

## TWO PRE-INVENTORY SALES!

Clearing Sales. Immense Sales.

Hats, \$1, Suits, \$10, **AT THE STAR CLOTHING HOUSE.**

No hat put in less than \$2.00 formerly. No suit worth less than \$12.00, more worth \$14.00, \$15.00 and \$16.00; a few worth \$18.00 and \$20.00, but all from last season—broken lots and odd suits.

We are bound not to carry them into next year's business. **THEY MUST GO.** This is a complete clearing up, a clearing out of all odd garments at some price, no matter how low.

**A. L. NOBLE,**

35 S. Main Street. ANN ARBOR. **CLOTHIER and HATTER.**

## GRAND SUCCESS.

Customers surprised and delighted with the Bargains in our Inventory Sale of **BOOTS and SHOES** which will last for **THIRTY DAYS ONLY.**

**WAHR & MILLER,**

The Leaders in Fine Footwear. 48 South Main St.

## SCHAIRER & MILLEN.

### JANUARY MARK DOWN SALE!

NOTICE THE LOW PRICES.

- Best 7c Indigo Blue Prints now 5c a yd.
- All 7c Black and Dark Prints now 5c a yd.
- 10c Linen Towels now 5c each.
- 10c Check Linen Toweling now 5c a yd.
- Stevens all Linen Brown Toweling now 5c a yd.
- 5 pieces good Bed Ticking now 5c a yd.
- One Case 7c Turkey Red Figured Prints now 5c a yd.
- Wide New Embroideries a Bargain at 5c a yd.
- Colored Saxony Yarn now 5c a skein.
- White Plaid Apron Muslin now 5c a yard.
- Big lot Linen Laces now 5c a yd.

### READ ON!

- Fruit of the Loom Bleached Cotton now 8c a yard.
- One case Remnants Cotton Flannel for this sale 4 1-2c a yard.
- 42 and 45 inch Bleached Fines Cotton now 9c a yard.
- 10-4 Unbleached Sheeting a Bargain at 15c a yd.
- 9-4 Bleached Sheeting, the 25c quality, now 16c a yd.
- 40-inch Bro Sheeting, a Bargain at 7c a yard.
- Wide German Blue Prints worth 12 1/2c now 9c a yard.
- Big lot 10c Outing Flannel selling at 6c a yard.
- Selling a lot of Fine Table Linen at 46c a yd.
- Selling out 75c Eiderdown Cloaking at 50c a yd.
- 5 pieces 75c Angora Fur now 45c a yd.
- Selling out all \$1.00 Corsets for 79c each.
- Big lot China Silks in Light Shades at 25c a yard.
- Black Faille Silks, Surah Silks, Black Satin Rhadames, the 75c quality, now 50c a yd.
- Elegant 24-inch Rich Faille Silks, Black Crystal Cords, Black Surah Silks, all worth \$1.00 to \$1.25. Selling out at 75c a yard.
- All \$1.00 Fancy Silks and Crystal Cords, now 75c a yard.
- Selling out all \$1.50 Black Silks, Satines, Bengalines, Crystal Silks, for this sale at \$1.10 a yard.

TAKE NOTICE! Every Lady buying \$3.00 worth of goods in the morning between the hours of 8 and 10 o'clock during this Sale will be presented with a pair of Linen Towels.

**SCHAIRER & MILLEN** Leaders of Low Prices.

## STREET CARS STOP.

They Were Burned Up Early on Yesterday Morning.

A VERY HOT FIRE WITH A \$20,000 LOSS.

Five Expensive Motor Cars, a Trailer and the Street Car Barns Burned. Everybody Walks Now.

At an early hour yesterday morning, the barn and rolling stock of the Ann Arbor Street Railway company went up in flames, entailing not only a large pecuniary loss to the stockholders, but putting a stop to the running of cars in the city and greatly inconveniencing the public.

The cause of the fire is not definitely known. The electric current had been entirely turned off, and there was no one about the barn except the night watchman, who was busy in cleaning out the last car run in. The fire started about a quarter to one o'clock. The night watchman noticed a little spiral flame in the rear or east end of the barn. He ran to throw some water on it, when there was a big puff, and the flames instantly ran up the whole side of the building. He ran across the road to arouse Herman Krapf's family, and after doing this started to run up towards the engine house shouting fire at the top of his lungs. Before he got there, however, the department was on the way, having been warned by a hackman who had seen the flames a long distance away. Before starting to give the alarm the night watchman turned the brakes of the forward car and allowed it to run out, and this was the only car saved, but this was badly scorched.

The gray team was the first team at the fire. When it arrived the flames were pouring out of the barn towards the street and as it went past on the run on the west side of the street, laying the hose, the heat was so intense that it scorched the horse nearest the fire so that its gray hairs turned to yellow, and the horse cart so that it will have to be repainted.

The whole barn was afire and it was clearly impossible to save it. Four streams of water poured into the blaze and the fire was confined to the street car barns, although there were two other barns close to it. One of these was so close that the west wall of the street car barn fell against it, yet it was preserved from injury.

A dog belonging to the night-watchman was burned up in the office.

The loss was the largest that has occurred in this city since the organization of the paid fire department. In fact, it was as large as all the fire losses here since the organization of the fire department. Five motor cars and one trailer were burned. The motor cars cost when new, \$4,000 each and the trailer cost \$700, so that the loss to the company on rolling stock was \$20,700 and on the barn about \$1,200. The insurance of \$10,000 on the rolling stock and \$1,000 on the building was carried in the insurance agency of James R. Bach and was divided as follows: on the rolling stock, \$2,500 in the Paletine Insurance Co.; \$2,500 in the Springfield, (Mass.) Insurance Co.; \$2,500 in the North British and Merchantile Insurance Co.; and \$2,500 in the American of Philadelphia. The \$1,000 insurance on the building was carried in the Northern Assurance company of London.

A meeting of the stockholders of the road was held in the city yesterday morning, but as Hudson T. Morton, one of the principal holders of stock, was in Chicago and had not yet arrived, no definite action was taken, looking towards replacing the rolling stock. Until new rolling stock is purchased, the running of street cars must entirely cease. As a rule a thing is most appreciated when it is lost and the citizens of Ann Arbor will have an opportunity to learn how much of a public convenience the street railway has been.

The theory of spontaneous combustion as the cause of the fire has many advocates. There were two or three oil barrels in the building, it is said, and these with the usual accompaniment of rags and the oil drippings found about machinery made the fire so much more easily spread.

The motormen lost coats, mittens, etc., which they had left in the

barn. The street railway lost a large number of tickets. They got out most of their cash after the fire. The safe and its contents were all right.

Many spectators looked at the ruins yesterday. They saw the ice coated frame work of the building, charred and burned, and the iron work of the cars also thickly coated with ice.

Prices on new cars have been telegraphed for and queries made as to how quickly orders can be filled.

The Sheriff is Sued.

The trouble between the township of Ann Arbor, Robert and James Smith and Jane Lamb promises to give rise to innumerable suits. Another suit has just been commenced. Mrs. Regina Smith sues Sheriff Brenner for \$1,000 damages for taking some horses on an execution against Robert and James Smith and Jane Lamb. She claims that she owns an interest in the horses. The horses did not satisfy the execution so that Deputy Sheriff McCabe and Brenner went out to the farm this week and brought in a fine cow. In the meantime Robert Smith is boarding in jail on a body execution. The Smiths have employed Jerome W. Turner, of Owosso.

The Corbett-Mitchell Prize Fight.

Every one is free to acknowledge the brutality of prize fighting, yet a great interest is always manifested in the outcome of a big prize fight. Everybody was inquiring of his neighbor yesterday for intelligence of the prize fight. Many men from Michigan went to at least \$200 expense to witness it. As it turned out, they saw half a dozen blows and paid \$30 per blow. Corbett knocked Mitchell out in three rounds. Many papers were sold last night on account of the fight. One evening paper showed its enterprise by having a large picture on the front page of how Corbett and Mitchell looked as they entered the ring. They must have had the picture telegraphed them.

The Time for Collecting Taxes.

Some confusion having arisen under the new tax law regarding the time for settling taxes between the townships and the county, County Treasurer Sukey has written each of the township treasurers inclosing a communication from the Prosecuting Attorney, and advising that the opinion of the Prosecuting Attorney be followed. The opinion of the Prosecuting Attorney is as follows:

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Jan. 23, 1894.

P. G. SUKEY, County Treasurer: Dear Sir: In response to your request for an opinion regarding the accounting of township treasurers with the county treasurer, I would submit the following.

According to act number two hundred and six (206) of the public acts of 1893, the township treasurer "shall account for and pay over to the county treasurer the amounts therein specified for state and county purposes on or before the first day of March next following." This extends the time one month over the act of 1891.

When the supervisor's warrant commands the township treasurer to collect his taxes and settle with the county treasurer on or before the first day of February, I would suggest that the township board meet and extend the time to the first day of March, as the taxes for this year must be collected and reported under the new law.

Trusting the above will prove satisfactory, I am,

Very respectfully,  
THOS. D. KEARNEY.

Criminal Business in Washtenaw County.

The report of Prosecuting Attorney Kearney to the attorney general for the six months ending December 21 shows 132 prosecutions during the six months, 112 convictions, 3 acquittals, 2 dismissed on payment of costs, 7 nolle prossed, 3 discharged on examination and 5 cases settled.

This is a surprisingly good record for the prosecuting attorney. The cases prosecuted were on the following charges: Assault and battery, 24; burglary, 3; cruelty to animals, 2; cursing, 1; defrauding hotel keepers, 4; disorderly drunks, 27; drunkards and tippers, 2; unclassified drunks, 5; vagrants, 18; drunk in public places, 13; obtaining money under false pretenses, 2; jumping on moving train, 1; grand larceny, 8; petit larceny, 3; unclassified larceny, 13; malicious threats, 1; malicious de-

struction to property, 2; stealing ride on railroad, 3; violation of liquor laws, keeping open on Sunday, 4; keeping open after hours, 2.

The convictions were as follows: Assault and battery, 20; burglary, 2; cruelty to animals, 2; cursing, 1; defrauding hotel keepers, 3; drunk or disorderly, all classes, 37; jumping on moving train, 1; larceny, all classes, 17; malicious injury to property, 2; stealing rides on railroad, 3; violation of liquor law 4. The three acquittals were all for larceny.

Four were sentenced to Jackson prison, four to Ionia, thirteen to the Detroit House of Correction and two to the Reform school, 52 were sent to jail, on 3 sentence was suspended and the rest were fined.

Lighting and Heating the University.

Now that two new buildings on the campus, the recitation building and the "gym," are approaching completion, the question of how they are to be heated is engrossing the attention of the board of regents. This matter is important because the present source of heat is found to be insufficient to supply the new buildings and consequently radical changes will need to be made in the heating plant.

Several methods are under consideration before the proper committees, but the difficulty is not in the lack of methods, but in lack of funds. It is the unanimous opinion that what is needed is an entirely new plant adequate for the growing needs. This, however, would cost \$100,000 and would tax the university financiers to the utmost to know from which source that amount could be derived.

Another plan that is now receiving the attention of the committee on works is to erect a new boiler room on the east side of the campus to supply the gymnasium and two or three adjacent building and then to connect the new recitation building with the present boiler room.

The plan, however, that the committee judges most feasible with the limited means is to enlarge the present boiler house and add two boilers, which would be sufficient to care for the recitation building, but not the "gym." This latter would need to be heated from an independent source. It is probable that this plan will be adopted.

The matter of lighting the campus by electricity is again under discussion. A special committee, consisting of Regents Kiefer and Cook, has been appointed to make thorough investigation relative to price and possibility, with a view of bringing the matter to a favorable conclusion. This committee is to report at the next meeting of the regents. The committee estimates the probable cost of such a plant at \$35,000. The ideal plan which the committee would so much like to see made a success is the combination of the electric and heating plant in one large building. But for this year at least such a plan can be but an airy vision. Definite arrangements will probably be reached at the coming meeting of the regents.

Two Ugly Men.

The Duc de Roquelaure was a man of great ugliness and much humor. One day he met in the street a most unlovely looking Auvergnat, who had some petition or memorial to present at Versailles. He immediately introduced him to Louis XIV, remarking that he was under a special obligation to him. The king granted the favor asked for and then inquired of the duc what might be the nature of the obligation. "But for him, your majesty, I should be the ugliest man in your dominions!" I am reminded of Heidegger, the manager of the opera house in the Haymarket when George II was king. One day he laid a wager with the Earl of Chesterfield that he would not find in all London an uglier face than his. After a long search the earl produced a woman of 'St. Giles' who at first seemed to outvie the manager, but when the latter put on the woman's headgear his superior ugliness was at once admitted.—All the Year Round.

A Chinaman's Claim For Insurance.

One of Boston's insurance men insured a small building which serves an industrious Chinaman both as shop and home. The policy covers damages caused by fire and water, but John Chinaman evidently thought he was protecting himself against losses due to any cause whatever, as is shown by the following letter addressed to the insurance company:

Some bad boy brake my one glass. Now all tore. Come you my house—look—fix new.

JOE LUNG.  
Joe expected the company to make good the damage done by the "bad boy," who is the Chinaman's worst enemy in the city.—Boston Traveller.

## FINISHING THE SEWER.

The Board of Public Works Think \$30,000 Will Do It.

SIXTY OLD DEEDS FOUND BY THE CITY CLERK

Chasing Down a Rumor.—The All-Night Lighting Problem Up.—We All Walk and Grumble.

The sewer is progressing. The trench has reached the Toledo and Ann Arbor depot, where the cut is about thirteen feet. Capt. Schuh thinks the upper end of sewer can be finished for about \$2,000. The work of joining the two sections is also being pushed, the trench being well on its way down Depot street.

At the meeting of the board of public works on Wednesday evening. President Keech wanted to stop work at the upper end until the two sections of the sewer already constructed were joined but was over-ruled. The members of the board are of the opinion that the whole main sewer can be constructed within the \$30,000 appropriated. Several members of the council showed their interest by attending the meeting of the board.

One of the reporters of the Detroit dailies was sent on a wild goose chase by a deputy-sheriff on the information that there were two men in the sewer. He rushed around town in search of information and soon had spread the rumor that another terrible accident had happened. One man suggested to him that there were eight men in the sewer. By this time his faith in his information was badly shaken and on hunting up his informant was consoled with the assurance that the deputy-sheriff believed there were at least a hundred men in the sewer.

City clerk Miller is overhauling the old city files which have been for years bundled helter skelter under the stairway in Firemen's hall. He finds many papers of no earthly value, many private papers of old city recorders, but among the mass there are many valuable papers and at least sixty deeds, some of which have never been recorded. The lack of systematic files and the old slipshod method of doing business has cost the city considerable money.

The city fathers are now troubling their brains over the problem of how to at least partially light the city all night without running up the city's lighting bill beyond her means. Lighting costs money, but many of our citizens are not the possessors of lanterns, and some of those who have lanterns do not wish to make themselves targets for the men without lanterns.

The stopping of the street cars caused by the burning up of the rolling stock has caused many people to grumble over the long walks they are obliged to take. Some of the students are lamenting that they will not be able to pay their usual visits to Ypsilanti, Friday and Saturday evenings. But this part of the general discomfort can be borne with, as it is probably better for the student.

Alice Shaw, who appears at the Grand Opera House Monday evening, Jan. 29th, with the American Vaudeilles, is unique in her line. She is the famous Alice Shaw, the whistler, who, after her wonderful success in New York, went to Europe and made phenomenal triumphs in every capitol in the old world. She has whistled before the Czar of the Russians, the Emperor of Germany and a score of times before Queen Victoria. Her stage presence is most charming and her whistling is marvelously sweet and birdlike. Besides Alice Shaw, the company includes Bertha Fisch (La 'Berte), Ida Mülle, Florence Thropp, Fleurette, Jennie Dickerson, the Girarde, D'Alvini and Astarte, Delhauser, Olivette, Chinese William, the Austins, and Miss Chamberlain.

Marriage Licenses.

John J. Hansoy, West Branch, Mich.	47
Mrs. Eva A. Wicks, Ypsilanti.	20
Orris Thropp, Milan.	22
Minnie Fullerton, York.	23
Charles E. Holmes, Salem.	24
Bertha C. Ellembus, Plymouth.	24
John Spiegelberg, Dexter.	25
Louisa Schaufele, Dexter.	24
Jacob Rentschler, Bridgewater.	26
Minnie Gallop, Napoleon.	26



UNIVERSITY NOTES.

The next attraction in the S. L. A. course will be the New York Philharmonic club, on Feb. 23.

Prof. Knowlton will, during next semester, give a course of lectures on "Jewish Institutions in the Time of Christ."

It is probable that on March 4th Hon. Gilbert Reid will lecture before the S. C. A. on "The Chinese Exclusion Act."

Prof. Willett will soon begin a short course of lectures, at Newberry hall, on "Introduction to the New Testament."

In 1870, the first year the U. of M. was open to women, there were 36 co-eds in the University—16 medics, 18 lits and 2 laws.

The ladies of the S. C. A. have organized a class in physical culture. The class will be under the direction of Miss Sara Whedon and Miss Helen Baldwin.

The storage battery that Prof. Carhart purchased at the World's Fair is being set up in the Physical Laboratory. It was imported from Germany and cost \$320.

Mr. Townley will give some views pertaining to the Lick observatory, in Room 13 of the physical laboratory, Saturday evening. All are invited who are interested.

Two hundred and nineteen courses are offered the liberal arts and sciences at Harvard. President Eliot has calculated that it would take 44 years to complete the whole number.—Ex.

A number of persons from outside Ann Arbor are expecting to be present at the Institute of Christian Sociology, Jan. 28 to Feb. 2, at Newberry hall, under the joint auspices of the Bible chairs and the S. C. A.

The ladies of the S. C. A. have a darning party in the ladies' parlors every Saturday afternoon at 5 o'clock. It is under the direction of Mrs. Manny. Part of the evening is given up to readings, discussions, etc.

The Cornell Sun of Tuesday said: "Professors Knowlton and Mechem of the University of Michigan, and Regents W. T. Cocker and Levi Barbor visited the University yesterday. They are making a tour of the eastern universities with a view to incorporating some new features into the U. of M. curriculum."

The receptions to be given at Newberry hall this week are for the students from the Western States. The invitations for Friday evening will include students from Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, the Dakotas, Colorado and Utah. Saturday evening the rest of the Western States will have their turn. So many have moved since the holidays that many invitations will be lost, so all from these States should understand that they are desired to be present.

President Minahan, of the senior law class, has announced the following committees for Washington's birthday, to work in connection with similar committees from the junior class:

Reception—A. G. Mills, G. F. Fuller, O. E. Hopkins, G. E. Leonard and J. J. Sheridan.

Invitation—J. A. Clark, D. J. Buckley, J. H. Lewman, C. A. McKnight and F. Crozier.

Arrangements—B. L. Oliver, G. W. Phelps, H. D. Roning, D. F. Grady and J. A. Kirby.

Program—A. E. McCabe, E. W. Sims, H. C. Walters, J. D. Putnam and W. G. Denman.

Decoration—H. D. Messick, Miss Emma Eaton, H. W. Webber and C. F. Adams.

Music—W. W. Pepple, J. B. Newman, W. W. Woodbury, H. F. Worden and H. I. Dutton.

Ushers—R. L. Cameron, W. K. Moore, W. C. Hartman, W. W. Halliday, W. H. Burton, M. E. Blake, W. B. Looke, Benj. Friend, L. H. Tindall, W. H. McCourt, E. C. Henning and W. C. McKenzie.

Scrofula, whether hereditary or acquired, is thoroughly expelled from the blood by Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great blood purifier.

The Grip.

An experience with this disease during all its past epidemics, warrants the bold claim that Dr. King's New Discovery will positively cure each and every case if taken in time, and the patient takes the ordinary care to avoid exposure. Another thing has been proven, that those who have used Dr. King's New Discovery escape the many troublesome after results of this disease. By all means get a bottle and try it. It is guaranteed, and money will be refunded if no good results follow its use. Sold at Eberbach Drug & Chemical Co.'s drug store, Ann Arbor, and at Geo. J. Haessler's drug store, Manchester.

What is it? It is a bottle. What is in the bottle? Syrup. Why do I see it in so many houses? Because everybody likes it. What is it for? For Coughs, Colds, Croup, Whooping Cough and Consumption. What is its name? Park's Cough Syrup. Sold by Eberbach Drug and Chemical Co.

Read This.

Mr. W. H. Butler, with Mr. Chas. R. Whitman, has money to loan upon Real Estate security, in sums of \$100 to \$3,000, at low rates of interest and easy terms. Call early. First come first served. Office over the Post-office.

Election of Officers.

The following officers of the University of Michigan Democratic club, have been elected: President, A. E. McCabe; 1st vice-president, W. K. Moore; 2d vice-president, G. A. Everett; treasurer, F. B. Hamill; corresponding secretary C. A. McKnight; recording secretary, B. S. Gailey; sergeant-at-arms, P. McGovern; executive committee, Leonard Fisk; W. V. Moffett; C. P. Locke; L. B. Lindsay, H. D. Messick.

Illustrated Lecture.

Rev. Lee S. McCallister, of Detroit, gave a very interesting illustrated lecture before Unity club Monday night, on the subject "Travels through Denmark, Sweden and Russia."

Mr. McCallister is a very entertaining speaker and the views were especially fine and well chosen. The great contrast between the first two and the last named country was effectively brought out and Mr. McCallister emphasized the necessity of general sanction and freedom of thought and speech, to bring Russia up to the standard of the progressive and enlightened countries of Denmark and Sweden, and expressed the belief that the present Czar would aid this advancement, only when forced to do so by the pressure of public sentiment from the onward march of civilization which is going on about him. The next meeting of Unity club will be next Monday night, and will take the form of a musical recital.

It is probably not the coldest weather you ever knew in your life; but that is how you feel just now, because past sufferings are soon forgotten, and because your blood needs the enriching, invigorating influence of Ayer's Sarsaparilla—the Superior Medicine.

A Single Tax Lecture.

The Chapel was crowded Tuesday morning when Prof. Taylor introduced Mr. L. F. Post, the official lecturer of the Single Tax League, who began his series of two lectures on the subject in which he is especially interested.

The discussion Tuesday did not touch directly upon the main subject, but dealt with the principles of production as they are viewed by single tax advocates.

The speaker began, however, by giving the meaning of single tax as it is accepted by himself and colleagues. The single tax is a proposition to raise all public revenues by taxing land owners only, and by taxing them only in proportion to the value of the land which they own, regardless of improvements. It is not only a social reform, but a fiscal one; it is the easiest tax to levy and collect; it is just and equal, being in proportion, not to what men do for themselves, but to what society does for them.

With this preface, Mr. Post reviewed the principles of political economy affecting the question. Political economy he defined as the economy of man, dealing with the manner in which men adapt means to ends. One side of this activity is called production. In it there are two fundamental principles, land and labor. On these two factors, directly or indirectly, all wealth depends. Labor follows the line of least resistance. Because it is easier, men join hands, and thus give rise to what is known as co-operation. Each man works for others, and all work for him. But how does each man know how much of his kind of work is required? The answer comes to him in the working of the law of supply and demand.

The speaker concluded the first half of his discourse by showing that through the necessity of man for food, and through the direct production of nature, all of these things necessary to man come from land.

Mr. Post is very entertaining, and is thoroughly wrapped up in his subject. He illustrates his lectures by means of charts, showing plainly every step of his argument.

A May Musical Festival.

At a meeting of the officers of the University School of Music and Choral Union held last night, it was decided to give a two-day May festival. As the Boston Symphony orchestra has cancelled all western dates, this festival will be given in its place. It is the aim of Prof. Stanley to make this festival the grandest in the history of the University.

There will be at least two concerts and a matinee, to all of which Choral Union season tickets will admit.

An attempt will be made to secure the best soloists in the country and a large orchestra of trained musicians will furnish the instrumental music. Everything indicates a grand musical festival, and it is probable that the May festival has come to stay.

TWELVE THOUSAND CATARRH PATIENTS.

Treated Absolutely Free of Charge by Dr. Hartman.

The announcement made in many of the leading papers of the United States last November that Dr. Hartman, of Columbus, Ohio, would undertake the treatment of 10,000 catarrh patients free was thought by many who would have gladly availed themselves of his offer to be a mistake. Nevertheless it was a fact; and already the 10,000 have applied and are already taking the first month's treatment. The elaborate preparations which the doctor made and the great number of assistants required to carry on this undertaking, makes it possible for him to extend the number to 12,000. Therefore 2,000 more names will be accepted as regular patients. All that is required of the patient is to send name and address to Dr. S. B. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio and complete directions for the first month's treatment will be sent at once. No charge is made at any time.

FREE MEDICAL BOOKS

on catarrh, la grippe, coughs, colds and consumption will be sent prepaid for a short time to any address by The Pe-ru-pa Drug Manufacturing Company of Columbus, Ohio.

Adding to the Law Library.

The library of the law department is being thoroughly overhauled for the purpose of making some very necessary additions.

This year the file of American reports has been completed. These will be followed by the American state reports which supplement the American reports. A number of the old English chancery reports have been ordered, but have not yet arrived.

A sufficient number of each of all the latest standard text-books will be put in. The faculty are considering the putting in of what is known as the Revised Edition of English Reports. This work is edited by one of the best English lawyers and will contain all the English cases ever reported that are now of any practical value. This will duplicate the English reports now in the library at a very low cost.

The extra amount of case reading required by students has made these changes necessary.

Lincoln as a Lawyer.

It is rare that university students have an opportunity of hearing from an original source facts concerning the immortal Lincoln. The Oratorical association has secured Judge Samuel C. Parks, of Winfield, Kansas, who was an intimate friend and associate of Lincoln for more than twenty years. Law students will be glad to know that Judge Parks has chosen for his subject, "Lincoln as a Lawyer." Judge Parks was located and practicing his profession in a neighboring county to Lincoln and often practiced together in the courts of Sangamon and Logan counties, Illinois. They were often pitted against each other but more often associated in the same cause. During the long association together, they were always the warmest friends, and Lincoln remembered his friend Parks by appointing him Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Idaho, and Judge Parks has since occupied a similar position in New Mexico and Wyoming. The lecture is open to all and it is certain that the law lecture room will be filled when Judge Parks delivers his lecture this afternoon at 5 o'clock.

Real Estate Transfers.

Furnished by the Washtenaw Abstract Company. Office with County Clerk at Court House.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING JAN. 20.

- Lewis H. Miller to Wm. H. Bishop, 10 acres off north end of west half of s w 4 of sec. 22, Augusta, \$500.
Wm. H. and H. S. Platt to Etta H. Johnson, w 1/2 of the n w 1/4 of sec. 36, Pittsfield, \$4,200.
Henry Schultz to Richard McQuellan, s 1/2 of n e 1/4, sec. 19, Dexter, \$3,200.
Jas. H. Wallace to Wm. B. Clark, undivided 1/2 of 20x112 ft. of lot 84, Ypsilanti city, \$1,500.
Deborah G. Hoag to John E. McGill, lots 36 and 37 in block 2, Chelsea, \$1,200.
Richard McQuellan to Henry Schultz, 156 acres on sec. 16, Dexter, \$7,000.
John C. Goodrich to Jonathan D. Curry, lot 479, Park Ridge subdivision, Ypsilanti city, \$45,000.
Elizabeth Zahn to John George Rinz, 62 acres on secs. 28 and 29, Lodi, \$3,100.
Alvah Hudson to Robert Johnson, 7 acres on sec. 23, Lyndon, being a small island, \$225.
Jeremiah Gaines to Elizabeth Merchant, 4x10 rods on Adams and Catherine streets, Ypsilanti city, \$400.
Benjamin H. Glenn to Ed. W. Daniels, 175 acres on section 17, Dexter, \$5,280.
K. D. Perry to T. F. and E. Rush, 100 acres on section 2, Lodi, \$4,250.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.



A VETERAN'S VERDICT.

The War is Over. A Well-known Soldier, Correspondent and Journalist Makes a Disclosure.

Indiana contributed her thousands of brave soldiers to the war, and no state bears a better record in that respect than it does. In literature it is rapidly acquiring an enviable place. In war and literature Solomon Yewell, well known as a writer as "Sol," has won an honorable position. During the late war he was a member of Co. M, 2d N. Y. Cavalry and of the 13th Indiana Infantry Volunteers. Regarding an important circumstance he writes as follows: "Several of us old veterans here are using Dr. Miles' Restorative Nerve, Heart and Spleen and Liver Pills, all of them giving splendid satisfaction. In fact, we have never used remedies that compare with them. Of the Pills we must say they are the best combination of the qualities required in a preparation of their nature we have ever known. We have none but words of praise for them. They are the outgrowth of a new principle in medicine, and tone up the system wonderfully. We say to all, try these remedies."—Solomon Yewell, Marlon, Ind., Dec. 5, 1882. These remedies are sold by all druggists on a positive guarantee, or sent direct by the Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind., on receipt of price, \$1 per bottle, six bottles \$5, express prepaid. They positively contain neither opiates nor dangerous drugs.

Sold by Druggists Everywhere.

Advertisement for Marble and Granite Works, featuring a list of services and contact information for John Baumgardner.

Advertisement for F. C. Scott, a dealer in lime, calcined plaster, and other building materials.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

D. A. MacLachlan, M. D. Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat. Office, cor. of Main and Washington Streets. Residence 14 S. State Street. Telephone No. 138. Office telephone No. 134. Hours: 10 a. m. to 12 and 1 to 5 p. m.

Elihu B. Pond, Justice of the Peace. And Notary Public. Conveyancing done and Real Estate bought and sold on commission. Patronage solicited. No. 6 N. Main St.

B. Norris, Attorney at Law. Does a general law collection and conveyancing business. A moderate share of your patronage respectfully solicited. Office in the Court House.

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

Dentists. W. W. Nichols D. D., Dentist. In the old St. James Hotel Block. Teeth extracted without pain by the use of vitalized air.

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

Wanted. Hickory Timber. I will pay \$12.00 per cord, cash, for strictly first quality, second growth Hickory Butts, suitable for Axe Handles, delivered at my shop.

C. W. Dickinson, Ypsilanti.

Report of the Condition of the Farmers' & Mechanics' Bank at the close of business, July 12, 1893.

Table showing financial details of the Farmers' & Mechanics' Bank, including assets, liabilities, and capital.

Large advertisement for The Forum magazine, highlighting its reduced price and quality.

Advertisement for Diamond Crystal Salt, claiming it is better than other salts and costs only five cents.

Advertisement for Breakfast Cocoa, emphasizing its purity and solubility, and its strength compared to other products.

Advertisement for KOAL, the best grades of hard and soft coal available.

Advertisement for M. Staebler, a grocer and baker, located at 11 W. Washington Street.

Advertisement for Rinsey & Seabolt's Bakery and Grocery, offering various flour and feed products.

Advertisement for George Stinson & Co., offering a cure for consumption for 5 dollars per day.

## The Ann Arbor Argus.

BEAKES & HAMMOND, PROPRIETORS.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY  
for \$1.00 per year strictly in advance.  
Subscriptions not paid in advance \$1.25 a year.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

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



FRIDAY, JANUARY 26, 1894.

"They are living to fight another day, those Brazilians."

If wage reductions were due to fear of reform of the tariff, why were they delayed so long after the presidential election?

Why did it take so much time to discover that set of returns which was finally, after repeated demands, placed in the hands of the governor?

It was a great compliment Mr. Burrows paid the Wilson bill when he said there was not a line in it that was responsive to the hearings before the committee.

Democratic members of congress should hew close to the line on the Wilson bill, and pay less attention to the falling of the chips. Pledges have been made to the people which must be fulfilled.

Let every taxpayer in Michigan scrutinize his tax receipts this year and compare them with the ones he received last year, and thereby ascertain how much he has been benefited by turning over the state administration to the republicans.

The scandal in the republican administration at Lansing cannot be hidden by raising a big dust about the preceding administration. This "you are another," method of dealing with the unsavory transaction will not deceive or satisfy anyone.

Democratic tariff reform congressmen, who cannot support so moderate a measure as the Wilson bill, are not worth to the cause two hurrahs in hades. All such should resign and get over into the republican fold where they properly belong.

Should a purely revenue tariff be adopted and continued in force for as many years as have elapsed since slavery was abolished, the country would undoubtedly be as loth to go back to the protective system, as the south would now be to have slavery re-established.

After the elections of last fall, the calamity howl and unnecessary wage reductions were made with the view of helping the g. o. p. politically. It is quite as difficult to explain these things on any other ground as it is to explain the salary steal at Lansing on the ground of a simple clerical error.

Under an income tax the burdens of government are palpable and lead to a closer scrutiny on the part of the citizens into public affairs. If a considerable part of the revenue of the general government were raised by this method, it would undoubtedly lead to a more economical administration of affairs.

The tender solicitude of the republicans over the menace to the industries of the South contained in the Wilson bill is quite amusing. It is so marked as to arouse suspicion. Its sole object evidently is to foment division among the representatives from that section and prevent a united support of the measure. The South will not allow itself to be used as a cats paw, however.

During the Winans administration the Jackson state prison was not only self-sustaining but a source of revenue to the state. Warden Davis, besides paying all bills and leaving the prison in far better repair than when he took it, and a much larger stock of supplies on hand, turned over to the state treas-

ury seventeen thousand dollars. We are informed that Chamberlain's administration has already cost the state over and above receipts more than \$10,000. Such is republican economy.

When Mr. Cleveland went out of office in '89, he left a surplus of \$85,000,000 in addition to the \$100,000,000 and about \$100,000,000 annual surplus. When the Harrison administration had the good luck to be overthrown at the polls four years later the surplus had practically disappeared and a deficit was near at hand. The party with whom protection is a fetish to be worshiped without any reference to just methods of taxation, in order to perpetuate the class privileges thereby created must needs get rid of the surplus. This was done by increasing the governmental expenditures beyond the point of profligacy even, and adopting the McKinley bill which cut off the revenues without removing the burdens of the people. A deficit followed and the republican party is justly responsible for the same.

It is reported from Europe that a new monetary conference is among the probabilities of the not distant future. The movers are said to have drawn up a plan which is to be submitted to the countries concerned. This scheme contemplates a monetary union between the United States, France, Germany, and England. The United States is to purchase \$10,000,000 worth of silver a year, and France, in behalf of the Latin union, is to purchase 20,000,000 francs' worth. Germany and England are to withdraw all gold and paper below the denomination of the sovereign, and buy annually £75,000 of silver, upon which notes below the denomination of the sovereign are to be based; and India is to resume unlimited coinage of silver. The union is to have authority to fix the price of silver pence per ounce above the rupee price, and the fixed price is to be alterable only at the beginning of each year. Should the average London price fall 10 per cent below the convention price, the parties to the agreement are to be allowed to withdraw and thus dissolve the union. Could some such scheme as this be put into operation it would probably solve the silver problem and be of great advantage to the commercial interests of the world.

It is to be regretted that the framers of the Wilson tariff bill have seen fit to retain the barbarous duty of twenty five per cent. on English books. There certainly can be no necessity for this government to retain this tax upon knowledge. It cannot be claimed that it is needed as a means of protection, for all copyright books are sufficiently protected by the copyright law, nor can so mean a measure be defended as a means of raising revenue. Such a measure simply places uncalled for difficulties in the way of the necessities of the scholar who would buy English books that are not copyrighted. It is a surprise that in a scientific revision of the tariff under the leadership of one of the most scholarly men in public life, an ex-president of a state university, such a duty should have been retained. It was probably the result of some compromise, but it is to be hoped that means may be discovered whereby the obnoxious duty will be eliminated from the bill before it becomes law. It is understood that a great petition headed with the name of President Angell of this city has been forwarded to Congress praying for the removal of the duty on English books, and it is to be hoped that educators and scholars and all interested in intellectual pursuits will make their influence felt with their representatives in Congress to the same end.

### GROSS NEGLIGENCE OF DUTY.

It was the business of Secretary of State Jochim, State Treasurer Hambitzer and Commissioner of the State Land Office Berry to see that the votes cast on the salaries amendment were correctly canvassed. The constitution of the state says that they shall. It is not right that they

should delegate their duty to any irresponsible clerk or clerks. The constitution prescribes the duties of the secretary of state as being to keep the seal of the state, to be a member of the state board of auditors, and to be a member of the state board of canvassers. Further than this the constitution imposes no power upon the secretary of state. The only duties expressly imposed by the constitution, aside from what the legislature might impose, upon the treasurer and commissioner of the land office is that they shall be members of the state board of auditors and of the state board of canvassers.

The excuse given by these three state officials for attaching their names to a canvass on the salaries amendment which was over 13,000 votes out of the way, is that they did not make the canvass, but allowed two clerks to do it.

In other words, they did not constitute the state board of canvassers, but delegated that power to two irresponsible clerks not recognized by the state constitution.

At the very least this constitutes a gross neglect of duty.

The constitution (Art XII, Sec. 8) says: "The governor shall have power, and it shall be his duty, to remove from office for gross neglect of duty or for corrupt conduct in office, or for any other misfeasance or malfeasance therein, either of the following state officers," and includes in the list the three officers in question.

It is expressly made the governor's duty to remove from office for "gross neglect of duty." To relieve themselves from the charge of misfeasance or malfeasance these three state officers declare that they did not do the duty imposed upon them by the state constitution, which is the highest law in the state. What constitutes gross neglect of duty, if this does not?

Why has the governor not removed them? Possibly it is because he does not know which of the three they were guilty of, viz., gross neglect of duty, corrupt conduct in office, or misfeasance.

The salaries amendment more than doubled each of the salaries of these three men. It hardly seems probable that they did not keep themselves posted as the returns came in on the amendment as to the way the vote was running. It would not be human nature, when so much was at stake for their own pockets, that they should wait several weeks for two clerks to canvass the returns.

Then why were the governor's returns borrowed from the secretary of state's office, when that office had one of the triplicate sets of returns, exactly like the governor's? What was Jochim doing with the governor's returns at Ishpeming? He, according to his own statement, did not even take the trouble to canvass the votes. Why were they destroyed? Why were the treasurer's returns destroyed? Then, again, if the secretary of state's returns were not destroyed, why were the county clerks written to send in new returns?

As has been well said, circumstances no stronger than these have been known to hang a man for murder. Given three men who had several thousand dollars at stake, whose duty it was to canvass and keep on file triplicate returns; the returns incorrectly canvassed in twenty-five counties, making a difference of over 13,000 votes; the files destroyed, one set being destroyed in the home office of one of these men hundreds of miles from where the law required it to be kept; what must the verdict be?

The constitution makes it the governor's duty to act. Dan Soper was summarily turned out by Governor Winan's for far less than this. Why does not Governor Rich act?

### FARMERS OUGHT NOT TO PROTEST.

The republicans thought when they had passed the McKinley bill, whereby a large part of the revenues of the government were diverted from the treasury into the pockets of favored individuals and trusts, thus laying the foundation for a treasury deficit, that they had effectually prevented any reform of

the tariff. But in this they reckoned without the people. Now, the people having commanded a revision, that party is still found using every possible means to prevent it by arraying various interests against it. An especial effort is being made to get the farmers to protest against the passage of the Wilson bill, on the ground that it is unjust to them in this that it removes all duty from wool, while it leaves a portion of the duty on woollen goods. Before doing this, however, the Pontiac Post advises all farmers to reflect over certain facts which are so plainly and ably stated as to lead to their reproduction here. They are as follows:

1.—The experience of the past twenty-five years, since the high wool tariff of 1867 was adopted, has proved, as common sense ought to have dictated even without the experiment, that a high tariff on foreign wool does not enhance the price of American wool.

2.—If the Ways and Means Committee had attempted to remove all the duty from manufacturers of woollens at one stroke they would have arrayed the conservative tariff-reform sentiment of Congress and the country against the bill to such an extent as to have made the defeat of the bill certain, and the cause of tariff reform would have been set back for a generation.

3.—The tariff on woollens does enhance their price and thus artificially fosters the business of the manufacturer. A man that has grown used to a stimulant needs it. To take it all away at once would be disastrous. A temporary relapse of the woolen manufacturing industry in the United States would be disastrous to the people, especially to the wool growers, since these manufacturers are the only market the American farmer has for his wool. We export none. We raise only about a third of what we use. To cripple the woolen manufacturer is to cripple the wool grower's only market.

4.—These men would gladly seize the opportunity to close their mills, and discharge their workmen in order to frighten the reform party from taking away the bonus which government now gives them. Only the desire of gain keeps some of them from doing that now. But now they have no excuse. They will be held more by free wool than hurt by the reduction of the tariff on woollens. The period of their greatest prosperity ever known in the United States will follow inevitably the passage of the Wilson bill. Their prosperity means a better price for the farmer's wool.

5.—The radical free trader should consider that half a loaf is better than none, especially when so many different lines of private industry have been taken into partnership by the federal government and fostered by the robber tariff that it is impossible to get anything but a very moderate measure through Congress. But a tax on raw materials is the very corner-stone of the castle wherein the protected barons, the trusts and all the beneficiaries of the treasure wrung from the sweat and toil of the people have reveled in security these thirty years. When this stone is removed the whole palace of iniquity will totter and fall. With the passage of the Wilson bill the doom of protection is sealed.

6.—Even if the tariff did enhance the price of American wool, still the farmer would gain a hundred-fold more in the reduced price of clothing, machinery, etc., than he would lose on his wool. Moreover, he will get woollen clothing in place of the miserable shoddy in which the tariff has clothed the laboring classes of America.

The democrat who signs a protest against the Wilson bill because he has a flock of sheep thinks more of his own barn-yard than of the welfare of humanity and the prosperity of the republic.

### "SHEAR" NONSENSE.

"There's an act of affection," said young Jimsey as he imprinted a kiss upon her coral lips. "The really best plays have three acts, George," said the fair young woman, looking up at him without blinking.—Chicago Record.

The country's father ne'er himself On fishing jaunts did hie; He realized 'twas useless, for He couldn't tell a lie.

—Detroit Tribune.  
"Have you anything to say before we eat you?" said the King of the Cannibal Isles to a Boston missionary. "I have," was the reply; "I want to talk to you a while on the advantages of a vegetable diet."—Bazaar.

Maud—Did you know that chaperon in French was masculine, not feminine? Marie—Really? How I wish I had been born in France!—Brooklyn Life.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

# Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

The Heavenly Twins.—"But they are so exactly alike. How does Fitz know which of them he is engaged to?" "He keeps a long auburn hair—another girl's hair—which he sometimes puts upon his coat-sleeve. The future Mrs. Fitz goes for it at once, and so the problem is solved!"—The Sketch.

Judge (to witness)—What is your age, senora?

Witness—I am over twenty.  
"You must tell the exact truth."  
"Between twenty and thirty."  
"But when will you be thirty?"  
"Tomorrow, my lord."

—La Union de Valparaiso.

Mrs. Johnson—We mus' have no stravagance, Jeff'son, no stravagance; did yo git de tu'key way down?  
Jefferson—Sh, honey! De bottom limb!  
—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"And so your son has finished his college course? Did he graduate with honors?" "Oh, yes; but he tells me that some of the other fellows carried them off. Rascally, wasn't it?"—Boston Transcript.

Gaunt stranger. Can you—help—a—poor—fellow to stem the tide of starvation?

Literary man (bustling around). Certainly, my poor man! Here's a copy of "Atkinson on Cheap Cookery". Take it, and may the Lord bless you.—Exchange.

Husband—Who was that man I saw you kissing on the balcony?

Wife—Why, how dare you suspect me, sir? It was my brother.

Husband—Ah, I remember now, you promised to be a sister of Jack Dashing before you married me.—Trnth.

The King of Italy is not much over five feet in height; Uncle Sam, also, is rather short at present.—Philadelphia Ledger.

The passion some women have for attending auctions is a mor-bill taste.—Siftings.

Teacher—Can any little boy tell me why St. Peter is always at the gate?

Johnny Ferguson—I reckon he's a-layin' fer dose fellies w'at robbed him ter pay Paul!—Puck.

### A Weird Love Story.

"The strangest test of will power and endurance ever made," said E. D. Gonzales of the City of Mexico, at the Southern, "was in Mexico, the characters being a Mexican girl and an American man. They were lovers, and the girl's parents refused their consent to the union, insisting that she should marry a wealthy Mexican suitor. At the suggestion of the girl they agreed to die together, and to test the strength and endurance of each other's love they chose a means of suicide unlike any ever dreamed of before. Food and fruit were placed on a table in the center of a room, occupied by both, the girl having escaped from her home, but being unwilling to elope with her lover. It was agreed that they should starve to death with plenty before them, and should either succumb to nature and partake of the food then both were released from the bond of death, but there should be an everlasting separation. For 13 days they endured the pangs of hunger without a murmur or a thought of wavering from their purpose to die together. The twelfth day the father of the girl discovered her whereabouts, and breaking the door they were carried out, too faint to stand alone. It took them several days to recover their strength, and when they did they were married. This is a true statement, and the American is living with his Mexican wife today."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

### A LIVING MUMMY.

A Traveler Tells of One He Found in an Egyptian Domicile.

"We went into the hut after some hesitation—the dragoman whispered there were ladies there—and found a vigorous old man, telling his Mmsulman beads crosslegged on a mud bench, and on the floor bent over the fire the oldest looking human being I ever saw alive.

"Mummies I have seen, and wondered not that they were dead, but in what part of her withered desiccated frame that old woman found space to keep the stern vital energies that lined her grim, carved face I can scarcely guess. She looked no more living than seaweed does, dried and stretched on paper. Her arms, her legs—thrust almost into the fire—were so shrunk that the long leathery flesh and flaccid muscles hung round them like dangling shreds on sticks.

"Round her neck were beads of wood, and round her wrists leathern bracelets—though, to be sure, I cannot feel certain they were not folds of skin—and on her face lurked not only lines, but gullies and passages, they seemed so deep and fallen. But for the occasional upturned glance of her cold, un-questioning eye I could not have supposed her anything else than one of the earliest and best preserved of the remotest queens of Egypt.

"The old man gave us a lusty welcome and sent for milk and dates and filled our pockets. He showed us his long spear that hung against the wall and told me with a proud gesture that he had often killed his man, but more often with a sword, and taking me by the shoulder showed me fiercely how he used to do it. He was 90 years old and had never been farther from home than Assouan, and then only once.

"All his sons sat and stood round us, and in the background against the mud granary white teeth glimmered and the broad, black faces of the women shone. I asked him what present he would like, and he asked for a little rice and a little coffee. All the time he clutched and fingered his Muslim rosary, which, when I admired, he wanted me to accept. The son came back with us to the dabbeah and carried off the coffee and rice in envelopes, to which I added a handful of cigarettes and a couple of oranges, with particular injunctions that one was to be given to the old gentleman."—Cornhill Magazine.

### Counterfeit Coins.

Within the last few years numbers of forgeries of extremely rare coins in the British museum and in private collections have been sold by auction in London. So good is their execution that it seems probable that means have been devised for casting steel dies on plaster casts or of hardening electrotype dies. The manufacture of rare "siege pieces," carried on in one of our midland towns, shows a far lower amount of skill.

When genuine but defaced coins are restruck with new impressions, it is very difficult to discover the fraud. Some genuine ancient coins are surrappes in this manner—as, for instance, a whole class of Jewish coins which are struck on Roman silver denarii. But when the image and superscription of William III can be discerned underlying the device on a rare crown piece of Elizabeth the question of its authenticity is soon solved.—Longman's Magazine.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.  
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.  
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.  
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder  
Most Perfect Made.

HALF PRICE. OVERCOATS. HALF PRICE.

On Wednesday, Jan. 3, '94, We placed on sale just an even Hundred Overcoats and Seventy-Five Suits at One-

HALF PRICE.

One hundred and fifty Overcoats and two hundred and seventy four Suits go at ONE-THIRD Off.  
The Remainder of our Entire Stock of Winter Suits and Overcoats at ONE-FOURTH Off.  
Gloves, Caps, Mittens and Underwear at LESS THAN COST.  
Odd Pants and Children's Suits at a Great Sacrifice.

It will pay you to come miles to this, the Greatest GENUINE Reduction Sale ever held in Washtenaw County.

Wadhams, Ryan & Reule.





WHEN THE QUEEN CALLED.

Joe Jefferson Was Unfortunately "Not at Home." Jefferson, the famous American actor, was once asked to spend a week with a Scotch peer...

TRAGEDY AND COMEDY.

So many convicts escape from the South Carolina authorities that the state has taken to publishing a cloth bound volume containing descriptions of them.

RARE AND READABLE.

It is said the city of Pittsburg now stands on ground once given in exchange for a violin. An average workman using a Jacquard loom can weave fifty yards of Brussels carpet in a day.

AND SUCH IS FAME.

The Greatest Man in Milwaukee Loomed Up at Last. "I was out in Milwaukee the other day," said a business man, "and, after I had done what I went there to do, I looked up a friend and he took me out to snow me the town.

Marriage in Olden Times.

It is usually considered a noteworthy circumstance for a man or woman to be married three times, but in olden times the number would have been thought little of.

Urgent Congressmen.

Something much akin to consternation has been created throughout Greece by the issue of warrants for the arrest of several members of the national legislature on charges of complicity in the acts of brigandage.

A RICH RUSSIAN BROTHER.

Ivan Had a Great Opinion of Him and His Ability to Get Drunk. "The house on the right," says Ivan, with some pride, "belongs to my brother, who is the richest man in the village."

A Recipe.

Miss Helen Holcomb (to colored cook and preparing to write)—Now, auntie, about those beautiful waffles you make. How many eggs?

GAME AND GAMESTERS.

The annual report of Lieutenant C. L. Collins, inspector of small arms practice in the department of the Colorado, states that the competitions in target shooting have shown that men with light blue eyes rank highest.

SMILES AND TEARS.

General Patrick A. Collins remarks that there is nothing substantial in fame unless you have got a bank account to support it.

JUST FOR FUN.

She—George, dear, I cooked these muffins myself this morning. He—I'll eat them if they kill me!

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

Henry Adamson of Porter county, Indiana, awoke from a sleep one morning to find his hearing entirely gone. A French merchant, the victim of several defaulting cashiers, now advertizes for "a cashier as honest as possible and paralyzed in both legs."

THE WEALTH OF NATIONS.

Austria is worth £1,000,000,000. Russia is valued at \$5,000,000,000. The bank capital of France is \$268,000,000.

FOLLY ON THE WING.

Stranger, to Pat, drinking Apollinaris—How does it taste, Pat? Pat—Faith, it tastes like as if my fut was asleep.

THE DEORATOR.

Attorney, to witness—Do you know the witness who preceded you? Witness—Yes, sir. Attorney—What is his reputation for veracity? Witness—He's a peddler, sir.

CHILDREN CRY FOR PITCHER'S CASTORIA.

Nowadays, as everybody knows, one's name must be written out in full; the middle initial has been laughed into obscurity. All authors give their full names on the title pages of their work.

FOR BRONCHITIS.

"I never realized the good of a medicine so much as I have in the last few months, during which time I have suffered intensely from pneumonia, followed by bronchitis."

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists. Price \$1; six bottles, \$5. Prompt to act, sure to cure.

WALL PAPER!

The Newest Designs! PRICES THE LOWEST. OSCAR O. SORG, THE DECORATOR, 70 S. MAIN ST.

DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.

WOULD LIKE TO CALL YOUR ATTENTION TO THEIR C. P. BAKING POWDER. This Baking Powder is made in our laboratory and is free from both alum and ammonia.

EBERBACH DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.

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

WE WILL HELP THE POOR!

How will we do it? WHY, BY SELLING THEM WOOD. CHEAPER THAN THEY EVER BEFORE BOUGHT IT IN ANN ARBOR.

La Grippe

"Last Spring I was taken down with la grippe. At times I was completely prostrated, and so different was my breathing that my breath seemed as if confined in an iron cage."

Lung Trouble

"For more than twenty-five years, I was a sufferer from lung trouble, attended with coughing so severe at times as to cause hemorrhage, the paroxysms frequently lasting three or four hours."

E. N. BILBIE, Violinist

Pupils of Sauret. After three years' study at the "Stern Conservatory," Berlin, Germany, under eminent teachers in Solo, Ensemble, and Theory; also under professors of the "Berlin High School" is now prepared to take pupils at his rooms in the

ANN ARBOR.

Terms made known on application.

WALL PAPER!

WALL PAPER. OF ALL THE NEWEST DESIGNS!

THE NEWEST DESIGNS!

PRICES THE LOWEST. OSCAR O. SORG, THE DECORATOR, 70 S. MAIN ST.

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Estate of Thomas Tate.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WASHTENAW, ss. At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, held at the Probate Office in the City of Ann Arbor, on Thursday, the 11th day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four.

Notice to Creditors.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WASHTENAW, ss. Notice is hereby given, that by an order of the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, made on the eighth day of December, A. D. 1893, six months from that date were allowed for creditors to present their claims against the estate of Abbie Mead, late of said county, deceased, and that all creditors of said deceased are required to present their claims to said Probate Court, at the Probate Office in the City of Ann Arbor, for examination and allowance on or before the 8th day of June next, and that such claims will be heard before said Court thereof, 8th day of March, and on the 8th day of June next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of each of said days.

Estate of Charles Stollsteimer.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WASHTENAW, ss. At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, held at the Probate Office in the City of Ann Arbor, on Wednesday, the 13th day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four. Present, J. Willard Babbitt, Judge of Probate.

Estate of John Devine.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WASHTENAW, ss. At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, held at the Probate Office in the City of Ann Arbor, on Wednesday, the 13th day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four. Present, J. Willard Babbitt, Judge of Probate.

Notice to Creditors.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WASHTENAW, ss. Notice is hereby given, that by an order of the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, made on the 16th day of January, A. D. 1894, six months from that date were allowed for creditors to present their claims against the estate of Watson Geer late of said county, deceased, and that all creditors of said deceased are required to present their claims to said Probate Court at the Probate Office in the City of Ann Arbor, for examination and allowance on or before the 16th day of July next, and that such claims will be heard before said Court, on the 16th day of April and on the 16th day of July next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of each of said days.

FIRE INSURANCE.

CHRISTIAN MACK, Agent for the following First Class Companies representing over twenty-eight Million Dollars Assets, issues policies at the lowest rates.

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