

## Boys' and Children's School Suits

We can't begin to tell you the low prices we have made on Boys' and Children's Suits. We mention three lines which we consider better value than you have ever been offered.

<p><b>AGE 4 TO 15.</b> Boys' two piece Suits, Double and Single Breasted, made to stand hard wear, not all wool but will wear longer.</p> <p><b>PRICE \$1.50.</b></p>	<p><b>AGE 4 TO 15.</b> Boys' Blue, Black and mixture all wool. Double and Single Breasted, such that you have paid \$3.50 and \$4.50</p> <p><b>PRICE \$2.50</b></p>
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## OUR LONG PANTS SUIT

Age 14 to 20 Years—at \$5.00

Is an exceptional big value; all colors and shades, double and single breasted, just such a suit as you want for school. We have better ones at \$6.00, \$7.00 and \$10.00.

**Noble's Star Clothing House**  
35 SOUTH MAIN ST.



# FREE!

A  
**WRITING  
TABLET**

Given away with every pair of Boys' and Girls'

**"Kick Me Hard"**  
School Shoes,  
THE LEADERS.

## WAHR & MILLER

THE SHOE MEN. 48 S. Main St., Ann Arbor.

### BUSY STORE OF

## Schairer & Millen

Colored Dress Goods.

50 Pieces Fancy Novelty Wool Suitings at 25c a yd.  
15 Pieces all wool Ladies Cloths at 25c a yd.  
25 Pieces Boucle Mixtures and Mohair Crepons at 39c a yd.  
High—Art Novelty in Two Toned Crepons and Rock Crepons at 50c a yd.  
All Wool Serges and Henriettas, 50 inch Storm Serge, and Coating Serge at 50c a yd.  
10 Pieces Pretty Fall Plaids at 15c a yd.  
200 Ready-made Bleached Sheets at 45c Each.

**SPECIAL SALE OF New Fall Dress Goods.**

**Shirt Waist Sale.**

75 Ladies' \$1.50 Shirt Waists at 50c each.  
25 Silk Waists, yours at \$2.00 each.

Dress Goods.

All Wool Serges and Henriettas at 25c a yd.  
50 in. Storm Serge and Coating Serge at 50c a yd.  
45 in. Serge and Henriettas at 39c a yd.  
40 in. figured Mohairs at 32c a yd.  
45 in. Mohair Jacquards at 50c a yd.  
45 in. Rock Crepons at 65c a yd.  
45 in. Mohair Crepons at 75c and \$1.00 a yd.  
200 Pieces New Black Goods open for this Sale.  
Ladies' New Fall Print Wrappers at 59c and 75c.  
200 Pillow Slips at 8c each.  
100 Hem-stitch Pillow Slips at 15c each.  
200 Hem-stitch Large Size Sheets at 59c each.

**300 Remnants and Ends of Table Linen at Half Price.**

50 Pairs Fancy Stripe Blankets, suitable for Robes and Wrappers, at 98c a pair.  
One Case 10-4 Cotton White and Gray Blankets at 59c a pair.  
Open for this sale, 250 Misses' and Children's Jackets at \$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.50 and \$5.00.  
350 Ladies' New Fall and Winter Jackets and Capes from \$1.50 to \$15.

**SCHAIRER & MILLEN THE BUSY STORE.**

## OUR STRONG TICKET

United Democracy of Wash-tenaw Spoke Yesterday.

### GOOD NOMINATIONS

Were the Outcome of a Harmonious Convention.

Kearney, Lighthall, Schuh, Davenport, Kirk and Mann Nominated After Short Contests.—A Spirit of Victory in the Air.

"A strong ticket," "the strongest ticket in years," such were the expressions which greeted the completion of the democratic county ticket yesterday, after a harmonious and enthusiastic convention. This harmony was not due to any lack of eagerness for the nominations. There was plenty of that, as victory seemed to be scented in the air. But the majority of the delegates had evidently come to the convention with the intention of sinking individual preferences and putting in the field the strongest possible ticket. A ticket of honorable, straightforward men was nominated, one that does not contain the name of a single man whose personal character shows aught susceptible of reproach. It was also well distributed as to locality. Further, it was selected by decisive majorities in the convention, indicating that it represents the will of the party. It is composed of popular men, vote getters and men who have indicated that fact in their localities. And while individual preferences for nominees were in some cases disappointed and some excellent men were among those who failed to get on the ticket, yet the fact was recognized that all good men could not be nominated when two or more were running for the same office. There was a consequent absence of sore spots succeeding the convention.

The convention was one of the largest ever held in the county. Every delegate to which each town was entitled was present and the court room was packed to its utmost capacity. An excellent presiding officer helped along the proceedings, which were marked by an entire absence of the disastrous "breaks" in the speeches or otherwise, which are apt to mar conventionals. Considerable humor was manifested during part of the convention, as for instance when M. J. Lehman in nominating Messrs. Doty and Walsh each time, forgot to mention the names of his candidate. The convention each time demanded to know it. The last time, Mr. Lehman shouted out, "Why everybody knows that I mean William Walsh." As quick as a flash came back a stentorian voice "Why the devil didn't you tell us so then?" At which the house came down.

At 11:05 Martin J. Cavanaugh rapped the convention to order and called Hon. J. Nelson Lewis, of Ann Arbor, to the chair as temporary chairman.

In taking the chair Mr. Lewis said that he was highly honored in being called upon to preside over the organization of the convention that would later in the day place in nomination the men who would occupy the county offices. He advocated the utmost harmony in order that the best and strongest candidates might be selected for the ticket.

Eugene Oesterlin, of Ann Arbor, was made temporary secretary, on motion of M. J. Lehman.

On motion of Arthur Brown the chairman appointed the following committees:

On Credentials—Jas. S. Gorman, Sylvan; Amos G. McIntyre, York; Henry Kuhl, Freedom.

On Permanent Organization and Order of Business—Arthur Brown, Ann Arbor; O. M. Kelsey, Saline; James Kelly, Manchester.

On Resolutions—Tracy L. Towner, Ypsilanti; Frank Duncan, Northfield; Dr. Post, Augusta.

While the chairman was making his selection of committees Hon. James S. Gorman, of Sylvan, was called on to speak. He said he would have to speak later in the day, but he assured the convention that although he did hold different views on some subjects to what they did, yet he was one of those kind of democrats who believed in supporting what the majority of the democratic party demanded. At the Detroit convention he had said that if the national convention at Chicago declared unqualifiedly for free silver at 16 to 1 he would support and vote for that ticket and he was going to do so. (Applause). James Doyle, of Milan: "That is all we want to know." Amid the applause and laughter that followed Mr. Gorman took his seat.

After the committees had been appointed the convention took a recess until 1:30 p. m.

At 1:30 the convention was called to order. The committee on credentials reported full delegations from all townships and wards. Two delegations were present from the township of Superior and the committee reported the following delegation composed of equal parts of each delegation: E. M. Twist, Frank Crippen, D. Nanry, Geo. McDougall, E. H. Cole, Robert Martin. The report was accepted and adopted.

The full list of delegates is as follows:

Ann Arbor City—First ward—Dr. J. A. Wessinger, Thomas Slater, Emanuel Luick, John Linderschmitt, F. G. Graupner, Ross Granger, Gustave Brehm, B. F. Watts. Second ward—George Schwab, Eugene Oesterlin, Sid W. Millard, William Herz, Dr. John Kapp, John Koch, John Meyer, Christian Martin, M. J. Lehman, Michael Brenner. Third ward—John Reynolds, Morgan Williams, James Quinlan, C. J. Snyder, Chris Laubengayer, John J. Ferguson, Jacob Brenner, Frank Campion, Alfred Paul, Chas. Vogel. Fourth ward—J. Kenny, H. Hardinghaus, Arthur Brown, John O'Mara, Martin Seabolt, Fred A. Howlett, Charles Swayer, Henry Meuth, James Donegan. Fifth ward—Ernest Rehberg, E. P. Mason, James Boyle, Henry McNally. Sixth ward—M. J. Cavanaugh, John L. Duffy, H. Merrithew, Geo. H. Miller, J. Nelson Lewis, W. Whittaker. Seventh ward—Will H. Morton, Fred Harpst, A. Teufel, Wm. Frey.

Ann Arbor town—Henry Braun, C. L. Tuomey, Fred Staebler, Chauncey G. Orcutt, Frank Hagan, Walter Bilbie, Wm. Burlingame.

Augusta—Daniel Hitchingham, W. A. Russell, John Hurley, A. Gabel, W. P. Hurley, H. I. Post, Daniel O'Brien, L. H. Miller, H. Rosenworth.

Bridgewater—Louis Schillenger, Jacob Raiser, Jas. Benham, Ed. Fenn, J. Johnson, J. Lowrie.

Dexter—John Gallagher, Thos. Murray, Ed. Ryan, Thos. McQuillan.

Freedom—M. P. Alber, Frank Detting, Frank Renau, John Dresselhouse, Henry Kuhl, F. H. Koebbe.

Lima—David E. Beach, Jacob Barreis, Fred Staebler, Michael Paul, Eddie J. Parker.

Lodi—M. Sage, Sam Kress, J. Birke, Ira Wood, John Lutz, Daniel Seyler, Philip Blum.

Lyndon—James Howlett, Thomas Young, John Young, George Miller.

Manchester—N. Schaid, A. J. Wooster, Jacob Miller, Wm. Koebbe, James Kelly, W. J. Holmes, C. F. Kapp, Jacob Blum, John Wuerthner, John Kensler, W. O. Clark, Frank Sloat.

Northfield—John McKernan, Frank O'Brien, Geo. Bird, Frank Duncan, Geo. Rauschenberger, Henry Wagner, John McLaughlin.

Pittsfield—Herman W. Rayer, Gustave Schenck, Christian Frey, John Fiegle, William Rhodes, Robert Harrison.

Salem—P. H. Murray, L. Laraway, L. Hagan, W. P. Lane, J. D. Appleton, C. Naylor.

Saline—Henry McMann, J. Manly Young, H. M. Russell, Fred Feldkamp, John McCollum, G. C. Townsend, O. M. Kelsey, J. A. Alber, Peter Wynett.

Scio—Daniel Quish, George Higgins, Charles Stebbins, Daniel Hoey, Frank Dunlavy, Henry Vogel, Fred Fiegle, John Barley, Adam Braun, Chauncey Crytz.

Sharon—W. B. Osborn, Josiah Sloat, Henry L. Renau, Alfred Smith, Henry J. Reno.

Superior—Daniel Nanery, E. H. Cole, Robert Martin, Frank Crippen, C. R. Twist, George McDougall.

Sylvan—J. S. Gorman, F. H. Sweetland, Frank Staffan, Henry Speer, J. E. McKone, Frank McNamara, Henry Frey, J. P. Foster, J. J. Rafferty, Hiram Lighthall, Chauncey Hammell, C. E. Whittaker, Herman Schaible.

Webster—John Couley, W. Devine, John Dunlavy, Jas. Armstrong, John Hoey.

York—A. G. McIntyre, Fred Hasley, John M. Clark, Wm. W. Kelsey, E. D. Warner, James Doyle, C. H. Kelsey, C. H. McMullen, Philo Luckhardt, Wm. J. Rainey, M. M. Davenport.

Ypsilanti town—Geo. W. Johnson, Chas. S. Downer, Jas. Cosgrove, Geo. E. Roberts, Jas. L. Lowden, Henry Rudolph, Henry Stumpfenhausen.

Ypsilanti City—First ward—Dr. Batwell, James McGregor, John D. Kirk, Adam Shaner, Geo. Letter, Jacob Martin, Chas. Lawton, Fred Lamb.

Second ward—Ed. Jackson, Zina Buck, J. R. Robertson, Seward Cramer, George Ament, Clifford Heston.

Third ward—C. L. Yost, J. B. Colvaan, G. H. Scharf, Chas. Ferrier, Tom Ryan, Tracy L. Towner, Frank Kirk.

Fourth ward—Milo Schaffer, Lee N. Brown, Andrew Ryan, John Evans, Frank Worden.

Fifth ward—Will Smith, Jas. McCann, John Terns, Chas. Fulton, Jacob E. McCarthy, William Burt.

The committee on permanent organization and order of business recommended (1) that the temporary organization be made permanent; (2) report of committee on credentials; (3) report of committee on resolutions; (4) appointing a committee of three to confer with the populist convention in session in the court house and see if a fusion can be effected within 15 minutes; (5) appointment of four tellers; the order of business from 5 to 14 inclusive provided for nomination of candidates; (15) limited the nominating speeches to five minutes each.

In assuming the duties of permanent chairman Mr. Lewis thanked the convention for the honor thus conferred upon him, and made a short but effective free silver speech during which he was frequently applauded.

The committee on resolutions reported as follows: Resolved, that we, the democrats of Washenaw county in convention assembled, do hereby cordially

(Continued on page 4.)

## THE FARMER.

As He Was and as He Is.

HOW HE IS ROBBED.

Stupendous Decline in Farm Products.

A PERNICIOUS FINANCIAL POLICY.

Evils of Contraction—The Concentration of Wealth—Rise and Fall of Gold—The Effect of the Free Coinage of Silver. What Gold Monometallism Stands For. An Honest Payment of Debts—The Help Offered by the Ballot.

By JOHN H. BEADLE.

The accompanying illustrations are from New York newspapers of recent date. They are published to show the popular idea of the personality of the American farmer in the gold stronghold of the country.

I will invite your attention to two pictures.

Twenty-five years ago the American farmer was a king. Poets sang about him. Orators praised him.

Edward Everett held up an ear of golden corn before his audience and eulogized the grower in such eloquent words that storms of applause shook the hall. We loved to read and quote the old stirring lines telling how "the embattled farmers stood" at Lexington and Concord, and it was universally agreed that they were the salvation of the land. They were the hardy yeomanry, the free and independent workers, and even such foreign visitors as De Tocqueville went out of their way to describe the happy condition of the landowning farmer in this country.

Washington gloried in being a farmer. Our greatest statesmen passed their vacations on their own farms, among their horses and cattle. They delighted in rural pleasure, they worked and personally directed their employees, and from a season of this kind of life and close contact with the people they came back to Washington wonderfully refreshed by having lived close to the heart of nature, more American and more democratic and more in love with their own land. Their N. Y. World names were coupled in the popular lore with the names of their estates. It was Washington of Mount Vernon, Jefferson of Monticello, Clay of Ashland, Webster of Marshfield and Jackson of The Hermitage.

Where is that farmer now? The vilification.

He is the snicker of every clown who can get on the city stages in spotted breeches. He is the butt of vile jokes in the city saloons. He shares with the mule and the mother-in-law, the plantation dandy, the rusty stovepipe and the tramp as the stock material for cheap paragraphs. He is brought on the stage of every low theater as the stock victim of all the stale old practical jokes. "Hayseed" and "Wayback" and "Jay" are his regular titles, even among cultivated people, and in the slums "farmer" is one of the vile epithets which provoke a fight. He figures in the illustrated comics as a half savage. Look at the pictures of the typical farmer in the New York papers and see something like this: A long, lean, lank monstrosity, with bones showing horribly prominent through his clothes, a face like a pointed Gothic front, a nose that describes an irregular arc from the lowest point between the eyes down over the mouth, and on his chin what is supposed to be a r, but looks like a wisp of weather worn hay.

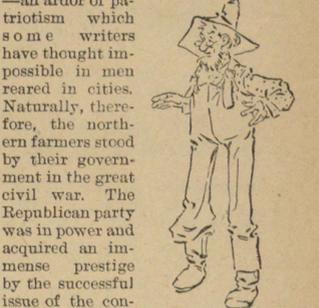
This is the farmer of today as the people of the cities are taught to consider him.

And why this change? It is because he has been systematically robbed for 30



N. Y. Press. years and has submitted to the robbery and voted for more of it. He is despised because he has consented to his own degradation.

His very virtues have been made the means of his degradation. The farmers, and especially the men who till their own acres, are our great conservative class. They dread revolution. They love their country with an impassioned ardor born of close contact with the soil—an ardor of patriotism which some writers have thought impossible in men reared in cities. Naturally, therefore, the northern farmers stood by their government in the great civil war. The Republican party was in power and acquired an immense prestige by the successful issue of the conflict. Naturally again, therefore, the great majority of farmers credited all good things to that party. They could not believe that the party of Lincoln and Sumner and other friends of humanity would do aught of injustice.



The Robbery. The war tariff is prologued in time of peace despite solemn promises to the contrary. Empires of land and hundreds of millions of money were given to great corporations. Credit Mobilier, the Indian ring, the whisky ring, the star route ring and scores of others followed in rapid succession, but though the farmers murmured they did not revolt. They overlooked the fact that parties are composed of men and therefore subject to change. They were slow to believe that the grand old party could contain schemers.

On top of all the rest comes a financial system which has added 80 per cent to the value of money and depreciated the price of the farmer's products in like proportion, and at the least signs of a revolt on his part he is denounced as a traitor. It is assumed as a matter of course that Wall street should strive for a rise in stocks, that manufacturers should lobby for a higher tariff, that the Pacific Railway companies should evade payment of their debt. All other men can vote and lobby to raise the price of what they own and be good Christians, but at the bare hint that the farmer is to vote for restoring silver to get a little better price for his crops, the country rings with frantic cries of rage and denunciation. The farmer has submitted too long. He has lost the respect of those who have robbed him, and it is much to be feared that in great part he has lost his own self respect. His poverty has become reproach.

The Affliction of Abundance. "But there has been so great an increase in production. Now, why should the farmer complain that prices go down as the size of the crop goes up? And how can you prove that elevating the condition of the farmer will elevate that of other laborers?"

It is impossible to raise the agricultural class of any country without raising all the other classes who depend on labor for a living. It is not absolutely impossible to press down the agricultural laborer and yet leave the city laborer unaffected, but it is very unlikely. The farmer, however, does not complain that he gets less per pound or per bushel when the crop is high than when it is small. What he does complain of, and what has a right to complain of,

(Continued on Third Page.)

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Let The Whole World Know The Good Dr. Miles' Heart Cure Does



HEART DISEASE, has its victim at a disadvantage. Always taught that heart disease is incurable, when the symptoms become well defined, the patient becomes alarmed and a nervous panic takes place.

VILLAGE DOINGS.

Whitmore Lake. Miss Jessie Green has gone to Pinckney to stay this winter. The picnic from South Lyon, Friday, was quite well attended.

Sharon. Clara Bowers has been ill recently. C. A. Bullard was in town on Thursday. The schoolhouse in District No. 6 has been repaired.

Personal. FREE-64-page medical reference book to any person afflicted with any special, chronic or delicate disease peculiar to their sex.

Willis. And still the bells are ringing. Fred Smith, a Friend minister of Whittaker's Corners, has taken to himself a wife.

Mrs. H. M. Abby and Mrs. H. S. Day have both been under Dr. Post's care and we hope now they will soon recover.

Mr. Waldo, of Stony Creek, will give a talk at the Congregational church of Augusta, on Sunday evening, Sept. 13.

The farmers' picnic was a very enjoyable affair. President for the ensuing year, John Campbell; secretary, Mrs. John Campbell; treasurer, John Buntin.

Miss Stella Harris, who has had many schools and scholars under her supervision, has accepted the position of teaching one scholar, and his name is Meade from Ypsilanti.

Miss Clara Lord is expected home soon from her visit in Iowa. She will bring some one along as body guard.

Miss Eva McCalla and Mrs. George Hammond took in the museum at Ann Arbor, Aug. 24. Enjoyed the sights very much, also looked in upon some of the staff of the Argus.

A daughter of Jesse Day, living one and one-half miles south of Eaton's Mills, who was so very sick of typhoid fever the last winter, has lost her mind.

Mrs. B. Van Wormer is quite ill. Miss Mills, of Ann Arbor, has a fine music class in Milan.

Mrs. H. Putman has returned to her home in Union City. Miss Julia Fulcher will teach this fall in the Mead district.

The school meeting Monday evening was quite well attended.

Miss Anna Delaforce spent Sunday with her sister in Dexter.

M. A. Palmer and Eva have returned from their northern trip.

Rev. and Mrs. McGregor have returned from their Owosso visit.

Rev. H. F. Shier has returned from his business trip to Louisville, Ky.

Presiding Elder Davis, of the Detroit conference, spent Sunday in Milan.

Mrs. Shier and daughter May, have returned from their Petoskey outing.

Mrs. Alma Reynolds, of Pinconning, is visiting Milan friends and relatives.

Prof. and Mrs. Carrick entertained guests from Dundee the last of the week.

Miss Clara Spencer will soon commence her school in Milan township district No. 3.

Mr. and Mrs. Arba Andrus and daughter drove to Mooreville Tuesday on church business.

Jack Frost, the crystal artist, has been putting a few touches on grape vines and house plants.

Miss Alma Hill gave a party Thursday evening of last week in honor of her guest from Wyandotte.

Miss Ida Webb, of Saline, was the guest of her sister, Mrs. C. M. Blackmer, the last of the week.

The surprise in honor of Mr. J. C. Rouse's 78th birthday last Tuesday was a grand success in every way.

Rev. J. P. Hutchinson, of Ann Arbor, preached two very able sermons at the Presbyterian church Sunday.

Miss M. Forsythe, of Pittsfield and Miss Kittie Sauer, of Saline, were Milan visitors the last of the week.

Mrs. Geo. Minto will leave this week for a few weeks' visit with her mother, Mrs. Wilkinson, at Vernon, Mich.

Prof. and Mrs. C. M. Fuller, of Mooreville, spent Tuesday afternoon with Atty. and Mrs. G. R. Williams.

Mrs. B. M. Cranath, of Grand Falls, North Dakota, is the guest of her brother, Atty. G. R. Williams and family.

Miss Nellie Delaforce left Saturday morning for Dexter, where she took her position as preceptress in the Dexter high school, Sept. 7.

The L. O. T. M. will hold their harvest home festival tonight at their hall and will feast their guests with a fine supper and entertain them with a good program.

The free silver meeting Friday evening was a success. The subject was discussed from all sides by Judge J. W. McGrath and Hon. E. S. Grece, of Detroit, and there were fully 500 people to listen to this all important question.

Tuesday the following officers were elected at the O. E. S. Chapter meeting: Worthy matron, Mrs. Belle Zimmerman; worthy patron, Mr. C. M. Debenham; associate matron, Mrs. Cora Clark; secretary, Mrs. Flora Debenham; treasurer, Mrs. Etta Pyle; conductress, Mrs. Mary Kelly; associate conductress, Mrs. Ella Bray.

Send your address to H. E. Bucklen & Co., Chicago, and get a sample box of Dr. King's New Life-Pills. A trial will convince you of their merits.

These Pills are easy in action and are particularly effective in the cure of Constipation and Sick Headache. For Malaria and Liver trouble they have proved invaluable. They are guaranteed to be perfectly free from every deleterious substance and to be purely vegetable. They do not weaken by their action, but by giving tone to the stomach and bowels greatly invigorate the system. Regular size 25 cents per box. Sold by Eberbach Drug and Chemical Co., Ann Arbor, and Geo. J. Haussler, of Manchester.

THE FARMER

Continued from First Page.

is that prices have fallen so low that he gets very much less money for a very big crop than he formerly got for a small one. Thus the bounties of Providence are turned into curses and he is coming to look upon abundance as an affliction.

In 1881 the farmers produced 414,481,000 bushels of oats and received therefor \$193,198,970; in 1883 they produced 571,302,400 bushels and received for it \$187,040,264; in 1889 they produced 751,515,000 bushels and received \$171,781,008, and so on down, the amount rising as the money received for it fell, till 1895, when they produced 824,448,537 bushels of oats and received therefor \$163,655,068.

The population has increased 70 per cent. In 1870 we produced 1,094,225,000 bushels of corn, worth \$601,839,030; in 1893 1,619,496,131 bushels, worth \$591,625,627, and in 1895 2,151,138,550 bushels, worth \$567,509,106.

Since 1870 the production of hay in the United States has increased in almost exact parallelism with the increase of population, and yet the average value per ton has declined from \$13.82 to \$8.35. This last is the farm price as reported by the agricultural department for July; nevertheless, on the day I write this hay is selling in New York city by retail at \$18 per ton, which is a beautiful illustration of how your city consumer "profits" by the loss of the farmer.

Has there been any overproduction of fat hogs? Every farmer knows that there is just now a great scarcity, almost a hog famine. And yet fat hogs in the central region of the west are selling at 3 cents a pound or less, when but a few years ago they sold at 6. Has there been any overproduction in milk cows? The census will show you they are less numerous in proportion to population than they were, and yet the price is going steadily downward.

Is there an overproduction of land? In two-thirds of the country east of Illinois you can today buy thousands of splendid farms at what they were assessed for in 1870, and in some of the finest parts of New York state they will sell you good farms at the assessment of 1860. Farmers do not complain at reduced prices for products of which there has been a very great production, but the figures show a decline, though not so great, in articles of which there is an admitted scarcity and that the general decline is very much greater than can be accounted for by the amount produced.

But as a matter of fact is there any overproduction? Have mankind more breadstuffs than they can eat and more cotton than they can wear and more pork and beef than they want or more shoes than they need? Why, the largest wheat crop ever raised only amounted to three bushels per capita for the people of the civilized world, and, deducting seed and that made into whiskey, little over two bushels per capita was left for bread. It has been repeatedly shown that the world's cotton crop is still 8,000,000 bales short of the world's consumptive demand.

Like biliousness, dyspepsia, headache, constipation, sour stomach, indigestion are promptly cured by Hood's Pills. They do their work easily and thoroughly. Best after dinner pills. 25 cents. All druggists. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. The only Pill to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

the annual reports for 20 years and deduct that used for export and seed from the crop of each year and that fed to stock in late years you will find that 70,000,000 people are eating only about the same amount of wheat flour that 55,000,000 people did. In Europe also it has been shown that nearly 100,000,000 people cannot afford to eat wheat bread. They are using cheap substitutes like rye and potatoes. Are we to suppose that they do that for fun?

Enormous Losses to Agriculture. If you want to realize what enormous losses American farmers have sustained because of the increased purchasing power of gold, look over the files of the gold papers before this became a political issue, before they had any interest in denying the truth.

For more than 15 years, 1878 to 1893, all the great primary agricultural staples have been declining in price, although there have been periods when the price of some one was high for a limited time. This is more notably true as respects secondary products, especially meats and lard, but the trend of the whole scale has been constantly downward, and the general price level at the end of each year was lower than at its beginning.

It is probable that upon farms large enough to warrant the purchase of full lines of improved machinery the cost of production has thereby been lessened 10 per cent, but such farms constituting less than 5 per cent of the whole area under cultivation the aggregate saving from such economies has been slight and has probably been fully offset by the progressively increasing use of commercial fertilizers which has been found necessary in all the region east of the Mississippi, not to increase the fertility of the land, but simply to prevent further deterioration.

While the cost of production cannot have been lessened as much as 5 per cent since 1875, prices for the staple products of the farm averaged 82 per cent greater during the five years ending with 1875 than now. This is especially true as respects the five staples—the five staples named for quinquennial periods since 1866 and an estimate of the N. Y. World. value with average yields of an acre under each such staple in 1868 at present prices:

Table with 4 columns: Crop, 1866-70, 71-5, 76-80, 81-5, 86-90. Rows include Corn, Wheat, Oats, Hay, Cotton.

You can find all that denied or skillfully evaded in The Sun nowadays, but that cuts no figure. Nobody denied it before this became a political question. The decline still continues, and there is every indication that it will continue. And now the great question is, What is the farmer going to do about it? On him depends the solution of this all important issue.

Not at all. In its present shape indeed it is singularly simple. It can be reduced to two or three plain questions, perhaps to one, and that is, Has silver depreciated or gold appreciated since 1873? On their answer to that depend the votes of a million honest farmers.

Seattle, Wash., Sept. 8.—The body of W. Mack, salesman for Gordon & Morrison, wholesale jewelers of Chicago, was found in the suburbs of this city Monday, he having been run down and killed by a Northern Pacific passenger train.

Liver Ills Like biliousness, dyspepsia, headache, constipation, sour stomach, indigestion are promptly cured by Hood's Pills. They do their work easily and thoroughly. Best after dinner pills. 25 cents. All druggists. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. The only Pill to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.



"Check it!" Battle Ax Plug. If he had bought a 5 cent piece he would have been able to take it with him. There is no use buying more than a 5 cent piece of "Battle Ax." A 10 cent piece is most too big to carry, and the 5 cent piece is nearly as large as the 10 cent piece of other high grade tobaccos.

AMERICAN SILVER TRUSS. I have a few Gale Plow REPAIRS. Which I will sell at one-half price and far below cost, including MOLDBOARDS, No. 15 LAND-IDES, No. 15a and No. 22 POINTS, No. 26 and a small number of other extras.

Weakness of Men Quickly, Thoroughly, Forever Cured by a new perfected scientific method that cannot fail unless the case is beyond human aid. Use 1 7/8, 2 7/8, 5-81, 5-82. These goods must be disposed of AT ONCE, as I have rented my store and the new firm need the room.

WM. HERZ, NO. 4 W. WASHINGTON ST. HOUSE, SIGN, ORNAMENTAL AND FRESCO PAINTER. DR. MACLACHLAN & BROOKS, Diseases of the EYE, EAR, NOSE and THROAT. Office, corner Main and Washington Streets. Residence, 14 S. - 7th Street. Telephone, No. 128. Office telephone, No. 134. Hours: 10 a. m. to 11 and 1 to 5 p. m.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE ANN ARBOR SAVINGS BANK At Ann Arbor, Michigan, at the close of business, July 14, 1896.

Table with 2 columns: RESOURCES and LIABILITIES. Rows include Loans and Discounts, Stocks, Bonds, Mortgages, etc., Capital stock paid in, Surplus fund, etc.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, ss. I, Charles E. Hiscock, cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. CHAS. E. HISCOCK, Cashier. Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 20th day of July, 1896. MICHAY J. FRITZ, Notary Public. CORRECT ATTEST: Christian Mack, W. D. Harriman, David Binsey, Directors.

The Ann Arbor Argus

BEAKES & MINGAY, PROPRIETORS. PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY for \$1.00 per year strictly in advance. Subscriptions not paid in advance \$1.25 a year.



FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1896.

NATIONAL TICKET.

For President, WILLIAM J. BRYAN, of Nebraska. For Vice-President, ARTHUR SEWALL, of Maine.

STATE TICKET.

For Governor—CHARLES R. SLIGH, of Kent. For Lieutenant-Governor—JUSTIN R. WHITING, of St. Clair. For State Treasurer—OTTO E. KARSTE, of Gogebic. For Auditor-General—E. COLE, of Livingston. For Attorney-General—ALFRED J. MURPHY, of Wayne.

COUNTY TICKET.

For Judge of Probate—THOMAS D. KEARNEY, of Ann Arbor. For Sheriff—HIRAM LIGHTHALL, of Sylvan. For County Clerk—JOHN F. SCHUH, of Ann Arbor. For Register of Deeds—ALFRED DAVENPORT, of York. For Prosecuting Attorney—JOHN P. KIRK, of Ypsilanti. For County Treasurer—GEORGE J. MANN, of Lodi. For Circuit Court Commissioners—HENRY A. CONLIN, of Webster. LEE N. BROWN, of Ypsilanti.

Democratic Representative Convention—First District.

The Democratic Convention for the nomination of a candidate for representative in the State Legislature for the first representative district of Washtenaw County, will be held at the Court House, in the city of Ann Arbor, Thursday, September 24, 1896, at eleven o'clock a. m., to which Convention the townships and wards of the District will be entitled to delegates as follows, viz: Ann Arbor City: Dexter..... 4 1st ward..... 8 Freedom..... 6 2d ward..... 10 Lima..... 5 3rd ward..... 10 Lyndon..... 4 4th ward..... 9 Northfield..... 7 5th ward..... 4 Salem..... 6 6th ward..... 6 Seio..... 10 7th ward..... 4 Sylvan..... 13 Ann Arbor Town: 7 Webster..... 5 Dated Ann Arbor, September 9, 1896. By order of the Committee. E. B. NORRIS, Chairman. J. F. SCHUB, Secretary.

Democratic Congressional Convention, 2nd District of Michigan.

The Democrats of the 2nd Congressional District of Michigan will meet in convention at the court house in the City of Monroe, on Tuesday, the 15th day of September, 1896, at 11 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of placing in nomination a candidate for congress and transacting such other business as may come before the convention. By Order of Committee.

Bryan's speeches tell. The enthusiasm aroused wherever he appears is unbounded. The Arkansas election last Monday is a straw indicating how the south and west felt on the issues of the day. The democrats had over 60,000 majority over the republicans and populists, the vote showing a good increase. This is a majority 38,000 larger than two years ago, and the largest ever given in that state.

The law requiring that corporations in Michigan shall file annual reports with the secretary of state hits people in high places as well as others. Among the directors of corporations which have failed to make reports are some prominent Michigan officeholders. One of them is Chief Justice Long, of the supreme court, who is president of the Wolverine Stone Co., and two others are Gov. Rich and ex-Chief Justice McGrath, who are directors of the concern.

Silver has not decreased in value. Gold has appreciated in value. You cannot compare it with gold with itself. You must compare it with other commodities. Land, worth \$100 per acre in 1880, does not and will not sell for more than \$35 to \$40 per acre now. The farmer suffers this depreciation or loss. The money lenders never suffer from any such depreciation. They sell the farmer out. Then they have what the farmer has paid, and his land. That is exactly what the rich single gold standard magnates are after. That is just what they want. That is the reason they resort to ridicule rather than reason and argument in discussion of the money question.—Petoskey Independent Democrat.

In a speech made by William McKinley before the Ohio Republican League in 1892 he said: "We have no controversy with Great

Britain or her fiscal system. She is free to adopt the one which her statesmen believe will best subserve her welfare and that of her people. Each nation must settle its own domestic policy, each is supreme in that sphere and should brook no interference from the outside. We exercise that undoubted fundamental right ourselves and for ourselves."

In the same speech, Major McKinley in denouncing President Cleveland said: "He was determined to contract the circulation medium and demoralize one of the coins of commerce, limit the volume of money among the people, make money scarce and therefore dear; he would have increased the value of money and diminished the value of everything else—money the master, everything else its servant."

Will our republican brethren tell us if McKinley was an anarchist in 1892.

COLD FACTS.

What was the value of an acre of wheat in 1872? \$11.90. And in 1895, or 23 years later? \$4.35. How much did an acre of cotton bring in 1872? \$28.55. And in 1895? \$7.03. How much did an acre of cotton average in 1872? \$11.35. And in 1895? \$7.60. What did an acre of hay yield in 1872? \$14.35. And in 1895? \$8.43. How much did an acre of oats yield in 1872? \$9.81. And in 1895. \$4.91. What was the average price per acre of these five staples products in 1872? \$15.18. And in 1895? \$6.66. What was the average loss per acre? \$8.52. How much would that be to a farmer owning 40 acres of land? \$34.80. Are you sure your figures are correct? I am. Where did you obtain them? From the reports of the agricultural department in Washington.—Lakeview (Ore.) Rustler.

A writer in the Times, Wednesday evening, exhausts the English language to find opprobrious terms to cast at business men whom the writer evidently believes have no place on school boards and boards of regents. The writer evidently wishes for the class distinctions prevalent in Europe, where the leisure classes look down upon the tradesman, and for man to soil his hands with business is to become an outcast socially. He has not imbibed the spirit of the declaration of independence that "all men are created free and equal." He has not imbibed the genius of our American institutions and fails to appreciate the dignity of labor. He fails to appreciate the fact that the average American business man is brighter intellectually than the average American idler, who did not spring from poverty. He fails to appreciate the fact that the school boards and boards of regents have to deal with business matters largely and that in scholastic matters they are guided largely by the superintendents or presidents of their schools or colleges. The Argus has naught to say against scholars. It appreciates their full worth, but when it comes to managing the finances of our schools or colleges, it submits that from the very nature of their work they are not as well qualified as the business man. It will not insult this community by admitting the phrase "the dear long and hairy eared people" which the writer of the Times applies, but it must say that these same people evidently evince more sense than the Times writer, and it ventures to assert also that the Times writer is a "gold bug." His views sound like it.

BIMETALLISM FOR OURSELVES.

We propose to base our system of finances upon the well-tried doctrine of bimetalism. We declare that our bonded debt, that the greenback and treasury notes, and all other forms of government paper payable in coin, are payable in gold and silver, at the option of the government, and not at the option or pleasure of those holding government obligations. We insist that this government is strong enough to pursue the policy that is followed today by the Bank of France, which is, to pay gold or silver at the option of the treasury and thus to bring silver into use as an aid to gold, and in this way to obviate the necessity of any further bond issues to maintain coin redemptions. And as a means of supplying

out people with a currency we propose to go back to the old system that was followed by this government during eighty years of Democratic rule, with open mints to the free coinage of gold and silver, as was our policy prior to 1873. This will give us a system of currency that will be adequate in volume, and stable, as compared to all other things. This we propose to do without the aid or consent of any other nation. We insist that this country is abundantly able to maintain a financial system of its own. The republican party, in its St. Louis platform, confesses that bimetalism is preferable to gold monometallism, but demands the maintenance of the gold standard until international agreement can be had looking to the establishment of bimetalism throughout the world. The people of the United States have become impatient upon the question of international bimetalism. For more than twenty years the argument of international bimetalism has loomed up to thwart the hopes of the American people upon this subject. It has been interjected into every campaign and been made a stumbling block to every step looking towards the restoration of silver by the American people. They will no longer be fooled in this way. We must either establish bimetalism for ourselves or surrender the fight and content ourselves with the single gold standard for all time.—Hon. Richard P. Bland in North American Review.

ANN ARBOR SCHOOL BOARD.

J. T. Jacobs Was Chosen Chairman for the Ensuing Year.

The school board for the city of Ann Arbor met on Tuesday evening and organized as follows: President, J. T. Jacobs; secretary, John R. Miner; treasurer, J. E. Beal.

On taking the chair President Jacobs said:

Ladies and gentlemen of the board: Yesterday the people at the ballot box said: "We of the first school district, approve of your course on the board of trustees during the years that you have been a member of it, and ask you to serve us a while longer." You, members of the board, have said by your electing me to this high office, that you heartily endorse the action of the people yesterday. I am very grateful for the high compliment you have paid me tonight and for what the people did at the polls yesterday, yet it is not wholly selfish, but because I will have a chance to refute one of the campaign lies that I have been going the rounds, that if I were elected our worthy superintendent was to be disturbed. I am glad to say that he was not at all annoyed by the falsehood. I am also grateful tonight that I was elected trustee of the board and president of this honorable body, that my friends might be saved humiliation and be vindicated. Now, members of the board, I thank you for the honor conferred, and with your indulgence and help I will endeavor to do what is fair and right as my conscience and judgment direct.

The president appointed the committees for the ensuing year as follows: Teachers and textbooks—Trustees Anna B. Bach, chairman, J. E. Beal, Evert H. Scott, Buildings and grounds—Trustees John R. Miner, chairman, J. T. Jacobs, Christian Mack. Finance—Trustees Christian Mack, chairman, W. B. Smith, Ottmar Eberbach. Library—Trustees W. B. Smith, Emma E. Bower, Ottmar Eberbach. Tuition—Trustees Anna B. Bach and Christian Mack.

The secretary's salary was raised from \$150 to \$225 per year. The salary of the treasurer remains at \$150 as before. The treasurer's bond was fixed at \$40,000.

Nine fire extinguishers were ordered purchased at a cost of \$82.50. The secretary was directed to get bids from the several printing offices for publishing the proceedings of the board for the year.

Miss Lucy K. Cole's request for music charts for use in her classes was referred to the committee on teachers and textbooks with power to act.

His Flowery Language.

The Willis correspondent of the Ypsilanti Commercial has again been studying his dictionary. He must have devoted some time to the task, too. That is to judge from his writup of a farmers' picnic in which the following phrases occur:

"Was from start to finish what natural selection in beautiful terminals evoked," "the voices of the choir blending with the canopy of rustling leaves above them seemed to hallow the hour that gave to the people of Augusta the outing that fitted the mind to enter into the spirit of the farmer that followed." "Mr. Newton Crittenden in response alluded to the fact that infinite procedure had culminated in bountiful harvests that betokened enriching feasts that a grateful world rose to cheer," "the commensurate joys that follow in the wake of civilization as the farmer goes up the inclined pathway taking the millions with him to banquet that his toil insures," "in his eulogy of the true patriot he carried his auditors to the outposts of attained intelligence where he gathered up the laurels of imagery to crown the brow of the object of his adoration."

For Over Fifty Years

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used by MILLIONS of MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING, with PERFECT SUCCESS. IT SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN; CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHŒA. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair. DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER MOST PERFECT MADE. A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant. 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

OUR STRONG TICKET

Continued from First Page.

and unanimously pledge our most earnest and hearty support to and by these resolutions do endorse the action taken by the national democratic convention held in Chicago and also the state convention held at Bay City.

Resolved, that we commend the ticket to be placed in nomination by the convention to the careful consideration of the voters of Washtenaw county and particularly to all those who stand on the money plank adopted in its Chicago convention.

The chair appointed M. J. Cavanaugh, Ann Arbor, James S. Gorman, Sylvan, and John Terns, Ypsilanti, the committee to confer with the populists. The four tellers appointed were Tracy L. Towner, Ypsilanti, J. D. Blum, Lodi, Sid W. Millard and Fred Howlett, Ann Arbor.

A recess of ten minutes was ordered to allow the committee to confer with the populist convention. On its return the committee reported that after due consideration it was the unanimous decision that the naming of a representative to the legislature from the first district of Washtenaw county be conceded to the populists as they desired.

Nominations were now in order for judge of probate. M. J. Lehman nominated W. G. Doty; Dr. John Kapp presented the name of Ezra B. Norris; Arthur Brown placed Thomas D. Kearney in nomination, and Tracy L. Towner did a like service for Judge J. Willard Babbitt.

The first ballot taken was a foul, 232 votes being cast and only 229 delegates present.

The next ballot stood Kearney 122, Doty 69, Norris 24, Babbitt 14. Mr. Kearney was declared the nominee.

For sheriff M. J. Lehman named William Walsh, of Arbor, J. Nelson Lewis nominated M. C. Peterson, of Ann Arbor, and James S. Gorman presented Hiram Lighthall's name. One ballot decided it. Lighthall had 128 votes, Peterson 70, Walsh 28, Fred Siple 3.

For county clerk J. Nelson Lewis presented Jacob F. Schuh, of Ann Arbor, Jas. Kelly named Willis L. Watkins, of Manchester, and Jas. Gallagher nominated Marcus S. Cook, of Seio.

In the first ballot 227 votes were cast, of which Schuh had 104, Watkins 75, Cook 48. No choice.

The second ballot showed a full vote and closed the contest. Schuh had 118 votes, Watkins 76, and Cook 38.

For register of deeds four candidates were named. Henry Menth nominated Andrew T. Hughes, of Ann Arbor; Frank Duncan named Patrick S. Purcell, of Northfield, and Amos G. McIntyre nominated Alfred Davenport, of York; Lee N. Brown presented Jas. H. McKinstry, of Ypsilanti.

The first and final ballot showed 228 votes cast. Davenport had 157, Purcell 35, McKinstry 32, Hughes 4.

John P. Kirk, of Ypsilanti was nominated for prosecuting attorney by M. J. Lehman, of Ann Arbor His was the only name presented and the nomination was unanimously carried.

For county treasurer J. A. Wessinger nominated Emanuel Wagner, of Ann Arbor, Walter Bilbie named Henry Braun, of Ann Arbor town, and Ira Wood named George J. Mann, of Lodi. James S. Gorman, of Sylvan. James Kelly, of Manchester, and Frank Detling, of Freedom, pledged the support of their delegations to Mr. Mann. John L. Duffy, of Ann Arbor, seconded the nomination of Henry Braun. The ballot resulted in the choice of Mr. Mann, the vote standing: Mann 148, Braun 60, Wagner 16.

For circuit court commissioner M. J. Lehman nominated Philip Blum, Jr., of Lodi, John Hoey named Henry A. Conlin, of Webster, and Milo E. Schafer presented the name of Lee N. Brown, of Ypsilanti.

Lee N. Brown's name was withdrawn from the first nomination. Mr. Lehman then withdrew the name of Mr. Blum and the nomination of Mr. Conlin was made unanimous. Lee N. Brown, of Ypsilanti, was nominated unanimously for the second commissioner.

For coroner for the Ann Arbor district, Martin Clark was nominated by M. J. Lehman, and Dr. E. A. Clark by Fred Howlett. Dr. E. A. Clark was nominated. Walter P. Beach received the unanimous nomination for the Ypsilanti district.

Charles S. Woodard was unanimously nominated for county surveyor.

John L. Duffy moved that the county chairman and secretary be instructed to certify to the nominations and report to the state central committee.

Constipation is the cause of all sorts of serious disorders of the blood. Strong cathartics are worse than useless. Burdock Blood Bitters is nature's own remedy for troubles of this sort.

He or She DON'T KNOW WHAT HE WANTS

Had to give him up, is the way they refer in most Furniture Stores, to a man or lady who walks out without buying.

They are wrong; they know what they want—that's the trouble. People who are hard to please in Furniture Stores are generally good judges of Furniture. They have a gift of spotting bad goods, bad styles and poor work; they know how Furniture should be made.

We complain of such people. Why should we? They are our best and most appreciative customers.

W. G. & E. Dieterle, Nos. 2 and 4 E. Liberty St.

Strike while the Iron is Hot!

Act promptly, and in time to make your acting effective. You can do this by calling at our store which contains everything new and up to date in the line of Hardware, Stoves, Ranges, and House Furnishings Goods. Our efforts are to have every purchaser when leaving our store convinced that we have one of the best and most complete lines of goods in the city. We insist that every article in our stock shall be top quality, the best that manufacturers produce.



MUEHLIG & SCHMID 31 S. MAIN ST.

Manchester. A great many of our citizens attended the Labor day celebration in Toledo Monday. Mrs. Frank Engeler and son, of Bluffton, Ind., are visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Hunt. Miss Julia Kirchhofer commenced teaching school in district No. 8, Bridgewater, Monday. Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Drake have returned to their home in Philadelphia. Miss Nina Armstrong died at her home last Thursday morning at the age of 15 years, after suffering with consumption for some time. She was much loved by all who knew her and will be greatly missed. She leaves a mother and two sisters beside a large circle of friends to mourn her loss. The funeral was held at the Baptist church, Saturday afternoon, and was largely attended. The floral offerings were many and beautiful. Taken in time Hood's Sarsaparilla prevents serious illness by keeping the blood pure and all the organs in a healthy condition.

Schaller's Bookstore Offers a lot of Second-Hand Books For sale Monday, Sept. 14. Remember, we sell, buy and exchange second-hand books. Take a look at our immense 5c blank book with 450 pages.

MARTIN SCHALLER, Bookseller, Stationer and Wall Paper Dealer. 19 E. Washington St., Ann Arbor

Grand Opera House MONDAY, SEP. 4

MADAME NEUVILLE AND HER SON AUGUSTIN NEUVILLE IN THE SENSATIONAL COMEDY DRAMA,

The Boy Tramp REGULAR PRICES Reserved seats and tickets at U. S. Express office. G. R. WILLIAMS, Attorney at Law and Pension Claim Attorney, MILAN, MICH. Conveyancing and Collections.

**AT WAHR'S BOOKSTORE**

Schools open Monday, Sept. 14th, and we are prepared to offer 1,000

**Second-Hand School Books**

at a fabulous reduction from wholesale prices.

Pads, Blank Books and all School Supplies at special prices. Headquarters for all school supplies.

Bring in your second-hand books. We buy, sell and exchange second-hand books.

**GEORGE WAHR**

TWO STORES:  
Down Town, Up Town,  
Opposite Court House, and 20 S. State St.,  
Main St., ANN ARBOR.

**ARGUS AUGURIES.**

Monday, Sept. 14—Re-opening of High School and ward schools of the city.  
Thursday, Sept. 10—First St. Andrew's church social of the season.  
Thursday, Sept. 17—Republican County Convention to nominate county officers.  
Thursday, Oct. 1—Re-opening of all departments of the university.

**Our Offer.**

**To Old and New Subscribers.**

Realizing as we do that money is hard to get but that we must have it in order to run a business successfully, we make the following offers:  
We will send the Argus from now until Jan. 1, 1897, four months, for 25 cents cash to new subscribers.  
We will make the same offer good to old subscribers also. Those who will pay us up in full to date and pay the 25 cents additional can come in on the deal also.  
If you do not already take the Argus now is the time to do so. It is cheaper than to borrow it. The quicker you send in your money the more you will get for it.  
The Argus is the best weekly newspaper in Ann Arbor and you want it. Come in and take advantage of this offer.

**ANN ARBOR ARGUS, Beakes & Mingay, Proprietors.**

**LOCAL BREVITIES.**

TO THE BICYCLIST BENDING FORWARD.  
Oh, youth, who, bending forward, rides apace,  
With melancholy stamped upon your face,  
Pursuing pleasure with a frenzied eye  
Yet mocked by her, however fast you fly,  
Are you aware how horrible you look?  
No guy invented for a picture-book  
Was ever a more painful sight than thou.  
Lord of the bent back and the anxious brow.  
Oh, sit up straight and try and wear a smile!  
Be less intent to plie up mile on mile,  
Enjoy the prospects as you glide along,  
The trees, the sunshine, and the robin's song.  
To us who view you scorching day by day,  
Bent on your bar in such an awkward way,  
You are the homeliest thing on earth, my lad,  
Oh, sit up straight, and make the landscape glad!

—Robert Grant, in Harper's Weekly.

The Ann Arbor Turn Verein went on an excursion to Toledo and Put-in-Bay on Sunday last.

The remains of the late Edward Cole were brought to the city on Saturday from Toledo and interred in Forest Hill cemetery.

The time of some of the members of Co. A expires shortly and the applications for membership of a few good men would be acceptable.

On Tuesday, John Baumgardner received the largest piece of rough granite ever brought to this city. It weighed 19,100 pounds and the freight on it was \$48.75.

Some of the residents of E. William st. suffered at the hands of porch thieves on Friday night. W. H. Butler lost a chair and M. Duke had two porch cushions taken.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Buhl, our popular restaurant people, have closed out their business here and will open a restaurant in Ann Arbor.—Pinckney correspondence Dexter Leader.

The U. of M. Alumni Association of Chicago will advance the sum of \$500 for the expenses of the U. of M. football team for the coming season. The money is really in the nature of a loan.

Mr. James L. Handy was married in Kalamazoo, on Wednesday afternoon, to Miss Florence Phillips, of that city. Mr. Handy's many friends in Ann Arbor wish he and his bride a happy and prosperous married life.

St. Thomas' Conservatory of Music and parochial school reopened on Monday. The number of pupils is as large at the commencement of the term this year as it was at any time during last year. Two new teachers and a new course of study have been added to the conservatory of music.

James Slater, the eldest son of John Slater, of 83 N. Main st., died Wednesday morning of consumption, aged 24 years and 8 months. He had been confined to the house with the fell disease since Thanksgiving Day, of last year. The funeral services were held this morning and the remains were taken to Novi for interment beside his two sisters, both of whom died of consumption.

The public schools of this city will open next Monday morning.

Hack and draymen who fail to pay their licenses by Monday next will have them cancelled.

Rev. John C. Speckman, of the German M. E. church, is in Newport, Ky., attending the annual conference of his church.

A change of time took place on the Ann Arbor Railroad last Sunday. Nearly all the trains leave here earlier than before.

A suite of six rooms is being fitted up in the post office building by Drs. Hinsdale, Copeland and Fowler, which they will use as their several offices when finished.

Christian Mast disturbed the peace of the Salvation Army meeting Sunday night and paid \$5.20 costs for so doing when brought before Justice Gibson, Tuesday morning.

The annual meeting of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the M. E. church, will be held this afternoon at 3 o'clock, at the residence of Mrs. E. Calkins, 17 S. Ingalls.

The Degree of Honor of Ann Arbor Lodge, No. 27, A. O. U. W., will give a social and entertainment in their hall Thursday evening, Sept. 29. Good music will be in attendance.

Earl Fingerle was playing with a gun at his home on S. State st., Monday evening, when it was accidentally discharged and the bullet entered his foot. It was extracted by Drs. Darling and McClintock.

"Railroad Jack" again entertained an audience of 500 or 600 people on the court house square Monday night. The Washtenaw Evening Times Band aided him by giving an open air concert on the court house steps.

George Wahr has reopened his book store on S. State st. and both it and his N. Main st. store are replete with a full line of new and second hand school books in anticipation of the trade that will again open next Monday in this line of bookseller's goods. Read his advertisement.

John F. Lawrence, of this city, and J. B. Colvan, of Ypsilanti, have made a match for a shooting contest of 25 live birds each, the loser to furnish the supper for the Town and Gown Club of Ann Arbor. J. D. Ryan, Thos. D. Kearney and L. M. Duggan are a committee in charge of the contest.—Times.

The regents have appointed Prof. W. A. Dewey, M. D., who at present holds the chair of Materia Medica in the Post Graduate Homeopathic College of N. Y. City, to the same position in the Homeopathic department here. Prof. Dewey held the same position in the Homeopathic college at San Francisco, from 1884 to 1894.

Ruth Magdalena, the eight months' old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Ristine, of 55 W. Liberty st., died of cholera infantum Sunday. The funeral services were held at Trinity Lutheran church, Wednesday afternoon, Rev. W. L. Tedrow officiating. The remains were taken to Pebble's burying ground, Salem, for interment.

At the mission services held at the Bethlehem church, Sunday morning, Miss Amanda Reyer sang a soprano solo, accompanied by Albert T. Long, violinist, and Miss Emma Fisher, organist. The music for the solo and instruments was composed and arranged by Miss Fisher, who is a graduate of the University School of Music.

On Tuesday of last week the Ann Arbor and Michigan Central Railroads commenced to do their switching jointly, at Owosso, with only one engine instead of one for each road as formerly. The plan has proved so satisfactory both as a time and money saving one that the roads are contemplating doing the same thing in this city. If the change is made it will be within the next three months.

A quiet reception was given Thursday evening of last week in honor of the marriage of Mr. Robert Christmann and Miss Minnie L. Schrepper. Only the relatives and intimate friends of the parties were present. The wedding gifts were numerous, handsome and useful. The reception was given at the new home of Mr. and Mrs. Christmann, corner of Kingsley and Ashley sts., where they went at once to housekeeping.

Mr. Barney E. Commiskey, of Howell, and Miss Hattie A. Rogers were married on Wednesday evening of last week at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Rogers, 140 S. Main st. The wedding march was played by Miss Emma Fischer as the bridal party entered the parlor. The ceremony was performed by Rev. T. W. Young, of the First Baptist church. A tasty wedding supper was served after the ceremony. The gifts were many and beautiful.

Prof. B. M. Thompson spoke in the court house, Friday evening, to a mixed audience of between 200 and 300 people in answer to the recent free silver speeches of T. E. Tarsney and Fred A. Baker, of Detroit. He spoke for fully two hours and was very entertaining and interesting. During the course of his remarks Capt. O. H. Manly and others who did not believe in his monometallic utterances frequently interrupted him with questions and at times the discussion grew quite warm.

Ann Arbor Typographical Union, No. 154, attended the Labor Day parade in Detroit, Monday, in a body, with 36 men in line. The handsome banner won by them at the last year's celebration for being the largest union in line from outside Detroit, was carried in front of them. They also sported the yellow and blue colors of the university. They received very favorable mention in the Detroit papers for their fine appearance. The Washtenaw Evening Times Band escorted them to the depot when they left here in the morning.

A special meeting of Ann Arbor Chapter, No. 122, O. E. S., will be held this evening at 7:30 o'clock.

Senator Julius C. Burrows, of Kalamazoo, will address the republicans of this city and vicinity on Wednesday evening next.

The next teachers' examination for Washtenaw county will be a special examination for third grade certificates, to be held at Manchester, Friday, Sept. 18.

The choir boys of St. Andrew's church will be entertained at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Beakes, S. Fifth ave., this evening after rehearsal.

The 8th Michigan Cavalry will hold its 25th reunion at Holly, next Tuesday. Wm. F. Russell and others, who were members of the old regiment, will attend the reunion.

The infant child of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Buchholz, of W. Washington st. died Wednesday of last week, of cholera morbus, aged 3 months and 4 days, and was buried Friday in Forest Hill cemetery.

Chas. C. O'Connor purchased the L. M. Duggan boot and shoe stock at the receiver's sale on Tuesday for 45 cents on the dollar of the inventoried value. He made the purchase for C. N. Cordary, of Ypsilanti.

"The Boy Tramp" is the name of a sensational comedy—drama which will be put on the boards at the Grand opera house on Monday evening next. The principal characters in the play are taken by Madame Neville and her son Augustin.

Capt. Chas. H. Manly spoke in the court room Wednesday evening to an audience of about 300 people in answer to Prof. B. M. Thompson's arguments in favor of monometallicism. During his address the captain made several good points which pleased his audience greatly.

Jacob Laubengayer, of Scio, an old and respected resident of that town, died Wednesday, at the ripe age of 87 years. He was the last of four brothers, three of whom have died during the past ten months. The funeral services will be held at the house and at Scio church on Sunday morning at 10 o'clock.

Mrs. Millicent E. Gillespie, one of the oldest residents of this city, died at her home, 35 S. Ingalls st., yesterday, aged 88 years. Mrs. Gillespie moved to this city in 1885 and has since lived here. The funeral was held from her late residence this morning at 10 o'clock.

A very quiet wedding took place at the sheriff's residence last evening when his daughter, Miss May G. Judson, was married to Mr. John A. Schlee. The ceremony was performed by Rev. J. W. Bradshaw in the presence of the families of the contracting parties and a few friends. Among the latter were Miss Whipple, of Lansing, and Miss Vogel, of Chelsea.

The work of the Woman's Auxiliary of the Young Men's Christian Association is to be resumed after a two months' vacation. The regular monthly business meeting occurs Monday afternoon next, at 3 o'clock, in the rooms of the association. All ladies interested are urged to be present and have a part in this good work for the young men of Ann Arbor.

Adrian Fair, Sept. 21 to 25 inclusive. Half rates on all railroads. Special trains where regulars do not run to accommodate the people Tuesday will be Bicycle Tournament and Athletic Sports. Wednesday, Children's, Base Ball and Political Day. Thursday, the great People's Day. Friday, Political and Race Day. Good races every day. See small bills for train time cards.

Paul C. Meyers started from Ann Arbor at 12:55 Saturday in an attempt to fix the state 100 mile bicycle record. His route was to be from Ann Arbor to Saline, to Ypsilanti, to Dearborn, to Ypsilanti, to Saline, to Ypsilanti. He was unable to finish, however, as the rain set in when he reached Dearborn making it impossible for him to proceed farther. He made that distance, 40 miles, in 1 hour and 55 minutes.

Hon. Tom Fitch, the great Pacific coast republican orator, spoke at the court room Tuesday evening to an overcrowded audience. He spoke fully two hours and held the attention of his hearers from start to finish. Mr. Fitch is a bimetallicist, or silver republican, and believes that most of the republicans of the county are the same, only that like him, they desire to see an international agreement before accepting the double standard.

The happiest man in Ann Arbor, Monday evening was Hon. Joseph T. Jacobs, who had just been elected to the school board after a hard fight. He said he had made a great deal of money at times in his business career, he had filled many offices of trust and honor, but he had never had anything of the kind give him so much pleasure as his election Monday. Notwithstanding his public spirit, his many benefactions to churches and other public enterprises, he found the ladies opposing him, although he had been named on the same ticket with their candidate and herculean efforts had been made to defeat him. Hence he had reason to feel happy.

Dr. C. E. Fitzgerald has removed her office from 34 E. Washington st. to 48 S. Fourth ave., and can be found there at her regular office hours.

**Marriage Licenses.**

3075. Newton J. Vale, 21, Ypsilanti; Maybee V. Byrhaft, 21, same.  
3076. John Henry Edmons, 43, Ypsilanti; Louisa L. McFerguson, 31, same.  
3077. Orsay Ray Darling, 28, Ypsilanti; Alice G. Tuttle, 25, same.

JACOBS & ALLMAND are now receiving their new Fall and Winter Footwear.

**EXCITING SCHOOL ELECTION.**

Messrs. Eberbach, Jacobs and Smith Elected Trustees.

The annual school election of School District No. 1, Ann Arbor, on Monday, was the hardest fought contest that has been seen here in years. At only one other election, that of 1884, were there ever more votes polled. On Monday the total vote was 1,278 and in 1884, the vote was 1,586. Besides the regular ticket—Messrs. Jacobs and Eberbach and Mrs. Finney—nominated by the caucus of Friday night, there were two others in the field. One had the name of N. J. Kyer in place of Mrs. Finney, the other had Dr. Smith's name in place of Mr. Jacobs'. From the time the polls opened at 9 a. m. hacks and carriages were constantly on the move bringing voters to the polls and even after the polls had closed several carriage loads drove up but the occupants were too late to vote. Any number of votes were challenged during the day and there were many who found themselves sharply confronted with the property and maternity provisions of the school law as regards voting at elections. Fully one-third of the vote was cast by women, but as Mrs. Finney received the lowest number of votes it is easy to see that all the women did not vote for her. Very little attention was paid to the regular caucus ticket and very few of them were voted. As a result of the caucus the ladies obtained what they sought, representation on the regular ticket, but the result of the election showed their lack of political tactics.

The large vote when counted stood as follows: Ottmar Eberbach, whose name was on all three tickets, received 1,260 votes; Dr. W. B. Smith, 679; J. T. Jacobs, 641; N. J. Kyer, 618; Mrs. Ida Finney, 583; electing Eberbach, Smith and Jacobs, and leaving the personnel of the school board just as it was before, with the exception that Mr. Eberbach takes the place of Leonhard Gruener.

At the meeting in the court room after the votes had been counted about 100 persons were present. The minutes of the last annual meeting were read and approved. On motion of Denmore Cramer the sum of \$30,000 was ordered spread upon the tax rolls for the use of the schools during the coming year.

The motion of Charles E. Hiscok, that the school board be ordered to publish its minutes officially in one or more newspapers of the city, was carried. The reports of the board and the superintendent were ordered spread upon the minutes of the meeting.

The matter of building a house for the janitor of the fourth ward school was brought up and after considerable discussion J. D. Ryan moved that one be built at a cost not to exceed \$800 which was carried.

The report of the board of school trustees showed that the total receipts for 1895-6 had been \$59,333.02, which included an overdraft at the bank of \$5,841.76, there were also warrants outstanding to the amount of \$659.56. The overdraft is more than accounted for by the \$3,275 paid on the third ward school building, and \$2,581 on the high school heating plant. Coal bills for the coming year amounting to \$939 have also been paid. The superintendent's report showed the total enrollment last year to have been: High school 641; grammar department, 579; primary department, 1,117; total, 2,337; of this number 1,278 were boys, and 1,059 girls. The average number belonging was 2,066 - 87; average daily attendance 1,946; per cent of attendance on number belonging, 96.96; number of non-resident pupils, 333; number of days schools were in session, 190; average days' attendance of each pupil, 158. The total number of teachers is 56; men, 8; women, 46; special, 2. The average number of pupils to each teacher is 37. The cost of instruction per capita on enrollment is \$14.51; cost on the number belonging \$16.90; cost of incidentals per capita on number belonging, \$3.45. The number of pupils maintaining a perfect attendance during the year was larger than usual.

The truthful, startling title of a book about Noto-bac, the only harmless, curable tobacco habit cure. If you want to quit and can't, use "Noto-bac." Braces up paralyzed nerves, eliminates nicotine poisons, makes weak men gain strength, weight and vigor. Positive cure or money refunded. Sold by H. J. Brown, druggist.  
Book at druggist, or mailed free. Address The Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago office 4 Randolph St., New York, 10 Spruce St.

**Eleventh Annual Ohio Excursion.**

Look out for the 11th Annual Ohio Excursion via Ann Arbor Railroad first week in October. Time of trains, round trip rates, limit of tickets, and points to which they will be sold will be announced soon.

**E. F. MILLS & CO.**

20 Main St.

**Early Fall**

**Dress Goods AND Silks**

Dress Goods have been beautiful other seasons but never so handsome as this.

Dress Goods have been low in price for several seasons, but never so low as this.

Our recent purchases in the New York market were made in the "nick of time" when assortments were best and prices lowest.

As a consequence our line of novelties in dress goods is specially desirable in every way.

At 25c, novelties and plain goods in large variety. Every piece worth much more.

At 39c, an assortment of novelties well worth 50c a yd.

At 50c, desirable and exclusive designs which you would expect to pay 75c for.

At 65c, exquisite designs well worth \$1.00, anywhere.

All new, fresh and desirable.

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**HEADQUARTERS FOR**

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COAL FOR THRESHERS A SPECIALTY.

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Gas Fixtures, Mantels and Grates.

I will sell you any five-drawer family Sewing Machine made for \$28. Look at my \$20 Sewing Machine; it is just as good as any and warranted for ten years. I have good machines for \$15 to \$18. I will save you \$20 on a Sewing Machine.

20 E. Washington St., Ann Arbor.

J. F. SCHUH

**To Our Friends and Patrons:**

At the close of a very prosperous season we wish to thank our friends and the public at large for the very liberal patronage we have received the past six months. We are highly pleased with the results, for it has been a mutual benefit. We have sold out our spring and summer stock as low as we can possibly allow it to get and the profits, although not large, are satisfactory to us and our patrons have bought the best merchandise obtainable at the low prices. We ask your patronage for the coming season and wish to announce that

**Our Fall Stock of Men's, Boys' and Children's Suits and Overcoats, Hats and Furnishings**

Has arrived and ready for your inspection.

37 S. Main Street.

**Lindenschmitt & Apfel**

**Dead Stuck for Bugs!**

Is guaranteed to destroy Carpet Bugs, Ants, Roaches, Bed Bugs, etc. It costs 25c for a large bottle. We have also Corrosive Sublimate, Insect Powder, Oil of Cedar, Oil of Lavender, Oil of Sassafras, Carbolic Acid, Copperas, Chloride of Lime, and many other preparations used for the destruction of all kinds of insects and disease germs, which are so prevalent at this time of year.

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# THE FARMER

(Continued from page 5.)



ver is by natural law far more stable in value than gold has been proved from mineralogy, from metallurgy and still more by comparing the fluctuations of prices in different countries having the different standards or in the same country at different times. Every one of these tests has yielded exactly the same result. The fluctuations since the principal nations adopted the gold standard have exceeded all previously known. But here is a simple test which the farmer can easily apply for himself:

Take the average of prices in your neighborhood for the five years ending in 1875 (it is not fair to take one year) and the average gold or greenback value of a ten ounce bar of silver at that time. Divide and see what that silver would have bought. Do the same for the five years ending with 1895, and you will find that the silver will buy more. Is it not arrogant and insulting nonsense to say that silver has depreciated when it will buy more of the products of your labor? Here is a table to help you in the calculation:

Year	Price of wheat, per bushel	Price of silver, per ounce	Price of silver, per pound
1872	1.47	19.3	3.09
1873	1.31	18.8	2.99
1874	1.43	18.4	2.94
1875	1.12	15.0	2.40
1876	1.24	12.9	2.06
1877	1.17	11.8	1.89
1878	1.34	11.1	1.78
1879	1.07	9.9	1.58
1880	1.25	11.5	1.84
1881	1.11	11.4	1.82
1882	1.19	11.4	1.82
1883	1.13	10.8	1.73
1884	1.07	10.5	1.68
1885	1.03	10.3	1.65
1886	1.07	9.9	1.58
1887	1.09	9.5	1.52
1888	1.05	9.8	1.57
1889	1.00	9.0	1.44
1890	1.03	10.1	1.62
1891	1.05	10.0	1.60
1892	1.02	8.7	1.39
1893	1.05	7.0	1.12

**The Concentration of Wealth.**  
"Many cite the concentration of wealth in a few hands as one cause of the farmer's poverty, but is not that worse in other countries with different systems?" There is no country of high civilization in which it is so bad, except perhaps in one or two where the process has been going on for 1,000 years, but in no country, ancient or modern, has the process been so rapid as in this. In 1860 there were alleged to be in this nation a dozen millionaires. Today there are at least 5,000 and probably many more. On this point we have a impeachable testimony and from an unwilling witness. Early in 1892 Hon. Roswell G. Horr, tariff editor of the New York Tribune, started out to prove that protection did not create millionaires.

Under his direction a very careful census was taken in every part of the United States by the Tribune's agents. The lists were published weekly in the Tribune for correction and then compiled in a pamphlet. The number exceeded 4,000 and was soon proved to be entirely too small. Mr. Horr succeeded in proving to his own satisfaction that only 1,200 were millionaires.

"And how were the rest made?" The enormous land grants and subsidies to railroads made a few dozens like Stanford, Crocker and Huntington. The sudden growth of western cities due to the hothouse system of forcing development made a few hundreds. Dozens like Jay Gould and his fellows were made by the system of railroad wrecking. Many were made by speculation in gold and government bonds, by the national banking system and many other schemes fostered by government. A few—very few, it must be admitted—were honestly made by legitimate enterprises in which the government was not a partner, and many by the advance in real estate in our great cities. Many others have carried the investigation much farther. Thomas G. Shearman, Esq., the great lawyer, has conclusively shown that some 80,000 men own or absolutely control one-half the property of the United States; that 100,000 men own half the remainder, and that the great mass of laboring producers actually own very little if any more than they did in 1860. The results are simply awful. Ten men in New York city today hold the credit of the United States absolutely at their mercy. If it were to their interest, they could tomorrow sweep away the gold basis and precipitate a panic in Wall street. But the

farmer is told that all this is none of his business and is expected to be controlled in his vote by the gold superstition.

**The Gold Superstition.**  
"How can there be a gold superstition? What do you mean by such a phrase?" I mean just what the words imply—that a large portion of the human race has become possessed with the notion that gold is infallible, a notion as degrading in its way as the African snake worship. Nine-tenths of the gold monometallists in this country boldly proclaim that, while all other commodities change in value, gold does not. "We know," the savages say, "that Mumbo Commercial Advertiser. Jumbo is ugly and we believe that he is great." We laugh at the poor heathen, but the argument is on their side, for it never has been mathematically proved, and it cannot be proved, that Mumbo Jumbo has not great power in the unseen; but it has repeatedly been proved in every way open to the human intellect that gold is a shifting and unstable standard of value, far more unstable than silver, and that twice within the memory of men not very old it has changed in value so suddenly as to vitiate all long time contracts and dislocate all industrial conditions.

**The Fact About Gold.**  
Every economist worthy of the name had said again and again that gold fluctuates in value. No economist writer has ever denied it. In his "Wealth of Nations" Adam Smith says: "Gold and silver, like every other commodity, vary in their value. The discovery of the abundant mines of America reduced in the fifteenth century the value of gold and silver in Europe to about a third of what it had been before. This revolution in their value, though perhaps the greatest, is by no means the only one of which history gives some account." Professor Jevons, in his work upon "Money and the Mechanism of Exchange," chapter 6, says, "In respect to steadiness of value the metals are probably less satisfactory, regarded as a standard of value, than many other commodities, such as corn."

**A Dangerous Basis.**  
In no speech or book published before 1890 will you find it denied that the volume of money and its proportion to general trade are the main factors in determining the general level of prices. It was taken for granted that the amount of money of ultimate redemption determined the price level. It was the foundation upon which all disputants built their arguments. But now you can hear it denied every day. And why? Because it does not fit the arguments of those who have selfish interests to serve. They now maintain that all forms of currency, including checks and every other kind of representative money, must be counted the same as the coin basis, though every sound financier knows that, by the method of the administration in construing the laws, silver now performs no function that greenbacks would not, and that silver, silver certificates and greenbacks are mere token money, all resting on the dangerously narrow basis of that metal which is the money of ultimate redemption. "You admit, however, that the free coinage of silver would produce some inflation. Suppose it were but 10 or 20 per cent, as Senator Jones thinks. Would not even that much inflation do great harm in dislocating existing business conditions?" History has answered that question so conclusively that argument is unnecessary. In 1849-56 the specie inflation throughout the world is alleged to have been some 25 per cent, and in this country there was a general currency inflation of 40 per cent. Was anybody badly hurt? Look over the papers of that time and see if you can find any complaints from the farming regions. Do not economists of all schools agree that the 12 years immediately preceding our civil war were the golden age of the American farmer, if he ever had one? Again, from early in 1862 to early in 1865 the currency of this country was inflated at least 150 per cent. Some harm was done, of course, because the inflation was rapid and tremendous. It was six times as great as any inflation now possible from the free coinage of silver, but the only serious evil in it was that it gave occasion for a subsequent contraction.

**The Benefits of Expansion.**  
I might quote all the economic writers, from Adam Smith down, to the effect that the volume of money is the main factor in fixing the general price level. You will find the doctrine ably set forth in the works of Adam Smith, John Locke, David Hume, John Stuart Mill, David Ricardo, William Stanley Jevons and by all the French and American economists. The appalling effects of long continued contraction and the almost marvelous benefits resulting from a liberal increase in the coin supply are thus beautifully set forth by Sir Archibald Alison in his history of Europe: "THE TWO GREATEST EVENTS THAT HAVE OCCURRED IN THE HISTORY OF MANKIND HAVE BEEN DIRECTLY BROUGHT ABOUT BY A CONTRACTION AND, ON THE OTHER HAND, AN EXPANSION OF THE CIRCULATING MEDIUM OF SOCIETY. THE FALL OF THE ROMAN EMPIRE, SO

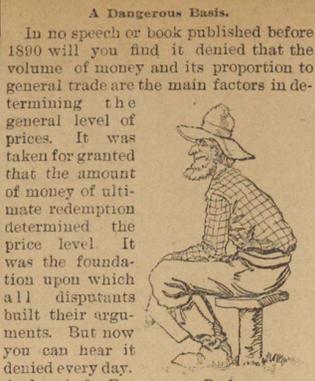
**Headache stopped in 20 minutes by Dr. Miles' PAIN PILLS.** "Once cent a dose."

**ONE MAN'S SUFFERING.**  
The Trials and Tribulations of a Battle Creek Citizen—How He Comes to Tell This Story.  
(From the Battle Creek Moon.)  
Among the mouldees at the works of the Michigan foundry company can be found Mr. Amos Maynard; he has lived in Battle Creek for over ten years, is honored and respected by all who know him; such is the man who makes this statement, he says: "I have had kidney trouble for years, and it has made my life miserable. The heavy lifting, necessary in my business, made me worse. I have been compelled to lie in bed in a helpless condition for as long as nine days at a time; the greatest pain was from my back, which sometimes felt as though a bayonet was being run through me in the region of my kidneys; many citizens of Battle Creek knew how bad I was. I could not move without the greatest caution, for as soon as I attempted to stoop over, bend to one side, or even turn in bed, the pain was simply unbearable. I wore porous plasters constantly for the little temporary relief they brought me. Whenever I caught the slightest cold it went straight to my kidneys and made me worse. I was advised to try Doan's Kidney Pills, and got some. I have taken in all four boxes of them, and I now feel as active as ever. A few months ago I would have ridiculed the idea of being cured so quickly, and being able to work as I can now. All the long-standing pains are gone, and the former traces of kidney disorders found in my urine have disappeared. I have recommended Doan's Kidney Pills to many friends who were troubled as I was, and in every case I have learned they proved as beneficial as with me. Doan's Kidney Pills would be cheap to me at almost any price."

**When Gold Was Cheap.**  
It is a point well worth noting, however, that in the seven or eight years—1849-56—that gold, according to the best authorities, lost 25 per cent of its value, the world accommodated itself very easily to the change. The only outcry was from the holders of fixed indebtedness, and they wanted to demonetize gold because it was too cheap. We heard very little about that in this country and the masses of our people did not even know it, because we had then no permanent creditor class, no great bondholders; but the literature of Europe at the time was full of complaints, AND AUSTRIA, GERMANY AND BELGIUM ACTUALLY DEMONETIZED GOLD. On the other hand, the rapid increase in the value of gold within the last 20 years has wrought worldwide bankruptcy, has brought a wail of distress from producers in all lands, has again and again shaken the very foundations of credit throughout the British empire, and right now, according to Dr. Eduard Suess, threatens a revision of the earth. In short, contraction is very many times more destructive than inflation.

"But the monometallists deny that there has been any contraction, or that gold cheapened in 1849-56, or that it has really appreciated in value since 1870."

Oh, yes, they'll deny anything now. Macaulay has well said that if a property interest were affected by it thousands of intelligent men would deny the law of gravitation. Only a few years ago some of the greatest scholars in this country denied that a man whose skin was black and his hair woolly had a natural right to the fruits of his labor or that a married woman had a right to her own earnings.



**Puck.**  
"You admit, however, that the free coinage of silver would produce some inflation. Suppose it were but 10 or 20 per cent, as Senator Jones thinks. Would not even that much inflation do great harm in dislocating existing business conditions?"

**Judge.**  
"You admit, however, that the free coinage of silver would produce some inflation. Suppose it were but 10 or 20 per cent, as Senator Jones thinks. Would not even that much inflation do great harm in dislocating existing business conditions?"

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We offer this unequalled newspaper and the ANN ARBOR ARGUS Both Four Months for only 50 cents. Do not hesitate, but send in your order at once, as this offer holds good only until August 31, 1896. Sample copies sent free upon application.  
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**Ann Arbor Argus,** ANN ARBOR, MICH.  
County Teachers' Examinations.  
The examinations of teachers for 1896-7 will be held as follows: Regular examination for all grades at Ann Arbor, the third Thursday and Friday of August, 1896, and the last Thursday and Friday of March, 1897. Regular examinations for second and third grades, at Ann Arbor, the third Thursday and Friday of October, 1896, and the third Thursday and Friday of June, 1897. Special examination for third grades at Manchester, the third Friday of September, 1896. WM. W. WEDEMEYER, Commissioner

**LAND PLASTER!** LIME AND CEMENT. **DRAIN TILE.** LOUIS ROUDE, Main Office—36 E. Huron Street. Yards—50 West Huron Street.

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The One Great Standard Authority. So writes Hon. D. J. Brewer, Justice U. S. Supreme Court. "Unabridged."  
Standard of the U. S. Court. The only one of its kind. The only one in the U. S. that is published by the State Supreme Court, and of nearly all the State Supreme Courts.  
Widely Commended by State Superintendents of Schools, and other Educators, without number.  
THE BEST FOR EVERYBODY BECAUSE  
It is easy to find the word wanted.  
It is easy to ascertain the pronunciation.  
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The Chicago Times-Herald says: "Webster's International Dictionary is the best form of absolute authority on every subject connected with our language in the way of etymology, etymology, and definition. It is a perfect masterpiece of human scholarship can make it—Dec. 14, 1885."  
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**ANN ARBOR RAILROAD.** TIME TABLE. Taking Effect June 7, 1896. Trains leave Ann Arbor by Central Standard time.

**ANN ARBOR RAILROAD.** TIME TABLE. Taking Effect June 21, 1896. GOING EAST. Detroit Night Ex. 5:40 a. m. Atlantic Express 7:35 " Grand Rapids Ex. 11:05 " Mail and Express 3:47 p. m. N. Y. & Boston Spl. 4:58 " Fast Eastern 10:17 " GOING WEST. Gd. Rapids Fa' N'pa'r. 2:53 a. m. Boston, N. Y. & Ch. 7:35 " Mail & Express 8:38 " North Shore Limited 9:25 " Fast Western Ex. 1:55 p. m. G. R. & Kal. Ex. 5:55 " Chicago Night Ex. 9:50 " Pacific Express 12:15 " O. W. RUGGLES H. W. HAYES, G. P. & T. Agent Chicago. Ag't Ann Arbor

**RESTORES VITALITY. Made a Well Man of Me.** THE GREAT 30th Day. FRENCH REMEDY produces the above results in 30 days. It acts powerfully and quickly. Cures when all others fail. Young men will regain their lost manhood, and old men will recover their youthful vigor by using REVIVO. It quickly and surely restores Nervousness, Lost Vitality, Impotency, Nightly Emissions, Lost Power, Failing Memory, Wasting Diseases, and all effects of self-abuse or excess and indiscretion, which unites one for study, business or marriage. It not only cures by starting at the seat of disease, but is a great nerve tonic and blood builder, bringing back the pink glow to pale cheeks and restoring the fire of youth. It wards off Insanity and Consumption. Insist on having REVIVO, no other. It can be carried in vest pocket. By mail, \$1.00 per package, or six for \$5.00, with a positive written guarantee to cure or refund the money. Circular free. Address ROYAL MEDICINE CO., 271 Wabash Ave., CHICAGO, ILL. For sale at Ann Arbor, Mich., by Eberbach Drug and Chemical Company.

"Doing my own work."

How often have you heard a tired woman make this remark? Very often, no doubt. The



Majestic Steel Range

was made for these noble women who devote their lives to the comfort and welfare of others. There are many things that commend this invention, but not the least is this: It makes housework no longer a drudgery, but a pleasure. The greatest friend of weary woman-kind.

We have tried it; we know what it can do; we recommend it.

EBERBACH HARDWARE CO., Agents. Ann Arbor, Mich.

LONG ASCRIBED IN IGNORANCE

TO SLAVERY, EGOTISM AND MORAL CORRUPTION WAS IN REALITY BROUGHT ABOUT BY A DECLINE IN THE SILVER AND GOLD MINES OF SPAIN AND GREECE, AND AS IF PROVIDENCE HAD INTENDED TO BRING IN THE CLEAREST MANNER THE INFLUENCE OF THIS MIGHTY AGENT ON HUMAN AFFAIRS, THE RESURRECTION OF MANKIND FROM THE RUIN WHICH THOSE CAUSES HAD PRODUCED WAS OWING TO A DIRECTLY OPPOSITE SET OF AGENCIES BEING PUT IN OPERATION. COOLUMBUS LED THE WAY IN THE CAREER OF RENOVATION. WHEN HE SPREAD HIS SAILS ACROSS THE ATLANTIC, HE BORE MANKIND AND ITS FORTUNES IN HIS BARK. THE ANNUAL SUPPLY OF THE PRECIOUS METALS FOR THE USE OF THE WORLD WAS TRIPLED. BEFORE A CENTURY HAD EXPIRED THE PRICES OF EVERY SPECIES OF PRODUCE WERE QUADRUPLED. THE WEIGHT OF DEBT AND TAXES INSENSIBLY WORE OFF UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF THAT PRODIGIOUS INCREASE.

The Wages of Labor.

He might have added, and this point seems to worry our monometallic friends, that the wages of laborers rose considerably faster than the prices of necessities. Even so did they in 1848-56. And why not again? In truth the wages of more than half our laborers have got to rise before there can be a rise in necessities. Monometallics have conveniently overlooked the fact that 60 per cent of the laborers in the United States do not work for fixed money wages; they produce, and what they sell the products for constitutes their wages. It is self evident, therefore, that a rise in the price of the product is itself a rise in wages. This class includes all the farmers, cotton, sugar and tobacco growers, vegetable gardeners, fisher-



men, growers of all kinds of live stock for food, and many others that I cannot detail. One of the worst errors of the monometallic is in assuming that the great mass of our workers are hired laborers, and they get that impression from such misleading documents as the *American* report, about which so much has been said. Examine that report carefully and you will find that the working-men in all the trades mentioned in it do not together number quite one-fourth as many as the farmers of the country. And their method of treating this subject accounts for a very large part of the ill humor among farmers. In spite of the census and common sense, our alleged statesmen and economists insist on treating the subject as if the farmer were not a laboring man. A congressional committee is appointed to go out and prove that wages have risen, and of course they prove it. But how? They take the highest wages paid to the most skillful laborers in the highest priced cities at the busiest season of the year. As a rule they take only those laborers who are in well organized trades unions, although they are but a tenth of the laborers of the country, and they are extremely careful not to take into the account the number who are earning no wages at all, which is a pretty considerable item when you reflect that in Ohio, for instance, the coal miners only averaged 145 days of full work last year. If you will take all laborers, especially all who produce the necessities of life from the soil, and count lost time, you will find that since 1873, except in cases where they have been abnormally kept up by trades

union methods, wages have declined in the same ratio as commodities.

The Farmers' Meager Income.

A rise in the price of necessities then would of itself be a rise in the wages of 60 per cent of the laboring producers. But would it stop there? Certainly not. The farmers would first pay their pressing debts and set the money in motion. They would then supply themselves with those things they have wanted so long and been compelled to do without. All the country merchants and all the country artisans immediately dependent on the farmers, such as blacksmiths, cobblers, carpenters, painters and the like, would immediately share in the gain, and all others in the improvement due to a general gain in trade. Our agricultural department has shown that farmers' income has declined over \$6 per cultivated acre. THAT MEANS THAT FOR THE WHOLE COUNTRY THEY ARE RECEIVING ABOUT \$1,800,000,000 (EIGHTEEN HUNDRED MILLION DOLLARS) LESS THAN THEY DID A FEW YEARS AGO. NOT RECEIVING IT, OF COURSE THEY CANNOT SPEND IT. HOW CAN THERE BE WORK FOR CITY LABORERS OR PROSPERITY FOR ANYBODY WHEN THE FARMERS ARE SPENDING \$1,800,000,000 A YEAR LESS THAN THEY NATURALLY WOULD? THERE IS NO CONGRESS WISE ENOUGH TO DEVISE A TARIFF THAT WILL HELP WORKMEN IN MANUFACTORIES SO LONG AS THE FARMERS CANNOT BUY THE PRODUCTS.

"Would free coinage raise prices to the old standard?" It would not. Nor is it desirable that it should. As we have been running down hill for 20 years I should not complain if we were seven years in getting to the top again. The great thing to do, and the one thing that must be done if we are to avert general paralysis, is to stop the decline where it now is and then change N. Y. Herald, from a falling to a rising market. That will give us time to breathe. It will stimulate enterprise. No man will invest money now with even chances of having his investment decline on his hands. But give a reasonable assurance even of a trifling advance and everything will at once put on new life. I need cite no proofs of this. It is the universal experience of all countries and in all times.

Honest Money.

"But you concede, if I understand you, that a part of the decline in farm produce prices has been due to greatly increased production?" Unquestionably. No intelligent man denies it. How much is due to that and how much to monometallicism we cannot figure out to a cent, but I think we can come much nearer to it than the monometallics admit. All past experience has shown that increased production of the necessities of life does not of itself reduce prices in the exact proportion of the increase, for increased demand comes in and very frequently offsets all the gain in production. For convenience's sake I will state in the briefest possible form what silverites believe on this subject. We maintain:

1. That there is not enough gold in the world and cannot be enough produced to maintain the present level of prices. If monometallicism prevails, there must be a still further shrinkage. I dare not conjecture how far it will go, but I am certain that it will not stop short of 40 cent wheat and 4 cent cotton and other things in proportion. Gold will then be a far more "honest money" than now, for it will buy much more. You see how neat and complete this honest money argument is and how it rapidly grows stronger as prices go down, for, if a dollar which will buy 2 bushels of wheat and 16 pounds of cotton is more honest than a dollar which will buy 1 bushel of wheat and 8 pounds of cotton, then a dollar which will buy 4 bushels of wheat or 32 pounds of cotton will be twice as honest as the one we now have.

Denies the Story.

Pittsburg, Sept. 8.—Chris von der Ahe of St. Louis, who is here visiting, denies that he is married. Advices from St. Louis state that the ceremony is yet to occur.

Armenian Refugees.

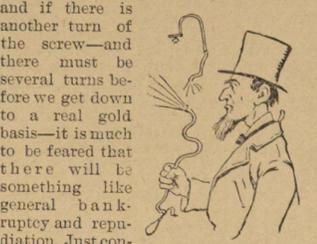
Constantinople, Sept. 8.—The sultan has appointed a commission to deal with the Armenian refugees. It is proposed to furnish safe conducts to those desiring to leave and to insure the safety of those who remain. The dragomans of the different embassies are attending the meetings of the commission.

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A Real Gold Basis.

3. That in consequence of the much greater increase of population and production than of the metals, if there had been no demonetization, both gold and silver would have gained greatly in value since 1873. The villainy of monometallicism lies in the fact that all the gain has been concentrated in gold. By way of general conclusion, I believe that monometallicism for the world is impossible, and that Europe only maintains it on the condition that other nations do not. In fact, if it is to be maintained in this country and Europe, we must prepare for another shrinkage so great that the people will not endure it. There is a spirit abroad in the country now that is not very pleasant to think of, and if there is another turn of the screw—and there must be several turns before we get down to a real gold basis—it is much to be feared that there will be something like general bankruptcy and repudiation. Just consider this fact: The national, state, provincial, municipal and railroad debts of the world, those debts which are funded and permanent, the interest only being paid, now amount to at least \$40,000,000,000, and the interest on it is over \$2,000,000,000 per year. IT NOW TAKES ALMOST EXACTLY TWICE AS MUCH CORN, WHEAT, BEEF, PORK, COTTON AND OTHER EXPORT PRODUCTS TO PAY THAT INTEREST AS IT DID WHEN THE DEBTS WERE CONTRACTED. DOES HONESTY REQUIRE THAT THE LABORING PRODUCERS OF THE WORLD SHOULD PAY 100 PER CENT MORE THAN WAS ORIGINALLY CONTRACTED FOR?



"Well, granting that many things have been done to the injury of the farmer, what can we do at this late day to remedy them?" A Word of Counsel. We can at least reverse the machine. We know what has hurt us, and we can put a stop to it. One man just now stands for all that has hurt the farmer. William McKinley is the political incarnation of those enormous land grants and subsidies which made millionaires by the hundreds; of the war tariff in time of peace, which transferred \$12,000,000,000 in values from the west to the east and from the country to the great cities; of the national banking system, the demonetization

Murdered His Employer's Guest.

New York, Sept. 8.—William Moran, coachman for Judge W. Wendell, at his summer home in Saddle Rock, N. Y., shot and killed Mr. Dowling of New York, a guest of the Wendells, and then committed suicide Monday afternoon. It is said that Mr. Dowling was the favorite suitor of one of Judge Wendell's family. The coachman, who had long been in the family and who was not treated like the other servants, is said to have gone mad with love for the same young woman.

Points to Consider When You Go East

If you would combine personal comfort and ease in travel with speed and safety. That the Lehigh Valley Railroad running between Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Ithaca, Geneva, N. Y., and Philadelphia, and New York City, offers the traveler solid vestibule trains, heated by steam, lighted by Pintsch gas, dining cars on the European plan, quick time, free from cinders, and as great a degree of absolute safety as human care and ingenuity can secure.

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EX-SENATOR PAYNE DYING.

The Venerable Man Was Stricken with Paralysis a Week Ago.

Cleveland, O., Sept. 8.—The venerable ex-Senator Henry B. Payne is dying at his residence on Euclid avenue. He is a victim of paralysis and it will be a marvel if at his age, nearly 86, he recovers. He was stricken last Wednesday, but with the usual conservatism of the family the attack was kept secret among a few until Monday, when he became so much worse that it became necessary to notify additional friends of his condition. The paralytic features of his illness have improved, but there are complications and excessive weakness, and it is generally understood that he is liable to die at any moment.

His physician, Dr. H. K. Cushing, is conservative and ethical, and all that could be obtained from the Cushing residence Monday night in the way of a professional opinion is that Senator Payne will probably live a few days yet. Senator Payne has been a member of congress from the district of Cleveland, and was chairman of the house committee which co-operated with the senate committee to find a way to settle the close Tilden-Hayes presidential contest. He was from 1885 to 1891 one of the United States senators from Ohio. Prior to his term in congress he filled a number of municipal and state offices and has been a delegate to a number of national Democratic conventions. He has several children, one of whom was the late wife of William C. Whitney of New York. Another is Colonel O. H. Payne, the Standard Oil millionaire.

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 The Eberbach Drug and Chemical Co., Ann Arbor, and Geo. J. Haussler, Manchester.

Made an Assignment.

Philadelphia, Sept. 8.—The Lockwood Manufacturing company, manufacturers of patent feeding boxes, has made an assignment to James S. Freeland, secretary of the company. No statement of assets and liabilities can be obtained, but the figures will be large. The company has \$100,000 capital and has been doing business for the past forty years. The plant is finely equipped with valuable machinery. In the past the company has done a large business, but of late collections have been dull and business has fallen off.

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN the conditions of the payments of a certain mortgage made by James R. Bach and Blanch E. Bach, his wife, to John Allen, dated the 9th day of March, 1896, and recorded in the Register's office of Washtenaw County, in Liber 84 of Mortgages on page 507, on the 3rd day of January, 1896, at 5 o'clock p. m., on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice one thousand, one hundred and six dollars and eighty cents, (\$1,106.80) and no suit at law or in equity having been instituted to collect the amount due on said mortgage or any part thereof.

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Advertisement for Pabst Malt Extract, featuring a large circular logo with 'PABST' and 'MALT EXTRACT' text, and descriptive text about its benefits for strength and health.

Real Estate for Sale.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF Washtenaw, ss. In the matter of the estate of John Crandall, deceased. Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of an order granted to the undersigned administrator of the estate of said deceased by the Honorable Judge of the Probate Court of Washtenaw, on the first day of September, A. D. 1896, there will be sold at Public Vendue, to the highest bidder, at the dwelling house on the premises described in the foregoing slip of sale, in the County of Washtenaw, in said State, on the 21st day of October, A. D. 1896, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day (subject to all encumbrances by mortgage or otherwise existing) the real estate of said deceased the following described real estate, to-wit: The east half of the north-east quarter of section five, also a parcel of land described as follows, to-wit: Commencing thirteen chains and fifty links south of the north-west corner of the east half of the north-east quarter of said section five, running thence south eight chains and twenty-five links, thence west eighteen chains and thirty-seven and seven thirty-thirds (37 7/33) links, thence east twenty chains and seventy and seven thirty-thirds (77 2/33) links, thence south thirty-three chains and fifty links, thence west twenty chains and fifty links to the place of beginning. All of said land above described being in town one (1) south, range seven east (Salem), in Michigan, and containing in all one hundred and ten (110) acres, more or less.

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN the conditions of the payments of a certain mortgage made by James R. Bach and Blanch E. Bach, his wife, to John Allen, dated the 9th day of March, 1896, and recorded in the Register's office of Washtenaw County, in Liber 84 of Mortgages on page 507, on the 3rd day of January, 1896, at 5 o'clock p. m., on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice one thousand, one hundred and six dollars and eighty cents, (\$1,106.80) and no suit at law or in equity having been instituted to collect the amount due on said mortgage or any part thereof.

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

# Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

## PERSONAL.

Mrs. Glen V. Mills is visiting friends in Grand Rapids.

J. Q. A. Sessions is confined to the house with an attack of peritonitis.

Dr. and Mrs. R. S. Copeland are expected home from their European trip about Sept. 20.

M. C. LeBeau, of Detroit, was in the city Monday shaking hands with old friends and acquaintances.

George R. Kelly visited his old home in Hamilton, Ont., for a couple of days the latter part of last week.

Miss Mary Peckham has gone to the northern part of the state to teach school during the coming winter.

Jay Keith, brother of Mrs. Eugene E. Beal and of E. A. Keith, of this city, is very ill at his home in Dexter.

Henry Ridley and Earl Gasser, of Cleveland, Ohio, were in the city calling on friends Sunday and Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Miller and children have been at St. Clair flats for the past week enjoying an outing.

Louis C. Laviolette, with Jacobs & Allmand, is suffering from an attack of typhoid fever at his home in Detroit.

Ralph Farnum, high school '95, has gone to North Bass Island, Ottawa county, Ohio, where he will teach school.

Mrs. T. W. Mingay returned home from her visit with Mrs. Robert Ball and family, in Cadillac, on Wednesday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. O. M. Munn, of Flushing, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. N. W. Cheever and Mrs. H. S. Cheever for a few days.

Mrs. Arthur Whitlark, of Washington, D. C., is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Speechly, of the north side.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. H. Miller, who have been visiting friends in Chicago and Milwaukee, returned home Tuesday.

Frank M. Sessions, of Columbus, Ohio, arrived in the city Saturday to visit his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. Q. A. Sessions.

Mr. and Mrs. Will C. Hollands and son are at St. Clair flats, where they will spend a couple or three weeks at his father's cottage.

A. Ed. Meyers, law '96, who is known as "the strong man," has decided to locate in Flint, and will open an office for the practice of law in that city.

Miss Margaret J. Edmunds, graduate of the U. of M. training school for music, has returned from her visit to her old home in Petrolia, Ont., and has located at 11 S. State st.

Charles S. Burroughs, a graduate of the pharmacy department of the university, inventor of a chewing gum, and until recently a government disbursing agent in Oklahoma, is a candidate for the legislature on the silver ticket in Clinton county.

JACOBS & ALLMAND are now receiving their new Fall and Winter Footwear.

Death of Mrs. John Myler. Mrs. John Myler, late of Cleveland, Ohio, died on Wednesday at 12:45 a. m., at the home of her sister, Mrs. Jacob Stevens, in Milford, of consumption, aged 25 years. Mrs. Myler was well known in Ann Arbor, where she lived prior to her marriage. Her maiden name was Miss Lottie Lusby. She clerked for Schairer & Milten for a long time and was much in favor with her employers and the customers of the store by reason of her courteous, obliging disposition. Last spring Mr. and Mrs. Myler lost their little son and the shock was so great to her system that it threw her into consumption. She came home to her mother's house in the early summer in the hope that the change would do her good. About three weeks ago she determined to go to her sister's in Milford, hoping that country air would benefit her, but she gradually sank and slept peacefully away on Wednesday morning. The funeral services were held at Milford yesterday afternoon and she was buried in the cemetery at that place.

Ann Arbor Railroad Bulletin. The Ann Arbor Railroad will sell tickets at reduced rates as below: Dundee, Mich. Dundee fair. Going Sept. 15-18, returning Sept. 19. Pittsburgh, Pa. Annual convention Brotherhood of St. Andrew. Going Oct. 12-14, returning Oct. 20.

ONE AND ONE THIRD FARE FOR ROUND TRIP ON CERTIFICATE PLAN. Tickets will be sold three days prior to date of meeting and are good for return passage not later than three days after close of meeting.

Buffalo, N. Y. American Public Health Association, Sept. 14-18. Denver, Colo. American Institute Mining Engineers, Sept. 21-Oct. 2. Denver, Colo. National P. O. Clerks Annual Convention, Sept. 14-17. Flint, Mich. Detroit conference M. E. church, Sept. 9-15.

Lansing, Mich. Michigan conference M. E. church, Sept. 16-21.

One application of J. P. Thomas Electric Oil takes away the pain of the most severe burn. It is an ideal family liniment.

## ANN ARBOR CITY FATHERS.

They Transact Lots of Routine Business Monday Night.

At the regular session of the Ann Arbor common council on Monday evening a large quantity of business was transacted in a short space of time. All the members except Aid. Danforth were present. President Hiscock was in the chair.

Upon recommendation of the board of public works Henry Richards and the Hay & Todd Mfg. Co. were ordered to remove the hay scales and other obstacles from in front of the Finnegan block within five days.

Charles Tessmer was awarded the contract to build a culvert across Allen's creek on Felch st. at \$335.

Bids for furnishing the city with 100 tons of hard coal were received from three coal dealers in the city at \$6.50 per ton. Referred to the finance committee.

Fred G. Graupner asked to have his sewer tax in District No. 5 reduced \$20 on account of a wrong assessment. Referred to the sewer committee and city attorney.

Miss K. J. Rogers applied to have an entrance and exit built to her scales when removed to the junction of Detroit and Kingsley sts. at the expense of the city. Referred to street committee.

Bills amounting to \$7,113.29 divided among the following funds were ordered paid: Contingent, \$1,000.91; sewer, general, \$520.96; sewer, No. 5, \$721.96; street, \$2,191.10; bridge, culvert and crosswalk, \$1,773.38; police, \$280.25; firemen's, \$512.93; poor, \$107.30; cemetery, \$4.50.

The ordinance relative to transient traders was passed to its second reading—it licenses at a rate of \$10 per day for first ten days, lesser rates thereafter.

The clerk was ordered to advertise the sale of \$10,808.50 lateral sewer bonds to defray the expense of the construction of the William st. sewer.

The alley east of Parker, Colburn & Schneider was ordered improved at cost of \$18.70. Cement crosswalks were ordered on west side of Main st. across William st., and on west side of State st. across Liberty st.; plank crosswalk on north side of Ann st. across Thirteenth and Twelfth sts.

The sidewalk grade on the north side of W. William st. from Ashley to Second sts., and on the south side from Second to Third sts. was fixed according to the recommendation of the committee on sidewalks.

Mrs. Miranda Lukins was granted a rebate of \$170.10 for error in her assessment for 1893-4-5.

Fifty dollars was ordered to be expended in improving S. Ashley st. between the Ann Arbor Railroad depot and Madison st.

The Forest Hill Cemetery Commission was given extension of time for building sidewalk, it being understood that cinders would be placed in the excavation and rolled down and a tar walk put down early in the spring.

The gutter on W. Washington st. by the side of the Organ Works was ordered paved at cost of \$20.

### Free Silver.

1 lb. of our best 50c Tea and ONE MEXICAN SILVER DOLLAR for ONE U. S. Silver Dollar.

2 1/2 lbs. of our best Roasted Rio Coffee and ONE MEXICAN SILVER DOLLAR for ONE U. S. Silver Dollar.

1 bbl. Salt and ONE MEXICAN SILVER DOLLAR for \$1.20 in U. S. Silver Coin.

The Mexican silver dollar that we give you contains 3 1/2 grains more Silver than the U. S. Silver dollar you pay us.

DEAN & CO., 44 Main st. South.

### DEATH OF AN OCTOGENARIAN.

Lovell Harrison, a Resident of Wash-

tenaw for 59 Years, Passed Away.

Lovell Harrison, an old and respected resident of this city and Ann Arbor town, died at his home, 34 S. Thayer st., on Friday afternoon at 5 o'clock in the 90th year of his age. Mr. Harrison was born in the county of Norfolk, England, in 1816. He came to this country in 1837, and located on a farm in Ann Arbor town, four miles from the city. He followed his occupation as a farmer until 1868, when he moved into the city and has since that time resided at 34 S. Thayer st. where he died. Mr. Harrison was a consistent and earnest member of the M. E. church all his life and was greatly esteemed by his friends on account of his many sterling and upright qualities. His daughter, Mrs. A. L. Flagg, and his grand daughter, Miss Grace Flagg, survive him. The funeral services were held at his late home on Monday afternoon and were conducted by Rev. H. S. White, of Rome. A large number of old friends and relatives were present and followed his remains to their last resting place in Forest Hill cemetery.

JACOBS & ALLMAND are now receiving their new Fall and Winter Footwear.

CASTORIA. The famous signature of Dr. J. C. Watson is on every wrapper.

## OFFICER KILLS A BOY.

He Was Shooting at a Man Who Assaulted Him.

### TRAGEDY ON A CHICAGO STREET.

James Linhart, a 5-Year-Old Boy, Shot While Playing in Front of His Home by a Bullet Intended for Another and Dies in a Short Time—Tragedy Caused by a Crowd of Hoodlums Attacking an Officer While on Duty.

Chicago, Sept. 8.—In attempting to frighten off a gang of hoodlums who were bent on taking a prisoner from him, Patrolman Mahoney shot and killed James Linhart, a 5-year-old child, near West Fifteenth and Jefferson streets, Monday afternoon about 5 o'clock. The little fellow was standing in the middle of the street, down which one of the toughs was speeding, and received the bullet in the groin, the missile passing up through the abdomen and out at the left side, near the back. He clasped his hand where the bullet had struck him and toddled manfully to the door of his home, where he fell in a faint. As the child dropped to the sidewalk his mother rushed out and carried the bleeding form of the little sufferer upstairs and placed it on a bed, moaning in her sorrow, while the din of the struggle outside and the rattle of the patrol wagon and the ambulance that had been summoned added to the confusion.

### Mother Is Grief-Stricken.

"O, my boy, my boy, he's taken from me," wailed the grief-stricken mother, amid a chorus of cries from the other members of the family, as the little fellow, bleeding and still unconscious, was carried to the wagon to be taken to the county hospital. But the lamentations were drowned in the oaths of the hoodlums and the shouts of the police and the infuriated neighbors, for the patrol wagon that took Mahoney and his prisoner to the station and the ambulance that bore the child to the hospital left at the same time, and had to push their way through a frantic crowd of 500 or 600, who clamored for vengeance. The neighborhood is known as one of the worst for a policeman in the city. It was the rendezvous of the Mortell and McGrath gang and a number in the crowd who took part in the affray are known as the "remnants of the Henry street gang."

It is thickly populated and the least excitement always attracts a crowd. A short time before the accidental shooting of the Linhart boy, Policeman Mahoney raided a gang of can-rushers in an alley between West Fourteenth and Fifteenth, Jefferson and Union streets. He succeeded in catching one of the gang, a man who gave his name as Eugene Sullivan, and took him to a patrol box at Jefferson and West Fifteenth streets to call a patrol wagon.

### Officer Draws His Revolver.

While waiting for the wagon to arrive and struggling with Sullivan, who was trying to free himself, Mahoney was assaulted by two of Sullivan's companions, who had come to the latter's rescue armed with billies and clubs. One of them struck Mahoney on the right temple with a club, felling him to the pavement. He still clung to his struggling prisoner, however, receiving a bruise on the left side of his head in falling. Fearing that a larger number of the crowd of can-rushers, who were gathering around him, would assault him and secure his prisoner, the officer drew his revolver. At this the crowd scattered. The policeman fired at one of the men who had struck him and who was running west on West Fifteenth street. The man was about 150 feet away when the shot was fired and the policeman says that he saw no one else in that direction at the time. The Linhart boy was standing almost in front of his own home when the bullet, which missed the intended target, struck him. He was taken as quickly as possible to the County hospital, where he died a few minutes after his arrival.

### IN MEMORY OF WASHINGTON.

Li Hung Chang has a Floral Wreath Placed Upon His Bier.

Washington, Sept. 8.—One of the handsomest floral offerings ever placed upon the bier of mortal was deposited Monday by the minister of the Chinese empire, Yau Yu, upon the casket containing the remains of the immortal Washington. The emblem was in the form of wreath, mammoth in design, and composed entirely of the rarest orchid. It was five feet in diameter, the base having sprays of bay laurel intertwined with sashes of yellow, the Chinese color. It was the gift of the viceroy, Li Hung Chang. The Chinese minister chartered a special car to convey himself and the members of the legation to Mount Vernon.

It was but a brief and simple ceremony at the tomb. The portal was opened soon after the arrival of the party, and with a few words uttered in the Chinese tongue the minister himself took the great mass of flowers and laid it reverently upon the sarcophagus. It was a matter of regret with the earl, who made the purchase, that he was prevented by circumstances from depositing the offering himself. He had several days previously placed a wreath upon the bier of his friend, the late President Grant, at Riverside park, New York, and desired to perform a like office here, but the rain of Friday interfered and he intrusted the task to the representative of his government.

### Timely Suggestions.

Three things to govern—Temper, tongue and conduct.

Three things to love—Courage, gentleness and affection.

Three things to hate—Cruelty, arrogance and ingratitude.

Three things to delight in—Frankness, freedom and beauty.

Three things to wish for—Health, friends and a cheerful spirit.

Three things to avoid—Idleness, loquacity and flippant jesting.

Three things to fight for—Honor, country and home.

Three things to admire—Intellectual power, dignity and gracefulness.

Three things to do—Be honest, industrious and read the Argus.

## TURKEY IS NOT ALONE.

British Troops Think Nothing of Massacring the Matabeles.

London, Sept. 8.—Turkey, it should be said, is not the only country where barbarities, without a shadow of excuse, are being committed. A terrible indictment has been made against the British forces engaged in suppressing the rebellion in Matabeleland. Several private letters from Bulawayo this week describe with an air of verity atrocities which amount to wholesale legalized murder. Nothing worse in general character is reported from Constantinople than this, from Englishmen engaged with the British detachment in pursuit of natives:

"When out on patrol a week ago we suddenly surprised five Kaffirs sitting down watching some goats. They simply jumped up, threw down their shields and assegais, and covered their faces with their hands. One short command was given and the five men were shot dead. We rode off as if nothing had happened.

"Another case is that of a green young doctor sent fresh from home by the Red Cross society. He was tending a wounded Matabele when a sergeant came by.

"'Hullo, doctor,' says he, 'what are you up to?'"

"'Attending this wounded native,' replied the medico.

"'Nonsense,' says the officer. 'Leave the nigger and come and look after some of my men.'

"'No,' says the doctor, 'I must attend to this native first.'

"'Oh, you must, eh? All right. Handage away.' And he drew his revolver and blew half the Kaffir's head off."

### Big Mercantile Firm Fails.

Hot Springs, Ark., Sept. 8.—The William J. Little Mercantile company, the oldest and largest wholesale and retail establishment in this city, closed its doors Tuesday. The liabilities are placed at \$80,000 and the assets exceed that amount several thousand dollars. Dull business, shrinkage in values and slow collections are the causes to which the failure is attributed. Colonel John J. Sumpter was appointed receiver and it is believed the firm will arrange matters so as to resume.

## Twenty Years....

For more than twenty years we have been telling how Scott's Emulsion overcomes the excessive waste of the system, puts on flesh, nourishes and builds up the body, making it the remedy for all wasting diseases of adults and children, but it isn't possible for us to tell the story in a mere stickful of newspaper type.

We have had prepared for us by a physician a little book, telling in easy words how and why Scott's Emulsion benefits, and a postal card request will be enough to have it sent to you free. To-day would be a good time to send for it.

SCOTT & BOWNE, New York.

### WANTED, FOR SALE, ETC.

BUGGY AND HARNESS FOR SALE—Will be sold cheap. Enquire of W. H. Clancy, No. 3 Lawrence st., Ann Arbor. 35-38

APPLES FOR SALE—A large crop of choice winter apples on the farm of the late James C. Allen two miles north of the city, on the Whitmore Lake road. Apply to the address Mrs. F. E. Allen, Box 1834, Ann Arbor, Mich. 35-38

TO RENT—Term of years on shares—Stock farm, 200 acres, tillable land, ample buildings, good fences, well watered. Lessee to furnish stock. Is 2 1/2 miles from best stock market in Washtenaw county. A. M. Clark Ann Arbor; A. F. Clark, Saline. 35

TEACHER of mandolin, banjo and guitar, Hattie Long, 69 Miller Ave. 35-38

HORSE WANTED—At 28 N. State street, Ann Arbor. Must be young, sound and cheap. Weight about 1,500 pounds. Call soon. 35-38

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Three farms, one close to Ann Arbor, 85 acres, first class buildings, another in Lima, 100 acres well timbered and good buildings, and the third in Lodi, 40 acres, good ample buildings. Call on or address Wm. Ostus, Box 1551 Ann Arbor, Mich. 35-38

PIANO TUNING.—A. D. Brown, the well known piano tuner with C. J. Whitney, will be in the city soon. Orders left at the Argus office will receive his attention. 35-38

TO RENT—Unfurnished rooms, or a large house corner of Division and Jefferson, in first class condition, desirable for rooming and boarding. If desired will change to suit tenant. A. M. Clark, 47 S. Division st. 34-36

A FINE PIANO for sale cheap, almost new. For particulars address E. N. Bilbie, Box 1800, Ann Arbor. 24-36

LOST—On the Whitmore Lake road by the peach orchard north of the James C. Allen house, on Thursday, Aug. 27, sixteen iron brace rods for a windmill, 10 and 12 feet long. Finder please return them to John Smith, Ann Arbor town, or send him such information that he can recover them. 23-37

IN CONSIDERATION of the times Miss Marian Smith is forming classes in music at very reasonable rates. Children's classes a specialty. Free Choral class Saturday morning. 53 Washtenaw Ave. 3-37

J. M. NAYLOR'S Honest Livery, Board and Feed Barn No. 6 W. Ann St., Ann Arbor. H. Kittridge's old stand. First-class Horses and Carriages at Reasonable Rates.

ONE PRICE the Year Round for Feed.

J. M. NAYLOR.

# WHO AND WHY

A SHORT STORY.

WHO... DOES YOUR PRINTING?

Business Cards, Note Heads, Letter Heads, Envelopes, Bill Heads, Statements, Notice Cards, Pamphlets and Books.

WHY... CAN'T WE DO IT?

With our Fine Presses, New Type and Borders, First-class Printers, Prompt Attention, Fair Prices and Honest Work.

WHO... PRINTS YOUR POSTERS?

Hand Bills, Dodgers, Circulars, Advertising Cards.

WHY... CAN'T WE DO IT?

With Our New Poster and Dodger Type and Reputation for Setting the Best Posters in the City.

WHO... PRINTS YOUR PROGRAMMES?

Announcements, Menu Cards, Calendars, Blotters.

WHY... CAN'T WE DO IT?

With Our Pretty Type, Elegant Paper Stock and Good Press Work.

WHO... WILL DO YOUR WORK?

And do it to your entire satisfaction.

WHY... CAN'T WE DO IT?

Have you tried us since we have fitted up Our office to do the neatest and most stylish work.

WHO... IS THERE OF YOU?

That has not time to come and see us.

WHY... CAN'T WE SEND?

Our city salesman around to have a little talk with you?

If you will just send us a postal card or telephone No. 13, he will be there.

WHO KNOWS

But we may serve you to mutual advantage and

WHY... Will you not give us a trial? We request your kind consideration.

# The Ann Arbor Argus

(BEAKES & MINGAY.)

Opera House Block, Ann Arbor, Mich.