer carried away by sensational advertising. No matter how much is promised in the newspapers, the completion of a purchase resolves itself into a question of Dollars and Cents, and the wise buyer takes into account how much he can save before parting with his money.

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SUITS, OVERCOATS, AND FINE FURNISHINGS

As we are this Fall. Our stock of MACKINTOSHES is also complete. Visit us before purchasing elsewhere.

WADHAMS, KENNEDY & REULE



PERSONAL.

Mrs. C. B. Davison is visiting in Toledo. Dr. W. B. Smith returned, Sunday, from Chicago. W. L. Marquardt, Esq., is visiting in Mt. Clemens. Mrs. A. A. Terry has returned from a visit in Detroit. Mrs. George H. Pond returned from Chicago, Saturday. Fred Koerberle, of Philadelphia, is visiting at William Allaby's. City Clerk William J. Miller, is making a short visit in Chicago. Edward dePont leaves Mounday for Chicago, where he goes in business. Mr. and Mrs. Philip Bach have returned from their visit in Chicago. Mr. and Mrs. John Ferdon are visiting their daughter in Minneapolis. Miss Matilda Koch, of E. Liberty street, was visiting friends in Detroit last week. James R. Bach returned from a ten days trip to New York city, Wednesday. George H. Snow, of the Detroit Evening News, was in the city Sunday and Monday. Mr. and Mrs. George Dengler returned from a visit to Chicago on Tuesday evening. Mrs. Sid W. Millard, who has been visiting in Chicago for a week, returned on Tuesday evening. Justice E. B. Pond returned, Monday, from Chicago, where he attended the World's Fair opening. Mr. and Mrs. Fred Bach, of Schwaing, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. F. Schleele on Jefferson street. Hon. Charles R. Whitman is making a stumping tour of the state. He attended the World's Fair opening in Chicago last week. Mr. and Mrs. Geo. H. Diehl and Mr. Christian Diehl, of New York, are visiting their mother, Mrs. Diehl, on Packard street. William Walz, assistant book-keeper in the Savings bank, who has been visiting friends in Chicago, returned home Tuesday morning.

Milan.

Mrs. D. Murry is visiting friends in Ohio for a few weeks. Chas. Jay is putting up a fine new residence on Hurst street. Mesdames Whitmarsh and Barnes visited Detroit, Thursday. A large number of the Milanites attended the Democratic mass meeting at Ann Arbor, Monday. Married.—Mr. G. L. Vonwarmer and Mrs. A. B. Reeves, at Azalia, Oct. 13, Rev. J. Mudge officiating. Mrs. C. Crandle fell and broke her right arm last week, but seems to be doing well at last account. The Milan band was one of the many bands that played at the Democratic mass meeting, Monday. Mr. R. Waterman, of Ann Arbor high school, visited his grandfather, J. C. Rouse, Saturday and Sunday. Mesdames Hill and Putman went to Detroit on their bicycles last week and are visiting among friends this week. Dr. Colhoun has returned from Mt. Clemens, where he spent a week in taking mineral water baths for rheumatism. The Columbian exercises at the Milan high school were very interesting, and the rooms were filled with visitors who felt well entertained. Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Jackson have returned from Durand, where they went last Wednesday, to attend the reunion of companies D. and G., Sixth Michigan Cavalry. Hon. Jerome W. Turner, of Owosso, drew a full house, Friday evening, and held the audience nearly two hours. He is a brilliant and humorous talker. Saturday evening Hon. James O'Donnell, M. C., spoke to a crowded house. Mr. O'Donnell is an easy and pleasant talker and the audience was well pleased with the gentleman. Mrs. H. E. Howard is circulating a petition asking the governor of New York to pardon her husband, W. E. Howard, who is in Sing Sing for the Electric Sugar Fraud. No one has refused to sign so far. The races at the Milan Park, Saturday, were well attended. No. 4, a Detroit gentleman, won the first prize at the No. 1 half-mile open race. It was a beautiful solid onyx frame clock. The one mile handicap race was won by E. C. Hinkley, of Milan. The prize was a beautiful Victoria fruit dish. The one mile 3 minute race was won by Detroit. Prize, lady's gold filled watch. The horse racing was won by Thurlow T. against Texas Jim, for a \$60 purse.

5c. New Music Store. 5c.

Has just opened with a complete line of standard VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL sheet music at 5c. per copy. CATALOGUE sent FREE to any address. Friedman's music store, 506 Adams street, Toledo, O.

"Could you lend me an X?" "My boy," replied Charley Cashgo, "ever since my school days when I studied algebra X has stood with me for an unknown quantity."

WORKINGMEN SPEAK.

THE KENSINGTON REFORM CLUB OF PHILADELPHIA PETITIONS.

They Give the Facts in Their Own Lines of Labor and Point Out the Remedy. They Want Free Raw Materials to Begin With.

The following is a part of the petition sent to congress by the Kensington Reform club of Philadelphia, an organization composed entirely of workmen in the highly protected textile industries:

While labor is the most directly interested in the arrangement of tariff schedules it has been customary for those who have favored high protective duties to turn a deaf ear to its appeals despite their protestations of solicitude for the welfare of the toilers. The clamors of those who find a special interest in high duties, having the time and means to besiege the doors of congress, have not been unheeded. The fat they fried out of the workingman enabled them to render special service to the partisan machine, and thus they could make their weight felt far better than the fleeced workingman.

Now, however, that there is once more an opportunity for labor to be heard upon an equal footing with the capitalists, we, the Kensington Reform club, as an organization composed of working men in every branch of the textile industries, send greeting to the friends of fairplay and honest and equal government, with a prayer for the immediate passage of a free wool bill now under consideration in the house, which, while it may not fully meet our desires, is yet a measure offering great relief to the whole people.

The labor in the woolen industries has never been in so depressed a condition as in the past year. The carpet industry was never so demoralized. Wages have been reduced both in a direct way and by the various suterfuges called adjustments, readjustments and fines, and yet the cost of living has been perceptibly increased until the condition of labor is well nigh unbearable. Employment has grown more unsteady, many mills working but partial time, while in others the waiting for warp and filling amounts to a loss of from one-quarter to one-half time. This is no idle talk, but the result of investigation, as it is one of the missions of our organization to intelligently watch the effects of legislation upon labor, and we may here add that there has never been an increase in tariff rates that was not almost immediately followed by reduction of wages. This is surely contrary to what was promised as the result of the tariff law passed by the last congress, and is it surprising to find workmen realizing that they have been fooled once too often?

If, as has been asserted in congress recently, the manufacturers do not need or want a high tariff, and it is solely for the benefit of labor, then there is not the slightest impediment to an agreement about its abolition. But since the gentlemen who make this assertion still oppose a reduction, the workman who don't want it either are certainly justified in praying that those kind souls may stop their benevolent endeavors to raise wages by law, which they can't do, and set about raising them in the mills, which they can do, and if they will only give to the workmen that which they otherwise give to the party machine the workers will be able to buy more clothes and thus make more work for the mills.

We here reiterate the fact that the greater cause for the inability of the American manufacturers to compete with their foreign rivals is because of the unjustifiable tax on the raw materials, and not the differences in wages, and that this tax amounts to from three to five times more than the entire wages account in the product. It is needless for gentlemen to imagine that they can forever fool the workingman by their expressions of solicitude for wages while yet willing and anxious to bear the enormous burden of this unnecessary tariff tax on the raw materials. To the workingman of ordinary intelligence this looks like trying to find excuses for the further reduction of wages, for so long as they can be made to believe that their wages are princely as compared with the wages of workmen on the other side of the water, they may be induced to submit to reductions without knowing that they are rapidly nearing the level of the "pauper labor of Europe."

Workingmen are praying deeply just now that their protectionist friends may stop awhile their hard labors to raise the wind by tariff laws, so as to take time to give their professions a practical turn by raising wages in fact. But if we may judge men by their actions, we are justified in asserting that if these professional friends of labor thought that a tariff would raise wages, they would drop it quickly.

In a recent number of The Manufacturer, the organ of the protectionist manufacturers, its editor, in a labored article, tried to show that the English manufacturers were selling their goods here as cheaply as they did before the McKinley law went into effect, and deducing from that, that the foreign manufacturers were paying the tax for the privilege of selling in our market. In another article of the same number the fact is stated that Botany tops have declined in price in England sixteen cents per pound, and this is given as a partial reason for their ability to sell as cheaply as before the increase of the tariff. When we consider that this decline of prices of wool is equivalent to a saving of upward of thirty-two cents in every pound of manufactured cloth we may find it to be the whole reason. Here is a pretty mixture of facts and fancies, but then if every tariff advocate would stick to facts their cause would suffer badly.

On a par with this is their avowment that the materials of manufacture are not deteriorating. They dare not put their workingmen on the stand to testify to this under oath, for they would fully corroborate the statements made

to your honorable committee of ways and means by the wool consumers' committee (themselves manufacturers) that the McKinley law has promoted largely the adulteration of woolen manufactures. It is only necessary to state one fact to show the falsity of their claim. If all the wool in the country, domestic and imported, outside of that used for carpets, were made up into pure wools, there would be only about 80,000,000 pounds of cloths, dress goods, blankets, hats and numerous other articles for our 61,000,000 people, or a little over 1 1/2 pounds for each individual. What sane man believes that 80,000,000 pounds will cover all the goods that are sold to the public as all wool American manufactures in a year? But we must not forget that they have learned to manufacture wool by putting cast off clothing through a chemical process which eats up all but the wool, and this residue is recarded and used to mix with other wool, but as the chemicals have eaten the life out of it, there is no practical difference between it and cotton.

With reference to the difference between American and foreign wages we are prepared to prove that in many branches our rates are even below English rates, and the same is true even of actual earnings. The rate paid now for woolen weaving in the Huddersfield (England) district varies from 1 cent for 8 picks for plain work to 1 cent for 6 picks for fine work, with extra pay for extra heddles, extra colors, extra beams, while the highest rate paid in this country is 1 cent for 5 picks, but no extras, which levels it down to the highest English rate; but there are very many mills in this country, in fact most of them, that pay only 1 cent for 8 picks and less. Thus for 60 pick work the English rate is from 6 1/2 cents per yard to 10 cents per yard, extras to be added, while the American rate is 6 to 12 cents with no extras. If the American weaver earns more money than the English in a week it is simply because he works faster and turns out more product.

The stubborn perversity and dishonesty of the protectionist is nowhere better seen than in their steady refusal to correct the most glaring inconsistencies and mischievous discriminations of their tariff laws, even after their attention has been repeatedly drawn to them, and they dared not deny them. One is the discrimination against American manufacturers involved in the adjustment of the duties between the raw materials and the finished products, and the other is the placing of a heavier tax upon the rich man's luxuries. We called their attention to these points as far back as the spring of 1886, and the protectionist National Woolen Manufacturers' association pointed out substantially the same errors in their letter to the secretary of the treasury in the fall of 1885, and yet in the makeup of the McKinley law this infernal piece of injustice was not only retained, but made worse than ever. This shows that they had no idea of perfecting an act of justice in a viciously determined purpose to serve a few masters. In fact, it appears to them to be a pleasure to shift the burdens of taxation off the shoulders of the rich to those of the poor—to make labor the pack mule of the rich.

The cry of protectionist manufacturers now is that the McKinley law be let alone because it is doing the manufacturers a great deal of good, yet in the fact of this there has yet to be recorded one important instance of advancing wages, but the instances of wages being pared down are numerous. This is another evidence of their false pretenses, and such indisputable facts ought to surely be sufficient to cause labor to open its eyes to the real purpose of its protectionist friends—a purpose to serve the rich at the expense of the toilers of the country and to impel the toilers to rise in their manhood to throw off the shackles that bind them to their insidious enemies.

We now declare, without fear of contradiction, that there is not a woolen manufacturer in Philadelphia who does not privately long for free wool, and those who openly advocate taxed wool are actuated by partisan rancor, and we are still more emphatic in the declaration that there is not in Philadelphia one woolen worker out of a hundred who would not openly ask for free wool were they all free from the sinister influences of the bosses. As we prefer our own prosperity and bread and butter to party success we ask for free wool first without reference to its effects upon parties.

Poorer Goods and Higher Prices. Mr. Whiting, a congressman from Michigan and one of the members of the committee of ways and means of the house of representatives, has an interest in a large mercantile firm in St. Clair, Mich. Being in the business he ought to know what effect the McKinley tariff has had upon prices. When he was asked, on his return to Washington from New York, where he had been buying goods, what effect the high duties have had upon prices, he said:

The importers of New York are protesting with one voice against a policy of the custom house, which is now to exact the highest possible rates of duty and to treat all importers as dishonest and guilty of undervaluation. I have no doubt that the moving cause is the fact that money is needed to fill an empty treasury, but the people must pay the bills. The high tariff now being collected encourages American manufacturers to support the Republican ticket with large contributions, and I have no doubt the administration knows what it is about.

The claim that goods have not been made higher by the McKinley law I am able to deny with emphasis after a practical experience of several days in purchasing all classes of importations, as well as home goods. In many cases the quality of goods is degraded in order not to show increased cost. In other cases expensive goods are dropped from the counters of the wholesale houses, and cheaper articles are substituted and introduced as a "change of style." It is but a poor suterfuge to make the poor consumer think he is paying no more for the same articles he purchased a year ago. I do not think any buyer is deceived.

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We have "out-Caesared Caesar." We have outdone ourselves. We will continue this Colossal Sale only for a short time, and we say to you if you have not, as yet, availed yourself of its benefit, do so at once. It is an opportunity you cannot miss in justice to yourself.

Every day we have a special sale of some Line at about 1/3 the actual value of the goods shown. This has been clearly demonstrated in our "White Damask Sale," in our "Napkin Sale," in our "Dress Goods Sale," in our "Lace Curtain Sale," in our "Turkey Red Damask Sale," in our "Chenille Portiere Sale," etc., etc.

They have each proved the surprise and the wonder of the year, and the appreciation shown by our patrons has been highly gratifying to us.

Remember these special sales are all in addition to our Colossal Sale prices.

Watch for our advertisements and do not let any of these Sales pass you without reaping a full share of their benefits. Read carefully our Colossal Sale price list and SAVE WHILE YOU SPEND.

Absolutely One Price.

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REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE ANN ARBOR SAVINGS BANK.

Table with columns: RESOURCES, LIABILITIES, CASH, DEPOSITS. Includes items like Loans and Discounts, Capital stock, Surplus fund, etc.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, 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.

Capital stock paid in, \$ 50,000 Total assets, - \$1,000,000.00 Capital security, 100,000 Surplus, - 150,000.00

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.

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