

The Ann Arbor Argus.

VOL. LVII.—NO. 5.

ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN, FRIDAY, JANUARY 23, 1891.

WHOLE NO 2966

A GRAND OPPORTUNITY.



Absolutely Harmless. A Fascinating Game for Young and Old.

THE ARGUS

PREMIUM.

A Chance for a Present to every one who gets One New Subscriber to **The Ann Arbor Argus.**

The best county paper published in Washtenaw, for one year, will be given a

REVOLVER AND TARGET.

Every one will be delighted. The Game can be seen at the ARGUS office. Get your neighbor to subscribe.

WEAR **IF**
Overgaiters, YOU
 AND ARE
 SAVE LOOKING
 COLDS, FOR
 SHOES, A
 AND NICE
 POSSIBLE **Fur**
 CASE OF **Rug,**
 RHEUMATISM. WE
 WE HAVE
 HAVE THEM.

Goodspeed's.

DOUBLE STORE.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE ANN ARBOR SAVINGS BANK,

At Ann Arbor, Michigan., at the close of business Dec. 19th, 1890.

RESOURCES.	LIABILITIES.
Loans and Discounts.....\$375,598 49	Capital stock paid in.....\$ 50,000 00
Stocks, Bonds, Mortgages, etc..... 259,718 15	Surplus fund..... 100,000 00
Overdrafts..... 2,510 51	Undivided profits..... 31,675 79
Due from banks in reserve cities..... 75,253 59	Dividends unpaid..... 385 00
Due from other banks and bankers..... 7,017 20	Commercial deposits..... 152,237 07
Due from Treasurer School District	Savings deposits..... 416,843 47
No. 1. A. A..... 12,151 25	Due to banks and bankers..... 338 92
Furniture and Fixtures..... 1,930 85	Certificates of deposit..... 26,390 35
Current expenses and taxes paid..... 2,932 93	
Checks and cash items..... 692 05	
Nickels and pennies..... 60 00	
Gold..... 15,000 00	
Silver..... 2,065 00	
U. S. and National Bank Notes..... 23,022 00	
	\$777,870 62
STATE OF MICHIGAN, } County of Washtenaw, } ss.	777,870 62

I, Charles E. Hiscock, cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. CHARLES E. HISCOCK, Cashier.

CORRECT—Attest: Christian Mack, Daniel Hiscock, David Rinsey, Directors.
 Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 24th day of December, 1890.
 MICHAEL J. FRITZ, Notary Public.

Capital stock paid in, \$ 50,000 Total assets, - \$761,291.31
 Capital security, 100,000 Surplus, - 100,000.00

Transacts a general banking business; buys and sells exchanges on New York, Detroit and Chicago; sells drafts on all the principal cities of Europe.

This bank, already having a large business, invites merchants and others to open accounts with them with the assurance of the most liberal dealing consistent with safe banking.

In the Savings Department interest is paid semi-annually, on the first days of January and July, on all sums that were deposited three months previous to those days, thus affording the people of this city and county a perfectly safe depository for their funds, together with a return in interest for the same. Money to loan on approved securities.

DIRECTORS.—Christian Mack, W. D. Harriman, Daniel Hiscock, William Deubel, Willard B. Smith, David Rinsey, and L. Gruner.

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

GROSSMANN & SCHLENKER
 CARRY A FULL LINE OF
STOVES AND HARDWARE
 TINWARE, TOOLS, PUMPS,
 PIPE-FITTINGS, PAINTS, ETC., ETC

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

GROSSMANN & SCHLENKER.

OUR OWN GOVERNOR.

Reminiscences of Old Time Politics, and the First Governor.

Ex-GOV. FELCH STATES INTERESTING FACTS

His Own Busy Public Life—How Mason Became Governor at Twenty One Years of age—Ann Arbor's First Lieutenant Governor—Etc.

The Grand Rapids Democrat of last Sunday contains the following very readable interview with Ex-Governor Felch.

Among the many public men of whom it is the right of Michigan to boast as being her sons, not one has held more important positions than has Alpheus Felch, who for many years has been a prominent figure on the streets of Ann Arbor and even now, though compelled to relinquish to a great extent his business cares, still maintains that vigor and energy which were so consistent with his character while engaged in public affairs. That Mr. Felch is a wonderful man all must admit who having had the pleasure to converse with him, go away admiring his remarkable appearance, the tenacity with which he clings to active life, the gentleness with which old father time has handled him, and above all, that remarkable memory which enables him to converse with force and energy as an eye witness of so many events which to the great majority of your readers are largely matters of history.

Ann Arbor, truly, holds many interesting people, drawn together by a great university, and among these people ex-Gov. Felch has a prominent position. Indeed, a visit to Ann Arbor that did not include meeting and conversing with him, can hardly be pronounced a decided success, for one would, I think, go away with the feeling that he had missed meeting one of the grandest old men of the state, for, unlike most old men, ex-Gov. Felch is so affable in his manners, such a pronounced gentleman of the old school, so genial in his greeting, that a person having once met him, eagerly looks forward to another such opportunity.

Ex-Gov. Felch has a very comfortable residence on State street, and to all appearances is surrounded by every necessary thing. To meet Mr. Felch, one would imagine he was conversing with a finely preserved man of perhaps 64. Little would you dream that the man before you had celebrated his 86th birthday. His resemblance to the late Horace Greeley, in personal appearance, is quite striking. The following facts are some of the many gleaned from the conversation:

He was born at Limerick, York county, Maine, and at a very early age lost both his parents, and was then taken care of by his grandfather, and afterwards by his uncle. In 1821, he became a student at Phillip's Exeter academy, and later entered Bowdoin college, from which he obtained the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1827. The most notable of his classmates was John P. Hale, and at present but one survivor of all his college friends remains, a Mr. William N. Vaughan, who for many years, has been a business man in Boston, but whose home is in Cambridge.

After leaving college he studied law, and in 1830, was admitted to practice at Bangor, Me.; lived at Houghton, Me., for two years, where he practiced his profession, but was forced to go west on account of his health. He had planned to go to Mississippi, but finally settled at Monroe, Michigan, in 1833. He at once, was prominently identified with the politics of the territory, and in 1835 was elected a member of the first state legislature, in which body he served until 1838, in which year he was appointed bank commissioner.

In 1842, he was appointed to the Supreme bench, but resigned in 1845, to accept the democratic nomination for governor, and was elected in the fall of that year. In 1847 he was sent to the United States senate, where he remained until 1853, when he was made president of a commission appointed to settle the Mexico-California land troubles; went to California in 1854, and upon his return in 1856, settled in Ann Arbor, and resumed the practice of his profession. For many years he was one of the regents of the University, and in 1879, was appointed Tappan professor of law in

the same. During the years intervening between 1856 and the present, he has been nominated for governor; also for United States senator; and also twice for judge of the supreme bench. Mr. Felch is therefore the oldest surviving member of the state legislature; the oldest and only surviving bank commissioner of the state; the oldest surviving auditor general; the oldest surviving judge of the supreme court; the oldest surviving governor and the oldest surviving United States senator from Michigan.

Knowing that Mr. Felch's personal recollection extended back long before Michigan was admitted into the Union, the Democrat correspondent asked him many questions about the prominent men of early days.

"Were you personally acquainted with the first governor of the state?"
 "I knew Stevens T. Mason, our first governor, very well," replied Mr. Felch. "He was a staunch democrat, a Virginian by birth. The circumstances of his procuring the nomination were somewhat peculiar. You see, Mason's father was secretary of the territory of Michigan. They must have come here about 1830, for I came in '33, and they had then been here some time. Mason's father had to go to Texas to attend to some real estate matters, and in his absence young Stevens T. was allowed to act as secretary for him; after the death of his father he was made secretary in fact, and he remained in that capacity as long as the territory continued. When Mr. Porter was appointed governor, Mason was his secretary. Governor Porter died with cholera, and President Jackson appointed a man named Shaler, but he never acted. After the death of Porter, Mason was acting governor, though he was at this time not yet 21. He was a bright and capable young man and had a good deal of ability. During the agitation of the admission of the state to the union we had the border warfare with Ohio. Mason called out the militia and by virtue of his office was commander in chief. There was a great deal of trouble which resulted in Ohio getting the boundary as she wanted it, but we got the copper regions by act of congress. Mason made a memorable speech to the militia which procured for him the nomination for governor. He was then only 22 or 23 years of age. He served two years, from '35-'37. You see the state was not admitted until 1837. Pending the settlement of the boundary long before that we had a complete state organization. We had an executive, a judiciary and all state officers. Mason married a New York lady of good family and some fortune and removed to New York city to practice law, and died soon after, so I do not know what success he made in his profession. Not long ago I had a letter from a sister of his who still lives in Maryland. I would very much like to see her. She seemed much interested in Michigan."

"What can you tell me about Edward Munday?"
 "Edward Munday," replied Mr. Felch, "was a resident of Ann Arbor and lieutenant-governor under Mason. He was also acting governor after Mason went away, from April 18 to June 12, 1838. In the same year he was appointed to the supreme bench, and then removed to Grand Rapids. You know at that time judges of the supreme court used to hold circuit court, and his circuit was there. I think he went to Grand Rapids about 1840. He was appointed supreme judge under Gov. Barry. Terms of supreme judges were then seven years. Munday was an excellent lawyer, but I do not remember much about him. He had a daughter whom I think married a man named McConnell, who resided at Grand Rapids."

"Did you know William Woodbridge, the first whig governor?"
 "Woodbridge was the first governor after Mason, who, as I have said, was a strong democrat. In the beginning the state was strongly democratic, and Mason was very popular, but at the end of his term we got around to feel the political effects which afterward culminated in 1840, which was simply a revolution of the whole country. In Michigan the first effects were strong enough to defeat the democratic candidate in 1840 and elect Woodbridge, who was a whig. I think the presidential election of that year, in which Harrison was elected, was the most remarkable campaign I have ever witnessed. Woodbridge was elected in 1839, and inaugurated

January 7, 1840. Woodbridge made a very good governor, but he was on the other side of the fence. His lieutenant-governor was James Wright Gordon, a lawyer from Marshall. While the legislature of 1841 was in session, it was their duty to elect a United States senator, and as the whigs were in the ascendancy it seemed very likely that their candidate would be chosen. At their caucus Gordon was nominated, but there was a great deal of dissatisfaction with the nomination, and many of the whigs went with the democrats and voted for Woodbridge. It was a sharp trick, and the Gordon men were very sore. Woodbridge was by no means an unpopular man. His home was in Detroit. He was a Connecticut man, and was very prominent in politics. I succeeded him in the senate, and though both of us were very pronounced in our views, yet we were great friends, and all the while I was in the senate I corresponded with him." Further interesting reminiscences will be given Tuesday.

Mr. Jacobs on the Ypsilanti Road.

Secretary J. T. Jacobs, of the Ann Arbor and Ypsilanti street railway, when seen the other day and asked about the ownership of the stock of the road, said: "You may say that not over a hundred dollars, if there is that, is owned outside the county. It is owned in Ypsilanti and Ann Arbor. C. D. Haines has disposed of his interest." Mr. Jacobs has evidently not, as yet, given up the idea of the road entering the city, but expresses himself in quite emphatic terms on the subject. He refers to the fight the Ann Arbor & Toledo road had to get in the city and the opposition to other enterprises, and says he has almost made up his mind to never again take hold of an enterprise for the city, as it is nothing but warfare until it is completed.

Clark-Nicolai.

The Oregonian, of Portland, Oregon, of January 11, contains the following account of the marriage of Kirk H. J. Clark, an Ann Arbor boy, as follows:

On Thursday evening last, at the residence of the bride's parents, Seventh and Jackson streets, the marriage ceremony uniting Miss Annie M. Nicolai and Kirk H. J. Clark was solemnized, the Rev. McEwen officiating. Miss Flora Washburn, of Kelso, acted as bridesmaid and Mr. H. Kyer, of Seattle, as groomsmen. The bride was dressed in surah silk and looked charming, while the bridesmaid looked equally as handsome in pink china silk. The decorations and flowers were tastefully arranged, and added much to the general effect. The bride is one of Portland's most charming young ladies, while Mr. Clark, who is late of Ann Arbor, Michigan, has made many friends during his short stay in the West. The presents received were many, elegant and useful. The newly-married couple left the same evening for a wedding tour of the Sound cities and Victoria.

What G. Frank Allmendinger Had to Say.

The Free Press of yesterday contains the following Lansing dispatch:

Fifty members are present at the fourth annual convention of the Michigan manufacturers of fruit goods, which began here to-day and will continue until Thursday night. In his annual address, delivered to-night, President Geo. F. Allmendinger, of Ann Arbor, asserted that Michigan is annually using adulterated goods to the amount of over \$20,000,000, and enlarged upon the great loss which resulted to the farmers and the manufacturers of fruit goods in Michigan by reason of this adulteration, as well as the effect it has upon the health of the people. He believed that the people had no idea of the extent to which imposition is practiced, and asserted that from the cheapest and most simple articles of diet to the most expensive to which the art of the manipulator has been applied, every article of food is to a greater or less extent the subject of adulteration. "For our breakfast," said the president, "we are given adulterated coffee, into which we may also turn adulterated milk and then sweeten with sugar adulterated with glucose. We eat biscuits that have been raised with an alum baking powder, and spread it with butter that has been churned out of the fat of a steer, instead of cream from a cow. We also

eat pickles put up in adulterated vinegar and colored with salts of copper, and canned goods seasoned with lead, and to close the day we take a cup of adulterated tea." In view of the fact that other states are establishing commissions to guard against this adulteration of goods, the territory in which they may be sold is being narrowed. Michigan is becoming more and more a dumping ground for poor supplies. The cost to Ohio of such a commission is shown to be but \$6,000, including chemist's expenses, and the people of the state have saved that cost many times over in addition to enjoying a purer food supply.

More Washtenaw Appointments.

Among the appointments made by Governor Winans, Wednesday, was that of Mayor Charles H. Manly, as trustee of the soldier's home at Grand Rapids, to fill a vacancy for the term ending March 1, 1893. Gen. Rutherford, of Grand Rapids, and Rush J. Shank, of Lansing, were appointed trustees of the home for six years. Among the other nominations was that of Frederick B. Wood, of Adrian, to be quartermaster general.

The board of visitors for the various colleges, has been announced by the state superintendent of public instruction. The visitors for the University are S. M. Cutcheon, and Ashley Pond, of Detroit, and Benton Hanchett, of Saginaw. The other visitors from this county are Helen M. Ross of Ypsilanti, to Adrian College; Lucy Chittenden, of Ypsilanti, and Miss Ruth Hoppin, of Ann Arbor, to Albion College; R. W. Putnam, of Ypsilanti, to Battle Creek College; Harriet Cutcheon, of Ypsilanti, to Michigan Female Seminary; Mrs. A. Lodeman, of Ypsilanti, to German-American Seminary; Charles R. Whitman, of Ann Arbor, to Detroit College; Rev. M. L. Vining, of Ypsilanti, to Spring Arbor Seminary.

Chelsea.

Wm. B. Seymour, of Ypsilanti, was here last Monday.

They had a box social at Jay Everett's Wednesday night.

A car-load of baled straw was shipped from here this week.

G. Edwin States, of Dansville, was here Tuesday and Wednesday.

A large number of saw logs have been brought to the saw mill here this week.

M. J. Noyes went west the first of this week to buy a carload of horses for this market.

The special meetings continue this week at the M. E. church with increasing interest.

The donation for Rev. O. C. Bailey, last week, was a pleasant success and netted over \$100 for him.

Joseph Lyons died very suddenly at his residence in this village Wednesday afternoon of pneumonia, aged thirty-six years. He came home and retired Tuesday night in his usual health. He leaves a wife and two children to mourn his loss. He was much respected by all who knew him, and the bereaved wife and children have the sympathy of the community.

The market the past week has been dull, though more produce has been brought here than in the previous week. Considerable wheat has been delivered, but mostly in store for future sale. The price has varied from 87 to 90 cents. One lot of barley was bought at \$1.35; oats have brought 43 cents; rye, 7 cents; buckwheat, 50 cents; beans, 50 cents to \$1.60; clover seed, \$4; dressed pork, \$3.75 to \$4; chickens, 6 1/2 cents; eggs, 22 cents; butter, 18 cents.

A Worthy Charity.

The Woman's Charitable Union is desirous of obtaining contributions sufficient to defray the expense of a bed in one of the University Hospitals.

Through the kindly interest of one of our citizens, one half of the amount has already been given, and an appeal is made for the remainder. Any person who desires to contribute to this most worthy object may send his or her donation to the Treasurer, Mrs. Anna B. Bach, No. 100 South Main street.

CELIA A. JAYCOX,
 Pres. Woman's Charitable Union.

Mooreville.
Mrs. Milo Clark was in Saline a few days last week.
Mr. Conrad is on the sick list at the present writing.
Miss May Hale has gone to Ypsilanti, to work in the woolen mill.
James Gauntlett, Sr., of Blissfield, was in town one day last week.
The roads are good and a good deal of teaming is being done in these parts.
A conundrum social at Mrs. Scott's, Friday afternoon and evening, Jan. 23rd.
Mrs. M. Holcomb spent a part of last week at Milan, at Charlie Clark's, assisting in the care of Mrs. Clark.
Mr. Conrad has been holding meetings at York for the last two weeks. Several have professed conversion.
A lady living not far from Mooreville has had pretty good success the last season raising poultry, having sold \$75 worth of turkeys and \$19 worth of chickens.
A. G. McIntyre is giving employment to a good many men this winter. Besides his mill men he has a good many cutting coal wood, drawing logs and burning coal, etc. He is talking of moving his portable mill in the spring.

They all Failed.
The following letter from W. A. Thompson, of Columbus, Wis., is peculiarly interesting: "My wife," says he, "has been treated for her head, stomach and nervous prostration by three doctors in New York, two in Chicago, one in Philadelphia, one in Cincinnati, and at the large institute in Buffalo for 16 months. They all failed. But one bottle of Dr. Miles' Restorative Nerve helped her wonderfully." This should be used in all headaches, backaches, changes of life, nervous disturbances, fits, rheumatism, etc. Ask at Eberbach & Son's drug store for a trial bottle and Dr. Miles' new book on the Nerves and Heart.

Dexter.
Prof. Walker, of the high school, is recovering from a severe illness.
Mrs. Dr. Lee, has been very sick for a number of weeks with little hope of recovery.
We hear complaints that the janitor of the school building is slow in getting the rooms heated in the morning.
The Grand Army boys were out in full force at the funeral of comrade Potter, last Friday, and the sermon by Rev. McMahon brought tears to the eyes of the old veterans.
Rev. S. T. Morris has been one of the busiest men in Dexter for the past two weeks, filling Prof. Walker's place in the school and attending to the several meetings of his church, also revival and funeral services.

A Fortunate Woman.
Mrs. Mary L. Baker, of Ovid, Mich., has reason to be very thankful. She was a great sufferer from heart disease for years. Was short of breath, had *hunger spells*, pain in side, fluttering, faintness, etc. After taking two bottles of Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure, she says, "I am better than for 20 years. My mind and eyesight have improved wonderfully. I advise all persons thus afflicted to use this great remedy." Eberbach & Sons, druggists, recommends and guarantees it. Dr. Miles' work on *Heart Disease*, containing marvelous testimonials, free.

Willis.
The Wabash pay-car passed through Willis on the 16th.
Thos. Roberts recently bought 20 acres of land of Perry Vorce on section 7 of Sumpter.
D. Russell's mill is quiet at present, caused by the governors of his engine being broken.
The protracted meetings at the Quaker church still continue and large crowds attend every night.
Edward Read, of Detroit, has been at Willis several times lately, buying beans of the farmers here, paying \$1 to \$1.50, according to quality.
Mr. Billingshurst and wife, of California, who have been visiting friends here for several weeks, left this week for Albion where they will make their future home.
The Ladies' Aid Society gave an entertainment at the brick school house, last Thursday night, for the benefit of the minister, Mr. Ebling. Receipts, \$9.20.

The Problem Solved.
An Unrivaled Blood Purifier.
GENTLEMEN: It affords me pleasure to state that my wife has received greater benefit from Hibbard's Rheumatic Syrup than from any medicine she has ever taken. We have used six bottles, and find it to be the best family remedy and the best blood purifier we have ever used. It is truly all it is claimed to be by its founder. You cannot recommend it too highly.
Yours truly,
Frank Wallace, West Lebanon, Ind.
Sold by all druggists. Prepared only by the Charles Wright Medicine Company, Detroit, Mich.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.
THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruise Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Eberbach & Son, druggists.

A very expensive fad is having your portrait cut as an onyx cameo. The work is very slow, difficult and laborious. The image when done is permanent, and will last for centuries. There are enough people in New York who enjoy this kind of extravagance to give constant employment to five cameo portrait carvers.

Emery.
Mrs. Geo. Watkins is on the sick list.
Quite a number of the farmers are laying in a supply of ice to keep cool with next summer.

T. Larned has been sick but is better at this writing.
Morris Larned arrived home from Copenish last Saturday.
J. B. Laraway and family entertained invited guests on Tuesday.
The youngest child of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Wagner has been very sick but is some better.
The question for debate at the Emery Debating Circle on Friday evening is: Resolved, that secret societies are a detriment to society.

The funeral services of Miss Florence Burhance were held at the M. E. church last Sunday morning at half-past ten o'clock. The deceased was 14 years old. She had been sick about eight weeks, during which time she was a great sufferer. She was well liked and cherished by her many young friends.
Mr. Everett Bird and wife met with quite a serious accident on last Friday evening, about one mile north of this place. An unknown man with a team and wagon collided with their carriage, upsetting horse and carriage in the ditch. Mr. and Mrs. Bird received a severe shaking up but otherwise not hurt. The carriage was slightly damaged. The man put the whip to his horses and left Mr. Bird and wife to pick themselves up the best way they could.

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

Milan.
Mrs. C. M. Fuller is quite ill.
Mr. Boutel is quite ill with la grippe.
Attorney G. R. Williams is on the sick list.
Miss Ida Allen visited Ann Arbor Saturday.
Born, to Chas. Clark and wife, a son, Jan. 11.
Mrs. C. M. Fuller visited Ann Arbor, Saturday.
Mrs. Fuller, of Dexter, visited Milan friends Thursday.
Several of the Milanites did Detroit the last of the week.
The Milanites are doing their best to keep a cold wave warm.
Miss Millie Hitchcock has returned from her Detroit sojourn.
Mrs. Chas. Steever is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Harris, near Oakville.

Mrs. M. Barnes is entertaining her mother, Mrs. Wilber, of Quincy, Mich.
Several of the Milan Masons visited their Adrian brothers Thursday evening.
Miss K. Knight entertained Miss K. Lamb, of the state Normal, over Sunday.
Chas. Gauntlett has erected a line of horse sheds at his stables on Main street west.
Geo. Millen, of Ann Arbor, did a good run of life insurance in Milan Friday and Saturday.
The Excelsior Renovating Co. are doing a fine work in Milan vicinity in making clean feather beds.
Miss Grace Huntington conducted the Y. P. S. C. E. meeting at the Baptist church Sunday evening.
E. Wright and Miss N. Andrews were married at the M. E. parsonage, January 11, by Rev. G. E. Sloan.
The M. E. ladies will hold a social at Mrs. Wm. Whaley's residence on West Main street, Wednesday afternoon.
Rev. Mr. Weed, of Lansing, is assisting Rev. J. W. McGregor in holding a series of meetings at the Presbyterian church.
Rev. G. E. Sloan is still holding revival meetings with fine success. Many have gone to the altar in the last few evenings, and still the good work goes on.

The following officers were installed at the Woman's Relief Corps Wednesday evening: President, Mrs. William Whaley; senior vice-president, Mrs. D. Case; junior vice-president, Mrs. Alex Smith; secretary, Mrs. W. Robison; treasurer, Mrs. F. Thorpe; chaplain, Mrs. A. D. Jackson; conductor, Mrs. Chas. Davis; guard, Mrs. T. B. Fulcher.

Fifty psams a Day.
Had Mrs. H. A. Gardner, of Vistula, Ind., lived two thousand years ago she would have been thought to be possessed by evil spirits. She was subject to nervous prostration, headaches, dizziness, backache, palpitation and forty to fifty psams a day. Though having been treated by eight physicians for years without success, she was permanently cured by one bottle of Dr. Miles' Restorative Nerve. A trial bottle of this new and wonderful medicine, and a finely illustrated treatise free at Eberbach & Son's Drug Store, who recommends and guarantees it.

A physician has compiled some very elaborate statistics to demonstrate that men of thoughtful live, on an average, three years and a half longer than men in the ordinary vocations of life.

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

A Pleasing Sense
Of health and strength renewed and of ease and comfort follows the use of Syrup of Figs, as it acts in harmony with nature to affectually cleanse the system when costive or bilious. For sale at 50cts and \$1.00 bottles by all leading druggists.
Some of the seas which the telescope reveals on the planet Mars, have quite suddenly become crossed by straight lines; so straight and parallel that some astronomers have thought them to be bridges constructed upon an enormous scale by highly-civilized beings.

Scrofula all His Life.
I consider my cure by S. S. S. one of the most wonderful on record. I had the worst type of Scrofula from my infancy until I was 22 years of age. My whole young life was embittered and made miserable by the loathsome disease. I not only suffered from the Scrofula, but was so marked that I was ashamed to associate with, and was avoided by, my playmates and fellow workmen. I tried every known patent medicine, and was first and last attended by more than a dozen reputable physicians, but in spite of all, the disease continued to grow worse. About four years ago a friend from Pittsburg advised me to take S. S. S., which I did, and after taking seven bottles I was cured sound and well. The old skin peeled off and was replaced by a new skin, as smooth and free from blemish as any person. I have had no return or symptom of the disease.

Henry V. Smith, Belmont, W. Va. Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.
SWIFT SPECIFIC CO.,
Atlanta, Ga.
An Atchison man has had the pleasure of reading his own obituary notice. He wrote it himself and has laid it aside, to be published after his death.
What is the Use!
Of buying worthless medicines, and spending money on quack doctors whose only idea is to gull the public. Is it not better to buy reliable medicine like Sulphur Bitters? I think so, as they cured me of Catarrh after suffering three years.—E. P. Clark, Manchester.
A "put up job"—Bricklaying.
Be Your own Doctor!
It won't cost you one-half as much. Do not delay. Send three two-cent stamps for postage, and we will send you Dr. Kaufmann's great work, fine colored plates from life, on disease, its causes and home cure. Address, A. P. Ordway & Co., Boston, Mass.

The celebrated star Algol has a diameter of 1,116,000 miles, or 256,000 times greater than our sun.
Advice to Mothers.
Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Twenty-five cents a bottle.
Has the shakes—The dice box.
Miles' Nerve & Liver Pills.
An important discovery. They act on the liver, stomach and bowels through the nerves. A new principle. They speedily cure biliousness, bad taste, torpid liver, piles and constipation. Splendid for men, women and children. Smallest, mildest, surest. 50 doses for 25 cents. Samples free at Eberbach & Sons.
He who talks too much makes two mistakes: reveals his ignorance and fails to learn wisdom from the lips of others.
The New Discovery.
You have heard your friends and neighbors talking about it. You may yourself be one of the many who know from personal experience just how good a thing it is. If you have ever tried it, you are one of its staunch friends, because the wonderful thing about it is, that when once given a trial, Dr. King's New Discovery ever after holds a place in the house. If you have never used it and should be afflicted with a cough, cold or any Throat, Lung or Chest trouble, secure a bottle at once and give it a fair trial. It is guaranteed every time, or money refunded. Trial Bottle Free at Eberbach & Son's Drugstore.

A rather weighty subject—A ton of coal.

TO-DAY,
3 Summerset St., Boston, Mass.

TO-DAY,
A weekly record of the FACTS AND CONSIDERATIONS which show that individual liberty is good for the people of the United States:
And that, therefore, Excessive Legislative Regulation is injurious to them.
They are injured by Governmental interference with Banks, Railroads, Post-office Education, International Trade, Relations between Laborers and Employers, and by the countless other extensions of the political function in a Socialistic sense;
Leading to the neglect of JUSTICE, the one thing needful.
Those who are in sympathy with the object, or who are likely to be interested in such a paper, may receive it one month free by addressing

TO-DAY,
\$6000.00 a year is being made by John R. Goodwin, Troy, N.Y., at work for us. Reader, you may not make as much, but we can teach you quickly how to earn from \$5 to \$10 a day at the start, and more as you go on. Both sexes, all ages. In any part of America, you can commence at home, giving all your time, or spare moments only to the work. All is new. Great pay \$100 for every worker. We start you, furnishing everything. EASILY, SPEEDILY LEARNED. PARTICULARS FREE. Address at once, STINSON & CO., PORTLAND, MAINE.

TO-DAY,
3 Summerset St., Boston, Mass.

EVERY OVERCOAT

In the House

TO BE

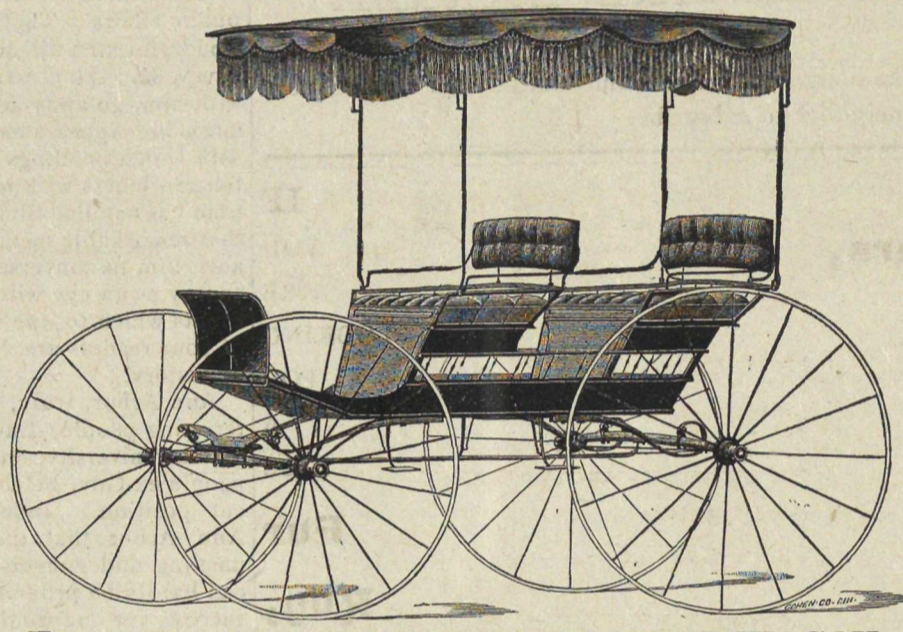
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LESS THAN WHOLESALE COST.

J. T. JACOBS & CO.'S

See The "McGinty" Cart.
THE STRONGEST AND BEST CHEAP CART IN THE WORLD.



BEFORE YOU BUY
CALL AND GET A. P. FERGUSON'S WHOLESALE PRICES ON CARRIAGES, ROAD WAGONS AND BUGGIES.

This is something new, and is very neat and attractive furnished with or without canopy. The back seat is movable so that the wagon can be used for a light two-passenger Business Wagon, or a four-passenger Surrey with shafts.

FOUR-PASSENGER UNIVERSITY ROAD WAGON.

47, 49, 51 AND 53 DETROIT STREET.

There are one hundred George Smiths in Lynn, Mass.

Peculiar

Peculiar in combination, proportion, and preparation of ingredients, Hood's Sarsaparilla possesses the curative value of the best known remedies of the vegetable kingdom. Peculiar in its strength and economy, Hood's Sarsaparilla is the only medicine of which can truly be said, "One Hundred Doses One Dollar." Peculiar in its medicinal merits, Hood's Sarsaparilla accomplishes cures hitherto unknown, and has won for itself the title of "The greatest blood purifier ever discovered." Peculiar in its "good name at home"—there is more of Hood's Sarsaparilla sold in Lowell than of all other blood purifiers. Peculiar in its phenomenal record of sales abroad no other preparation ever attained so rapidly nor held so steadfastly the confidence of all classes of people. Peculiar in the brain-work which it represents, Hood's Sarsaparilla combines all the knowledge which modern research in medical science has developed, with many years practical experience in preparing medicines. Be sure to get only

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Sold by all druggists, \$1; six for \$5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.
100 Doses One Dollar

One Month Free TO-DAY

TO-DAY,

A JOURNAL OF POLITICS

A weekly record of the FACTS AND CONSIDERATIONS which show that individual liberty is good for the people of the United States:
And that, therefore, Excessive Legislative Regulation is injurious to them.
They are injured by Governmental interference with Banks, Railroads, Post-office Education, International Trade, Relations between Laborers and Employers, and by the countless other extensions of the political function in a Socialistic sense;
Leading to the neglect of JUSTICE, the one thing needful.
Those who are in sympathy with the object, or who are likely to be interested in such a paper, may receive it one month free by addressing

TO-DAY,
3 Summerset St., Boston, Mass.

SPECIAL

A LOT OF

Chamber Suits, Tables, Chairs, Etc.,

that should have been here three weeks ago, are rolling in in immense quantities

THE CHOICEST PATTERNS

on which Grand Rapids manufacturers were oversold. I cannot carry them through the summer and they must be moved now

CASH WILL CATCH A BARGAIN

I confess I want your money but I will make it pay you well to leave it with me.

W. G. DIETERLE,

N. B.—Just in, a lot of nice coverings and I am prepared to do your upholstering thoroughly and in first-class style.

W. G. DIETERLE, 37 S. Main St.

EBERBACH & SON,

DRUGGISTS

AND PHARMACISTS,
No. 12 South Main Street
DEALERS IN
Drugs,
Medicines,
Chemicals,
Dye Stuffs,
Artist's and Wax Flower Materials
Toilet Articles, Trusses, Etc.

PURE WINES & LIQUORS

Special attention paid to the furnishing of Physicians, Chemists, Schools, etc., with philosophical and Chemical Apparatus, Bohemian Chemical Glass-ware, Porcelain Glass, Pure Reagents, etc.
Physicians' Prescriptions Carefully Prepared at All Hours.

AGENTS WANTED TO ENTIRELY SELL AN NEW BOOK

The most wonderful collection of practical, real value and every-day use for the people ever published on the globe. A marvel of money-saving and money-earning for every one owning it. Thousands of beautiful, helpful engravings, showing just how to do everything. No competition; nothing like it in the universe. When you select that which is of true value, sales are sure. All sincerely desiring paying employment and looking for something thoroughly first-class at an extraordinary low price, should write for description and terms on the most remarkable achievement in book-making since the world began.

SCAMM BELL & CO., Box 5002
ST. LOUIS or PHILADELPHIA.

GEORGE W. MILLEN,

WHO AS SPECIAL AGENT FOR
THE NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.

DESIRES TO SAY
That THE NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY was incorporated by the Legislature of Vermont in 1848. Its existence practically covers the whole history of Life Insurance in America, as the oldest company wrote its first policy in 1843. Hon. Henry Clay, of Kentucky; Hon. Amos Abbott, of Massachusetts; Hon. Alex. Ramsey, of Pennsylvania were among the incorporators.
That during the forty years of its successful experience, it has passed through the cholera epidemic of 1854, the financial panics of 1857 and 1873, as well as the ordeal of the Civil War. These were periods when corporations and individuals were tried to their utmost capacity. On every side were failures, large and small, but the NATIONAL came out with a record of solid prosperity, and not a scar to mark the greatest financial disturbances ever known in this country. Its policy contracts, therefore possess all the security and permanence that stability and successful experience can guarantee.
That it wrote in MICHIGAN during the year 1888 \$74,000, and during the year 1889 \$752,000, which was the largest per cent of gains during said year by any company in Michigan. No company writes a more satisfactory policy, writing in the face of each policy three guarantees:
FIRST.—A paid-up policy.
SECOND.—A cash surrender for each year after the third.
THIRD.—An extended insurance which provides for all emergencies that may overtake anyone between youth and old age.
Other facts and figures gladly furnished by Room 1 Hamilton Block.

Geo. W. Millen.

Mrs. John Lee is dangerously sick.

The roads are in splendid condition for travel.

Surveyors are out on the Central road, east of Dexter for the double track.

If it were not for the cutting of ice it would be very dull times here at present.

Mr. Sullivan and wife, of Webster, are both dangerously ill, and both are well advanced in years.

Doctor Taylor is now visiting at William Arnolds. He will make Dexter his future home.

Charles R. Smith, of Scio, takes the place of Mr. Ervin in Scio mill.

The railroad company has taken up the signal post used for stopping trains at Scio.

The lecture at St. Josephs church, Dexter, Jan. 14, by Rev. Louis Cook, C. S. S. R., on Catholic Societies was a success.

Alvinz Potter died, Jan. 14, of inflammation of the brain.

The horse is one of our most useful domestic animals.

The First Step.

Perhaps you are run down, can't eat, can't sleep, can't think, can't do any thing to your satisfaction...

Pittsfield.

A. Alber is clerking for the Two Sams.

Ed. Hammel and family entertained a party at their pleasant home last week.

Mr. O. L. Warner and wife, assisted by Mr. Let Warner and wife, will entertain friends this Friday evening.

Three masked "tramps" called on the people in the Mills district, Monday evening, demanding bread and cider.

A party was given last Friday evening by Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Sperry for their son Cone who is at home again.

Mrs. David Stoll, who died suddenly at her home on Brown St., Sunday evening, was the mother of Mrs. Charles Mills.

Probably the most exciting runaway that has occurred since the street cars were in operation, happened a few days ago on Division street.

A public resort—The postoffice.

If Your House is on Fire

You put water on the burning timbers, not on the smoke. And if you have catarrh you should attack the disease in the blood, not in your nose.

One can easily see that with such protection our domestic manufacturers ought to realize a handsome fortune every year.

In a lawsuit last spring the fact was brought out that this concern cleared 34 per cent. on its capital in 1889.

No doubt exists as to the fact that many deep-sea animals do emit light, though the precise nature of the mechanism for its emission is not always certain.

WANT TO COMBINE.

MEETING OF THE PLATE GLASS MANUFACTURERS AND JOBBERS.

A Combination Probable—Prices Marked Up by Agreement—Higher Duties Have Their Effect—Great Profits of a Glass Company.

A meeting has recently been held in Pittsburg, Pa., by the eastern and western jobbers in plate glass, and at this meeting a conference was had with the manufacturers.

This is a movement looking toward the extension of an already existing agreement among eastern dealers.

"On Saturday last the dealers of this city and Boston met at the Metropolitan hotel and held a prolonged session with closed doors.

"No relief can be looked for from the other side, as prices there have been advancing of late, and the import cost is altogether too high to encourage importations."

It will be noticed above that it was on the smaller sizes that the price was advanced. This is an interesting fact in connection with the new tariff law.

The increase on the smaller sizes was made without any application, so far as the published reports show, from the domestic manufacturers, but they have already made an agreement to take advantage of the increase by advancing their prices on these smaller sizes.

It is a beautiful picture, and it is almost a pity to bring out its defects by letting in the light of facts upon it.

A South Carolina Case. The South Carolina legislature has passed a bill to regulate the hours of labor in cotton factories, and to prevent the employment in them of children under ten years of age.

This is a remarkable statement from an economic standpoint. The south has built up and developed her cotton mills in free competition with the long established mills of the north.

All the wagon and carriage manufacturers, except those in St. Louis, Mo., have gone into a trust, and have announced an early rise of prices.

On cold days when struggling to keep warm, let the consumer reflect that he is paying a double duty of 49 cents a pound and 60 per cent. ad valorem on his woolen clothing.

ministrative law, which went into effect on Aug. 1, allows nothing for breakage, and compels the payment of duty on the boxes and on all costs on the other side for packing, transportation, etc.

Prosperous Fruit Growers.

The Rural Californian has an article entitled, "How to Get Rich?" and answers the question in a subheading, "Buy a fruit ranch, or, better still, buy land and plant it yourself."

"The Californian says: 'The question is often asked of the Californian sojourning in the eastern states by every four out of six people he meets who have a desire to locate here, 'What can I do in your glorious country to make a living?'"

In another column The Californian says that land for orange groves is now selling at even higher prices than during the "boom" period, and it remarks again that the cry so often heard in the east that farming does not pay is never heard in California.

Some time ago a correspondent of The San Francisco Chronicle said in that paper: "Contracts for figs for next month run from \$50 to \$80 a ton, and raisins in the sweat box are easily contracted for at \$120 a ton."

Some years ago California began to make raisins, but it was not until last year that the quantity of dried grapes in the state attracted more than passing attention.

Yet with this very prosperous showing of the California fruit industry, the growers represented to Maj. McKinley last spring that they needed higher protection on all kinds of fruit.

The California fruit growers have successfully learned the trick of the manufacturers of "talking poor" in order to get higher protection.

The newest, brightest, wittiest, wisest, cleverest, most original, and most entertaining paper ever published.

A complete and perfect journal for cultivated men and women, being a topical and outspoken critic and chronicler of the events, doings, interests, and tastes of the fashionable world.

In the senate Aldrich at 1:50 asked for the consideration of his resolution for a change of the rules. The question was discussed until 2 o'clock, when the elections bill was laid before the senate, and George, who had the floor, declined to yield to anybody, and continued his speech against the bill.

Death of George Bancroft. WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 19.—At the ripe old age of over 90 years George Bancroft, the eminent historian, died in this city Saturday afternoon, and although it had been for some time felt by his friends, as well as the public in general, that he was not much longer for this world, his death greatly shocked the community.

On cold days when struggling to keep warm, let the consumer reflect that he is paying a double duty of 49 cents a pound and 60 per cent. ad valorem on his woolen clothing.

THE NATIONAL LEGISLATURE.

Proceedings in the Senate and House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 15.—The senate devoted the entire day yesterday, from 10 o'clock until adjournment, discussing the financial bill.

WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 16.—After routine business in the senate yesterday the elections bill was considered, and Everts addressed the senate in its support.

WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 17.—The senate yesterday after routine business proceeded with the consideration of the federal election bill.

WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 19.—The senate Saturday, after a continuous session of thirty hours in debate on the federal elections bill, at 6 p. m. adjourned until Monday.

WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 20.—In the senate yesterday an hour and a half was consumed discussing a point of order raised by Gorman, taking issue with the vice president's ruling last Friday to the effect that an appeal from a decision of the chair on a non-debatable question was itself not debatable.

WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 21.—The house yesterday was the scene of wild confusion, precipitated by the refusal of the speaker to allow debate on the question of the approval of the journal.

WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 22.—The house yesterday was the scene of wild confusion, precipitated by the refusal of the speaker to allow debate on the question of the approval of the journal.

WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 23.—The house yesterday was the scene of wild confusion, precipitated by the refusal of the speaker to allow debate on the question of the approval of the journal.

WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 24.—The house yesterday was the scene of wild confusion, precipitated by the refusal of the speaker to allow debate on the question of the approval of the journal.

WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 25.—The house yesterday was the scene of wild confusion, precipitated by the refusal of the speaker to allow debate on the question of the approval of the journal.

NEVER A FAILURE.

The Red River Valley of Minnesota and North Dakota has never had a failure of crops. It produced 30,000,000 bushels of wheat besides other cereals in 1890.

It has all of the advantages of an old country in the shape of school, church, market, postal & railway facilities, and all the chances of a new country in the way of cheap lands, rich soil, and increase in value.

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

It has room for a million more people. Write to F. I. WHITNEY, St. Paul, Minn., for particulars. Publications sent free.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

FARMERS' & MECHANICS' BANK

ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN.

at the close of business, OCTOBER 2nd, 1890.

RESOURCES.

Table with 2 columns: Resource, Amount. Includes Loans and discounts, Stocks, bonds, mortgages, etc., Overdrafts, Due from banks in reserve cities, etc.

LIABILITIES.

Table with 2 columns: Liability, Amount. Includes Capital stock paid in, Surplus fund, Undivided profits, Commercial deposits, etc.

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

Subscribed and sworn to before me this eleventh day of October, 1890. W. M. W. W. W. Notary Public.

CORRECT—Attest: CHAS. E. GREENE, JUNIUS E. REAP, REUBEN KEMPF, Directors.

\$3000 A YEAR! I undertake to briefly teach any fairly intelligent person of either sex, who can read and write, and who understands profits, how to earn Three Thousand Dollars a Year in their own locality, who never they live. I will also furnish the situation or employment at which you can earn that amount.

Is the popular paper for all who want a first-class newspaper—edited by the best writers, who each week contribute brilliant articles on Free Trade, the McKinley Bill, Bennett Law, Columbian Exposition, and all live subjects—Political, Social, Educational, Religious, Sporting, Agriculture, etc.

THE CHICAGO TIMES.

WANTED, FOR SALE, ETC.

INSTRUCTIONS in pastel, charcoal, crayon and oil painting by Mrs. J. H. Mowers, 25 Spring street. Examine work at Blake's, 1-5

LOST—A shepherd dog, white breast, brown legs and white stripe in forehead. He was seen last at Fireman's hall, Saturday, Jan. 10. Leave at Fred Braun's and receive reward. Theo. Grace. 95-22.

FARMERS—I have refitted my saw mill throughout with new and improved machinery and will guarantee prompt and first class work. F. M. Hallock. 95-22.

DO YOU want a situation in Chicago or the West? Write the Employers' Association, Chicago, Ill., stating what you can do.

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

FOR RENT—Two commodious pleasant flats, with six rooms each in New Block on State street. Enquire at No. 18 South State street. 95-17.

PIANO TUNER.—We have secured Mr. T. C. Phelps, an expert piano tuner and repairer, to do our piano work. He comes to us most highly recommended. Any orders left for him at our store will receive prompt and careful attention. Allmendinger Piano and Organ Co.

AS it is quite an object for me to locate near the University I offer to exchange for a house in the city of Ann Arbor, a fine house and lot in the bustling city of Battle Creek, centrally and nicely located (No. 199 Jefferson street) on street care line, and within two minutes' walk of two depots, and five minutes' walk of Main street, which brings the M. & C. Depot near at hand. The place is worth about \$2,000. Will pay difference in cash, if necessary. Title perfect. Address or call on R. E. Reeve, Dexter, Mich.

TOXIC TOPICS

THE JOURNAL OF SOCIETY. E. D. MANN, Proprietor. PUBLISHED (NEW YORK) EVERY THURSDAY.

"Between the lines of gallantry and cynicism to read great lessons of life, morality and hope."

The newest, brightest, wittiest, wisest, cleverest, most original, and most entertaining paper ever published.

A complete and perfect journal for cultivated men and women, being a topical and outspoken critic and chronicler of the events, doings, interests, and tastes of the fashionable world.

It is always up to date, and carries with it the atmosphere of the metropolis.

In purity and power of literary style it has no equal on this continent.

A veritable symposium of well-bred satire; deftness and dashness of touch; strength, independence and originality of thought; refined humor; caustic comment; piquancy of jest; short stories; musical, dramatic, literary and art criticisms, and topical sketches.

The fame of its Financial Department, as the most reliable authority on financial subjects, investments and speculation, is world-wide.

Its interests are by no means local, being the recognized journal of American society, it is equally entertaining in all parts of the country.

For sale each week by all first-class newsdealers in America and Europe. Every newsdealer will keep and supply if requested. Newsdealers supplied by the American News Co., 39 Chambers Street, New York, and by all other news companies.

Regular subscriptions may be sent direct to office of publication, or through any newsdealer or subscription agency: One year, \$4.00; six months, \$2.50; three months, \$1.50. Samples free.

Address: TOWN TOPICS, 21 West 23d St., New York City, N. Y.

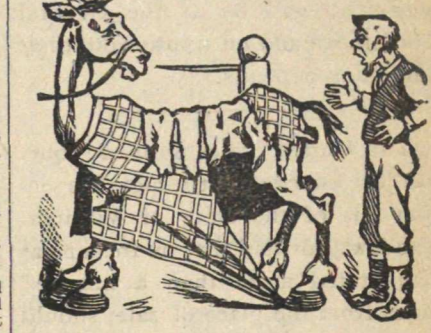
FIRE INSURANCE.

CHRISTIAN MACK,

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

Etna of Hartford.....\$9,192,644.00 Franklin of Phila..... 3,118,713.00 Germania of N. Y..... 2,700,729.00 German-American of N. Y. 4,065,968.00 London Assurance, Lond'n 1,416,788.00 Michigan F. & M., Detroit 287,698.00 N. Y. Underwriters, N. Y. 2,596,679.00 National, Hartford..... 1,774,505.00 Phenix, N. Y. 3,759,086.00

Special attention given to the insurance of dwellings, schools, churches and public buildings on terms of three and five years



"This is the blanket the dealer told me was as good as a 5/8."

FREE—Get from your dealer free, the 5/8 Book. It has handsome pictures and valuable information about horses.

Two or three dollars for a 5/8 Horse Blanket will make your horse worth more and eat less to keep warm.

5/8 Five Mile 5/8 Boss Stable 5/8 Electric 5/8 Extra Test

30 other styles at prices to suit everybody. If you can't get them from your dealer, write us.

5/8 HORSE BLANKETS ARE THE STRONGEST.

NONE GENUINE WITHOUT THE 5/8 LABEL. Made by Wm. Ayres & Sons, Philadelphia. We make the famous Horse Brand Blankets.

D. W. AYRES, DEALER IN— FLOUR, FEED, COAL, AND ALL KINDS OF HARD AND SOFT WOOD, RAILED HAY AND STRAW.

Also Lipseed Oil Meal an excellent feed for stock. No. 33 East Huron Street, next to Fireman's Hall

DR. L. D. WHITE. CLAIRVOYANT PHYSICIAN, Has removed to 324 Trumbull Avenue, Detroit. Especial attention to the treatment of chronic diseases.

\$5.00 \$4.00 \$3.50 \$2.50 \$2.25 \$2.00 FOR GENTLEMEN



\$3.00 \$2.50 \$2.00 \$1.75 \$1.75 FOR LADIES FOR BOYS FOR MISSES

W. L. DOUGLAS \$3 SHOE

and other specialties for Gentlemen, Ladies, etc., are warranted, and so stamped on bottom. Address W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass. Sold by WM. REINHARDT & CO

AGENT.

THERE were seven deaths in Chicago last year of people over 100 years of age, and there were 6,630 deaths of children under one year. Does this prove Chicago a healthy or unhealthy place in which to live?

A Massachusetts democratic legislator has just told the legislature of that state that what the people expected of them was to "do business, get through and go home." That is just exactly what the people expect of the Michigan legislature. Gentlemen, make up your mind to "do business, get through and go home."

GEN. MILES says that the evidence that the Sioux have suffered from want of food "is beyond question and sufficient to satisfy any unprejudiced intelligent mind." There is something rotten in Denmark, then for the government appropriates enough to care for them. The Indian agents need a thorough overhauling.

RETURNS have been received from about 300,000 votes on the question of admitting women as lay delegates in the General Conference of the Methodist church, of which a majority of 80,000 were in favor of their admission. Yet in spite of this fact their admission is still vigorously opposed by many of the men who will be at the General Conference and on whose vote their admission depends.

THE United States Supreme court has just knocked out a meat inspection law of the state of Virginia. The law provided that no fresh meat slaughtered more than a hundred miles from the place of sale, should be offered for sale until inspected by a meat inspector whose compensation was fixed at a cent a pound. The supreme court was of the opinion that the law was unconstitutional as interfering with inter state commerce.

THE late General Spinner was instrumental in introducing women clerks in the government departments at Washington. His wife and daughter taught him how well women could work and it was his influence with secretary Chase, which led to their employment in the treasury department in the early days of the war to trim legal tender notes. He maintained that in counting money and detecting counterfeits, women were superior to men.

Mrs. Stanley is unlike any one I know; she is quite herself. In the first place, she is tall, much taller than American women grow as a rule, but she carries her inches well, and you would not suspect her height unless you stood by her. Her features are regular and are more striking in profile than in full face, and she has a quantity of dry brown hair that seems to be flying loosely about her head, though it is held well together with unseen pins. Her house gowns are what we call "aesthetic" for want of a better word. They, at least those that I saw, are made of soft clinging stuffs, and the collar, that lies flat about her neck, is made of the same material.

She is a bright conversationalist without trying to be, and a very enthusiastic admirer of Mr. Stanley. Nothing apparently makes her happier than to be doing something for him. She told me with great glee the other day that she found that she could answer some of his letters as well as he could himself. About her own work she is very modest, and yet there is no artist in all England who better depicts the life of children than she does.—New York Letter.

He Considered It a Compliment. Pryor—Look here, Charlie, you must stop smoking those villainous cigarettes. They will shorten your brain and— Cholly—Thawns! Baw Jaw! A thousand thawns! You are dooed kind, Pwyor.

Pryor (as Cholly moves off)—Well, there's gratitude for you, Hawk. I actually believe the fellow's going to swear off.

Hawk—No, that wasn't it. You see, the poor chap has been told so often that he has no brain that he feels highly flattered by your concern.—Spirit.

The Official Report of Gen. Hurst, Ohio Food Commissioner, shows ROYAL the purest Baking Powder.

Every other Baking Powder tested contained impurities — from 10.18 per cent. to 86.23 per cent. of their entire weight.

A MONSTER AVIARY.

Something About the Largest Bird Cage That Has Ever Been Built.

California may well boast of its big trees, its waterfalls of the Yosemite and its mammoth fruit and vegetable products, but it has added another laurel to its crown in the possession of the largest aviary in the world. An hour's journey from San Francisco by water and rail brings one to the quiet little town of San Pablo, in Contra Costa county, and a short drive from there is the old and well known Alvarado Rancho, now owned by Henry F. Emeric. Over an area of 2,500 acres of fertile ground are scattered orchards and wheat fields that yield wonderful crops, and near the center of this domain is the old home of Mr. Emeric's father, now deceased.

It is a quaint structure, with shaded verandas, and its roof is robed with a mantle of pure white Castilian roses. Fronting the house are parterres of choice flowers of innumerable kinds, bright with color and as fragrant as the breeze wafted odors of Ceylon. There are, in fact, 310 varieties of roses alone to be seen, and in the conservatory there are rare orchids and other valuable plants.

Through the vista of weeping willows and peach and apple trees, heavily laden with Bellflowers and Winter Nellies, the aviary is seen. This feature of the place is an airy structure of closely netted wire, sustained at intervals of fifteen feet by wooden uprights, forming a perfect cage. It is 175 feet long and 60 feet wide. Within its confines is a miniature forest of quince trees, the tops of which emerge through the netting. This, in addition to a covert of thick brush, affords admirable shelter for the birds in summer, while in the winter they have the use of a large house that is in the cage for their protection against the elements. With commendable foresight Mr. Emeric has stocked this aviary with English pheasants and Chinese golden pheasants, and there are also hundreds of quail there, merely as a side issue.

Mr. Emeric estimates that he has over 400 pheasants, and he proposes to set loose 100 or more of them each year to run wild through the country, and will give many away to those who desire to propagate them. This will, of course, be of great benefit to all lovers of bird shooting, and besides will assist materially in increasing the number of what are now a rare species of fowl in this state. The pheasants are fed with wheat, and occasionally chopped liver is given to them. They are crossed with bantam hens, the result being game cocks that are as pugnacious as their imported sires; and the pheasant is notably a fighting bird. The golden pheasants are only fitted for an aviary, and occupy the position that a Sevres vase does in a drawing room.

Mr. Emeric has completed negotiations to have a large invoice of bobwhites sent to him from the east, and then he will increase the proportions of his aviary to three times its present size. This bird is similar to our California quail, only a little larger, and is better flavored. It is a great favorite with eastern hunters, and will be gladly welcomed by local sportsmen. The same course will be pursued with these birds as with the pheasants. The propagation of these valuable and interesting birds is a hobby with Mr. Emeric, an expensive one naturally, but one that he can afford, and his efforts should receive the earnest support of all those who are interested in the introduction of new birds on this coast.—San Francisco Chronicle.

Fighting the McKinley Bill.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 21.—Messrs. Rowel & Ferris, attorneys for Charles H. Wyman & Co., have filed an application in the United States circuit court to order the board of general appraisers at New York to produce their records for review. The action is in reality an attack upon the constitutionality of the McKinley bill, and is brought in the nature of an appeal from the decision of the general board of appraisers. The basis of the attack is the same as of those heretofore made—that the law is unconstitutional owing to the omission of the clause in the tobacco schedule.

The Panic at Kansas City.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 21.—The run on the savings bank continued yesterday, but most of those withdrawing their deposits only had small sums in the bank, the large depositors having full confidence in the bank, the officers of which declare their ability to stand any run. A feature of the panic is the sale of deposits at a discount. One woman who had \$800 in the bank—the savings of years—sold her account at a discount of 10 per cent.

Miles Quiets the Indians.

PIKE RIDGE, S. D., Jan. 21.—Gen. Miles has succeeded in allaying to a great extent the excitement under which the Indians labored Monday. Late in the day he called a number of the chiefs together and explained to them how the Few Tails killing was committed, and assured them that both himself and the army considered it a cold-blooded and brutal murder, and the army was in no manner responsible for it.

A BIG TASK.

Illinois Farmers Would Endeavor to Have Laws Made Intelligible.

The Illinois State Farmers' Alliance resolved, among other things, "to petition for the passage of such a law as will make it the duty of the supreme court to pass upon every new law and define its meaning with such clearness as to make it plain to the average scholar."

In this resolve the farmers strike at an evil of enormous magnitude, but they strike in a way to make the judges of the supreme court stand aghast. Many of the ablest lawyers the country has produced have expended all their ingenuity upon the attempt to correct the evil in some measure and reduce the confused mass of legislation already existing to intelligible forms of expression, and to secure the intelligible formulation of new enactments. But none of them ever dreamed of imposing upon the supreme court of a state the responsibility and the herculean labor of putting all the state's laws into such form as to make not only their general purport but all their provisions "plain to the average scholar."

If the court were not overloaded with work falling within the limits of its proper functions it would be extremely reluctant to undertake the task of finding out and expressing in words plain to the average scholar just what the legislature intended to enact in every case.

The farmer would do well to begin by petitioning the legislature for the passage of such a law as will make it its own duty to put its enactments in forms of words which will clearly and unmistakably express its meaning and intention. The legislature cannot endow any court with the divine faculty of looking through the printed page down into the innermost recesses of the legislative mind, and reading there exactly what that mind intended to enact. Let the farmers petition the legislature to pass a law requiring itself to append to every one of its enactments an exegetical commentary and an analysis sufficiently extended and lucid to make its meaning plain, if not to the average scholar, at least to the average supreme court.

We would remind the farmers of the time honored saying that in purifying a turbid stream it is advisable to begin at the source. Let them send men to the legislature who know how to express themselves in English that the average scholar can understand, and how to frame together the different parts of a complicated law in such a way that a man of logical and retentive mind can tell what it all means.

It is not the easiest thing in the world to find the men who are capable of doing this, and then to put them in just the right place after election to make them most useful to the public. But if both rural and urban constituencies will set themselves seriously and earnestly about the work of reform just at this point they will not only greatly lighten the labors of the supreme court, instead of adding thereto, but they will save a vast amount of money now spent in litigation.—Chicago Herald.

Co-operation by the Alliance.

The latest and perhaps the most significant development in the line of co-operation is the purchase of an elevator plant by a farmers' association in Dodge county, Neb. The co-operative principle should be as applicable and as beneficial in agriculture as in other industrial fields; and there could be no better occasion or opportunity for the application of the system than is afforded at this time, in the dawn of an era of artificially enhanced prices and enforced methods of economy. The alliances now formed or in process of organization in so many states afford a ready basis for combination, which if wisely directed should yield important economic results.

The Alliance has proved to be an important factor in the political field, but it is by no means unlikely that it may yet achieve its most lasting and profitable triumphs in the field of economics, toward which the attention of its leaders appears now to be directed.—Philadelphia Record.

Grave Problems.

At last the bloody chasm has been bridged. The war has really ended and firing must soon cease. The farmers of the west and north have joined hands with the farmers of the south, solemnly covenanting together to forget the bitterness of the past and throw off the curse of traditional sectionalism.

The Christian manhood of America owes to the farmer a debt of gratitude for undertaking this divine work.

We are confronted today with the gravest problems ever submitted to the human race for solution. It may be that the destiny of the world hangs upon the solution America will give to these problems. We feel even now the earth trembling beneath our feet with the shock of the first battles of a world wide social struggle.—Rev. Thomas Dixon, of New York.

The Farmer's Messiah.

As I do not wish to be personal, let us deal with principles; therefore I wish you would state through the columns of your paper if, in your opinion, it is less wise or less honorable for farmers to combine for self protection against unwise or dishonest legislation than it is for Cyrus McCormick, William Deering, Walter A. Wood and others to combine for the avowed purpose of cornering the farm machinery business with their millions of wealth. Also is it less wise or less honorable on the part of farmers to ask the government to loan them a portion of the idle millions in its vaults, on good security, for the purpose of relief from their present financial embarrassment, which is the direct outcome of unjust legislation, than it was when the Wall street gamblers in railroad and other securities asked and received bountiful aid from the government? The United States treasury vaults were recently thrown wide open to Wall street brokers when some of their collateral were in danger of the auction block. Is it not equally just for the government to loan money to farmers for the purpose of saving their collateral or homes from the auction block, which are being knocked down at a ruinous figure by the president and members of the above named combine.

The Messiah craze is not perhaps confined strictly to the noble red man. The agriculturists of the country are somewhat afflicted, for they also believe their messiah will come not later than 1892, and he is expected to relieve them from unjust taxation and laws which discriminate in favor of corporations, trusts, syndicates and other combines, which for many years have been sapping the very life blood from the most important of all American industries, until it is now on the ragged edge of hopeless bankruptcy. If this messiah does not come by the stated time you may write my name in letters of fire and hang it upon the outer wall beside that of E. Stone Wiggins, the false weather prophet.—Zach Zeller in Chicago Post.

President Thompson's View.

In his address at the meeting of the Illinois state grange last week President Thompson said:

"We western farmers cannot see that, as a class, we are benefited by a tariff on farm products. One dollar per bushel on corn will not raise the price per bushel at home one cent. The tariff on hay does not raise our selling price a farthing, but oftentimes operates as an injury to the farmer. When our crop is short we not only have the advance price on account of the shortage to pay, but the tariff added on the imported hay."

This shows that when Maj. McKinley told the western farmers that he was doing great things for them by putting up the duties on wheat and corn, which are not imported into this country, they did not believe him. They did not take off their hats and thank him for his generosity. They did not suffer their attention to be drawn away from the higher duties he was sticking on their clothing and their household utensils. They had no fears of Russian, Indian or Argentine cereals rushing into the United States and competing with the products of the western prairies. Therefore they went to the polls and put on record their opinion of McKinley and his bill.—Chicago Tribune.

More Protection for the Oyster.

The Alliance people of North Carolina are evidently partial to the luscious oysters embedded in their numerous water courses. They propose to indicate this taste by urging the legislature to pass a very important act to stop piracy and abuses. The act proposed makes it unlawful to remove beyond the limits of that state any shell oysters, unless the same shall have been planted in some private oyster beds in North Carolina for at least two years prior to removal, and in no case shall it be lawful to remove any shell oyster out of the state under two and a half inches in length, nor to buy or sell oysters under that length, unless for planting in private oyster beds there. The act will also make it unlawful to take from the waters of North Carolina any oysters between May 1 and Oct. 1 of each year from the natural beds, except for the purpose of returning them to be planted in some of the private oyster beds in North Carolina. Interest in the fate of the oyster in North Carolina and Virginia was never before so general as now, and a wise solution of the debated plans may be expected.—Norfolk Virginian.

Another Gobble by the Standard.

FINDLAY, O., Jan. 21.—Negotiations were concluded yesterday by which the Standard Oil company will acquire all the property of C. C. Harris, the largest individual producer in the northwestern Ohio oil field. The amount of the sale will reach about \$175,000. This is property the Standard has long been trying to buy, and adds largely toward giving that corporation the controlling interest in the Ohio field.

FREE. 1-4 FREE.

1-4 OFF.

AT THE TWO SAMs

On all Suits, 1-4 off. On all Overcoats, 1-4 off. On all Heavy Underwear, 1-4 off. On all Heavy Gloves, 1-4 off.

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25 per cent. off on every dollar's worth of Clothing bought.

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OUR WAY OF WASHING.

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

MAKES YOUR LINEN AND WHITE GOODS SOFTER AND WHITER. MAKES YOUR COLORED PIECES BRIGHTER. MOST DELICATE SHADES AND TINTS WILL NOT FADE. FLANNELS WILL NOT SHRINK, if you use CONDENSED POTASH FLAKES according to directions. Don't let another Wash Day go by without trying it. 10 cents a package.



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The most complete line of Blank Books in the city. Bargains in Envelopes

—AND— Fine Stationery. GEORGE WAHR, Leading Bookseller and Stationer, Opposite Court House, Ann Arbor, Mich.

Estate of Florence Foster.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY of Washtenaw, ss. At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, holden at the Probate Office in the City of Ann Arbor, on Friday, the 23rd day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one. Present, J. Willard Babbitt, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of Florence Foster, minor. On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of George Collins, praying that he may be licensed to sell certain real estate belonging to said minor. Thereupon it is ordered, that Monday, the 15th day of February, next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, he assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the next of kin of said minor, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said court, then to be holden at the Probate Office in the City of Ann Arbor, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted. And it is further ordered that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the ANN ARBOR ARGUS, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

J. WILLARD BABBITT, Judge of Probate. WILLIAM G. DOTY, Probate Register.

Do you want a beautiful photograph of yourself? If so, go to Randall's before the spring rush of student trade. Price, \$3.50 per dozen.

Two hundred pictures to select from, price same as last year, 50 cts for a \$1.00 picture at RANDALL'S. Remnant sale of moulding now going on. Frame your pictures this month and save money!

Interesting. Profitable.

Our "Inventory Sale"

With its Special Prices on all classes of

Winter Goods, Domestic Goods, Dress Goods, Silks and Linens,

Continues until

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5000 YARDS

of the newest productions of the St. Gall manufactures, in the line of

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Just opened, and notwithstanding the

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on these goods, being sold at less than last year's prices,

E. F. MILLS & CO.,

Noted for selling the Best Goods Cheap.

20 South Main Street.

There are some patent medicines that are more marvellous than a dozen doctors' prescriptions, but they're not those that profess to cure everything.

Everybody, now and then, feels "run down," "played out." They've the will, but no power to generate vitality. They're not sick enough to call a doctor, but just too sick to be well. That's where the right kind of a patent medicine comes in, and does for a dollar what the doctor wouldn't do for less than five or ten.

We put in our claim for Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.

We claim it to be an unequalled remedy to purify the blood and invigorate the liver. We claim it to be lasting in its effects, creating an appetite, purifying the blood, and preventing Bilious, Typhoid and Malarial fevers if taken in time. The time to take it is when you first feel the signs of weariness and weakness. The time to take it, on general principles, is NOW.

ILLINOIS LEGISLATURE.

Proceedings in Both Branches—Work of the Law-Makers.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 15.—In the senate Wednesday the house joint resolution instructing the senators on the silver question was read. Karraker introduced a resolution for a committee to inquire whether the ex-state treasurer had profited by the interest on public funds deposited in banks; referred. A bill was introduced to protect union cigar-makers' labels. Berry introduced an amendment to the school bill requiring the common branches to be taught in the English language, and Higbee introduced a bill giving cities and towns exclusive control of their schools.

The most interesting incident in the house was the demand of Taubneck for a committee to investigate a report that he had at one time been charged before the courts with criminality. It was a newspaper story. A committee was appointed composed exclusively of Democrats and Alliance men—Ramsey of Clinton, Enslow, Curtiss, Moore and Cockrell. Little other business was done and the house adjourned.

SPRINGFIELD, Ills., Jan. 16.—In the senate Thursday Senator Shumway introduced a bill to correct corrupt practices at elections by providing a penalty for bribery and compelling all candidates to render to the county clerk a sworn statement of all their expenditures during the campaign. Voting for United States senator was made the special order for next Tuesday at 10:15 o'clock by a party vote of 27 to 24. In the house the report of the joint committee on rules was submitted and unanimously adopted.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 17.—There were no startling developments of the political situation yesterday. In the senate a bill was introduced to pay a bounty of 3 cents for each corpse of an English sparrow. The governor sent in a list of fifty-nine appointments which he wants confirmed. The senate adjourned Monday at 5 p. m. The house was only in session a very short time but a number of bills were considered. The most important were the following: Authorizing annual examinations of private banks, and requiring of them semi-annual reports to the state auditor, with heavy penalties for disregard of the law; prescribing the charges for berths in sleeping cars—\$1 for a single berth, \$2 for a section, and \$3 for a stateroom; making the maximum rate of interest 6 per cent; providing for the election of railway commissioners; providing for examination of mine managers and pit bosses; a bill to give women the right to vote and hold office in cities, towns, and villages.

Wouldn't Thank the President. There was one interesting feature of the session. Wilke offered a resolution thanking President Harrison for the prompt and efficient manner in which he has carried out the legislation of congress in behalf of the exposition, and expressing renewal of confidence in the present management of the fair. The Democrats began making objections. Dixon, the leader, moved that it be referred to the fish and game committee, and Wiwi wanted it to go to the committee on charities. John Eddy asked to have it sent to the committee on federal relations, but agreed to vote for it if the first resolution referring to the president was stricken out. This the author would not consent to have done, and the resolution was sent to the federal relations committee. The house adjourned to Monday.

The senate was not in session more than fifteen minutes Monday, and no important business was done. The house did nothing except quarrel for a time over the journal record of the disposition of the Harrison resolution Friday, but the matter was postponed until to-day. Both houses adjourned until this morning.

SPRINGFIELD, Ills., Jan. 20.—The senate vote on the first ballot for United States senator is as follows: Oglesby 27, Palmer 24. The senate then adjourned. The vote in the house resulted: Palmer 77, Oglesby 73, Streeter, (Alliance) 3.

SPRINGFIELD, Ills., Jan. 21.—The trouble over the Harrison resolution was settled by the house yesterday. It was claimed that one more Democrat was recorded than voted, and this claim was substantiated. A new vote was taken, but it made no difference in the disposition of the resolution. Bills were introduced making it unlawful for non-veterans to wear G. A. R. badges; prohibiting members of the legislature from acting for corporations; appropriating \$400,000 for a new insane hospital; resolution for an amendment to the constitution of the United States providing for the election of senators by popular vote.

GAS WORKS HAVOC.

Frightful Explosion Under a Hotel at Findlay, Ohio.

ONE HUNDRED GUESTS IMPERILED.

A Moment Later and the Carnage Would Have Been Awful—Two Girls Killed and Other Persons Fatally Hurt—Upheaval of Manholes at Chicago—The Top of a Woman's Head Cut Off and Her Brains Scattered in the Street.

FINDLAY, O., Jan. 19.—Two lives sacrificed, a dozen persons maimed, and a building shattered are the result of a fearful natural gas explosion yesterday in one of the leading hotels of this city. It is the first great disaster Findlay has ever experienced from the use of natural gas. The explosion occurred shortly before 2 o'clock in the afternoon while the guests of the Hotel Marvin were waiting to be summoned to dinner, and had it happened a few minutes later the loss of life would have been appalling. Yesterday morning it was discovered that gas was escaping from a leading pipe somewhere into the dining room, and Mr. Marvin, the owner of the building, with three plumbers, spent the entire forenoon trying to locate the leak.

The Parlor Match Lay in Wait.

About 1 o'clock they entered a chamber underneath the dining room and found such an accumulation of gas that they could not breathe, and it was suggested that a hole be sawed through the floor into the dining room in order to obtain fresh air. This was done, and just as the hole was made one of the dining room girls who was sweeping the floor stepped upon a match and in an instant an explosion occurred which not only wrecked the building, but killed two girls and maimed and injured nearly a dozen other employees. The force of the explosion was so great that it blew out the flame of the ignited gas and no fire followed the awful ruin which the shock had caused.

Ruin and Death Results.

The whole city was rocked as in an earthquake by the concussion, and all the windows on the square were demolished, while the wreck of the hotel building was all but complete, the only rooms in the house escaping destruction being the parlors and office. Nearly 100 people were waiting in their rooms to be called to dinner when the explosion occurred, and, as a matter of fact, one of the clerks, Frank Poundstone, was on his way to make this announcement when the fatal accident happened. The clerk was caught in the falling debris and was painfully injured. When the work of rescuing the dead and dying was begun it was found that Katie Walters, a waitress, had been killed outright. Ella Johnson, a dining-room girl, was found alive under a mass of brick and mortar, but she died shortly after being carried to a place of safety.

A Long List of Casualties.

Several others received fatal hurts, among them being Kate Rooney, another dining room girl, who, although she is still alive, cannot recover. Anson E. Marvin, owner of the building, who with the plumbers, was under the dining room floor when the explosion occurred, was probably fatally injured, as he inhaled the flame from the gas. Following is a list of the killed: Katie Walters, dining room girl, aged 19, instantly killed; Ella Johnson, dining room girl, died shortly after being taken from the ruins.

The injured are: Katie Rooney, seriously burned about the face and will lose one eye; Carrie McGraff, cut and badly burned; Frank Poundstone, clerk, severely burned; Albert French, porter at the hotel, cut on the neck and head, but will recover; Frank Andrews, one of the proprietors, right eye knocked out and seriously burned about the face and throat; Charles Graves, Philip Well, Jack Cahill, plumbers, all shocked and stunned, but will soon be themselves; Anson E. Marvin, hotel proprietor, probably fatally injured.

Money Loss of \$35,000.

The financial loss will be about \$35,000 on the building and \$10,000 on the furniture, all fully covered by insurance. It is a question, however, whether any insurance will be realized, as none of the destruction was wrought by fire. The excitement throughout the city over this catastrophe has never been equaled since Findlay became a municipality.

CHICAGO STREETS UNSAFE.

Three Explosions in a Moment—A Woman's Head Crushed.

CHICAGO, Jan. 19.—Three explosions of gas that shook the earth for several blocks around Jackson street and Wabash avenue took place at 3:30 o'clock Saturday afternoon. The flying pieces of iron and a hail-storm of crashing glass dealt death and injury. The killed and maimed are: Mrs. Ross, colored, instantly killed; F. Sheldon, scalp wound; L. H. Miacck, cut on hands and face; Jesse Brown, face cut and hand bruised; Alonzo Porter, 4 years old, bruised about the head and breast.

Cause of the Disaster.

The explosion came from the manholes of the conduits containing the electric light wires. The first explosion took place on Jackson street, just east of State, followed by an intermission of but a few seconds by a more violent one west of the crossing at Wabash avenue, and a still more violent concussion east of Wabash avenue. The cause was bad insulation of the wires and leaking gas pipes, and the force was such that the heavy tops of the manholes were broken into pieces. All the plate glass in the windows near was broken into bits, and the shower of glass cut a number of people slightly.

Awful Fate of Mrs. Ross.

Mrs. Ross was just crossing Jackson street, leading little Alonzo Porter, when the explosion at that corner occurred. A fragment of the man-hole cover struck her on the temple, and plowed its way through her skull, cutting the top of her head off and emptying it of her brains, which were scattered on the roadway where she fell. Her frightful fate was witnessed by hundreds. A physician gathered up the brains and the body was taken to the undertaker's. A policeman had just stepped off one man-hole cover when the explosion took place.

Fire at a Chicago Suburb.

CHICAGO, Jan. 20.—The extensive works of the Standard Metal Manufacturing company and the Belding Electric Motor company at the intersection of Howard and Wabansia avenues, Hermosa, was completely destroyed by fire at 5:30 o'clock Tuesday morning. The loss is \$225,000, with insurance to three-quarters that amount.

What Koch's Discovery Leads To.

It can safely be assumed that every statement made by Koch himself is true and accurate. He has gone no further than is justified by the actual scientific facts. With this assumption, no one can doubt that Koch has made one of the most important discoveries in the history of medicine. If it be true that "phthisis in the beginning can be cured with certainty," it is possible, if not probable, that consumption may be cured in the later stages by supplementing the injections by general hygienic measures of treatment, antiseptic inhalations and so on, which have already been found useful.

The direct value of the discovery of a means of curing a disease which is responsible for one tenth of the deaths from all causes, including violence, is indeed great; but the imagination almost fails to grasp the importance of the method extended to other diseases produced by micro-organisms. If we know the exact mechanism of the cure for consumption, it is certain that we shall soon be able to successfully apply this knowledge to the study of other diseases.

It is possible, in the light of what has recently been accomplished by Koch, that in the near future many curative lymphs will be discovered, each produced by the special micro-organism of each disease. It would then be not too much to expect that these agents would promptly arrest the different diseases to which they are applicable. For example: The typhoid lymph, the diphtheric lymph, the lymph for measles, scarlet fever, etc., would promptly arrest these diseases and save patients from the degenerations and the accidents which are liable to occur when these diseases are allowed to run their course, and that convalescence will be prompt because the diseases have not produced damage which can only be repaired by time. Truly this would be a revolution in medicine, and it now seems to be impending.—Dr. Austin Flint in Forum.

The Lazy Man Has Been Found.

A frisky little dog that lives in a comfortable home in Ninety-fifth street, west of Ninth avenue, has a master with a resourceful mind. The fact that the aforesaid master, when not too busy arranging investments for his surplus cash, does a little newspaper work, perhaps accounts for the resourceful mind. Late Friday forenoon this gentleman opened the front door of his residence prepared for his customary saunter to the elevated station. A snowdrift from two to three feet deep completely covered his doorstep. His wife at his elbow suggested that he go down stairs and get the snow shovel, but he treated the suggestion as a playful jest.

After contemplating the snowbank a few seconds he whistled for his dog. An animated bundle of hair came tumbling into the hallway. "Oolah!" spoke the master, "do you want to go for a walk?" With a quick bark of delight the little dog plunged out of the door and rolled down the steps to the sidewalk. Then, after a good deal of kicking and rolling about, the animal regained his feet, and obeying his master's call scrambled up the steps and back into the house. Again he was sent out and called back with the same snow scattering result, and as he seemed to enjoy it, the act was repeated for even a third time. Thus was an open path down the steps made for the man with the resourceful mind. Oolah's "walk" was postponed until a pleasanter day.—New York Times.

Lay in Your Calendars.

This is the time to lay in a stock of calendars. The railroad companies vie with the insurance companies in getting out handsome calendars. The drug manufacturers' monopoly of the almanac business is only disputed by a few newspaper publishers.

"We are overrun with applicants for calendars," said a veracious insurance agent yesterday, "and if we had 2,000,000 calendars we would give them all away inside of two weeks. Women are the most persistent applicants, and if we refuse their requests they'll return the next day and ask for blotters. Some applicants are very nervous, and will 'ask for one of each kind,' and if we give the applicant a handsome souvenir ten to one he or she will ask for another for her pa or ma or big brother. They come in droves at all hours, and we encounter quite a number who boldly announce themselves as 'collectors of calendars.' The calendar business at this time of the year is a decided nuisance. It is a poor advertisement, too."—Buffalo Express.

Young Men in the Senate.

Henry Clay enjoyed among various distinctions that of being the youngest man ever elected to the United States senate. He had not reached the constitutional limit of age—30 years—when elected, but had just passed it when he took his seat. Franklin Pierce was only 33 when he was elected. Mr. Irby, the senator-elect from South Carolina, will be the youngest member of the next senate, as Young Morrill will be the oldest.

Senator Dubois, of Idaho, is, however, not yet 40, and other senators 50 years of age and under are: Wolcott, 42; Gray, 50; Higgins, 50; Spooner, 47; Aldrich, 49; Pettigrew, 42; Daniel, 48; Allen, 45; Faulkner, 43, and Kenna, 42. The average age of the senators will be considerably lower in the next congress than it has been for several years.—Buffalo Commercial.

A Bridegroom's Hard Luck.

There was a wedding at Westport yesterday, and the wedded couple started in one of Perry's landans to take the 5:45 train from New Bedford. When near Bliss' corner one of the horses was affected with paralysis, and a message was sent to the stable for a relay. On the arrival of a fresh horse the disabled animal was left by the roadside and the journey was resumed. In order to accommodate the party the train was held for a few minutes and when the bridegroom alighted, in his agitation, he put his elbow through one of the plate glass windows of the carriage.—Fall River Globe.

DO POOR CROPS HELP US?

THE CROPS OF 1890 AS SEEN BY TWO EMINENT PROTECTIONISTS.

Rosy Outlook for the Farmer as Seen by Uncle Jerry Rusk—Mr. Statistician Dodge Reports Short Crops—Do the Farmers Think Short Crops Mean Prosperity?

Secretary Rusk, of the department of agriculture, and Mr. J. R. Dodge, the statistician of the department, ought to "get together." It is really a pity that two such eminent protectionists should take such contradictory views of the agricultural condition of the country.

The secretary has recently issued his second annual report, and at about the same time Mr. Statistician Dodge made a report on the yield of crops per acre. The two gentlemen take strongly divergent views as to the present agricultural situation. The secretary—Uncle Jerry, as everybody calls the good old gentleman—congratulates the president and the country upon the generally improved outlook in agricultural matters. He makes a reference to the agricultural depression of 1889, when the Harrison administration went into office, and then he professes to find a vast improvement at the present time, with a still brighter outlook for the future.

He sanguinely announces that "the cloud which seemed to rest gloomily upon American agriculture has been lightened, while the wise, economic legislation already secured holds out still brighter promise for the future." It is the so-called "farmer's tariff" which makes Uncle Jerry happy and hopeful. His cheerful outlook into the future is caused solely by the existing higher prices for many farm products. He gives a comparative table, showing the increase in price of a number of farm products, and has the delightful simplicity of mind to attribute such increase largely to the higher tariff rates recommended by him in a previous report. How refreshing this "simple childlike faith!"

But why are those prices higher? Mr. Statistician Dodge supplies the reason, and strangely enough he, though a rabid protectionist, does not attribute these higher prices to the influence of McKinley's higher duties on farm products—"tin whistle" duties, as Ben Butterworth called them. On the very first page of the report on the average yield of crops per acre it is stated that the average yield of corn for 1890 was the lowest ever reported, except the crop of 1881, and that the average yield of 1889, with which he compares it, was nearly one-half larger. The statistician finds, too, that the crop failure for 1890 was principally "in the corn surplus states." The causes of this failure were many. In one county the crop has suffered "all possible drawbacks;" in another are "half filled ears, soft and unmerchantable;" in another, "damaged by excessive rains;" elsewhere, "by midsummer drought;" elsewhere, "by frost;" elsewhere, "by worms;" here, "by hot winds;" there, "by hailstorms in August," etc., for almost five dreary pages.

All these disasters naturally resulted in a short crop. The crop of 1889 was over 2,000,000,000 bushels, and that of 1890 was nearly 500,000,000 less. This shortness of crop resulted in higher prices, and it is this fact that makes Uncle Jerry happy. But what do the farmers think? Do they prefer to work hard all summer and make very poor crops, the surplus of which they may sell at higher prices, or to produce a large crop with the same labor, and sell their large surplus at lower prices?

By far the largest part of our corn is consumed on the farm, and so far as this portion of the west is concerned higher prices avail nothing. On the contrary, many farmers are themselves at this time buyers of corn. Many Illinois farmers whose corn crop failed are said to be buying corn to feed their stock.

Uncle Jerry's hopefulness for better times for the farmers, owing to the "wise economic legislation already secured," is without any foundation whatever so far as corn is concerned. During the fiscal year 1890 we imported just 1,626 bushels all told, while we exported 101,000,000 bushels. The old duty was 10 cents a bushel; the McKinley duty is 15 cents. A duty of 1 cent or \$1 a bushel would be equally worthless to our farmers, for no possible duty on corn can raise the price with us.

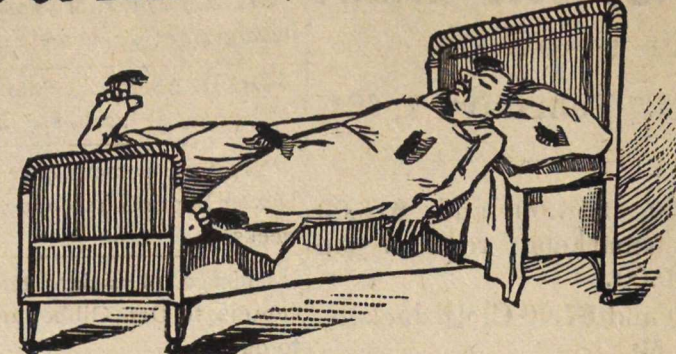
Statistician Dodge reports that the potato crop yielded the lowest average, with two exceptions, ever reported. He says, also, that the acreage planted in potatoes was small in comparison with other years. These two facts, low acreage and short crops, the statistician thinks, "amply warrant the advance in prices now ruling in all the markets." We produce about 200,000,000 bushels of potatoes in average years, and our imports in ordinary years are about 2,000,000 bushels—or one bushel imported for 100 that we raise. In years more favorable to our growers, however, our imports sink to less than 1,000,000 bushels. In 1889 only 471,000 bushels came in.

In ordinary years, therefore, the McKinley duty of twenty-five cents a bushel can have no appreciable effect on the home price. It is only in a year of scarcity, like the present one, that the duty becomes protective and lays its burden upon the consumer. This burden of the potato tax, however, rests partly upon the farmers themselves, for a large part of the potatoes we import are used for seed, the potatoes grown in the colder regions of Canada being preferable to our own, as they mature more rapidly.

Corn and potatoes are but samples of the general character of the duties in the so-called "agricultural schedule." Through the entire schedule runs the manifest intention to deceive the farmer, to give him a stone when he asks for bread. Any farmer of the most ordinary intelligence can see that as soon as the facts are stated to him.

They Get There Just the same,

AND SO DOES



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- 10 PAPER ABUNDING IN ORIGINAL SKETCHES, bright sayings, wit and humor.
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- 12 LITERARY SELECTIONS and STORIES suitable for older people, for they, too, like to enjoy a leisure hour.

SUCH A PAPER

THE WEEKLY DETROIT-FREE-PRESS

And Its Household Supplement.

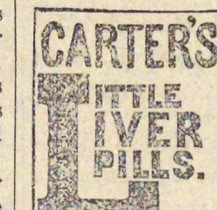
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Sick Headaches and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

ACHE

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

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not grip or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for \$1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

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Restored by the use of "A NATIVE," the Wonderful Spanish Remedy, cures all Nervous Diseases, such as Weak Memory, Loss of Brain Power, Headache, Wakefulness, Lost Manhood, Nervousness, Lassitude, all drains and loss of power of the Generative Organs in either sex caused by over exertion, youthful indiscretions, or the excessive use of tobacco, opium, or stimulants, which ultimately lead to Infirmary, Consumption and Insanity. Put up in convenient form to carry in the vest pocket. Price \$1 a package, or 6 for \$5. Six packages cures the worst cases. Sent by mail to any address. Circulars free. Mention this paper. Address U. S. Agents.

MARRIC CHEMICAL CO., 417 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill. FOR SALE IN ANN ARBOR, MICH, BY Mann Bros., Druggists, 39 South Main St. J. J. Goodyear's Drug Store, No. 5 South Main St.

Notice to Creditors.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY of Washtenaw, ss. Notice is hereby given, that by an order of the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, made on the 29th day of December, A. D. 1890, six months from that date were allowed for creditors to present their claims against the estate of John Gadd, late of said county, deceased, and that all creditors of said deceased are required to present their claims to said Probate Court, at the Probate Office in the city of Ann Arbor, for examination and allowance, on or before the 29th day of June, next, and that such claims will be heard before said Court on Monday, the 31st day of March and on Monday, the 29th day of June, next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of each of said days. Dated, Ann Arbor, December 30th, A. D. 1890. J. WILGA RD BARBITT, Judge of Probate.

MANN BROS.

DEALERS IN

DRUGS AND DRUGGISTS' NEEDS

Hair Clippers, Brown & Sharp - \$3.50
Horse " " " " - 3.00
Cream Shaving Soap - 10
Horse Tails Strops, genuine - 35 and 85
Turkish Cosmetic - .15
Water Hones - 50 to 1.00
German Yellow Hones - 50 to 2.50
Razors (Hammer Brand) - 1.25 and 1.50
Mug with Cream Soap - .25

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FREDERICK KRAUSE, AUCTIONEER.

Will attend to all sales on short notice at reasonable charges. For further particulars call at the ARGUS office.

H. KITREDGE,

No. 6 WEST ANN STREET.

LIVERY, HACK AND BAGGAGE LINE,

In the rear of Edward Duffy's grocery store. Hack to all trains, day and night. Orders for trains, parties, weddings and funerals promptly attended to. Telephone, 108 Ann Arbor, Mich.

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NO. 5 W. HURON ST.

TRUCK AND STORAGE.

Now we are ready with a

NEW BRICK STOREHOUSE

for the storage of household goods, pianos, books, stoves, etc. Moving of household goods and pianos carefully done. All kinds of heavy and light draying. Freight work.

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To cure Biliousness, Sick Headache, Constipation, Malaria, Liver Complaints, take the safe and certain remedy,

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Use the SMALL Size (40 little Beans to the Bottle). THEY ARE THE MOST CONVENIENT.

Price of either size, 25c. per Bottle.

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can be earned at our NEW line of work, rapidly and honorably, by those of either sex, young or old, and in their own localities, wherever they live. Any one can do the work. Easy to learn. We furnish everything. We start you. No risk. You devote your spare moments, or all your time to the work. This is an entirely new and brings wonderful success to every worker. Beginners are earning from \$25 to \$50 per week and upwards, and more after a little experience. We can furnish you the employment and teach you FREE. No space to explain here. Full information FREE. TRUE & CO., AUGUSTA, GA.

\$500 REWARD

Will be paid to the agent of any scale company who will say over his own name as agent, that the Jones

TON WAGON SCALE, \$60, is not equal to any made, and a standard reliable scale. For particulars address only

Jones of Binghamton, Binghamton, N.Y.

PERSONAL.

Miss Edith Seyler is visiting in Detroit.

J. E. Beal has been in Port Huron, this week.

Sam Langsdorf returned Tuesday from St. Louis, Mo.

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Beal will take a trip to the Bermudas.

Gilbert S. Pitkin returned to Petrolia, Ontario, yesterday.

Miss Minnie Hasbruck, is visiting her aunt, Mrs. Moses Seabolt.

A. L. Noble returned the first of the week from his Eastern trip.

City attorney Kearney returned Tuesday from a trip to Lansing.

Miss Ada Hasbruck, of Marshall is visiting her sister, Mrs. Moses Seabolt.

Miss Emma Kemper gave a progressive euchre party, Tuesday evening.

Dr. D. A. MacLachlan was confined to his house yesterday by illness.

Miss Mattie Chamberlain, of Flat Rock, is visiting with Mrs. M. M. Green.

Henry McKay, who has been visiting Charles Hill, has returned to Oxford.

Mrs. Dr. Hartley is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Killelea, in Milwaukee, Wis.

John Russell, of Port Huron, is spending a few days with Chas. F. Dietas, Jr.

Mrs. A. G. Walker, is visiting her sister, Mrs. A. N. Brown, in South Bend, Indiana.

Prosecuting Attorney James Clancy, of Delta county, is visiting his mother here.

John J. Ferguson and wife, of Summit street, entertained a number of their friends Wednesday evening.

Mark Chamberlin the junior law student from Neb., who has been ill a number of weeks is recovering slowly.

Profs. M. E. Cooley and W. H. Dorrance, J. E. Beal, C. B. Davison, Joseph Clark and W. R. Price attended the installation of Oriental lodge F. and A. M. in Detroit, Tuesday night.

At The Two Sams.

One-quarter off sale on all overcoats, suits and heavy underwear. This sale commences Saturday morning. This is a splendid sale, for a few days only. At The Two Sams.

What Depew Says.

In an interview Chauncey M. Depew said: "If the Knights of Labor should unite and form a political party they would only represent one idea, and it is the same with the farmers. The minute anything like that is done there will naturally arise sharp and active and tonguey men, who will at once begin toicker with one party or the other for power in behalf of themselves. So while the Farmers' Alliance, as a united body of men and thinkers all over the country, could, by remaining non-partisan, elect members of congress or representatives of the people anywhere to carry out their ideas by throwing their strength either to the one side or the other as occasion demands, the moment they enter the field as a third party they become only one corner of the triangular fight, and each one of the other parties striving with it for supremacy. So there is little doubt that the farmer, as he examines into this thing more closely, will hitch his team to many of the different planks of the platform one by one and draw them out."

Organization of the Scheme.

At the recent meeting of the New Hampshire State Grange a resolution was adopted declaring that the only successful manner for farmers to deal with the corporations, capital combinations, etc., that control our country today is to form a gigantic union of their own to protect their rights and further their interests.

The Chorus of Farmers' Protests.

The meetings of the state granges and other agricultural organizations in various sections of New England bear evidence that agitation from the farmers' standpoint is not confined to the Farmers' Alliance movement in the west and south, but is also active in New England.

That the voice of the farmer is to be heard in the land more emphatically and generally than ever before is evidenced on all hands. Politicians and parties having an eye to the future cannot heed the warning too soon. Henry George is right as to his fundamental proposition that the land is the original basis of all values, and that economic legislation naturally starts from that basis, whatever we may think of the scheme which he founds thereon.—Boston Globe.

The members of the Kansas Farmers' Alliance have formed a stock company with a capital of \$250,000, and propose to warehouse their grain and hold it for higher prices, advancing money at low interest to such farmers as need it.

HE INVENTS PUZZLES.

A MAN WHO IS RESPONSIBLE FOR MANY BRAIN RACKERS.

He is a Mathematician, Chess Expert, Ventriloquist, Prestidigitator and Journalist—His Most Notable Invention Is the "Trick Donkey."

When Sancho Panza, of Don Quixote celebrity, uttered his famous benediction, "Blessed be the man that invented sleep," it was reserved for an individual of far more modern antecedents to invent something that has caused the banishment of sleep from the eyes of hundreds of his victims, who have at various times become martyrs to his inventive genius.

The person referred to is a mathematician, a chess expert, a ventriloquist, a prestidigitator and a journalist. He is also a member of the New York Press club, and has provided entertainment for hundreds of thousands of persons. His genius, however, is more especially employed in inventing puzzles, both of a mechanical and mental kind. His name is Samuel Loyd. He has during the past twenty-five years invented over 500 various problems, the names of the leading games having become famous throughout the length and breadth of the United States and even in Europe.

This gentleman is the inventor of the celebrated 14-15 puzzle, parchesi, the pony puzzle, the trick donkey puzzle, the pigs in clover and many others. He has recently copyrighted his latest invention, which he calls "blind luck," and which he pronounces to be the best of them all.

HOW HE THOUGHT OF ONE.

Mr. Loyd recently gave several interesting particulars in relation to his many games. Parchesi was invented in 1865, and the idea came about in rather a curious way. A Broadway merchant had bought a quantity of gayly tinted paper remarkably cheap, and not knowing what to do with it had suggested to the puzzle inventor that the colors might be utilized in making up an attractive game. In a few hours the various combinations of colors were deftly utilized and "parchesi" was the result.

In 1869 the "trick donkey" came to light. This was developed by accident. The inventor's father and himself were crossing from Europe in the company of a distinguished Pennsylvanian. The latter's daughter, Annie, then a little girl about 12 years old, being in need of some amusement, the inventor took a pair of scissors and a rough silhouette outline of a donkey, cut it away from the body of the paper, and left it to little Annie to put together again. With a few later improvements the puzzle assumed the form made familiar to many thousands of young people.

Although this happened twenty-five years ago the reporter saw a letter written quite recently by a New Jersey firm requesting that 140,000 copies of this puzzle be sent to them. Of the three puzzles considerably over 2,000,000 each were sold at a profit of about 100 per cent.

HIS LATEST INVENTION.

"Pigs in clover" was introduced about twenty-five years ago, under the name of "la petite bagatelle," and it had quite an extensive run. It was copyrighted, but after the expiration of the copyright some enterprising individual named it "pigs in clover," and its popularity revived.

The famous 14-15 puzzle was originally designed as an advertising medium, and some 10,000,000 were utilized for that purpose before it was sold as a game.

His latest invention is "blind luck." It has occupied the originator eight years of study, and has passed through some hundred various forms before the present one was finally selected. Its name is a peculiarly happy one, and it is the most simple looking affair it is possible to imagine. There is nothing mathematical in its appearance. The game consists in placing half a dozen little sticks upon numbers from one to six, arranged upon a horseshoe design. The numbers have the appearance of the face of dice, there being four ones and so on until four sixes are reached. The game is to try and make fifty-one or prevent your opponent from making it. Each player plays alternately.

The mystery in the game is to explain why it is that the more you look at it and study it, the greater is the certainty of your being beaten by one who plays haphazard and depends entirely upon his luck to win.

P. T. Barnum invested thousands of dollars in advertising his show through the medium of the pony puzzle and the trick donkey puzzle. So did many others, though not on the same colossal scale. There is scarcely a novelty publishing house that is not more or less familiar with this puzzle inventing genius.—New York News.

To Magnetize a Knife.

Take a pocket or table knife and lay its blade flat upon the back of a fire shovel. With a pair of tongs held firmly in the hand rub the blade vigorously and always in the same direction from point to base. Turn the blade over now and then, so that the friction may be applied to both sides. After a rubbing of from forty to fifty seconds the blade will be magnetized, and will be capable of lifting a needle with which it is placed in contact, point to point. The magnetization will last a long time. This experiment, which is not put down in works on physics, is very interesting and worthy of study.—Nature.

When Americans Eat.

The custom of early meal taking has always prevailed among the great majority of people in this country, and dinner generally constitutes the chief repast of the day. The workaday people breakfast between 5 and 7 o'clock, dine from 12 to 1 and sup from 6 to 7 in the evening. Among the wealthier classes a late breakfast is customary, followed by a light luncheon at 1 or 2 o'clock, and at 6 o'clock dinner.—Louis T. Pearle in Detroit Free Press.

Diphtheria and Tonsillitis.

Diphtheria is a constitutional disease; it is in the blood, but it many times manifests itself locally in the throat. It often causes white spots to appear on the tonsils and even on other parts of the throat. But these white spots are far different in appearance from those seen in tonsillitis. A great number of persons are frightened as soon as they see white spots on the tonsils; but if there is no epidemic of diphtheria in the neighborhood do not, as a general thing, fear that the trouble is diphtheria. In nine cases out of ten it is tonsillitis.

A dangerous symptom in this case, however, is a bad sore throat without fever at the outset. I have seen the most fatal cases of diphtheria start in this way, and I dread such cases most of all. A troublesome sore throat before the fever comes on is suspicious, and needs a physician promptly. A fever, accompanied generally with coryza, but not always, followed by sore throat, is probably tonsillitis, and can be treated at home generally. We may get white spots in both cases. The white spots differ widely in the two diseases. In tonsillitis the white spots are merely dead cells that are broken down, disintegrated and are forced to the surface. They can be brushed away, but they are a trifling thing as compared with the spots in diphtheria.

Without going deeply into the subject of diphtheria at this time, I shall simply say that the spots in this disease are the appearance at the surface of the tonsils of a tenacious membrane. This membrane dips down into the surface of the tonsils, and if removed leaves a bleeding, ugly track behind it, which is later filled with another membrane just as tenacious.—A Physician in Boston Globe.

At Old Trinity.

Trinity college is the largest, and has between 700 and 800 students. I must write a word about the wife of the master of Trinity—Mrs. Butler, formerly Miss Ramsey. You remember perhaps that three years ago there was so much excitement because she was senior classic. The queen sent for her, and she was feted everywhere. She was the daughter of Sir George Ramsey, of Scotland, a fine classical scholar, and soon afterward married Dr. Butler. But you can hardly know what this means till you know the position of the master of Trinity. He is a king in Cambridge. He represents the hospitality of the whole university and has a salary commensurate to his duties. The queen has a suite of apartments at Trinity. The Prince of Wales, the prime minister, foreign ambassadors—all are received by the master and his wife.

You ask me about the college for women. It started in this way: About 1870 Miss Emily Davis, daughter of a Welsh clergyman, took a house at Doching, forty miles from Cambridge, and matronized a few young ladies. She asked the university to send up teachers for instruction. They did so. She started without funds, but today a magnificent building, with imposing architecture, called "Girton college," situated at Girton, half a mile from Cambridge, proves the success of her movement.

Her motto is: "No double code. Same requirements for women as men, same studies, same degrees."—London Letter.

Killed by a Kiss.

The snow came down like a fine gauze. The people flitted by the coroner's office windows with collars turned up and heads bowed to the storm.

"This weather reminds me," said Coroner Jenkins to the group about him, "of such a day about two years ago. I was requested to investigate a case of sudden death. I had often heard of persons dying of fright, but I was not prepared to believe it. Upon being conducted into the parlor I was informed by the owner, a well known merchant, that his daughter had died under peculiar circumstances. She had arisen apparently in good health and high spirits.

"While she was seated at the table talking with her mother, her brother, who was about to leave for business, came up behind her stealthily and kissed her full in the mouth before she was aware who it was. The girl screamed, sank back in a dead faint and when she was brought to went into convulsions and died before medical attendance could arrive. The whole family were of a highly nervous temperament, very excitable and subject to hysteria. The autopsy showed that the girl had been perfectly healthy. Death was undoubtedly due to a nervous shock."—New York World.

Mermaids and Mermen.

The dugong, a species of whale found abundantly in the waters of both the great oceans, but especially off the coast of Australia, in the Pacific, is believed to have furnished the slender basis upon which all mermaid and mermen stories have been founded. Its average length is from eight to twenty feet. It has a head much resembling that of the human species, and breathes by means of lungs. It feeds upon submarine beds of seaweeds, and when wounded makes a noise like a mad bull. Long hair in the female species, and hair and beard in the male, add to the human resemblance of the head and neck. The flesh of this species of whale is used for food, and is said to have the flavor of bacon, mutton or beef according to the parts of the body from which the meat is taken.—St. Louis Republic.

Wire Nails from Plate Steel.

It has always been considered impossible to cut wire nails from any material except wire, but it is reported that an ingenious arrangement has been introduced into a mill in Pittsburgh which enables wire nails to be made from steel plate. This invention may be attached to the ordinary cut nail machine, and is said to be capable of producing perfectly formed nails in greater quantity than is possible by the present wire nail.—Philadelphia Record.

If farmers knew as much about farming as financiers do, or think they do, and if financiers knew as much about finances as farmers do, or think they do, there would be an elysium on earth.

The Store

JANUARY 26 TO 31.

10,000 pieces beautiful Wash Goods will be opened next week.

300 pieces good new Gingham, new designs, at 7 1-2 cents.

200 pieces new and choice 12 1-2 to 20 cents Satins at 9 cents per yard.

THIS WEEK, EMBROIDERIES.

Mack & Schmid

Demands for Paratoloid.

One of the curiosities to arrive at the postoffice was a letter addressed to "Dr. Koch, Esq., New Haven, Conn." It was postmarked from a town in western New York. The postoffice officials were not long in reaching a logical deduction that it was intended for Dr. Foster, and it was so delivered. This reasoning proved correct, for it was written by some one desiring most earnestly the lymph treatment. Dr. Foster said that he was heartily glad the lymph reached New York and Washington, because it might have the effect of lessening the increasing stream of applicants and applications that have been pouring in on him.

This demand has grown daily since the second arrival of the lymph at an alarming rate. Letters come from all parts of the Union—California, Indiana, North Carolina, Vermont and even Colorado—written by those willing to do anything in the hope of obtaining even some slight relief from dreaded diseases. They have the hope that perhaps they individually will be chosen from the others. No matter what the distance is, they are willing to come on to make the experiment. Many have the idea that, like vaccination, one inoculation is sufficient, without realizing the long course of treatment which is necessary.

But one and all have to be refused, as further experiments at present are impossible. Dr. Foster is nearly worn out in the vain attempt to answer a part of his correspondence, which occupies nearly all his time.—New Haven Courier.

The Young Man Failed to Suit.

A lady a few days ago arrived on the Comstock in response to a matrimonial advertisement published in a temporary local newspaper, her expenses being paid by the advertiser, a young man of this town. She is still here, but the young man is disconsolate, as she is not pleased with his appearance, and refuses to perform her part of the contract. He is at a loss to account for his inability to please the feminine eye. He has good habits and is steadily employed.

It seems that this is only the last of several ventures of the would-be groom toward connubial happiness. In one of his former trials he forwarded \$30 to his fair correspondent, who returned him \$20 and a letter containing a great deal of good advice, for which she kept as a fee the remaining \$10. She concluded the epistle by informing him that she was about to start for Portland to join her husband. He is not at all discouraged by his good or ill fortune, as the case may be, and intends to keep trying until he is successful.—Virginia City (Nev.) Enterprise.

Great Churchmen Dead.

The year which has just closed will be memorable in the annals of the Church of Rome for the loss of Newman and Von Dollinger; in those of the Church of England for the loss of Lightfoot, Liddon, Hatch, Littledale, Oakley, Henry White, Canon Cure and of the dean of St. Paul's. The deanery of St. Paul's has been held by many greater men than Dr. Church, but never by one of more stainless and beautiful life, riper culture, more untiring devotion, completer self forgetfulness. The story of his life would be little more, however, than the story of his friendships with most of the brightest and most fruitful minds of his generation.

He was a severe judge of himself, and shrank from anything like "leadership," even from that of the London head. His affection for Newman was unbounded and reciprocal. It was in the quaint old house under St. Paul's that Newman played on his favorite cello for the last time and put it away forever. He presented it to the daughter of his host at the time.—London World.

Deer Hunting.

David Hoover, of this place, came in from the hills Saturday with a fine doe which he had the good fortune to run to water. When the snow is deep a deer pursued by dogs will invariably make for the water. Wading in where it is the deepest, the trembling animal will stand and wait for its canine enemies. It is cute enough to know that it has the advantage of the dogs while in the water.

The dog having short legs must swim, and the deer by striking with its feet can defend itself much better than on land. The hunters, knowing this peculiarity, station themselves near the water, and the terrified deer, thinking only of the dogs, become an easy prey. Last week some hunters from Du Bois shot five deer in this way, and the fact that every one of them was hit between the eyes shows that the hunters were in easy range and had things very much their own way.—Punxsutawney (Pa.) Spirit.

Charles Marvin's Death.

So Mr. Charles Marvin is dead! Every one remembers him as the much berated hero of the Salisbury-Schouvaloff-Globe comedy in 1878. It was said that he managed to "convey" the document in his memory; but, however that may be, its untoward disclosure, which led to the utterance of a celebrated "salisbury" at St. Stephen's, was swiftly followed by Mr. Marvin's retirement from the foreign office. Mr. Marvin passed his early years in the dominions of the czar, and entered the English civil service three years before his leap into notoriety. Since then Mr. Marvin has busied himself with authorship.—Pall Mall Gazette.

Block Island's Turkey Glory Gone.

Block Island no longer supplies the markets with its old time quantity of famous turkeys. Ten years ago the Christmas shipment amounted to eighteen tons, but last year only three tons were sent out. The people of the island are depending more on the attractiveness of the place for summer visitors, and paying less attention to poultry raising and vegetable growing.—Boston Herald.

Bossy Climbed a Tree.

Ben Stanfield and others, while engaged in working in a large sycamore tree on the farm of W. H. McDonald, were astonished to find a calf in the hollow of the tree, thirty-five feet above the butt. The calf was alive and all right.—Seymour Cor. Indianapolis Sentinel.

The Decline of Rural New England.

Not only is the area of cultivated land decreasing, but the land owners are sensibly narrowing their tillage. The land is growing poorer, partly from natural causes and partly from less careful working and the marked decrease in the amount of live stock kept upon it. The fact is, farming does not pay, especially if help must be hired to do a large part of the work.

The farmer finds himself the victim of all the evils of a protective tariff without its supposed benefits. The promised home market he has found to his cost, if not his ruin, is a delusion and a snare. If the manufacturing centers in his vicinity have raised the price of some of his products they have advanced the cost of labor in a greater degree, and drawn to themselves the best brain and muscle from the farms.

He is being heavily taxed for the benefit of the whole list of these assistant industries that rob him of his working force, while the competition, intensified by labor saving machines suited to the large prairie farms of the west and stimulated by lavish gifts of land to settlers and subsidies to railroads, ruinously reduces the prices of his products in his natural home market. He buys western flour and western corn for his own consumption at a cheaper rate than he can produce them with hired labor, and by reason of the long winter is unable to compete with the west and south in cattle raising for the eastern market at his door. Confining his attention to the few crops that, from their bulk or perishable nature, are not subject to the destructive competition of the west, the ordinary farmer merely lives and pays current expenses, while his less shrewd and careful neighbor falls behind each year, and sooner or later will be sold out of house and home.—Professor Amos N. Currier in Popular Science Monthly.

The Patent System.

The patent system is a tax! That is a Christmas thought that our readers may well ponder over. Patents! patents! patents! Without number and, many of them, without reason. We make the bold statement that there is hard-

ly a garment we wear, hardly a convenience we use, hardly a sample of food we eat that does not draw a portion of its cost from the patent system. Telephones, electric contrivances, refrigerator cars—things which are becoming almost absolutely necessary to the public are all backed up by patents until the proprietors are enabled to demand rates that are little short of extortion.

No just man will deny the right of an inventor to an adequate reward for his time and toil, but there is a difference between "adequate reward" and extortion. The money spent in lawyers' fees in fighting infringements of patents is simply astounding. The patent laws ought to be revised. A friend who has studied this matter as inventor, manufacturer and patent lawyer suggests these lines of revision: 1. No patent should run over five years. 2. No patent should be issued except for great merit. 3. The surplus of the patent department should be used to buy up unexpired patents which inventors wish to abandon.—Rural New Yorker.

Hollow Mockeries.

A tax on incomes will strike at the great moneyed octopus; that will knock the golden calf off his pegs that the high tariff policy worships. Railroad robbers—oh, no; magnates—that are declaring larger dividends as farmers' incomes grow beautifully less, will have to contribute their share toward running the governmental machinery.

There should be \$1,000 worth of resident farm property exempt from taxation, and enormously large holdings should be taxed more and more till the now relentless grasping relicts and a landed aristocracy exists no longer in America. What fol de rol to talk about English factories flooding the United States with cheap goods and breaking down our baby industries. Even when we were colonies under old England, with all the restrictions that unbriiled tyranny could impose upon our infantile factories, their irrepressible American spirit caused them to increase. The manufacturing interests today are mighty giants, great bullies, domineering and riding over the necks of American farmers rough shod, and the protection policy is a hollow mockery.—Oscar Jenne in Grange Bulletin.

Hear Those Who Know.

Farmers frequently do some very foolish things, for which they can give no good or substantial reason. Now, who ever heard of a medical society inviting a farmer to deliver an address on therapeutics, or of a legal fraternity calling some tiller of the soil to talk on criminal jurisprudence? We will venture that the oldest inhabitant cannot recall so ludicrous an event. Yet at nearly every agricultural fair some lawyer or doctor, who is as ignorant of practical agriculture as the average Hot-tent is of Greek, is booked for an address to farmers, is to talk to them upon a subject with which they are, or at least should be, entirely familiar, and of which the speaker knows next to nothing. The farmers of this country should drop this custom, which has nothing but its antiquity to recommend it, and get some of their own class to talk to them on such occasions.—Farmers' Friend.

Government Control.

Grand Master Carr, of the Wisconsin Patrons of Husbandry, in his annual address says the express and telegraph companies should be brought under government control. The people have been bled by them altogether too long. That extortionate monopoly, the Western Union Telegraph company, reports receipts for 1889 of over \$30,000,000, expenses \$14,500,000, leaving a profit of \$6,200,000, with an average toll of thirty cents a message and an average cost to the company of twenty-two cents a message. The public, therefore, is paying to the company a profit of nearly 90 per cent. for a service which the national government might render with a postal telegraph at an enormous reduction in cost.

MISS M. E. CORSON will be at Mrs. M. H. Southard's Millinery Store after January 12, where artistic work in cutting, fitting and draping will be done.