SHOES THAT FIT WELL.

THE ARTISTIC SIDE OF THE SHOE-

MAKER'S BUSINESS

Corns, Bunions and Chilblains Men as

Particular as Women About the Shane

"A last! what for!" was the surprised re

answered the shoemaker.

And after a brief conversation the cur

their own lasts, "said the shoemaker subsequently," and they are all perfectly satisfies with the case and perfect fit of their shoes with the case and perfect fit of their shoes whom haven't seen for five years. They simply send me a written order for a pair of shoes or hoots and as I have their least them in we



Office in Train's Opera House Block.

VOLUME XXIV.

LOWELL, MICHIGAN, FRIDAY, AUGUST 24, 1888.

NUMBER 8.

ches in Michigan during the

THE Art Suppelment we present to our readers this week will be of great st to all lovers of art.

and appropriations thus far will come within thirteen millions of using up the

rous, acknowledges that the democrats can't carry New York State, and they are going to try to make the loss

on enough.—Detroit Tribune

inate another ticket. There is

of the unterrified, hatched a Union La-

etts is only about one-third that of siderable argument in that for protec

won't run for sheriff on the fusion agsome of the other lights suppressed it, ck into line. The fusion party in Kent

onfidence of every voter in Kent Co. and nobody wants a change-unless it

THE Shiawassee American, published the fusion party, and supported Tarnsey for Congress in the past two elections, has turned over to the rebublican party. In its last issue it says: "The American has hoisted the Republican ticket this week, and will zealously advocate the election of the republican candidates. We do not believe in the free trade policy of the democratic party-free mthera industries—and the Greenback four years, having ceased to exist as a party, the American is at perfect liberty to resume its allegiance to the republi-can party."

THE Cleveland Plain Dealer, which mart paper, is now asking these silly questions, and asking republican papers to asswer thom, thinking thereby to make political capital for democray, but in reality only airing the shallowness of

Why the price of wool has steadily colined under a protective tariff. Why the price of wheat has decline

ng under a protective tariff.

Why the cost of living has increased

der a protective tariff."

lump it is only necessary to take the Yankee way and ask another, namely; Why has the price of everything declind since the war? But to be a little more specific it might

named except the last, the supply has increased, and the price has declined accordingly. The last question assumes that the price of living is greater now than in years past, which is absolutely false, as any well informed person knows. Never in the history of this country, could a person buy the necessaries of life of the charaly as now. This fact is also the so cheaply as now. This fact is also the prime cause for the lesser price of wages; but wages have not fallen, on an average, ich as the cost of living, and figures to-day buy more of the comforts of life and live better on the wages of the present time than he ever could before in

AN OCEAN HORROR.

Two Large Steamships Collide o the Atlantic.

thirty-three of the crew of the Guiser were missing. The Hamburg line steamship Wieland, which was in the vicinity, came up in time to assist in the work of rescue, and she divided the rescued party with the Thingvalla, the latter proceeding in a damaged condition for Halifax, while the Wieland proceeded to New York, arriving at quarantine late yesterday afternoon. It is reported that fourteen passengers and seventeen of the crew were saved, including Captain Moller.

The collision occurred off Sable Island. The Geiser sank in five minutes. The Thingvalla passengers, 655 in number, were transferred to the Wieland and brought here with the fourteen passengers and brought here with the fourteen passengers and brought here with the fourteen passengers and thirty-three of the crew, were drowned. The Thingvalla is trying to reach Halifax. The exact extent of her injuries is unknown. The Thingvalla left Stettin July 56 and Copenhaven August 4 for Now York. She is commanded by Captain Laub. She is 1,841 tons register. The Geiser was of L871 tons.

The vessels came together at about 4 o'clock in the morning, and the panie among those on board was fearful. The passengers were mostly farmers from the Northwest, who had by years of industry and economy accumulated a competence and were going on a visit to their mative land, may were especially attracted thither at this time by the great exposition at Copenhagen. Those who were saved lost all their effects, and even all their clothing except their night wear. The following is a partial list of the saved and lost:

Officers saved: Captain Carl Moller, second mate Jergensen, third eng near Engelbrecht, purser Gregersen and stewarders Ann.

Passengers aved: Handway, N. J.; Jans Andersen, Philadelphia; John Larsen, Por Richmond, Hide Soel-were least; Paul Paulsen, Chicago; Larvitz Runsredt (Chreage; John Enquext, Chicago; Alf Andersen, Brooktyn; Peter Johnsen, St. Paul; Johnsen, Chicago; John Sen, Chicago; Alf Andersen, Brooktyn; Peter Johnsen, St. Paul; Johnsen, Chicago; Ghan

Western offices of the line.

New York, Aug. 19.—The collision of the
steamers Thingvilla and Gelser was dis
cussed everywhere in maritime circle.

The main question was as to who was to
blame for the disaster. It is now certain
that 118 persons perushed when the Gelse
went down. Here is the corrected list: 

A New Haptist Association.

COTTAGE CITY, Mass., Aug. 21.—Rev.
Dr. George C. Loringr of Chicago, has insuggrated what will be known as the Vineyard Literary and Scientific College. This
association will number thousands from
the Baytist denomination all over the
country. Four new buildings will be
erected uper the Baytist templo here, and
the first annual session will be held next
summer with a term of six weeks. The
directors will be the same as those for the
Baytist Vineyard Association.

A Female Horsethlef Jalied.

BLOOMINOTON, Ind., Aug. 2L.—Helen
Young was arrested here shortly before
midnight while riding through the town
an horseback at full speed and lodged in
jail. The horse was stolen property, being
one of three animals recently taken from
the vicinity of Nashville. The woman is
alleged to be one of the gang of robbers
that have been operating in that neighborhood.

Engineers Celebrate an Analysersary, Datnott, Mich., Aug. 18.—The Brother-hood of Locomotive Engineers met Friday to celebrate the twenty-fifth analysersary of their qualization. Over 2,000 members were present, including Chief Arthur and W. R. Hobinson, of Vincennes, Ind., the first chief of the order and originator of the brother-hood idea.

Admiral Luce Ordered to Port an Prince.
Wassilvoron, Aug. 18.—Secretary Whitney has ordered Admiral Luce, commanding the South Atlantic squadron, to proceed in the Galena to Port an Prince, as the presence of a man-of-war is neede there on account of the state of martial law which exists.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 18 Great excitemen was created yesterday at the Newpor Iron and steel mills, just across the rive from this city, by the discovery of seven teen dynamite bombs in a pile of acrap iron. The affair will be investigated.

Lightning's Fearful Work. GREENFIELD, Mass., Aug. 18.—Descen Lovering, aged 20 years, and his sister and bousekeeper, Mrs. Richardson, were instantly killed by lightning yesterday at this place, and the farm-house, barns and buildings were burned.

Naw-Mill Burned.

Bay City, Mich., Aug. 18.—The fine, new saw mill at James Davidson's ship yard, in West Bay City, burned. Loss, \$35,000;

CITIZENS IN TEN DAYS

Praudulent Saturalization.

New York, Aug 18.—The Ford Congressional Committee yesterday resumed
the invest gation into mulgration affairs.
Superintendent Jackson, of Castle Garden, was the first witness. He said the

THE BASE-BALL RECORD.

				Hon.	Los	٠.	Po
LEAGUE.					-		ornt.
New York	***	** *	****	59	81		,500
Detroit	***	• • •		47	41		33
Philadelphia					42		.59
Boston					45		,500
Pittsburgh		350			46 54		.45
Washington.	is						400
Indianapolis	***	***	*****	***************************************	59	Щ	.85
WESTERN.	Ros.	Lost	Conf.	AWERICAN	Hen.	Lost.	Per
Des Moines	17	94	.001	St. Louis	. 00	1 1	. 08
St. Paul	520	100	607	Athletic	. 49	81	.61
Omaha	163	12	573	Cincinnati	. 49	31	61:

INDIANA WHITE CAPS.

of the Gang Turas State's Evident Two Punished, Two Punished.

Indianapolis, Ind., Aug. 20.—The investigation of the White Caps by Attorney-General Michener has resulted in one of the gang turning State's evidence. He charges the order with being influenced in their acts by reveage for private wrongs. The headquarters of the order is near English. The White Caps have issued a circular threatening to resist the State's investigation with bloodshed.

Manison, Ind., Aug. 21.—Daniel Murray and John Essex, members of the Madison township. White Cap." gang, were found guilty yesterday of whipping Omer Davis and were fined 824 each and costs.

CHICAGO MAIL ROBBERS.

ery of Gigantic Thefts from the Mails During Two Years.

years.

Hig Hiase in Minnesota.

Wadden, Minn., Aug. 21.—A fire believed to be of incendury origin started here, and owing to the insufficient water supply gained great headway. In about an bour's time eighteen buildings were destroyed and nine families rendered homeless. The loss will amount to fully \$75,000; not over one-half covered by insurance. The absence of wind alone prevented the destruction of the whole town.

Used Kerosene with the Usual Result

Louwellie, Ky, Aug. 17.—Police Offi-cers Jeseph Roset berg and James W. Jones were fatally stabled by Charles Dilger. Dilger was beating his mistress, and the officers, attracted by her cries, broke into the house and attempted to ar-rest the tough.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 20.—Seth Green, the well-known fish culturist, died yester-day morning at his home in this city, aged 71 years. Mr. Green was born here, and had a world-wide reputation as a sports-man and pisciculturist.

Female Note-Raisers. TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Aug. 21.—Mrs. Christina Keefer and ber married daughter, Lena Withelm, were arrested in this city yesterday for raising dollar-notes to ten by clipping the cipher from cigar box stamps and pasting it next the figure I.

Business Embarrasaments.

BUSY POLITICIANS.

Record of Events Covering Wide Range of Territory.

Candidates Named, and Notes of General Interest from the Political Field.

Chandler was renominated for his fourth term—both Democrats.

MACON, Mo., Aug. 15.—The Republicans of the First district yesterday nominated Mayor S. G. Brock for Congress.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—The American party met in National convention in this city yesterday. A split was caused on the question of representation, and all the delegates except those from New York and California withdrew. Those remaining nominated General James L. Curtis, of New York, for President, and James N. Greer, of Tennessee, for Vice-President, The platform favors the abolition of the paturalization laws, demands that no crim-

crats heid their convention in this city yesterday and nominated E. M. Wilson for
Governor; Licutenant Governor, Daniel
Buck; Secretary of State, W. P. Breedenlagen; State Treasurer, Hans Nelson;
Attorney-General, C. D. Autromont. The
platform adopted enlogizes Cleveland and
Thurman and the President's Administration, and declares that the abelition of a
superfluous revenue by the reduction of
the excessive taxes upon necessaries is the
pre-eminent issue of the campaign.

OMARA, Neb., Aug. Is.—The State Prohibition convention made these nominations:
For Governor, George A. Bigelow; for Lieutenant-Gevernor, John Dall; for Secretary of
State, John E. Hopper; for Auditor, John F.
Helm; for Treasurer, J. H. Sie warr, for Superintendent of Instruction, Rev. Horatio Hilton;
for Attornay-tieneral, John J. Barnd; for Commissioner of Public Landa, A. Roberts.

Epringeriel, Mo., Aug. 18.—The State
Judicial convention nominated Judge
Sharard Harchy of Edmands and Sharard

HUNTINGTON, W. Va., Aug. 18.-The

Denocratic State convention nominated Judge A. Brooks Fleming, of Marion Coun-ty, for Governor. Mantson, Wis., Aug. 18.—The Wisconsin

liberty.

Columnus, O., Aug. 19.—Hon. Allen G.
Thurman has consented to speak at a Democratic mass-meeting in Chicago on August 25.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 18.—Delegations from three States—Ohio, indiana and Illinois—between 9,000 and 10,000 people in all, paid their respects to the Republican Presidential nomines yesterlay. General Harrison shook hands in the afternoon with fully 7,000 people without intermission.

sion.

St. Louis, Aug. 30.—The Democrats of the Thirteenth Missouri District, in convention at Springfield, nominated C. C. Maticek, of Mariouville, for Congress.

Matlock, of Marionville, for Congress.

Sr. Louis, Aug. 21.—The Democrats of the Pith Congressional district of Missouri have nominated John C. Tarsney, of Kansas City, for Congress.

Chicago, Aug. 21.—The Prohibitionists of the Fourth Illinois district have nominated L. D. Rogers for Congress.

Sr. Louis, Aug. 23.—Phil C. Coghlan, Jr., was Saturday nominated for Congress by the Union Labor party in the Eighth district and Michael Rathford in the Tenth district.

district.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Aug. 20.—Rober
Bullock has been nominated for Congress
by the Democrats of the Second district,
DOTLERTOWN, Pa., Aug. 31.—Robert M
Yardley was yesterday renominateds for
Congress by Sevenia district Republicans Ents, Pa., Aug. 21.—Colonet C. M. Lynch, of this city, Monday received notice that the will of the late Conrad Shenfield, of Kansas City, devised property to him amounting to \$150,000. Lynch hall befriended Shenfield years ago, and is thus rewarded.

Fired from Ambush.

CALAIS, Me., Aug. 21.—Major Howes and family, of Boston, with Indian guides, were canceing up the Tobique river Sunday, when they were fired on by unknown persons and Mrs. Howes killed. The bullet was intended for Mr. Howe, who had

FURY OF THE ELEMENTS.

Great Damage to Property and Loss of Life in Several Piaces.

MONTREAN, Can., Aug. 18—A thunder-storm that passed over Eastern Ontario and the whole of Quebec Thursday night destroyed hundreds of houses and barns. Horses and cattle by the hundred have een killed and many people are lost. A small village called St Louis, De Gon

after the house was struck. At St. Ig-nace George S. Lorimer was killed by a after the house was struck. At St. Ignace George S. Lorimer was killed by; a tree which had been struck by lightning falling upon him. In St. Hyaciathe the son of the proprietor of a small hotel was killed while closing the window of his room. A report comes from Chandlere that two lumbermen were swept over the falls while they were crossing the river. Lightning struck their cance and they were swept to death in the raging river. This hotel at Smith's Falls was set on fire, and it is reported that the wife of the proprietor died from fright. From all over Quebec come reports of house's being set on fire and whole families left destitute, and at a small place called L'Original the parish church was struck by lightning. The place was fall of people at the time—10 p. m—praying for protection from the storm. A panie ensued, and many people were seriously injured by being trampled upon. It is estimated that the damage done by the storm in this province alone will reach over \$1.500,000. Later reports have just come in from Valley Field, Beauharnois County, stating that five men have been killed by lightning in that vicinity.

Manquerra, Mich, Aug. 21.—A terrific cyclone struck this place yesterday at 2:30 n. m. Houses were unroofed, tolegraph.

creased to a velocity of seventy-five miles as hour yesterday morning early. The waters of the gulf have been driven over the louisville & Nashville track is badly flooted south. There have been no trains either way. The city was inundated yesterday morning. The wires are down everywhere.

Viena, Aug. 21.—Heavy thunder-atorms

Washing clause shall go into effect only upon the ratification of the pending treaty.

Washing clause shall go into effect only upon the ratification of the pending treaty.

Washington, Aug. 15.—The President yesterday issued an order placing Major-general Schofield in command of the army.

The Har Association.

Saharoda Springs, N. Y., Aug. 19.—At the meeting of the American Bar Association David Dudley Field was elected president; Elward Hinckley, secretary; Francis Rawle, treasurer. Among the vice-presidents elected to represent each State in the association was Benjamin Harrison of Indiana. The convention then adjourned state die.

The Fire Chiefs.

Minneapolis, Minn., Aug. 18.—The National Association of Fire Engineers, in assision here, agreed to meet next year at Kansas City, September 2, and elected the following officers: President, T. L. Stetson, of Minneapolis; Secretary, Henry A. Hills, of Cincinnati, Treasurer, A. C. Hendrick, of New Haven.

A Costly Strike.
CHICAGO, Aug. 18.—The brick-makers'
strike, which began last year, is estimated
to have cost nearly \$1,000,000. Fourteen
hundred men are still out. THE MARKETS

No. 2 Spring  ORN  No. 2 Spring  ORN  ATS—No. 2 White  Y E- Western  ORK-Mass  ARD—Steam  HEESE  CHICAGO.  EEV ES—Shipping Steers  Texans.  Cows.  Stockers  Feeders  Hatchers Stock  Inter or Cattle  OGS—Live-Good to choice  HEEP	44 450 17 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	500000 0000000000000000000000000000000	549 550 49 550 87 87 88 87 88 87 88 87 88 87 88 87 88 87 88 88	1
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Yk- western ORK-Mess. ARD-Steam HEESE VOOL-Demestis CHICAGO. KEEVES-Shipping Steers. Texans. Cows. Stockers Feeders Hutchers Stock Inter or Cattle OGS-Luve-Good to choice HEEP	149 * 8 83 83 83 8 8 8 8 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	10000 00000000	49 50 80 81 81 81 81 81 81 81 81 81 81 81 81 81	div
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EEVZS—Shipping Steers Texans Cows Stockers Feeders Hutchers Stock Inter or Cattle OGS—Live—Good to choice. HEEP UTTER—Creamety.	200000000000000000000000000000000000000	200000000000000000000000000000000000000	50 51 51 50	1
Texans. Cows Stockers Feeders Butchers Stock Inter or Lattle GOSS—Lave-Good to choice HEEP UTTER—Creamery.	200000000000000000000000000000000000000	200000000000000000000000000000000000000	50 51 51 50	1
Stockers Feeders Butchers Stock Inter or Cattle OGS-Lave-Good to choice. HEEP UTTER-Creamery.	2 50 3 90 3 95 7 90 5 90 2 70	****	25 75 75 00	0
Feeders Stock Batchers Stock Inter or Cattle IOGS—Live—Good to choice. HEEP UTTER—Creamery.	3 93 3 95 2 90 5 90 2 75	9888	75 75 00	1
Inter or Cattle  IOGS - Live - Good to choice  HEEP  UTTER - Creamery	5 to	63	75	
Inter or Cattle  IOGS - Live - Good to choice  HEEP  UTTER - Creamery	5 to	8.3	00	
HEEP UTTER—Creamery	5 50 2 75	GR 6	00	18
HEEPUTTER-Creamery	2 75	9.5	40.0	10
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	11	6	16	
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During the absence of Henry Shropshire and his wife from their home near
Columbia, S. C., on Friday, the house was
burned and their two little children perished in the flames.

A man has just been arrested at Hannihal, Mo, who escaped from the penitentiary in 1863, having been sontenced for
horse-stealing. He will be taken back to
serve out the sentence.

Masked men attempted to rob a Union
Pacific express near Dana station, Wy. T.,
carly Friday morning, but were beaten off
by the train hands. Many shots were fired
and a brakeman was wounded.

FIFTIETH CONGRESS.

What Our Law-Makers Are Doing at Washington.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—A bill was in-reduced in the Senate yesterday to define usts and punish persons connected with em. The fisheries treaty was further

tay calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for a statement of amounts deposited in

THE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—In the House yesterday a bill was introduced placing on the pension roll General Sheridan's widow at the rate of \$5,000 a year. Most of the day was spent in an ineffectual effort to secure and hold a querum on the Forti-Scatter. Bit

days. Mr. Weaver gave notice that he

J. Russell Parsons, of New York, at Aix La Chapelle; L. Austin Spaiding, of New York, at Brunswick. Colonel Roger Jones, Inspector-General, to be Inspector-General with the rank of Brigadler-Gencral; William W. Averell, late Captain Third Cavalry, to be Captain in the army.

Twelve Buildings Burned. Twelve Buildings Burned.

Ralfiell, N. C., Aug. 21.—Fire 'at Durham destroyed twelve buildings, among them W. Osborne's and Robert Jones' to-bacco houses. In Osborne and Jones' houses were 500,000 pounds of leaf tobacco, all of which was destroyed. A high wind prevailed and the town has no fire department. The result was that buildings were rapidly destroyed. It is believed that the fire was the work of incendiaries. The loss is said to approximate \$40,000, with about one third as much insurance.

Brigadier-General Absalom Baird, Inspector General of the army, was on Monday placed on the retired list, and Colonal Roger Jones was appointed to succeed him with the rank of Brigadier-

General.

William Naglet and Louis Naglet, ranchers and stockmen, were lynched by outlaws in Pleasant Valley, A. T., on Saturday, and Noah Griffin (colored) was lynched at Ocheches, Fia, for insulting a white women.

Dakots to Cleveland.

Huron, D. T., Ang. 16.—W. C. Arnold, chairman of the Executive Committee for division and the admission of North and South Dakots to the Union of States, has, on behalf of the committee, forwarded a petition signed by all classes of citizens, irrespective of party, to President Cleveland, asking him to champion the Statehood movement.

Sons of Veterans Elect Officers Sons of Veterans Elect Officers.
Wheretino, W. Va., Ang. 18.—The National Commandery of the Sons of Veterans elected the following officers: Commander-in Chief, George R. Abbott, of Illinois; Lieutenant-General, E. H. Milhan, of Minnesota; Major-General, John Hinckley, of Massachusetts; Council-in-Chief, G. B. Smith, of Contecticut; W. E. Bundy, of Ohio; R. L. Obenstein, of Missouri, and C. B. Cooke, of Dakota.

Italian Towns Destroyed. dercely along the Italian frontier, and al-ready a section of country 200 kilometers long has been devastated. The town of Trentine, on the border, and a number of illages have been destroyed.

Postland, Me., Aug. 21.—Samuel Morse, aged 104 years, died Sunday afternoon. He was born in 1784, in Georgetown, on the St. John river, in New Brunswick, All his active life he was a soldier in the A Young Girl's Feat. London, Aug. 18.—A young girl 12 years of age, named Florence Morse, ascended Mont Blanc on Tuesday last. This excels all previous records of ascents of this

An Indian Chief and Family Kitled. Kansas Citt. Mo., Aug. 18—Chief Mes-cott, of the Kickapoos, his squaw and five children were killed by lightning in his tabin on the reservation near Netawaka MILLINERY COODS

An Old and Well Known Establishment

In a community embracing all classes such as are to be found in Lowell, there take a prominent lead in catering to the wants of the population in general, and supplying a class of goods suitable not only to the use of the most humble, but also to the fastidious tasts and requirements of the opulent. The very oldest business house in Lowell is the Millinery

located on the corner of Bridge and Monmuously engaged in the business here ince 1863, and there is not a firm that tore and goods, but with a characteristhe permanent fixtures of Lowell business life. She owns the building she ocrying a large and well selected stock of

millinery, making it a point to handle

all the very latest shapes are shown during their season, and the good taste exercised in making selections has called the best trade of this town and sur-

rounding country. FLOWERS, FEATHERS, TUS. agrettes, pompone, and ornaments are disclose the largest assortment of

a customer of mine but is as anxious to get good looking shoe as a lady is. Of course they insist that the shoe must fit and be easy RICH RIBBONS
to be found in this part of the county.
Scores of styles are exhibited, among them being plain, figured, satin, picot and pearl edge, brecaded and watered, in all widths. These ribbons are sold at much lower prices than dealers in the larger places are offering them for, while larger places are offering them for, while the variety is countly as extensive. In the variety is equally as extensive. In

satins, velvers and plushes the stock is unusually large and varied embracing the most popular shades, cut and uncut velvets and plushes and those with alternate fancy stripes are seen, to construct a good fitting shee, which will be referred the stock of the foot, and form the mold, construct a last upon which to construct a good fitting shee, which will allow of ease and comfort in walking. Some men have feet that turn up on the outside, and, of course, the soles of their shoes have to be so put on as to allow for the wear on LARGE STOCK OF CREPES

attention is given to making ming hats and bonnets. A general timent of other kinds of millinery is is handled, and a specialty is mourning hats and bonnets. A general ssortment of other kinds of millinery

two of the very best fitting, easy and

Soon a large fall stock of millinery will be on exhibition, comprising the richest line of goods Mrs. Hiler has ever shown here. She will also have in her employ for the coming fall trade an experienced trimmer from Detroit, and will spare no pains to satisfy her customers in every particular. The Ladies should bear this in mind and not fail to visit her store where they will find the latest novelties in fall and winter millinery.

Particular attention is paid to straw work, and satisfaction guaranteed.

Mrs. Hiler has served the ladies so acceptably in years past, each year keep-inc up with the times procedured and the same time to have a good looking shoe, and at the same time to have a good looking shoe, and at the same time to have it so that there will be no pinching or pain when it is worn. Other mas have gracefully gracefully taxined bunion will do full justice to the beauty and symmetry of their pedal extremity. It must not too long or too broad, the instep must be gracefully arched, and the hollow in the ball of the foot most carefully granged. Now, this can only be accomplished by having a special last made, and it is to the credit of these gentlemen to say that they never object to the cost of such a luxury."

"Of what material are these lasts generally made?"

"Mostly of maple or persimmon wood. When properly seasond, these woods do not ware of credit and the principal carefully trained bunion to be a too have a good looking shoe, and at the same time to have it so that there will be no pinching or pain when it is worn. Other mas have a good looking shoe and at the same time to have it so that there will be no pinching or pain when it is worn. Other mas have a good looking shoe and at the same time to have it so that there will be ante time to have it so that there will be ante time to have it so that there will be no pinching or pain when it is worn. Other mas with a pet and carefully trained bunion.

ceptably in years past, each year keeping up with the times in goods and work, that her customers may rest assured the fall stock will be one of the very best, and her prices in accordance with those of former years, for she always keeps

SHE BLUSHED

BRACE UP.

THEIR BUINESS BOOMING.

THE REV. GEO. H. THAYER, of

Bourbon, Ind., asys: "Both myself and wife owe our lives to SHILOH'S CON-SUMPTION CURE."

loh's Cure will give immediate relief. Price 10cts , 50cts., and \$1. CLARK & WINEGAR.

of former years, for she always keep good goods, sells them at low prices and treats her patrons honorably.

VIGOR AND VITALITY Are quickly given to every part of the body by Hood's Sarsaparilla. That tired feeling is entirely overcome. The the blood is purified, enriched and vi-talized, and carries health instead of swfully when I told her what to do for awfully when I told her what to do for those horrid pimples with which her face was covered. She now says if you want a pink and white complexion with a nice clear smooth skin, you must use that best of all blood purifiers, Sulphur diseave to every organ. The stomach is toned and strengthened, the appetite restored. The kidneys and liver are roused and invigorated. The brain is refreshed, the mind made clear and reads for order.

ready for work. Try it.

SRACE UP.

You are feeling depressed, your appetite is poor, you are bothered with Headache, you are bothered with Headache, you are fidgety, pervous and generally out of sorts, and want to brace up. But not with stimulants, spring medicines, or bitters' which have for their basis very cheap, bad whisky, and which stimulate you for an hour, and then leave you in worse condition than before. What you want is an alternative that will purify your blood, start healthy action of Liver and Kidneys, restore your vitality, and give renewed health and strength. Such a medicine you will find in Electric Bitters, and ony 50 cents a bottle at Hunt & Hunter's Drug Store. ARE YOU SKEPTICAL! If so we will convince you that Ackers English remedy for the lungs is superior to all other preparations, and is a positive care for all throat and lung troubles, Croup, Whooping Cough and Colds, We guarantee the preparation. YETER & LOOK.

PIMPLES ON THE FACE ote an impure state of the blood and ooked upon by many with suspic-Ackers Blood Elixir will remove all impurities and leave the complexion smooth and clear. There is nothing that will so thoroughly build up the constitution, purify and strengthen the whole system. Sold and guaranteed by Yeiter & Look.

IS LIFE WORTH LIVING?

THEIR BUINESS BOOMING.

Probably no one thing has caused such a general revival of trade at Hunt and Hunter's Drug Store as their giving away to their customers of so many free trial bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery for Cousumption. Their trade is simply enormous in this very valuable article from the fact that it always cures and never disappoints. Coughs, Colds, Asthma. Bronchitts, Croup, and all throat and lung diseases quickly cured. You can test it before buying by getting a trial bottle free, large size \$1. Every bottle warranted. Not if you go through the world a dyspeptic. Acker's Dyspepsia Tablets are a positive cure for the worst forms of dyspepsia, Indigestion, Flatiniency and Constipations. Guarenteed, and sold by tipations. Guar YEITER & LOOK. The best medical writer claims that the successful remedy for nasal catarrh must be nonirritating, easy of applica-tion, and one that will by its own ac-

one of MANY.

E. Victor, N. Y., Feb. 1st, 1887.
Mr. O. F. Woodward, Dear Sir: Send me ‡ gross Kemp's Balsam, 50c size, and a few sampies, I certainly know that Kemp's Balsam is the best selling and lung remedies on my shelves, and Kemp's Balsam seils 10 to 1 best of all.

Respectfully yours, F. E. Cons. Sold by all druggiese at 50c and \$1.00.

TRY IT, IT WILL Office.

If you are troubled with a Lame Back, Gravel, Leuchorrhoea, Non-Retention or Incontinence of Urine, inflamation or Ulceration of the Bladder and Kid-neys, try Hill's English Extract of Bu-chu and Cubebs. It will cure you.

CLARK & WINEGAR. ARE YOU MADE miscrable by Indi-gestion, Constipation, Dizziness, Loss of Appetite, Yellow Skm? Shiloh's Vital-izer is a positive cur-CLARK & WINEGAR, HAPPY AND HUNGRY. For over five years I was a constant sufferer with that most terrible and an-WHY WILL YOU cough when Shi-

noying disease dyspepsia. After pay-ing out bundreds of dollars, the only medicine I found that would do me any good was Salphur Bitters. Six bottles cured me. Now I can eat well and am bappy and hungry.

SHILOH'S CATARRH REMEDY—a positive cure for Catarrh, Diptheria and Canker-Mouth. Clark & Winegar. Clark & Winegar.

### How's Your Liver

Is the Oriental salutation knowing that good health cannot exist without healthy Liver. When the Liver is torpid the Bow els are sluggish and con-stipated, the food lies the stomach undi gested, poisoning the blood; frequent headache ensues; a feeling of lassitude, despondency and the whole system is depeople to health and iness by giving them a healthy Liver than ar

acts with extraordinary power and efficacy NEVER BEEN DISAPPOINTE

Business Cards.

MYRON H. WALKER, ATTORNEY & SOLICITOR.

William Aldrich Tateum

ATORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE AND HAPPIOS, OFFIC

Frectice in State and U. S. Courts.

Morey to loan on Good Real Estate Security. Office in Bank Black.

Milton M. Porry,

Attorney & Counselor at Lawy,

Fran 'stall Block, Lowell, Mich.

Special attention given to Collections

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Johns, Auctioneer.

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Fram or other property sold. Charge or reasonable and Sattrafetion Guarant

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At J. E. Lee's,

F. D. EDDY'S

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AGENCY.

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LOWELL, KENT CO., MICH.

J. D. ELLINWOOD.

Subscription \$1.00 a Year.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL TICKET.

For President:

ENJAMIN HARRISON.

of New York

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

For Governor—

CYRUS G. LUCE, of Gilend.

For Consumption, and many are barred the production of certain profitable crops by remoteness from markets. Bellevated and sollishos and file bair of this, harsh, for Severstary of State—

GILBERT R. OSMUN. of Detroit.

For Secretary of State—

GILBERT R. OSMUN. of Detroit.

For Search Republic, Malitz, of Alpena.

GEORGE L. MALITZ, of Alpena.

For State Treasurer—

GEORGE L. MALITZ, of Alpena.

For Leadenand Governor—

GEORGE L. MALITZ, of Alpena.

The mechanic's interest lies in having wage in some and such as subtraction in growing farm produces, while increasing demand and prices for markets.

The mechanic's interest lies in having wage in some and lower of the world's markets.

The whale catch in the Arctic Sea will be small that speace of the world's markets.

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W. C. MURRAY,



President's Proclamation.

The state of the s

Prices Always Reasonable

And what few Summer Goods we have

Before That Company Comes,

AND THE

BEST ASSORTMENT

and Lowest Prices will be found at

MoPHERSON'S BAZAAR. SIR, DO YOU SNORE?

We are able to offer you an infallable cure for this most obnoxious practice KEEP YOUR MOUTH SHUT, I you can't more. That's all there is of it. But if you can't keep your mouth Maprime Gen. McCiellan and receivery a characteristic for the second of the knowledge possess to the proclaim and received thinbard's Rhouse of the second of the knowledge possess to the proclaim and received thinbard's Rhouse of the second of the second

Local Business Items. Martin Stiff is running a flouring mill Bye for Pasture.

Mr. R. Wolcott, who lives near Free-

SOUTH BOSTON.



CLARK & WINEGAR'S



THE REAL PROPERTY OF THE PROPE 







To Invalid and Wounded

SOLDIERS

Interior Department, Ready to Prosecute Claims.

MILTON M. PERRY.

## A. BARR,

Buggy, Carriage and Wagon PAINTING

t reasonable figures to suit the times. VI work guaranteed to be of the best. All and get prices before going else-A. BARR.

CITY

FOREMAN & TALBOT, PROP'S. ers for Passengers or Raggage left at Train' Hotel, Davis House or Foreman & Al-drich's Market will receive prompt



RESTORES THE

-FEVERTRY THE CURE CATARRH



A WELL-TRIED TREATMENT OF COSSUMPTION, ASTRULA, REGISCRITIS, DISPEPSIA, CATARRIS, HAT PETER, READACHE, DEBILITY, RHEU-HATHER, SECRALGIA and all Chronic and Service Disper-dent.

THE COMPOUND OXYGEN TREATMENT " Des. Star Pales, No. 1529 Arch Street, Philadelphia, have been u

DRS. STARKEY & PALES.

PAINT

YOUR BUCGY

FOR ONE DOLLAR

**COIT'S HONEST** 

HOUSE PAINT

COIT'S FLOOR PAINT WONT DRY STICKY NEICHBORHOOD NOTES.

Mrs. Rodger Sherman with her son and daughter, from Shiawassee Co., are visiting at H. Green's.

Mr. Harvey Brown and Miss Nettie Ramsdell have been engaged as the sext teachers in the Union school at the

H. Lessiter has added to his herd of Shorthorns, four head bought of H. Childs, near Rockford, they being purchased in Kentucky last fall. Among Mr. L's purchase is "Lord Craigs," 3. year-old, from the Craigs family of this breed, The others are females.

Rain kept many from attending the Prohibition speaking Aug. 14, and Mr. Caukin spoke again the evening of Aug. 17, at the Grattan church. He is a good speaker and did well. Rev. G. R. Bisby and Mr. Caukin had a discussion on this subject at the Ashley school house the evening of Aug. 16. The rain also that evening kept many away.

Forty Grattanlies visited the S. H. of

prison life.

Seventy friends and relatives surprised Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Ackert, Aug 18, in honor of the fifteenth anniversary of their marriage, Aug. 20, 1873. It was entirely unexpected on their part, and we found Mrs. A. preparing dinner for her family. The program was changed, tables were set under the trees by the coupany, a fine set of bandid rare dishes were placed thereon with all kinds of good things, including plenty of chicken pie for all and our host and hostess with their family and relatives were seated. Mr. Ed. Nash was chosen to present the dishes, also some fine individual gifts. Mrs. P. McCanley read a fine poem written for the occasion, when feasting was in order. Altogether it was a hapby day, and Mr. and Mrs. Ackert are very thankful for this kind remembrance of friends.

The infant and only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Inman Smith, near Rockford, is buried to-day, Aug. 20. Mrs. S. is the daughter of W. S. Fuller, born and raised in Grattan, also the sister of Mrs. Robert Graham, of Lowell. She has our heartfelt sympathy in this bereavement.

The new R. R. well at this place is

The remains of Fred M. Watson, the young man run over by train No. 15, were removed to Lansing by his uncle ast Saturday.

Earnest Nash, student at the Agricul-ural College, is enjoying a few weeks acation at home

Clarksville has only three barbers

Miss Jessie Hooker, B. S. B. A., a a graduate of the Lebanon University, has consented, through the persuasion of her many friends, to hold another session of school at the South Boston Grange Hall. Term to begin the first of October. Miss Hooker is an ardent worker and may success be hers.

Mr. and Mrs. Rader and Mr. and Mrs Vella, of Cleveland, are the guests of L. Scoville.

nvoice of pine lumber from the north ast Friday.

The funeral services of Bessie Richardson were held at this place last Monday. A large concourse were in atten-

Earl Drew and Miss Gertie Shanks are t Ionis taking instructions of Miss Cad-rell in Kindergarten.

The Lake Odesa B. B. C. came to this place last Saturday and after play-ling five innings with a picked up club departed for home, feeling that they could not play ball a "little bit.

H. Whedon's building proves to be a A stable door fell down on John Al-larding's little three year old boy in Carl-ton, one day last week. fracturing his

Freeport is determined to keep its name up with other large cities. The railrond hands wages were cut down to \$1.25 per day on Friday last and on Monday morning they struck for higher wages. They remained idle until the morning train arrived and were then set to work again at \$1.50 per day.

There were about 50 Italians came to this place last week to work on the railroad. They took up their abode on the west side of the handle factory and remained there until Saturday when they were informed by Mr. Boynton that they would not be employed and had better remove as soon as possible. They took the afternoon train for Lowell and from there went to Chicago.

Business on the mitroad extension is quite lively at present. There are about 50 teams and 100 men at work on the cut south of Fox's and a number of men and teams under the supervision of Mr. Griffin are at work grading near O'Donnell, about four miles south of here. The grade stakes are now being set and survey completed from this place to Hastings, and everything bids fair to invet the road extended into Hastings, in a short time, that is, if Hastings raises the sequired amount; if not, we are informed that the road will turn near O'Donnel and run to the east of Hastings direct for Battle Creek.

Best Sewing Machine Needles made

Best Sewing Machine Needles made for all machines.

Hill & Son have fitted up an elevator in good shape at their feed mill and will now engage in the grain business.

Eugene Aldrich, who lives near th

was done by a tranp.

B. F. Woodman, of this village, 65 years old, and Warren Crothers, aged something over 10, ran a race yesterday afternoon, on a bet, around the squire, commencing on Main street thence to Center, thence back on Mill street to Bridge, and to the place of beginning. Mr. Woodman won the race as his apponent gave out reaching the third corner. The distance was about 120 rods and the way the old gentlemen hoofed it off would have put a young man to the test.

Marse Lake Ripples.

Marse Lake Ripples.

The County Grange of Kent County met at Whitneyville last Wednesday, Aug. 15. They were shown every possible attention by Mrs. E. C. Watkins, and the attendants, Warden Watkins being away, which was a disappointment, as he is one of Grattans sons. The grounds are beautiful, choice flowers and large fountains delight the eye, while in the grove tables are ready for the use of picnic parties. It will repay anyone to visit the different departments and see the workmen—many of them skillful mechanics, cabinet makers, painters—well everything down to cooking, washing and itoning. The entire arrangement is carried on with such kindness and order that no doubt to the intimates it seems more like home than prison life.

Seventy friends and relatives surprised Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Ackert, Aug 18, in honor of the fifteenth anniversary of their marriage, Aug. 20, 1873. It was entirely unexpected on their part, and we found Mrs. A. preparing dinner for her family. The approximation of the fifteenth anniversary of their marriage, Aug. 20, 1873. It was entirely unexpected on their part, and we found Mrs. A. preparing dinner for her family. The approximation of the fifteenth anniversary of their marriage, Aug. 20, 1873. It was entirely unexpected on their part, and we found Mrs. A. preparing dinner for her family. The approximation of the fifteenth anniversary of their marriage, Aug. 20, 1873. It was entirely unexpected on their part, and we found Mrs. A. preparing dinner for her family and the county of the marriage and the county. The approximation of the grange of the county. The approximation of the county of the

Mrs. W. Johnson and her two child ren have gone to Iowa and Wisconsis for a visit of several weeks.

spent Sunday at Earl Cuttiss s.

Two "Sports" from Grand Ledge, brought a boat to Alto on the D. L. & N. and went fishing. Something seemed to over come them, they were worse off than the Dr. and druggist who came out from Lowell sometime ago, and a great deal worse off than the grocery clerk who came out a year ago. It must be that the waters of McEwen lake grow stronger and stronger every day.

C. W.

Fallasaburgh Facts.
Miss Emma J. Richmond is expectome from Cheboygan Cq. this week. The Sunday school will have a slonary concert on the evening of

Miss Carrie M. Rice, of Grand Rapi favors Fallasburgh and Keene with

Presiding Elder A. P. Moors will conduct the quarterly meeting services a Keene church next Saturday and Sun

Tired people come home reporting smal return for the labor expended.

Prof. H. A. Mills, of DePauw University, Greencatle, Ind., is staying a few days with his brother-in-law W. H. Moon. Prof. Mills has had charge of the art department at Bay View for two years past.

Levi Philips received the sad tiding of the death of Mrs. Joseph Philips Sat

Mrs. Emma G. Richmond is at Gris-

Grand Rapids parties are investing in real estate at Alaska.

It is expected Stone & Brooks will build a new elevator and produce house at Caledonia.

Monroe, Boyce & Co., of Grand Haven, involving a tract of pine worth \$35,000. Judge Montgomery, of Grand Rapids, has decided in favor of Weston.

has decided in favor of Weston.

Henry Goetz, a Grand Bapids German, is wearing a knife wound in his arm because he interfered when a stranger kussed his wife. Geotz says he came home Wednesday night to find his wife away, and that he coucaled himself near the front gate to see what he could see. At midnight Mrs. Goetz and the stranger sauntered up, and as he kissed the woman Goetz waded into him. The stranger thereupon knived him and fled.

Fifteen young men of Paris township, Kent county, have been arrested for raising the old Harry at a charivari.

Edwin Morse and Mr. Bryant are woring on the R. R. near Freeport.

Miss Aldrich, of Lowell, teaches in South Bell district. School com-mences next Monday.





NO CURE NO PAY!

Mr. Norton Gilbert, of Pyron is visit-ing friends here.

Mrs. N. Ford received the sad intelli-gence Monday, that her little brother, Henry Needham, of near Lowell, was not expected to live but a few days. BRIDGET.

Mrs. Avery has typhoid fever. Frank and Will Headly have gone Dakota.

While working on J. Woodings new house, George Holly fell from a 16-foot coaffold and received severe injuries.

FOR DYSPEPSIA and Liver Com-plaint you have a printed guarantee on every bottle of Shiloh's Vitalizer. It never fails to cure. CLARK & WINEGAR.

A NASAL INJECTOR free with each ottle of Shiloh's Catarth Remedy. Price 50cts. CLARK & WINEGAR.

HUNT & HUNTER, Druggists

For Diseases of the

PRICE, SI: Three Bottles for \$3,50. W. JOHNSTON & CO., DETROIT, MICH.

## Lowell Journal.

Has recently been

## ■ENLARGED,■

by the addition of four columns, and the columns lengthened two inches, and

## IMPROVED

by the addition of a large amount of Reading Matter

## Special Features

which have never before appeared in the paper.

## ONE SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT,

as it gives all the news of this section and also the news of the U. S. and world.

Notwithstanding the many improvements and added features,

## Price Remains the Same,

and no one can plead that they do not get the full amount of their investment when such a paper as the JOURNAL can be obtained for only

Service Company of the Company of th

BULLETE HITERS, and feel better first.

Do you want the best Medical Work published?
Sent 3 5-cent stamps to A. P. Ordway & Co., flouton, Mass, and receive a copy, free.

# J. L. HUDSON.

## A Tremendous Purchase.

J. L. HUDSON has just opened the

## Largest and Finest Stock of DRY GU

ever shown here and marked them at the lowest prices ever known in Lowell.

### OUR STOCK OF DRESS GOODS CANNOT BE BEATEN. 🗵

Henrietta in Blacks and all the New Shades.

Our Domestic Department is Now Complete,

and can give you cottons at Wholesale Prices.

COME and Get Our Prices, It Costs Nothing to Look.

# I. L. HUDSON

OUR NEW

Clothing and Boot and Shoe Store will be Opened SEPTEMBER 1st.

# IT'S RED HOT! Competition on Agricultural Implements!

KELLEY WILL NOT BE UNDERSOLD.

Any one with the cash can buy any implement of me

## AT EXACTLY THE COST PRICE OF THE ARTICLE.

laid on the platform, and I will convince any buyer that this is the truth or I will give him the article.

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY!

I Keep a Full Assortment of the Oliver Chilled, South Bend and Wiard Plows—the best made.

## Immense Steck of Reapers & Mowers.

You will save money every time by buying of

P. KELLEY, Train's Hotel Block. LOWELL

P. S.--- I haven't said anything about my Full Stock of Carriages, Buggies, Harness, Repairs, Harrows, Cultivators, &c., but I have them, at bottom prices.

## "A Great Newspaper."

review of the growth of Pine Circuio Daity News, which sets both so clearly some of the fundamental principles underlying the development of one of the phenomenal successes of later years that it will well repay a rading. To bring some of the Graphic's figures down to the present date, supplemental statements are perenthetically added by the present writer.

"THE newspaper entitled to the adjunction of much indebted for its remarkable growth in circuhaving the largest daily circula ion in America is llation to the persistent adherence on the part. The Chicago Datty News some this state of the other Chicago dailes to the "blanketment was made it is possible that the growth of sheet" style of journalism. Of all the people in 
the New York World entities it to first place.)

The Graphic to-day devotes a page to sketches of 
and least inclined to wade through columns of 
scenes in and about its establi turns. The hisverbiage and stuff. The Datty News is the only 
town of this proper is probable either a parallel. Chapter daily that has the facilities for giving all. tory of this paper is probably without a parallel Chicago daily that has the facilities for giving all in the annals of American journalism. It was the news, and at the same time the good sense to founded December 20th, 1875, and was the first low-priced daily successfully established in the West. At the end of its first year it had achieved a circulation of about 10,000. From that time on its growth has been remarkable. It now prints sever editions daily, comprising both morning and evening issues. Its statement of circulation for the year 1884 shows a daily average of 125,178 conies, unquestionably the largest daily circulation managers that the same time the good sense to present it in concess form. The result of such a continuous form of affirits is that The Daily News prints mor papers than all the other Chicago dailies are the continuous form. The result of such a continuous form. The result of such a continuous form. The result of such a continuous form. The party News prints are continuous form of affiring it had achieved a circulation of about 10,000. From that time on its growth has been remarkable. It now prints severe editions daily comprising both morning and evening issues. Its statement of circulation of about 10,000. From that time on its growth has been remarkable. It now prints are time the same time the good sense to present it in concess form. The party News prints are continuous form. The party News pr

severity, there is always in its utterances of opinion reduced price

has carned a reputation for onterprising newsgathering second to none in the United States.

It is the only cleap paper in the West that is a
member of the Associated Press. It gives its enough to practically recognize these essential

complete and cheap newspaper, it is doubtless Chicago or the West."

copies, unquestionably the largest daily circulation on the American continent (The sworn state only in price; that its news should be as fresh and ment for 1887 shows a daily average of 165,379.) complete its editorial discussion as able, and its "In politics The Dally News is always indegeneral ton; and character as pure and heathful
pendent, never neutral. While its editoral exas its best and highest priced cotemporary. All
pression is sometimes vigorous to the degree of this the "cheap paper" may easily be even at its

so manifest a purpose to be impartial and fair to "The difference of revenue between the twoall opposing interests, that if rarely loses the con-cent paper even more so when the price is one fidence of the reader, however much it may fail to cent), and the higher-priced "blanket-sheet," the bring him to an acceptance of its own view con-latter throws away in useless and unasked for size that not only is of no worth to the reader, As a newspaper proper, THE DAILY NEWS but is even an annovance, in that it compels him

readers all the news worth giving and gives it for elements of the best American journalism of to-two cents. (Now it does a for one cent a day.) day that THE DAILY NEWS is the best and most "Aside from its own deserving merits as a nopular general family newspaper published in

It seems hardly possible that an endorsement of merit could be framed in stronger terms than the foregoing analysis, and yet how much greater is not the achievement now that such a journal as The Dally News is placed in every man's bands at the reduced price of ONE CENT A DAY. The Chirago Dalty News is solid by all newdealers at One Cent per copy, or it will be mailed, postage paid, for \$1,00 per year, or 25 cents per uranth. The attention of farmers is especially called to the fact that this metropolitan daily now costs but little more than the old time weekly. The shrewd farmer will now have his daily market reports. Address VICTOR F. LAWSON, Publisher THE DAILY NEWS, CHICAGO.

VOL. 1. NO. 1.

AUGUST, 1888.

PRICE: 5 CENTS.

DETROIT'S ART INTERESTS.

ceived from the Art Loan association, besides the painting "Œnone," by Frank D. Millet and the painting sent by Pope Leo XIII.

A QUICK GROWTH TO THE PRESENT MUSEUM

HWAY back in 1853 an art loan exhiof the old Fire Department in Firemen's hall, and then for 80 years art in Detroit

was practically dead.

In 1882 Mr. W. H. Brearley conceived the idea of holding an art loan exhibition, the outcome of which was to be the establishment of a permanent museum of art in this city. The first meeting to consider the subject was held in December at the loan exhibition in September and October

In January, 1888, it was definitely decided to hold such an exhibition, and a guarantee fund of \$50,000 was pledged by 50 persons, each subscribing \$1000, as fol-

James McMillan, John S.Newberry, Henry P. Baldwin, Moses W. Field, Christian H. Buhl, William A. Butler, Philo Parsons, James L. Edson, Richard Macaulay, Clarence A. Black, Wells W. Leggett, James E. Soripps, Christopher R. Mabley, Mrs. C. R. Mabley, William H. Brearley, Samuel R. Mumford, James F. Joy, C. A. Newcomb, Dexter M. Ferry, George Peok, David Preston, Allan Shelden, Emil Heineman, George V. N. Lothrop, Edward Kanter, Russell A. Alger, Mark S. Smith, Charles C. Hodges, Thomas S. Spraue, George H. Scripps, E. W. Meddaugh, C. C. Randall, Hugh McMillan, A. H. Dey, David Whitney, Jr., William A. Moore, Henry B. Brown, William H. Tefft, Jessie Willis Brodhead, Richard Storrs Willis, Simon J. Murphy, Francis Palms, George H. Hammond, Thomas W. Palmer, Thorndike Nourse, Willis E. Walker, Wilhelm Boeing, Thomas Pitts, George B. Remick, Edward Swift.

With this substantial backing the work of organizing the committees was soon

of organizing the committees was soon accomplished, and on April 5 a general ratification meeting was held in Music hall. Addresses were made by prominent gentlemen, and a letter was read from ple confeal cappings surpassing by their Senator Thomas W. Palmer, stating that full hight the roof of the museum. he had placed securities to the amount of \$10,000 in the hands of William A. Moore, with interest from Jan. 1, 1883, "for the purpose of aiding in the purchase of a lot and the erection of an art gallery thereon." This action of Senstor Palmer's was a complete surprise, and had an effect accordingly.

Music hall was at first selected for the exhibition, but one of the owners of valuproof it was decided to build a tempor ary gallery. Mr. Brearley advanced the necessary money to construct the gallery on the lot now occupied by the Detroit

Plans for the building were prepared by Mortimer L. Smith and on Aug. 24 the building was ready for occupancy, the entire work having been done in 76 days.

The exhibition opened promptly on Sat urday, Sept. 1, continued till Nov. 12, and was a success, financially as well as from an artistic standpoint.

The memory of he old Art Loan of 1883 is too fresh in the minds of the people of Michigan to call for a recital of its success. No fewer than 134,934 persons visited the Art Loan, and of the thous-ands of articles handled not one was lost. The loan closed with a brilliant fancy

dress levee, Monday, Nov. 12, and then the work of raising money for a permanent museum began. It was proposed to raise \$40,000 to buy a site, in 40 subscriptions of \$1000 cach, and to have the subscribers form a corporation. On Jan. 27, 1884. Mr. Hiram Walker subscribed the last \$1000, and the 40 subscribers who have since formed the corporation are as follows: R. A. Alger, H. P. Baldwin, Joseph Black. W. H. Brearley, C. H. Buhl, James L. Edson, Charles Endicott, Fred E. Farnsworth, D. M. Charles Endloott, Fred E. Farnaworth, D. M. Ferry, George H. Hammond,\* John L. Harper, Mrs. E. G. Holden, Bela Hubbard, Collins B. Hubbard, L. T. Ives, G. V. N. Lothrop, C. R. Mabley,\* James McMillan, George F. Moore, William A. Moore, Samuel R. Mumford, C. A. Newcomb, T. W. Palmer, Francis Palms,\* James E. Scripps, George H. Scripps, Allan Shelden, Mrs. E. C. Skinsen, M. M. H. H. Crapo Smith, M. S. Smith H. Soripps, Anan Sidences, 2015. C. C. Sain-ner, Mrs. H. H. H. Crapo Smith, M. S. Smith, Frederick Stearns, Mrs. J. T. Sterling, Mrs. Morse Stewart, Mrs. R. P. Tome, E. W. Volgt, Hiran Walker, B. Chandler Walker, Wills E. Walker, John L. Warren, Mrs. R.

Of the above number, Mrs. H. H. H. Crape Smith, Mrs. E. G. Holden, Mrs. E. C. Skinner, Mrs. J. T. Sterling, the late C. Skinner, Mrs. J. T. Sterling, the late Mrs. Morse Stewart, Mrs. R. Storra Willis, Messrs. L. T. Ives, Fred E. Farnsworth and John I. Warren were named as members by Senater Palmer, his gift of \$10,000 being used in this way.

The new members of the board to fill vacancies are Joseph Perrien, David Whitney, Jr., Mrs. W. H. Brearley, Don M. Dickinson, S. J. Murphy and Miss Clara A. Avery.

Clara A. Avery.
In March, 1886, the work of raising \$100,000 was carried to a successful issue.
Pledges to the number of 1930, repre-

On was carried to a successful issue. Pledges to the number of 1989, representing 2400 persons, were received, and they varied from one cent to \$13,000.

A very successful exhibition was opened in Merrill hall May 29 and closed June 24.

On Feb. 27, 1884, the anniversary of the first executive committee meeting of the Art Loan association, the 40 subscribers met and appointed a committee of five to raise \$10,000 for a building. There being no law under which the association could become incorporated, a bill prepared by Hon. G. V. N. Lothrop was passed by the legislature of 1885. On April 16 of that year the Detroit Museum of Art and the articles of incorporation. The first board of trustees was elected as follows: G. V. N. Lothrop, Thomas W. Palmer, James E. Ecripps, William A. Moore, William H. Brearley, Lewis T. Ives.

cripps, William A. Moore, William H. rearley, Lewis T. Ives. As provided in the law, the mayor of As provided in the law, the mayor of Detroit named two trustees, as follows:
Don M. Dickinson and James McMillan.
The trustees elected these officers:
President, Thomas W. Palmer; vice-president, James McMillan; treasurer, William
A. Moore; secretary, Fred E. Farnsworth.
Assets to the amount of \$5000 were re-

ART LOAN OF 1883.

On Oct. 15, 1886, certain residents of Jefferson avenue proposed to give to the association for a site the Brady property on the corner of Jefferson avenue and Hastings street. The offer was gladly accepted. In response to a request for many property.

WAY back in 1853 an art loan exhibition was held under the auspices the old Fire Department in Firemen's land then for 80 years art in Datroit.

JENNIE M. SMITH. \*Died

THE NEW BUILDING.

DETAILS OF ITS CONSTRUCTION-ARCHI As art in its various manifestations is residence of Mrs. James F. Joy. Mr.
Brearley then outlined his plan, which was well received, and it was decided to hold a learn exhibition in places where it has been appreciated only by the individual should be heralded with joy. Such an acknowledgment is now made for the first time in our state, by our oldest and largest city, in the erec-tion of a building to be devoted entirely to art, and under the care of men and women who deeply feel the need of greater

artistic advantages for the people.

This new art museum of Detroit is unloubtedly one of the most imposing struc tures in the city, and without a rival in its style of architecture, which is late Romanesque. It is built of a light colored sandstone from the Stoney Point quarries near Jackson, Mich. The color was happily chosen to avoid any appearance of gloominess in the massive exterior. It is rectangular in form, 93 feet in length, 53 feet in depth, and occupies one side of a lot which will some day become an enclosed court by the extension of the museum. The principal feature is the Jefferson

avenue facade, which is two stories high, with a small central gable, and is flanked at each end by a high round tower. These towers are alike in construction, with windows following the ascending curve of the stairways, the richly ornamented third stories of the towers rising from a projecting, sculptured cornice, and surmounted by false areades of stilted arches which rest on slender columns; over all are sim-

These towers are already appreciated by those who are weary of the general monotony of town architecture, for they stand out against the sky as most pleasing and picturesque objects. They are con-nected by a massive entrance porch consisting of five large arches surmounted by a frieze—at present unsculptured—and a rich cornice, the whole mass being sup-ported on artistic pillars formed of clusable works of art positively refusing to tered on artistic plants formed of chia-place his pictures in a building not fireapital.

A corbel table of stilted arches form raound the upper part of the second story a well proportioned string course which is roken at the northern angle by one of towers, and in the center of the main facade by two small turrets which frame deep niche in the high, pointed gable.

Within the porch are three doorways, those at the extreme end leading to the stairways, the central one leading to a sort of vestibule which opens into the long sculpture gallery. This gallery extends the full length of the building. Its walls are carefully constructed to receive the heavy weight of casts and marbles, and the decoration of light terra cotta color is intended to enhance the beauty of marbles and casts, and soften the effect of the light which is admitted from the sides.

Red oak is used throughout the building for window casements, wainscotting and all the wood work excepting the polished floors.

The second story consists of one large well proportioned room, which is espe cially arranged for pictures and therefore is skylighted. It has a deep cornice and low wafnscotting, the entire space be tween this being sealed with pine over a facing of very porus tiles, and hung with linen velours of a soft olive green tint, which contrasts agreeably with the terra cotta fresco of the stairways. These, by the way, are peculiarly constructed seeming to project from the wall without support on the outer edge. In reality the stones are inter-locked, and each one firmly supports the one above, so that

there is no question of their strength, while they add by their lightness of con-

struction to the beauty of the interior ef-

And to whom the honor? Not to a citi zen of the United States, but to a Scotchman living in Canada! "Honor," how ever, "to whom honor is due." Out o many good plans submitted, this by Mr. James Balfour, of Hamilton, Ont., was chosen by the committee as the most satis factory and the praise already accorded it must gratify all who are interested in th work. Let us hope that the great purpos which lies back of this first step will not be forgotten in present content, but that from this center may radiate a high and noble influence that shall be recognized and felt throughout the state.

HOW TO CRITICISE.

"I do not think it necessary to yield to a criticism, even the most amiable, when it does not convince us; but a high, disinterested criticism, noble in sentimen and expression ought to be useful to us even when it contradicts us openly. It rouses us to a new examination of ourselves, and to deep discussion which can be only salutary. It might therefore to find us grateful when its aim is clearly to instruct the public and ourselves."

"The role of critic, well understood, is role quite as important as that of creator, and some great philosophic minds have done nothing but criticise the ideas and opinions of their time."

"Too often we cry: "Artist, I con demn your work of art, because you are not of my party or of my school! Philosopher, I deny your science, because you understand nothing of mine."-[George

THE SENEY COLLECTION.

REPRESENTATIVE PICTURES OF VARIOUS SCHOOLS.

MONG THE ARTISTS ARE DUPRE, BOUGUER EAU, KNAUS, MUNKACSY, PASINI AND BOUGHTON-ONE HUNDRED PICTURES

M R. GEORGE I. SENEY of New York has long been known to the public, not only as a judicious collector of paintings, but as a man of great generosity, willing to forego his own pleasure and risk his valuable possessions for the sake of putting before the people the best art of his time.

bition, choosing himself those he thought most desirable for such an occasion. Half of the number selected are good examples of the French school. Here can be studied,

ous Americans who were drawn to the Bavarian capital when German art was at

Belgium claims Clays, the genre-marine painter, Alfred Stevens, the painter par excellence of modern elegance, and Adolphe Schreyer; but as these men have drawn their art from France, Belgium has only legal claims to them. Of the English artists no one can be said to suggest any school. Burgess is still entranced by Spanish scenes, Boughton holds to his Puritan ideals, and Weeks takes us back to old-time highway experiences.

It will readily be seen that few of these artists have escaped the strong influence which radiates from the great capital of art and of France. In fact, the whole Seney collection is more important for this very reason, since through familiarity At the request of a member of the board of trustees Mr. Seney kindly consented to loan a hundred of his best pictures to the Detroit Museum of Art for its first exhiof other schools, appreciate the merits of their representatives, and recognize the steps that lead to new developments.

> We want art to follow a beaten path, and when a manner has pleased an entire

GROUP OF FRENCH ARTISTS.

OF THE MORE NOTED.

years younger a group of young French painters began to call attention to themselves by being singular enough to devote themselves to the study of nature rather than to those more formal and artificial methods which gained the prizes of the schools and won the plaudits of the critics. Chief among these disciples of renascent art, but not the first in time of practice, was Jean-Baptiste Corot, who began life by carrying samples of cloth about Paris for the dealer to whom his father, a substantial bourgeois, had apprenticed him. The artistic nature of the

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF SOME

SHIP AND PERSONAL TRAITS OF COROT, MILLET, DIAZ, JULES DUPRE AND FRO-MENTIN-SOME INFORMATIVE NOTES ON THEIR WORKS.

WHEN this century was some fifty almost without a break, the development of the first great artistic evolution of this century in Paris—an evolution which gave us the renowned group of 1830 so aptly called the "Pleiades" of French art, Delacroix, Rousseau, Diaz, Corot, Barye, Mil-

dent in the atelier of Paul Delaroche, Millet was austere in manner, ever on the search for truth, for the soul of what he saw. Simple in his own habits, when he determined to paint it was not the gay and brillfant but the humble and lowly. He retreated to Barbazon in the Fontain bleu forest, and there among his peasants he became all but a peasant himself. And, indeed, he could scarcely do otherwise for the gripe of poverty was hard upon him, and bread was scarce for the numerous mouths of his family. At this time he fancied him-self rich if he could sell two designs a week for 25 francs each. "The Gleaners" he sold for about twelve dollars and five thousand times that sum would not buy it now. But society did not approve his peasants, bowed with toil and roughened by exposure; the terrible, hopeless, yet heavenly patience of devotion of "The Angelus" frightened them; they wanted their peasants decked in gay attire, leading about immaculate sheep. The salon finally admitted his works, but they were not admired, nevertheless he worked on, content with the approval of Rousseau and the little colony of Barbazon artists.

One of Millet's small canvases, "The Sheep Fold," best expresses his genius. the shows in small compass the effect of vastness and gives the impression of the immensity of space, though depicting but a field. Millet was the Burns of painters, the elevator of the lowly to spiritual dig-

A strange figure must Narcisse Diaz have made, the third of this group of painters who worshipped nature and defied their critics, as he stumped about the woods of Fontainebleau on his wooden leg. A man of great size and of martial appearance, he was far from handsome. His hair was black even in age, he wore a heavy moustache and imperial, he spoke brusquely, and was impetuous in manner yet this man so formidable in appearance was gentle as a child, an enthusiby nature, and an impressionist in his art. Albert Wolff, to whom we are indebted for most of the substance of these sketches, says of the artist Diaz: "He had neither the science of Rousseau, nor the poetry of Corot, still less the severe grandeur of Dupre. \* \* \* He was a virtuoso of the palette. \* \* \* He showed you the enchantment of the fields glowing with light, or the forest half plunged in shad-ows, and illuminated by the rays of the sun glinting down through the leaves." His wooden leg brought consolation many a time into the desolate cottage of Millet, but poor or rich Diaz was ever the same, and when riches came he was enabled to gratify his artistic instincts and buy rich rugs and help his friends. That was all.

Jules Dupre, born in 1812, was the first of this group of realists to begin his work by taking his inspiration from the great source of nature herself. He was at 12 years of age the artist of a porcelain manufacturing establishment operated by his father at Parmain on the banks of the Oise. He was taught reading, writing and nothing more, nor was he ever the pupil of anyone. This boy was born with the genius of artistic truth within him; he withdrew himself from what was artistically vicious and found out the principles of nature as shown in the paintings of Claude Lorraine, Hobbems and Ruysdael without having ever seen their works or heard their names. Great as a landscape painter and simple by nature he still lives, and like all his friends, the men of this group, he is loved of men. He was the precursor and is the veteran of modern art, and has all his life worked entirely from nature. No wonder that his work speaks to the sou s well as to the eye; or that the Duc de Nemours, who bought one of the first of Dupre's canvasses, should say when they were both old men, "Your art, unlike us two, never grows old."

A late choice of vocation, a laborious self-searching, incessant energy, an obsti-nate effort to attain perfection, this is the istory of the life of Eugene Fromentin He was born in 1880, and after an incon sequential youth, his father, a physician of La Rochelle, sent him up to Paris to study law. He was admitted to the bar. but after dawdling about a while worship-ing idly at the shrine of belles-lettres an hereditary instinct for art awoke and he knew that he was to be a painter. Remonde, a Bertin style landscape painter, was his first teacher, and after him Cabat, to whom he always said that he was much impressed him greatly, but he was soon in a position to impress others. He was a painter of the Orient, his trip to Algiers in 1846 decided that; and as a painter Moorish scenes, and particularly of African atmospheric effects, he was a muster "From 1849 to 1859 undoubtedly an imi did turn out some pictures that showed tator of Diaz, Delarcoix and others, he evidence of haste, it was because his good | finally became one of the best painters of his generation, the best," says Wolff, "if we consider the fineness and brilliancy o longed for money. Shortly before his his coloring, the general finish of his pic-own death he gave 10,000 france to a tures and the manner with which the

> KERAMOS. . . . . . . . . .

Art is the child of Nature; yes Her darling child, in whom we trace The features of the mother's face, Her aspect and her attitude; All her majestic loveliness Chastened and softened and subdued Chastened and stocked and stocked Into a more attractive grace, And with a human sense imbued. He is the greatest artist, then, Whether of penell or of pen, Who follows Nature. Never man As artist or as artisan, Pursuing his own fantasies, Can touch the human heart or please Or satisfy our nobler needs. As he who sets his willing feet In Nature's footprints, light and fleet And follows fearless when she leads.

MUSEUMS AND ART SCHOOLS. THOSE OF BOSTON, ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO.

PURPOSES OF THE EXHIBITIONS IN THOSE CITIES-THE EDUCATIONAL IDEA AND THE POSSIBILITY OF CARRYING IT TOO

FTER Sept. 1 Detroit will always have an art museum. There will always be a place where good pictures may be seen, and it is to be hoped not much later there will also be a place where the artistic talents latent in the youth of Michigan

may begin their development.

Western visitors to Boston are pretty sure to find their way first to Bunker Hill monument and next to the art museum. The people of Massachusetts go only to the museum. When the people of Boston in 1875 decided that the time had come for them to build a home for the public art treasures, the city gave a site on

the then new lands at the Back Bay. Since that time Richardson, the great architect, built Trinity church, his grandest work, near the museum. The new Old South church is not far away, and near by the art society's odd little building has nestled itself under the protecting caves of some of its bigger neighbors; so that the surroundings of the art museum are

quite in keeping.

The Boston building will soon represent an outlay of \$640,000, and while the doctors of art disagree as to the merits of the building, there can be no question as to the worth of the treasures it contains. There are the Stuart portraits of George and Martha Washington, not only the best likenesses extant of their famous originals, but also the best work of America's foremost portrait painter. There are also paintings by Allston, West and Trumbull; the fine Gray collection of engravings belonging to Harvard university; a very complete collection of Egyptian antiquities; the Charles Sumner collection of paintings and engravings, and the Lawrence collection of old woodcarving, tapestries and the like. The casts from antique statuary form an un-

usually fine means of study.

One can be sure of seeing at all times a collection of modern pictures of real interest, and generally there are on exhibi-tion one or more pictures of note. The gallery is open free on Saturdays and Sunday afternoons, and at other times a moderate fee is charged.

The school, which occupies the basement of the museum building, gives instruction in drawing and painting. The school, while not under the direct control of the museum trustees, enjoys the benefit of the library and works of art belonginstitution. the connection between the two is a vital one. About one hundred pupils receive instruction and the results are so gratifying that the next step will be to raise a fund for the establishment of an institute of fine arts.

Rambling about St. Louis one day last June, I came across an unpretentious stone building, whose open doors offered an inviting retreat from the hot street. On the first floor I recognized some old friends in new clothes. In Boston the sorrowing Niobe has a clean face and Apollo's outstretched arm is as white as the foam of the sea from which Venus rises. But in St. Louis the coal smoke and dust have played queer tricks with the Greeks. Had Pericles' trieremes been propelled by coal-generated steam, Phidias had never delighted the world with his statuary, and until some method is found whereby casts may be kept clean only students of form will find pleasure in gazing at these reproductions of the world's masterpieces.

On the floor above, however, there is a collection of modern pictures which suggests what Detroit can do. There is decided variety in the subjects; but the level of merit is an even one. None of the pictures were poor and some were very good. Especially interesting was a collection of some two hundred original drawings from the Century Company of New York. There were the originals in oil, water colors, pencil and other media, of the Century as Nicholas pictures. What could be a greater incentive or a more competent instructor for ambitious young artists than this same collection of pictures?

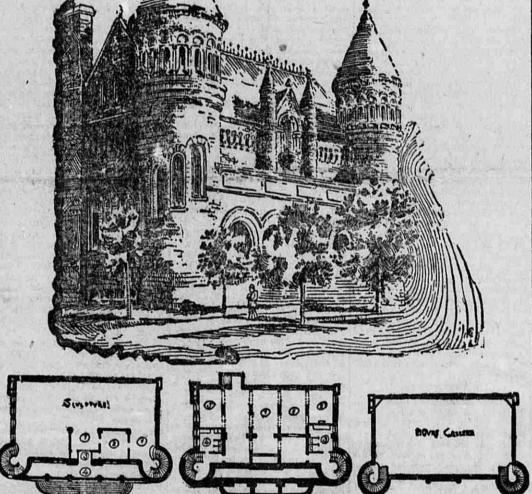
St. Louis had an art school for about five years before Mr. Wayman Crow's liberality built the museum, and during that time about one thousand eight hundred persons received instruction. Thus it happened that St. Louis had an instruct-ed public to fall back upon. These art students found places in the stove manufactories and other places where artistic training is a benefit, and their influence on public taste is said to have been decided. The visitor to the museum is struck by the fact that so many of the paintings are prize pictures in American competitions or the Salon and that they have been bought by subscription. The only conclusion under the circumstances is that the museum must have a large and devoted trele of admirers and friends.

Mr. Malsey C. Ives, the director of both school and museum, is known to many persons in Michigan, and it is pretty generally agreed that he has done a remarkable work at St. Louis.

The Chicago art museum has a fine site on Michigan avenue, where its front windows, overlooking the boulevard, a park and the railroad tracks, give a fine view of the lake beyond. Early in 1879 Mr. Marshall Field, Congressman Adams and others started the museum project and the museum building was finished only last autumn. The building itself cost \$160,-000 and the entire property is worth nearly double that sum.

The art school, which has been main-

tained from the beginning, has an attendance of about three hundred students. who are taken through various courses, finishing with a life class. During June there was an art loan exhibition and, also,



FIRST FLOOR. BASEMENT. 1-1-Hall. 2-Secretary's Room. 8-Vesti-1-1-Boxing Room. 2-Spare Room. 8-Ladies' Tallet Room. 4-Mens' Tollet Room

bule, 4-Loggia. let, Decamp and Troyon, men whose influence is felt today, though all have passed away. We have besides some of illustrious contemporaries, Fromentin, Daubigny, Jules Dupre Charles Jacque, all, indeed, but Meisson ier, of those who gave luster to the "New Renaissance" and as brilliant stars lighted the artistic firmament of the nineteenth

But the same atmosphere in which hese men lived enveloped and inspired a give his words on the subject: host of other men, many of whom almost rival these acknowledged masters. And examples of their work are before us in examples of their work are before us in the last four years. Having been absent a classic composition by Couture, one of for about that length of time I am prob-Harpignies' famed landscapes, a geure-marine by Isabey, some grand and almost than though I had remained at home. One statuesque peasant figures by Breton, a brilliant canvas by Vollon, and several pictures by Descamp, Dagnan-Bouveret, and Edelfelt, pupils of the incomparable master of design, Gerome. Pierre Billet and Emile Breton, pupils of Jules Breton, Ziem, with his gorgeous Venetian effects, Vibert's revelations, the realistic cattle of August Bonheur and Van Marcke, and last but not least the brilliant flesh tints and ontrasts of Henner and Bouguereau offer very much that is worthy of admiration.

From the Dusseldorf school we have with a retinue of gifted pupils such as Wyant, Johnson and Whittredge of our ountry and the famous Hungarian Mun-

kacsy.

The Dutch school gives us Josef sraels and our own Millet, neither one distinctively Dutch in style, for, though Israels paints beautiful studies of his own land, he was trained in Paris, while Frank D. Millet confesses his admiration of Alma Tadema's graceful compositions from pre-Christian Greck life. Pasini, a noted Italian, treats almost

nust be assigned to France, to which he really belongs by adoption of his particularly non-Italian style. Nor can Spain be forgotten so long as painting or statue.'

Villegas lives to reflect the marvellous colors of his master, Fortuny, even though he is inspired by Rome instead of Castile. The genius of Piloty and Wagner of with the great ebb and flow of things. Munich is shown in William Chase, who They write and work for all races and for fate of having only posthumous fame.

IMPROVEMENT IN PUBLIC TASTE. | taught him mediocre and conventions QUITE NOTICEABLE IN THE UNITED STATES

TO ONE WHO WAS ABSENT A TIME. A N American painter who has recently returned from Europe after an absence of four years, makes the following observations upon the improvement in taste noticeable to him even in so short a time, especially in our home decorations.

"The most marked improvement in pub lie taste is shown in our homes during can hardly enter a home now without remarking the taste shown in the arrangement of the pictures, hangings, furniture; in fact the beauty of the home is looked upon as a most important matter today. The desire for color to enliven a dark corner in the form of a rich brown vase for flowers, or the wish to break the monotony of too many straight lines by

throwing a piece of drapery over the corner of a frame—all this tends to make the home beautiful. Added to this, the good taste shown in the wise selection uch leaders as Achenbach and Knaus, and harmonizing of the colors, and we have a striking example of the improvement of our tastes for the artistic and beautiful. While on the streets, to one who observes the dresses of the ladies, there can be no doubt that the glaring and harsh contrasts of color are much le frequently seen than a few years ago. In almost every department of life the feeling for form and color has manifested itself, and surely there is no more encouraging sign for the art development of a people than the improvement of their tastes. We seem to be just awakening to wholly oriental scenery, though in the the possibilities of art and find that we spirit of his own sunpy land. But Boldini may exercise it in small matters, that all expressions of form and color are as decidedly a part of the arts of painting and

> The men of genius touch the universal. Their words and works throb in unison

sculpture as is the production of a great

5-Fuel and Boller Room. iandscape painting; he went to Italy and returned to find his future confrered already in rebellion against the schools and his own branch of art, landscape painting in fashionable disfavor. Coro cared nothing for all this; he had no par ticular need to work for bread, and as for his work he neither could nor would paint but what his soul saw through his eyes He seemed to paint the poetry of nature on his canvass, and he was as Wolff calls im, "the artist of the dawn and evening, the painter of the serenity of nature. His figures even seem part of nature, an

SECOND FLOOR.

often complete rather than lessen the impression of peaceful solitude. A master of his art, "Papa" Corot, as h came to be called, was a leader among his ellows, marked as much by his genero ity as his genius. In receipt of an annual ncome of 40,000 francs from the paternal estate, he never touched a sou of it, but let it accumulate for his nephews, and out of the sums which he received, when his genius had forced a reluctant way into the pockets of the rich, others always profited more than himself. Although he nature was not proof against the importunities of purchasers, and not because he friend to pay a yearly pension of 1000 tones are blended so as to give value to francs to the widow of Millet, who was each other." thereby relieved from the pressure of poverty. He was even known to lift mortgage on the house of a hostile critica and what more could man do? Truly might Jules Dupre say when Corot was dead: "The place of the artist may be filled with difficulty, but never that of the

Less happily circumstanced with respect to worldly affairs was the second figure of this group. Born in poverty in 1815, reared in want, living in obscurity and neglect Jean Francois Millet died after struggling 30 years for fame, just as it was within his grasp, just as fortune was about to pour golden showers upon only one of him, and the his circle who met the melancholy As a young man, even when a stu-

followed in the footsteps of numer- all time. - [Ingersoil.

NECESSARY.

IN THAT THEY BECOME MASTERS BY

prizes were awarded for work in the school. The loan exhibition was one of the most satisfactory displays of American art I have ever witnessed. T pictures were pretentious neither in size nor subject, but they were truly delight

and the control process the control of the control

By Prof. D'OOGB.

From a portrait toust of Lucius

Verus, Julius Casar, Augustus Casar,
Marc Antony, Brutus, Marcus Aurelius; a
fine head caided Homer, another of the
Apollo Belvedere, Clyic and some that
are essential in the school. Altogether it
will be quite worthy of the new gallery,
and a revelation to those who have not
seen copies of Greek sculpture.

C. A. A.

"One may paint and one may paint and one may paint and one may write, but
the true poems after all remain in the
sanctuary of the soul and never part from
sanctuary of the soul and never part from
it."

The genius of Phidias seems to have
been as many sided and colossal as that of
Michael Angelo. It is in the decoration of
the body. Inter they are bent

The genius of Phidias seems to have
been as many sided and colossal as that of
Michael Angelo. It is in the decoration of
Michael Ang

lofty genius as the groups of the pediments of the Parthenon, of which the eastern and best preserved constitutes one of the chief glories of the collection of marbles in By Anna Winthrop Livermore. the British museum. A Germa

AN ART EDUCATION IN PARIS. GENERAL DIFFUSION ABROAD OF INTEREST IN PAINTINGS-THE TRACHING. WHEN an art student first arrives in the art world of Paris he is

may at 1 have rie witnesses makes the same particular to discharge with which the property that discharge with which the property that the discharge with which the property that the property t

selection which that look give pleasure of the knew orders of the street orders of the control of the properties of the properties of the control of the properties of t

ART COLLECTIONS OF DETROIT, right, however, and I do not regret the "Why don't you pack away those picwas asked.

Mr. Lewis answered: "I want to pre WORKS OWNED BY JAMES M. SCRIPPS, Serve the collection intact that it may THE ARTIST SHOULD TRY TO DISCOVER

DETROITERS.

PLEA FOR INDIVIDUALITY. found, nine times out of ten, in this country, that the critic of paintings, statuary, CHOICE PICTURES GATHERED BY to music and literature praises architecture. That there is a tendency what he likes and condemns what he distributed by the music and literature praises architecture. That there is a tendency what he likes and condemns what he distributed by the music and literature praises architecture. That there is a tendency what he likes and condemns what he distributed by the music and literature praises architecture. That there is a tendency what he likes and condemns what he distributed by the music and literature praises architecture. That there is a tendency what he likes and condemns what he distributed by the music and literature praises architecture. That there is a tendency what he likes and condemns what he distributed by the music and literature praises architecture. That there is a tendency what he likes and condemns what he distributed by the music and literature praises architecture. The music and literature praises are the music and literature praises are the music and literature praises. likes, basing his judgment solely on the standard of his tastes, being himself often IN ART.

JAMES DELAN, R. A. ALGER, H. S.
PINGISS. BELA HUBBARD — MRS.
ALGER'S STCHINGS.

ALGER'S STCHINGS.

THE ARTIST SHOULD TRY TO DISCOVER WHETHER HE HIMSELF HAS ANY GENIUS;
HE SHOULD NOT IMITATE—VALUE OF ART SCHOOLS.

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Study thoroughly what you would criticize, be able to give a reason for the faith

Against engrenzies.

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The state of the control of the cont

ARCHITECTURE IN MICHIGAN. city in the state, save Detroit, has been OLD MASTERS AND THE NEW.

ART INSTRUCTOR. entirely uncultivated and unable to give vpsilanti's new departure—ann arbor strongly with those cities in which the ina single intelligible reason for his praise FORTUNATE IN MATERIAL—THE BATTLE crease of wealth has been more slow and CREEK AND KALAMAZOO STATIONS-THE where the citizens do not come so much STATE CAPITOL—SAGINAW AND MACK-INAC. Into contact with Eastern people and fashions.

hour is only natural. The city has a bright, fresh look which makes it contrast



reggio, and see more beauty in a colored plaster cat than the "Venus of Milo."

There are thousands who are moved by the "Mulligan Guards" and insensible to the "Seventh Symphony." That is only to say that in all stages of art the majority never get beyond its majority never as complete both in an libatorical and representative sense as any private collection of modern etchings, in America.

There is but one truth in mortals, the good; but one truth in politics, the just.

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There is but one truth in art, the beautifully done of truth in mortal the only with all the only with the only with the only with the only with the law less of art the major which you prefer to the proposed and the lates. The first that it is all the which, according to you, is not just, good or beav-tiful, you and by so, and it is all the which, according to you, is not jus

### ART SUPPLEMENT.

**AUGUST, 1888.** 

PICTURES OF GREAT MERIT TO BE SEEN IN THE EXHIBITION.

Although Mr. Seney's collection was chosen to give eclat to the grand opening of the new museum on the evening of the first of September, many other pictures of great value and merit were also obtained for the occasion. Some of these are from well known art dealers in New York, Schaus, Reichard and Knoedler, and others are from the latest acquisitions to private collections in Detroit. We men-tion a few of the most important pictures to show that they are in no way out of place among those that belong to Mr. Seney. There are two beautiful pictures by Charles Delort, a pupil of Gerome; one a Holland scene, "Coming from Church," the other, "A Cardinal's Menu." This artist is a frequent exhibitor at the Paris salon, and is much praised for the delicacy of his execution, and his treatment of genre subjects taken from eighteenth century life. Two charming canvases,
"Fisher Folk" and "Tuny Fishing" are from the brush of
the vigorous Swedish painter
August Hagborg. There is a fine head by Rau, and a pretty genre by Adams, both Munich artists. The exquisite coloring of Detti may be seen in "The Reprimand," and the poetic grace of Aubert in the "Aurora." From Benjamin Constant and Richter one would be astonished to see anything but gorgeous Oriental interiors, graceful women and rich costumes, and all we expect is here in "The Siesta" and "A Proposal." One of Bouguereau's pu-pils, who is well known, Leon Perrault, shows the influence of his master in "A Mother's Nap," where the coloring is very

fresh and pure.

Our American artists in this collection cannot fail to give satisfaction, for their works, though few among so many foreign ones, are really excellent. That aiways popular artist, J. G. Brown, sends us "Euchered Sure!" A. H. Wyant brings to us from Ireland some hints of the beauty to be found in "County Kerry"; Bolton Jones recalls a spring day near Orange, N. J., and J. Francis Murphy gives us a glowing sunset. These, with the George Inness landscapes—landscapes which at their best have no American rivals,— the various pictures by
Frank D. Millet, Ulrich, Weir,
Chase and George Fuller make
it impossible to ignore the high
attainments of our own artists, or to lose attainments of our own artists, or to lose the hope that someday America will have gained such an undisputed position in art that we shall no longer be subjected to the annoyance of finding the names of our talented men carefully excluded, with very few exceptions, from all European works on modern art and artists.

Out of this great variety of styles and subjects no visitor can fail to find something agreeable and elevating, and all will rejoice that at last we have art center in the state of Michigan.

### TREASURES FOR THE MUSEUM.

The "Forty Immortals" are to be congratulated that they do not enter their gratulated that they do not enter their temple of art wholly empty-handed. With the "Marriage of St. Catherine," which was sent them by Pope Leo XIII. as a pre-natal gift, the Martyrdom of St. Andrew by Murillo, and a seaport view by Claude Lorraine, both purchased by Mr. James E. Scripps at the Leigh court sale in London in 1884 and presented by him to the museum the same year, there is no lack of "old masters." lack of "old masters."

Add to these a fine collection of Brann's autotypes presented by Mr. George W. Balch, a pen and ink sketch by Michael Angelo of a man seated, and another by Raphael from his Vaticen tapestry group— Paul and Barnabas at Lystra—both the gift of Mr. James E. Seripps, and there is a nucleus for a collection of original drawa nucleus for a collection of original drawings and reference photographs. The series of etchings, presented by Miss Avery, of the Franciscan missions of California contact in place of the regular ticket of the series of the s torical records of things that are rapidly passing away even in our new country, while the Rembrandt Peal ("The Court of Death"), presented by Mr. George Scripps, is a very good commencement for a complete chronological series of works by leading American artists. Some of these are already represented, such as F. D. Millet, in his "Reading the Story of Œnone" (a picture that was much admired by visitors at the old Art Loans and afterward, through the proceeds of the Loan and private subscription, prethe Loan and private subscription, pre-sented to the society); F. K. M. Rehn of New York, in "The Missing Vessel," purchased with the proceeds of the last exhibition in 1886; J. G. Brown's "Surprise Party," purchased by the trustees from the exhibition at the Detroit club and a bequest of the late William W. Murphy (who was for many years United States consul at Frankfort-on-the-Main), of an ideal landscape by a Frankfort artist. A. Morgenstern.

With these valuable pictures on hand, and the collection of casts ordered, there is no doubt that the Detroit Museum of Art will rapidly amass treasures to fill its new building.

### OUR ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.

The editors of the ART SUPPLEMENT take this method of returning their thanks to the contributors who by their contributions have aided in giving a sketch of what has been done for art in Michigan, and have also shown the value and breadth of the art field when properly

individual writers, and in no sense are dictated from any pre-determined policy on the part of any organization. In this on the part of any organization. In this way perfect freedom of utterance on art subjects was attained, without an attempt produced it no longer exist.—[Benjamine.

to make the supplement anything other than it purports to be-a free parliament of art opinions.

We also desire particularly to express our thanks to the gentlemen of the Detroit Tribune and the Detroit Evening Journal who have so kindly assisted in the 'making up" and printing of the ART SUPPLEMENT.

### TO PATRONS AND EXHIBITORS.

It is frequently the fate of newlyopened museums to be overwhelmed with donations and bequests which it is not considered advisable for them to receive or which they cannot properly care for at first. Again there may be those who wish to benefit the museum with gifts of value and may not know how to set about the matter. For these reasons we quote portion of the by-laws relative to the committee on exhibitions and collections and give the names of the trustees. It may also be here stated that all gifts and bequests must be made to "The Detroit Museum of Art." The section of the bylaws referred to is as follows:

"The committee on collections and ex-hibitions shall be composed of five mem-bers, at least three of whom shall be members of the board of trustees. They shall have entire charge and supervision of the galleries and all works of art and other personal property belonging to the mus-eum. \* \* The committee shall pass upon all works of art offered to the museum for purchase or as donations, and shall report their recommendations in regard to the acceptance of the same to the board of trustees. \* \* They may reject works of insufficient merit and direct the arrangement and display of the works offered."

This committee for the year 1888 consists of Mesers. W. H. Brearley, L. T. Ives, Collins B. Hubbard and James Mc-Millan and Miss Clara A. Avery. The committee on the art school, which will soon be opened in connection with the museum, is composed of Mesers. L. T. Ives, James E. Scripps, W. H. Brearley, Miss Clara A. Avery and Mrs. Crapo Smith. The trustees of the museum are Senator T. W. Palmer, W. A. Moore, D. M. Ferry, James McMillan, C. B. Hub-bard, W. H. Brearley, James E. Seripps and L. T. Ives.

### OPENING OF THE EXHIBITION.

The first day of September will see the fruition of years of labor on the part of ladies and gentlemen who have freely given of their time and substance to make Detroit's art interests commensurate with the importance of the city in wealth and size, and its dignity as the metropolitan community of the state, and they will on that day be filled with pardonable pride in throwing open to the public the beau-tiful building dedicated to art purposes. To summarize briefly the attractions of that exhibition, which have been described in detail elsewhere, and entirely spart from the building itself, there will be first and foremost the Seney collection, a most admirable selection from the gallery of Mr. Seney of New York, consisting of 100 pictures, representing most of the great among modern artists. In addition to this large collection the best of the works which collection the best of the worst which have recently been added to private galleries in Detroit and which include some beautiful pictures, will increase the interest in the exhibition. The property of the museum in paintings, prints, casts and objets d'art will be shown, and the whole in the beautiful setting of the new museum building will constitute an art exhibition which, if not as large as the nous one of 1883, will certainly equal it in the merit of the pictures shown and surpass it in general interest.

### HOURS OF EXHIBITION.

The museum will be open daily from 9 A. M. to 9. P. M. from Sept. 1 until Nov. 15, when this exhibition will be closed. The price of admittance will be 50 cents of the regular ticket of admission. This is done to save crowding around the ticket office and at the door, and has been found a very great conve-plence. A plan of the building shown on the first page will materially assist vistors in finding their way about the building and saye them the trouble of asking

### RAILROAD EXCURSIONS.

Very complete arrangements have been made for the convenience of residents of towns and cities in Michigan outside of Detroit. At the last monthly meeting of the passenger agents for the Michigan railroads, the representatives of the roads centering in Detroit, headed by Mr. Ben Fletcher, made an arrangement whereby three of the leading roads will carry visitors to the exhibition over their lines for half-fare on one day of each week during the exhibition. This day will be Tuesday on the Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee railroad, Wednesday on the Detroit, Lansing & Northern, and Thursday on the Michigan Central.

A map showing the central portion the city together with the locations of the Museum of Art building, the railroad sta-tions and the leading hotels will be found on this page, and will be of assistance to out of town visitors to the exhibition.

If people of great wealth would put themselves on the high platform of public esteem occupied by Denox, Cooper, Astor, assar, Cornell, Corcoran, Miss Catharin Wolfe and Vanderbilt, let them build nonuments for themselves in gifts to museums and permanent educational establishments where many minds and hearts will hold them in grateful m and their influence be longer felt than in any crumbling pillar however high.

THE EXAMPLE MUNICH ART LOVERS.

renown, and is one of the favorite resorts of European and American tourists. The great change that has thus taken place in the fame and fortunes of this ancient city, is entirely due to the accumulation there of treasures of art, and especially to the building up of galleries of sculpture and painting. Now Munich cannot for a moment be compared with Detroit in beauty of situation and of natural surroundings; much less in wealth and trade and compared to the surroundings and compared to the strong to the moment be compared with Detroit in beauty of situation and collection of natural surroundings; much less in wealth and trade and compared to the surroundings and trade and compared to the surroundings and the surroundings are surrounded to the surroundings and the surroundings are surrounded to the present stage of the noble institutions of education and culture is so much needed as the organization of such schools; and, of course, they stream of travelers, many of whom remain for months or years; and at some

nich, and much more. They have led to the establishment of schools for the cultivation of art, not only in its higher sense, but art in its application to manufacturing industries. And so the people of Munich, and to some extent the kingdom of Bavaria have derived from this art enterprise so recent, no little increase of business prosperity, while the city itself has be come well known throughout the world as one of the great centers of art culture.

Many other European cities, as every one knows, are resorted to by travelers chiefly or wholly as shrines of art; and without this attraction they would scarcely possess so much interest as American cities of the same size. What would Dresden be without its picture gallery, or even Florence or Paris without their museums of art and history? Pleasant and attractive, indeed, to look at for a oment, like many of our American cities, but speedily losing their interest, because destitute of that which is craved by the mind as well as the eye.

Such a city as Detroit, it is needless to say, with its magnificent location, its handsome streets and avenues and many fine buildings, both public and private, lacks only that wealth of art which old world places possess, to more than rival them in interest of every kind. Let Detroit build up a complete art col-lection, let it become famed as the pos-sessor of choice masterpieces of painting

and sculpture of the present day, and, at least, copies of all the older works illustrating the whole history of art, and strangers will not merely "stop off" to take a drive through her streets, make a brief excursion on the river, and then hasten away to "do" some other town in the same fashion. They will find here that which is the painful lack in nearly every other place this side of the ocean, food for thought and imagine tion, in the assemblage of those works of art which are themselves the creations of thought and imagination.

But this is not all. It is a good thing; it suits well the honorable pride of the "townsman," the sentiment of local patriotism, to make one's native or adopted city by every means attractive to strangers, and favorably known to the country and the world. But spart from this motive however honorable, even a due regard for the happiness of our local population, and of its moral and intellectual culture will justify all the effort and the expense necessary to the establishment and main tenance of public galleries of art. And no only on this ground can rich and liberal citizens be expected to do such a work for the common good but should they fail to do it, reasonable arguments are not wanting to prove that it would be right and wise tenance of public parks and pleasure grounds for the benefit of the people. Whatever expense is thus incurred, all is wisely incurred; secures to the citizens of al classes places of recreation and where the beautiful in nature is enhanced by beautiful art. Yet what provision is made for the recreation and restful entertainment of the same population during the seven or eight months of the year when public parks are not attrac-tive or available? One would think that proper regard to our climate and to the average character of ourseasons would demand resorts and means of recreation for the people, in addition to those which can be enjoyed only about one-third of the year. And if this is so, we cannot conceive of anything so practicable, and so well suited in every respect to meet this want as ample museums of art, with

the addition, if you please, of antiqui-ties and of objects of natural history. Such collections, beside affording a reource from the cares and toils of routine life, exercise also an educating and re-fining influence upon the citizens, none the ess real because it is gradual and not at once visible. If, therefore, it pays well to be taxed for the ministering of healthul entertainment to the people one-third of the year amidst the beauties of nature, why not be taxed for the purpose of se curing to the same people entertainment of a still higher character the other two-thirds of the year amid the beauties of art? Therefore, it is just as reasonable, to say the least, that public museums should be created and maintained for the benefit of the people at the expense of the people as public parks and pleasure grounds And this principle, long ago recognized and carried out by European govern-ments and municipalities, let us hope will some day be accepted here at home. Meantime, if it is still

**FURNISHES** 

MUNICH, the capital of Bavaria, is a too early to expect such enlightened liberality from city governments, let us hope that liberal citizens, in pride of citizentury scarcely known or heard of outside of Germany, it has now a world-wide public good, will go still farther in the public good, will go still farther in the good work so well begun, and furnish abundantly the means for filling the art building with the works of art, without which the building itself is a body without a soul.

merce; yet Munich is visited by a constant | can in no way be created and sustaine without the establishment of art galleries remain for months or years; and at some periods its numerous and ample hotels can scarcely accommodate the influx of guests.

Art galleries have done all this for Munich, and much more. They have led to the state at large now annually resort to the set school of New York and Boston. as the first essential condition. Obviously, the art schools of New York and Boston. Why should this be necessary? Why should not Detroit afford to the youth both of the city and the state all the facilitles needful for the study of art?-art in all its branches and grades; drawing, painting and modeling; pure or high art, decorative art and, by no means less important, industrial art. For this art enter prise has its economical aspect. No argument indeed should be needed at the present day to prove that artistic culture, at least to some extent, some de gree of development in artistic taste and skill, is necessary to the progress and per-fection even of our industrial arts. Not only the builder and the engineer, but the mechanic, the furniture maker, the calico printer, molders, designers, workmen of almost every kind, are better prepared to make their products more valuable and marketable through some acquaintance with the principles and the works of art.

It is only a few years since even Eng-land found herself falling behind France and Germany in some of her manufactures on account of the lack of proper attention to this very kind of education The application of art studies to practical industries had for a time given precedence in the world markets to certain French products over those of Eng-land, on account of the superiority of the former in more elegant patterns and designs, and in the more tasteful employment of colors. But England hastened to correct the error by opening to her youth everywhere in the country opportunities for the study of art in connection with her collections of sculpture and painting and works of decorative art.

For the honor of Detroit, for the benefit

THOUGHTS ON ART. IR JOHN EVERETT MILLAIS IN THE MAGA

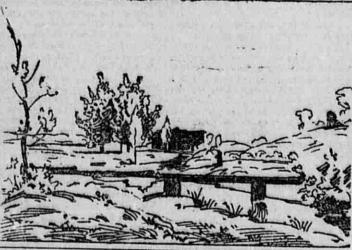
I am emphatically of opinion that the best art of modern times is as good as any of its kind that has gone before, and furthermore, that the best art of England can hold its own against the world. It is manifestly impossible to make just com-parisons between the widely divergent styles of the ancient and modern master or to attempt to strike a balance between say, Rubens and Hogarth; but to say that the old alone is good betrays great lack of judgment and is an ingratitude to the living. Ability and talent are more abundant than ever; but in forming an opinion of them the critic falls into two great errors—the first, in forgetting that the form and demands of art have changed and expanded with the advance of time: and the second, in failing—unconsciously of course—to judge of the great works of the past, with which he compares those of the present, in a fair and proper mauner. He makes no allowances for the

charm of mutilation or the fascination of

ZINE OF ART FOR AUGUST.

The only way to judge of the treasures the old masters of whatever age have left us-whether in architecture, sculpture, or painting—with any hope of sound deduction, is to look at the work and ask oneself-" What was that like when it was new?" The Elgin marbles are allowed by common cousent to be the perfection of art. But how much of our feeling of reverence is inspired by time? Imagine the Parthenon as it must have looked with the frieze of the mighty Phidias fresh from the chisel. Could one behold it in all its pristine beauty and splendor we should see a white marble building, blinding in the dazzling brightness of a southern sun, the figures of the exquisite frieze in all probability painted—there is more than a suspicion of that—and the whole standing out against the intense blue sky; and many of us, I venture to think, would cry at once, "How ex cessively crude!"

No; time and varnish are two of the greatest of old masters, and their merits and virtues are too often attributed by critics-I do not of course allude to the professional art critics—to the painters of the pictures they have toned and the "pictures they have toned and mellowed. The great artists all painted in bright colors, such as it is the fashion nowadays for men to decry as crude and vulgar, never suspecting that what they applaud in those works is merely the result of what they condemn in their contemporaries. Take a case in point—the "Bacchus and Ariadne," in the National gallery, with its splendid red robe and its rich brown grass. You may rest assured rich brown grass. You may rest assured that the painter of that bright red robe never painted the grass brown. He saw the color as it was, and painted it as it was -distinctly green; only it has faded with time to its present beautiful mellow color. Yet many men, nowadays, will not have picture with green in it; there are even tuyers who when giving a commission to an artist will stipulate that the canvas of her citizens and those of the shall contain none of it. But God



state at large, and even in the Almighty has given us green, and you this work, initiated and thus far paid for by a comparatively small number of conributors, should be recognized and cordially supported by every citizen, rich or

poor, now and hereafter, to the extent of his ability.

If this enterprise of private citizens should sometime in the future be adopted by the municipal government as one of the institutions to which, as we have sugrested above, the public funds can legitimately applied, then will Detroit have the honor of being one of the fore-most cities of the West in carrying into most cities of the west in carrying into effect an idea long ago ex-pressed by the most eminent of American philosophers. It was Ralph Waldo Emerson who wrote the following words on the relation of municipa governments to Muse ms of Art: "I do not undervalue the fine instruction which statues and pictures give; but I think the public museum in each town will one day relieve the private house of the charge of owning and exhibiting them. I go to Rome and see on the walls of Vatican the transfiguration

painted by Raphael, reckoned the dirst picture in the world, or in the Sistine chapel, I see the grand Sibyls and Prophts, painted in fresco by Michael Angelo which have every day now for 300 years inflamed the imagination and exalted the plety of what vast multitudes of men of all nations! I wish to bring home to my children and my friends cop-ics of these admirable forms, which I can find in the shops of the engravers, but I do not wish the versation of owning them. I wish to find in my own town a library and museum which is the property of the town, where I can deposit this precious treasure, where I and my children can see it from time to

y depend upon it it's a fine color

There is among us a band of your men who, though English, persist in painting with a broken French accent, all of them much alike, and seemingly content to lose their identity in their imitation of French masters, whom they are constitutionally, absolutely, and in the nature of things muable to copy with justice either to themselves or to their nodels. Imitation, however, is pardonable in young men—and only in young men—and sooner or later their ability will inevitably lead them to assert their indi-

riduality-if they have any. The commonest error into which a critic an fall is the remark we so often hear hat such and such an artist's work is 'careless" and "would be better had more abor been spent upon it." As often as not this is wholly untrue. As soon as the spectator can see that "more labor has en spent upon it" he may be sure that the picture is to that extent incomplete and unfluished, while the look of fresh ness that is inseparable from a really suc cessful picture would of necessity be ab-sent. If the high finish of a picture is so apparent as to immediately force itself upon the spectator he may know that it is not as it should be; and from the moment that the artist feels his work is becoming a labor he may depend upon it it will be without freshness, and to that extent without the merit of a true work of art. Work should always look as though it had been done with ease, however elaborate; what we see should appear to have been done without effort, whatever may be the agonies beneath the surface. M. Meisshich I can find in the shops of the engravers, but I do not wish the exation of owning them. I wish to find a my own town a library and museum ghich is the property of the town, where and my children can see it from time to time, and where it has its proper place among hundreds of such donations from other citizens who have brought thither whatever articles they have judged to be in their nature rather a public than a private town, and we should love and respect our neighbors more. Obviously, it would be easy for every town to discharge this truly municipal duty. Every one of us would gliadly contribute his share; and the more gladly, the more considerable the institution has become."

"No man was ever great by imitation. An artist must exhibit such prominent and striking features as recall the original to every mind; and must neglect the minuter discriminations, which one may have remarked and another neglected, for those characteristics which are alike obvious to vigilance and - carelessness."—[Imlac in "Rasselaa,"]

"Often blame is too largely awarded, when a study of causes would suggest much that is encouraging; while on the other hand indiscriminate praise may be lavished where there is essential poverty or geclension.—]S. G. W. Benjamin.

Ruskin says: "Bad art offers fill work for good, tumult for peace, the flesh of man for his spirit, and the curse of God for his blessing."

SOME DETROIT ARTISTS.

GARI MELCHER'S PICTURE IN THE PARIS SALON.

WHAT THE CRITIC OF FIGARO SAYS-ROLSHOVEN, THE IVES, EATON, HOP-KINS, AND OTHERS.

With the present rejoicing over Mr. Melchers' success at the last Paris salon our readers may be glad to have the following extracts which relate to his pic-

The first is from a letter written by Miss Ellen K. Baker, who herself has a picture exhibition, and who judges from an minutes' walk directly up Brush street artist's standpoint, without any personal will bring you to Jesserson avenue and acquaintance with the artist. She says in only three blocks distant from the artist's standpoint, without any personal acquaintance with the artist. She says in this letter: "Your Detroit boy, Gari museum. The Wayne hotel and Griffin Melchers, has without doubt the best house are directly opposite the Michigan American picture in the salon. It is called Central station. To reach the other 'The Pilots.' Four or five stolid old chaps are sitting around a table near a window; one is amusing himself with the model of a ship and some smoke. One can see they are not garrulous men, but cool, intrepid and used to danger. The types are excellently chosen and full of character. It is not a picture to tickle the fancy, but thoroughly good. Detroit

ought to buy it for its new gallery."

The next is from the pen of the able critic of the Paris Figaro, who says, after mentioning the great influence of the French school on all foreign artists, and acknowledging reactionary influence from only cone—Josef Israels: "The best pict-ure by a foreigner, 'The Pilots' of M. Melchers, sings the praise of the modern tion. He could not have been thus devel- the city. This was one of its first great

HINTS TO VISITORS.

Doubtless there are many people who will visit Detroit during the exhibition to whom any hint as to how to reach the museum building will be of more or less value. To such we will say that if you come in over the Michigan Central, Flint & Pere Marquette, or Detroit & Lansing railroads you will arrive at the Michigan Central station, from which the Jefferson avenue cars run directly past the muscum, which is on Jefferson avenue at the corner of Hastings street. The distance from the station to the museum is about three-quarters of a mile. If you come over the Grand Trunk or Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee railroads you among the thousands admitted to this will arrive at the Brush street station. A few house are directly opposite the Michigan Central station. To reach the other hotels take the Jefferson avenue street car line, changing at Woodward avenue. The Congress street line will also carry visitors past the Griswold house, and the Cass avenue line runs from the Michigan Central station past this hotel, the Brunswick, and within one block of the Russell house and the Hotel Cadillac.

Arrangements are made for caring for packages in the basement of the museum building at a merely nominal charge.

### NEW YORK'S MUSEUM.

WHAT THE METROPOLITAN MUSEUM HAS RECEIVED IN MONEY AND GIFTS.

Although the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York city is strictly a private French school. It is at Paris, in our institution, organized and administered on salons, that he has caught the simplicity of the miss on scene and the sober execution to have an edifice provided for it by tune to have an edifice provided for it by



oped in America, or in Holland, where he sought his subject, for that has no 'school,' properly speaking. This being understood, I render full justice to the ar-

special mention of Mr. Lewis T. Ives, whose portraits of our leading men speak for themselves, both those in the capitol at Lansing and the ones that are in the

private houses in the state.

His son, Mr. Percy Ives, who was admitted to the salon of \$7, has entered seriously into the profession and shows leep appreciation of nature and fine per-

ception of color.

Miss Helen E. Roby is now studying in

a successful future for her in her own field of labor, flower painting.

Mr. Jules Rolshoven has had many fine pictures on exhibition in Detroit for and the exhibition of '86 received high encomiums from all sides. He is now in beautiful Italian art center.

Mr. Robert Hopkins' praises are always and painting. on the lips of those who are most familian with the various aspects of water in storm or calm, and who besides are able to tell whether the drawing of any sort of ser craft is correct.

Mortimer L. Smith is a man of many tastes—and, fortunately for us, painting is one, for no one succeeds better than he in portraying that exquisite sunset glow on snow and fir trees which make our winter landscapes so attractive.

Mr. Charles Harry Eaton has obtained high honors in New York art circles, much admiration in his native town, and many of his pictures adorn our Michigan homes. Like most artists, he is forced to live where art is appreciated, and since he must live by his brush Detroit has had to yield a good citizen to another state. Mrs. E. G. Holden is a noted enthusiast

in all art matters, belongs to the Museum association, has for many years given in structions in art and in every way sought to foster it in her own town. Her influ ence has been very great in the develop ing of artistic tastes among the young

Mr. Hekking is a foreigner by birth and great wanderer by nature, for no place holds him long. He is wholly absorbed in his work, and the number of his picture in private galleries attest his popularity There are many others who are doing good work, among them Wenzel, Conely, C. John Owen and William Mylne, and who find ready sale for their works.

To very many of these artists a good art school will be a great boon in awaken ing intelligent interest in their work, and mulating them to more earnest efforts

Upon the basis of religion all temples stand, and from their sentiment of a God all worship arises. From the sentiment of the beautiful in the soul spring uve great fine arts (architecture, sculp-ture, painting, poetry, music). From the perception of justice comes law; and then from a soil as rich called benevolence rise up a hundred blessed shapes of human welfare. There is not a ragged school or a mission school or free school city that does not spring up out of this and principle of benevolence.—[David Swing. kin.

school,' properly speaking. This being understood, I render full justice to the arrangement of this distinguished page (in art), to its great sentiment of nature, and the profound impression it has produced."

There are many other Detroit artists whose works are perhaps better known in the city and state than those of Mr. Melchers. Certainly there need be no Melchers. Certainly there need be no from Gideon F. T. Reed for the same purposed mention of Mr. Lewis T. Ives. pose; \$100,000, a gift by bequest of W. H. Vanderblit, for an endowment fund; over \$7000 for a library fund, from two gentle-men; over \$70,000, the bequest of Levi H. Williard, for the purchase of architectural illustrations; "The Horse Fair," by Rosa Bonheur, purchased by Cornelius Vander-bilt for \$53,000 and presented to the museum; the noted "Friedland," by Meissonier, purchased at the Stewart sale Miss Helen E. Roby is now studying in Paris, and many friends are anticipating a successful future for her in her own field of labor, flower painting.

My Jules Roleborn her bad many friends are anticipating a successful future for her own field of labor, flower painting.

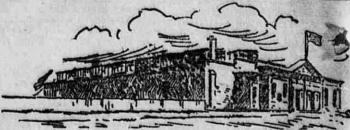
My Jules Roleborn her bad many flower flowers are sented by Junius S. Morgan, cost many \$50,000; Miss Catherine Lorillard Wolff gave her entire collection of oil paintings and also her water-color drawings, and for some years. Those in the old Art Loan the preservation of these and future increase of the collection \$200,000: Mr. encomiums from all sides. He is now in George Sency has given 20 valuable oil Florence continuing his work, and a paintings; and Mr. William Schaus and leader in one of the art academies of that various members of his family have enriched the gallery with gifts in sculpture

> The nations and colonies which admit rorks of art free are Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, the Netherlands, Italy, Sweden, Great Britain, India, New South Wales and Victoria. tussia imposes a tax of 30 cents per 38 counds on certain statuary, but includes oletures, curiosities and articles 'not havng the usual qualifications of merchandise' on the free list. China has a tax of 5 percent on works of art, if for sale; and Turkey charges 40 cents a pound on the tures, and allows the importation of 28 pounds of statuary for \$1. This is a splendid idea—taxing sculpture and paintings by the pound! How could our solons in congress have let their rivals of the Celestial kingdom so get ahead of them? Portugal collects 5 per cent on paintings and 1 per cent on statues, and Spain gets a specific duty of 19 cents off every picture, and seven cents off every 10 pounds of statuary imported. Hawaii and Corea collect 10 per ent ad valorem. New Zealand, 15, and Canada, following a bad example, 20. Mexico, however, only exacts 52 cents per kilogram of paintings and eight centa per kilogram of statuary. Honduras lays a tax of \$1.20 a pound on all 'art.' Nicar agua 41 cents a pound (on paintings), San Salvador, 5 per cent ad valorem, and Ecuador four cents a pound.—The Art Amateur.

The youth, when he begins to feel the attraction of nature and art, believes that by an earnest effort he shall soon be able to pierce to the inmost sanctuary; the man finds, after long wandering up and down, that he is still upon the thi

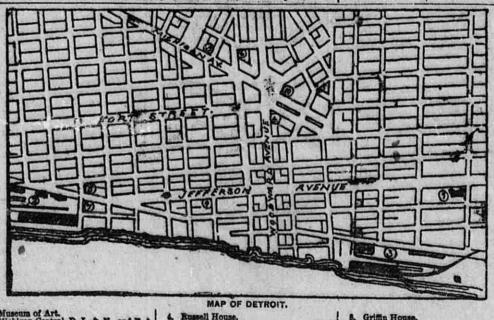
Everyone knows that the different works of an artist are as closely related as the daughters of the same father, that is to say that between them are marked resemblances.-[Taine.

In this world's affairs there is no design so great or good but it will take twenty of design or a public library in town or wise men to help it forward a few inches, city that does not spring up out of this and a single fool can stop it.—[John Rus



The above cut represents the old art | built with the result repres loan building erected in 1883 expressly for the exhibition of that year. It is in striking contrast to the beautiful structure tively refusing to allow his collection to be shown in any building not fire proof. There was then no such building in De-

It was built on land belonging to the Bagley estate on East Larned street, was completed in 76 days and ad-mirably served its purpose. After the exrepresented an immense amount of en-thusiasm and well directed energy, for thusiasm and well directed energy, for was remodeled, a high arched truss roof put on and the interior walls torn out. Since then it has been used as a skating rink, seed warehouse and armory, and is now available for public meetings, con-There was then no such building in Detroit available for the purpose of the excits and similar gatherings in the form hibition, and consequently one had to be



seum of Art. chigan Central, D.,L. & N., and F. & ilroad stations. G. H. & M. and Grand Trunk rall-

9. Michigan Exchange Hotel.