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ANN ARBOR, - MICH.

STABLER & CO.

Successors to Overbeck & Stabler.

PHONE 141.

GROCERS.

AFTER 40,000 ACRES.

A Big Levy Made on Property Formerly Owned by E. W. Morgan.

GREGORY ELECTED PRESIDENT OF DEXTER.

The Council Wants Street Cars to Run Within a Month.—The Circuit Court Begins Work—The Exact Loss of the Dexter Bank.

After the Street Railroad.

The council after waiting patiently for a number of weeks for the street railway company to make a move towards again operating their lines, concluded to take a hand in the matter and last evening passed the following resolution by a unanimous vote:

"Resolved, That the Ann Arbor street railroad company be notified to run and operate cars on their lines in this city at intervals of not more than twenty minutes, between the hours of 6:30 a. m. and 11 p. m. on and after April 10, 1894, and in case the provisions of these resolutions are not complied with their franchise shall be declared void.

The Dexter Bank Robbery.

The Dexter Savings bank robbers have not yet been caught, neither has the money been found. The opinion that the Carelton, Monroe county murderers were guilty of the robbery has been disproved by the discovery of the murders. The exact amount of money missing by the bank is \$3,160.55. There is very little to add to the full and complete account given in last Friday's Argus, which has called out the following letter from President Birkett, of the bank:

Dexter, Mich., March 5, 1894.
Beakes & Hammond,
Ann Arbor, Mich.

GENTLEMEN: Will you please send me 8 or 10 copies of the Argus of March 2nd, if you have them to spare.

Your account of the bank robbery is the nearest correct of any I have seen and I want the papers to send to friends at a distance, it will save me writing. The actual loss to the bank is \$3,160.55. Too much to lose but not enough to put the bank to any inconvenience.

Yours Respectfully,
T. BIRKETT.

The Dexter Village Election.

The Dexter village election yesterday proved quite close and exciting, and brought out a large vote, 210 citizens of the village registering their choice at the polls. Hon. John V. N. Gregory, who headed the democratic ticket, was elected president of the village by 7 majority. Mr. Gregory served two terms in the legislature from this district. He is now president. The tickets voted on yesterday were as follows:

Democratic: President, John V. N. Gregory; recorder, John W. Barley; treasurer, Orla C. Gregory; trustees, Alonzo Davis, Charles W. Stebbins, John Croarkin; assessors, James Gallagher, James Lyman. Republican: President, H. Wirt Newkirk; recorder, John W. Barley; treasurer, Jay Keith; trustees, A. E. Phelps, Charles H. Stannard, John Tufts; assessors, John L. Smith, George Alley.

J. V. N. Gregory was elected by 7 majority. John W. Barley, democrat, was elected recorder without opposition. The balance of the republican ticket was elected by from 7 to 10 majority.

Getting Down to Business.

The March term of the circuit court opened yesterday, a large number of attorneys being present at the calling of the docket, which contained 105 cases. There are 14 criminal cases on the docket, 2 of which are attempted murder. There are 17 divorce cases on the docket. Thomas Jones was arraigned for assault with intent to kill and murder officer Peterson and plead not guilty. F. G. Campbell being appointed to defend him.

Irving Jones was arraigned for larceny and plead not guilty. F. G. Riggs being appointed to defend him.

The mother and stepfather of these two boys, Charles and Fanny Simpson, were arraigned for receiving and secreting stolen property. They plead not guilty and gave a recognizance to appear for trial. John P. Kirk and Judge Babbitt defend them.

Geo. Rauschenberger plead guilty of violating the liquor laws and paid a fine of \$25.

Gottlob Maulbetch plead guilty of violating the liquor laws and paid a fine of \$25.

The case against Robert Sherwood for the larceny of sheep was continued on application of the defendant, as was the case against Nathan Heath, charged with rape.

In the arson case against Cuyler Barton, the names of Mary Weston, Frank Marshall, Fred Marshall, Paulina Hadley, Charles Mandy and Grove Goodwin were added to the information.

An order was granted to restore lost papers in the case of Charles S. Ackerman vs. Elizabeth Ackerman.

The slander case of Kate L. Moore vs. Wilfred B. Thompson was brought up on a motion for a change of venue, which was granted and the case transferred to the Calhoun circuit.

Alex E. McCabe applied for admission to the bar, and after an examination by a committee consisting of attorney Knowlton, Lehman and Freeman, he was duly admitted.

It was thought that the case against John W. Robinson, for assault with intent to murder will come up for trial today.

Killed at the Depot.

Shortly after nine o'clock Saturday night, Henry Walters, a young mechanic of Ypsilanti, lost his life at the Central depot by jumping from a freight train which passed through here without stopping. The particulars of the accident will be found in the testimony at the inquest given below.

Coroner Clark held the inquest yesterday, empanelling the following jurors, H. F. Shields, John Heffer, E. L. Thomas, W. N. Tice, Peter Herschel, D. Flynn.

William Dupslap, of Ypsilanti, testified that he came to Ann Arbor with Walters, Saturday night on a freight train. They were about six cars from the caboose and paid no fare. At the depot in Ann Arbor, Dupslap jumped off on the south side. Walters was about three feet from him. He saw nothing of him when he jumped off. He called to him but received no answer and found him in the middle track opposite the depot some rods from where he (Dupslap) jumped off. Walters was a single man 22 years of age.

S. Divine, baggage master at the depot, testified that the train, which was an extra freight going east, arrived at Ann Arbor at 8:47 p. m. He saw Walters lying between the tracks. He was not dead when found, but died within five minutes. Both legs were cut off and a deep gash was cut in head and side. The body was carried into the baggage room.

Albert S. Essenger, night operator, testified that the train was going 12 or 15 miles an hour, and did not stop in Ann Arbor. He telephoned for Dr. Kapp.

Dr. Kapp testified that he found the man dead. His right leg was crushed for five or six inches from the ankle up. The left foot was crushed at the toes, and the left leg for three or four inches from the ankle joint up. His left side was cut so that the intestines protruded. A scalp wound six inches long was found above the left ear, and his skull was fractured.

The jury returned a verdict of accidental death, in attempting to jump from the cars when in motion. The jury exonerated the railroad company from all blame.

Levying on 40,000 Acres of Land.

Last night's Detroit Evening News contained the following somewhat startling information:

Deputy United States Marshal Wallace started for Ann Arbor this afternoon with a list of property as long as the moral law, and an execution authorizing him to levy on about 40,000 acres of land in Washtenaw county.

The property includes valuable lots in Ann Arbor, Ypsilanti and all the big and little towns in Washtenaw county, besides farming lands scattered through the various townships. The value of the property levied on will aggregate several hundred thousand dollars.

The case grows out of the alleged fraudulent transactions of Elijah W. Morgan, a prominent lawyer and real estate dealer of Ann Arbor, who died about two years ago.

Morgan and others formed the Ann Arbor Land Co. 60 years ago, and acquired extensive holdings of real estate. The others gradually dropped out, and for many years he had almost entire control of the company's affairs. In 1873 he put all of his property out of his hands, deeding it to his wife, who died half a dozen years ago, leaving an estate

valued at \$500,000, to Franklin L. Parker, a relative, who died last month, and to other members of his wife's family.

Among other creditors of Morgan was George Lamb, Sr., of Evansville, Ind., who got judgment against him 12 years ago in the Washtenaw circuit court for about \$10,000. About three years ago he sued his judgment over again in the United States circuit court. Morgan died while the case was pending, and a contest followed in the Washtenaw probate court over the administration of his estate. Morgan's heirs and Mr. Lamb joined in asking to have Capt. Manly appointed administrator, Frazer & Gates, of Detroit, being their attorneys. The executors of Mrs. Morgan's will—Franklin L. Parker, Judge Kinne and Prof. Johnston, of Michigan university—contested Manly's appointment and asked that an administrator of their choice be named. The probate judge humored both parties by appointing Capt. Manly and Leonhard Gruner joint administrators.

Lant and the heirs appealed to the Washtenaw circuit court, and then had the case transferred to the Wayne circuit court about a year and a half ago. One year ago last December the Wayne circuit court reversed the order appointing Gruner and affirmed Manly's appointment, leaving him sole administrator. Manly at once began proceedings in the probate court of Washtenaw county against the executors of Mrs. Morgan's will to compel a disclosure of the books, papers and other property of Elijah W. Morgan. It appeared in the proceedings that Capt. Manly had not been able to find any assets of Morgan's estate, and that the executors of Mrs. Morgan's estate had two wagon loads of books and papers that had belonged to Elijah in his life time, but which they refused to let Manly examine.

Finally, last April, the probate judge ordered a disclosure to be made, according to Manly's petition. The proceedings ran along until the latter part of May, when the executors refused to obey the order. The probate judge would not compel them to do so. Manly asked the supreme court for a mandamus compelling the probate judge to enforce his own order. An order to show cause was issued, argued and is still hung up in the supreme court awaiting decision.

Meanwhile the Lant suit was revived against Manly as administrator. Last June the case was tried in the United States circuit court, and Judge Swan rendered judgment in favor of Lant. The court ordered an execution against the estate of Elijah W. Morgan last summer, but it was returned unsatisfied. A new execution has now been issued and was taken to Ann Arbor this afternoon by Deputy Marshal Wallace, as above stated. He will levy on 40,000 acres of village and farm land, all over the county, and the courts will have to decide who owns it.

Lant is bound to get his money, and the heirs of Morgan's estate are equally determined to establish their claims. If necessary they wouldn't hesitate to levy on the whole state of Michigan.

Charitable Union Report.

The 26th annual meeting of the Charitable Union was held on March 1. Mrs. Celia Jaycox was re-elected president, Mrs. Steele 1st vice president, Mrs. A. L. Butts, 2d vice president, Mrs. M. L. D'Ooge secretary, and Mrs. Philip Bach treasurer. The ward committees were constituted as follows: First ward, Mrs. Jaycox, Mrs. Bach; Second ward, Mrs. Bach; Third ward, Mrs. Wetmore, Mrs. Booth, Mrs. Junius E. Beal, Mrs. Rathbone; Fourth ward, Mrs. Riley, Mrs. Parker, Miss Henning, Mrs. R. A. Beal; Fifth ward, Miss Brown, Mrs. Cushman, Mrs. Miner; Sixth ward, Mrs. Butts, Mrs. Steele.

The secretary's and treasurer's reports for the year were as follows:

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

The months pass quickly and we are surprised to find that again the time has come for us to pause and review the work accomplished during the year. We have had but eight meetings since. In June there was no quorum, and in July, August and September meetings are never held, though the ward committees as usual make and receive visits. The average attendance at the meetings has been the same as last year, namely eight, and it need hardly be said, it is the same eight ladies who have come. Of course in order to obtain any very clear idea of the work accomplished by the Union and of its needs, it is necessary to attend, at least occasionally, the monthly meetings, and to hear the reports of the ward committees. Yet we cannot feel that Ann Arbor as a whole has no interest in the work of this organization. Indeed we have had very substantial proof to the contrary and from various

sources. First the Thanksgiving offering received at the union service of the churches and at St. Andrew's was, as usual, entrusted to us. The Ann Arbor Light Infantry sent us 20 per cent of the net proceeds of their bazaar. The Catholic church placed \$20 at our disposal, and the large contribution for the poor received at the Mills meetings was given to us to disburse. Contributions of cotton cloth, of comforters, of cloaks and underwear, amounting in value to between \$60 and \$70, have been received from Mr. E. F. Mills, Mr. Schairer, Mr. C. W. Wagner and Mr. Haller. One hundred pounds of flour was also donated by Mr. G. Frank Allmendinger. From the Christmas gift entertainment of the Congregational church we received for distribution among our beneficiaries vegetables, groceries, and clothing amounting in value to \$16 and also \$7.60 in money. We have received special gifts from Prof. Walter and Mr. Martin Haller, and the children of the Second ward school had a penny offering in our behalf. Through the kindness of many friends we were enabled to provide 66 families with Thanksgiving dinners. Thus we have had abundant means with which to meet the unusually large demands made upon us, and we desire to express to all who have helped to make this possible, our own most hearty thanks, and also the thanks which we feel sure many a poor family would gladly utter through us.

We realize the great responsibility placed upon us in receiving so valuable donations for distribution, but, to the best of our ability we have faithfully discharged the responsibility. Our ward committees are always most conscientious in investigating all calls for aid, and strive earnestly to give only to those really in need. Since we are the only organization which does systematic charitable work in the city, we can but feel that we know better than others where the greatest need is, and are better fitted to render assistance. Unorganized charitable work, it is generally admitted, often does more harm than good. Clothing of all kinds has been distributed by us to the destitute, fuel has been supplied, medicines have been bought for the sick, nurse's wages have been paid and assistance given in defraying funeral expenses, bedding has also been furnished and rent paid. Various have been the needs, but all, when genuine, have been met. We seek also, when possible, to give assistance in such a way that it may enable the recipients to help themselves. With this in view, we have, during the past year, considered the advisability of establishing a day nursery, thinking that thus some poor women, now confined at home by their little children, might be enabled to go out to work by the day. In each ward the visiting committee made a careful canvass to see whether this would be the case, but it was found that for the present there is no need of anything of this kind. So far as figures can show what our work has been, they are as follows: 192 visits have been made by the ward committees and 160 have been received by them; 50 families have been assisted. Donations of new and secondhand clothing valued at \$143.60 have been distributed and in the sewing school garments, sheets, etc., valued at \$15.

We wish to thank the city papers for their kindness in always publishing our communications free of expense.

At the beginning of the year the name of the union was changed from "The Ladies'" to "The Women's Charitable Union."

We have been glad to welcome once again to our monthly meetings our vice president, Mrs. Steele, who at this time last year we much feared would hardly be able again to meet with us.

Such in general has been the history of the Union's work during the past year, a work quiet and unobtrusive, but in its results far reaching and preventive of much suffering. While we shall rejoice if the need for this work decreases, so long as it continues we trust that in the future, as in the past, we may be enabled to meet the demands made upon us.

MARY W. D'OUGE, Secretary.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

RECEIPTS.

Balance in treasury March 3, 1893.....	\$ 68 43
Membership dues.....	31 00
Prof. Walters.....	5 00
Martin Haller.....	5 00
Thanksgiving collection at union service.....	59 36
Second ward school.....	5 34
St. Andrew's church.....	17 25
Ann Arbor Light Infantry.....	15 00
Collection at Mills meeting.....	180 92
Congregational Sunday school.....	7 60
Catholic church.....	20 00
	\$414 90

EXPENDITURES.

Paid First ward.....	\$ 18 32
" Second ward.....	24 40
" Third ward.....	43 04
" Fourth ward.....	55 76
" Fifth ward.....	49 05
" Sixth ward.....	26 90
" Sewing school.....	20 00
" Special work.....	27 50
Balance in treasury March 1, 1894.....	119 44
	\$414 90

ANNA B. BACH, Treasurer.

Ida Van Cortland,

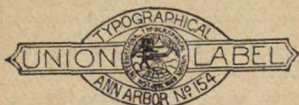
With a company of sixteen people, said to be the strongest she has ever associated herself with, and with splendid costumes, scenery, specialties and calcium lights, will play a week's engagement and Thursday and Saturday matinees at the opera house, commencing Monday next, playing at popular prices. Miss Van Cortland has many friends in Ann Arbor.

The Ann Arbor Argus.

BEAKES & HAMMOND, PROPRIETORS.

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for \$1.00 per year strictly in advance.
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OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

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

TUESDAY, MARCH 6, 1894.

The Argus is for the conviction of every guilty "cuss," no matter what "pollyticks" he has. Them's our sentiments.

Now that the immaculate Johnny Davenport is out of a job we would respectfully suggest to the g. o. p. of Michigan that he be invited out here to lead the said party back into the path of political rectitude.

Warden Chamberlain has our heart felt commiseration in view of the Lansing contingent, which he is likely soon to receive as boarders at the state bastille. It will be well for you to keep your eagle eye on the crowd, Mr. Warden, lest they count you out of your salary and themselves into it. There are some mighty cute arithmetickers among them.

Sometimes it is asserted that our state would fare better at the hands of its officials, if it paid better salaries. This seems to have been proven untrue. Several members of the state government by a little sharp counting more than doubled their salaries, but they continued to charge up big expense bills just the same, bigger, in fact, than any of their predecessors.

The Troy laundry men, who are making such a vigorous kick against the Wilson bill and who succeeded in getting their representative in Congress, the Hon. Charles D. Haines, well-known to some of the monied citizens of this city and Ypsilanti, to vote against it, are the self same people who imported pauper Armenian laborers to take the place of their men who struck against a reduction of wages not long after the McKinley bill went into operation. They are now greatly wrought up over the prospect of pauper competition. They desire the continuance of the duty on their product to protect American labor, you know.

For the past thirty years the United States has had a higher tariff than any other nation except Mexico. During the last two decades of the time the condition of our farmers has been growing worse and worse. The staples of the farm are probably worth less today than at any time since 1850. The value of farm lands, of wheat and of wool has steadily declined as the tariff mounted up. The home market which has been so eloquently expatiated upon has not materialized to the advantage of the farmer. In fact, every promise made the farmer as to the advantages he would receive from the tariff has been proven untrue. As there is no hope of better conditions for them under a high tariff, is not the experiment of a tariff for revenue worth trying. It cannot be any worse for them than the McKinley tariff has been.

Why party affiliations should make any difference with the merited punishment of the Lansing rascals who so wilfully and wickedly wronged the people of this state in the salaries amendment frauds, is a mystery. Who would think, if he had been plundered or criminally wronged in any way of inquiring the party label of the offender before proceeding against him? Would it not be enough to know the dastardly act had been committed and the perpetrator of the same. Yet in the face of the most gigantic frauds ever committed in Michigan, frauds the very thought of which causes the blush of shame and anger to mantle the cheek of every honest citizen, a considerable portion of the republican press of the state persists in its

efforts to make it appear that no state official except Attorney-General Ellis is implicated in these dastardly crimes. Because an opposition state official was benefitted by the fraud of 1891 and seems to have had some knowledge of the same, these republican flunkies are endeavoring, notwithstanding the fact that five republican state officials were benefitted by the frauds of 1893, and the further fact that these frauds were at least completed in the office of their secretary of state, to place the the whole load of infamy upon the single official who wears an opposition party label. While the frauds of '91, are bad enough, those of '93 are many fold worse. The frauds of '91 were effected by falsifying the returns of a single county, but those of '93 were only brought to a successful issue after the wholesale falsification of the returns of more than twenty counties. These hide bound republicans, however, are so absorbed in contemplating the mote in the eye of the opposition that they fail utterly to see the beam in their own party optic. That they must fail in their undertaking, however, goes without saying, for their object, which is to draw public attention from the enormity of their own party crime by magnifying those of the opposition, is manifest to all fair minded citizens.

The Times of last Saturday in commenting upon a recent editorial in the Argus relative to the filibustering tactics being employed in the house of representatives and the need of reform in the rules of that body, says that it is glad to see that the Argus has come round to its way of thinking. Now, if the Times means to imply by this that the Argus has come round to be a believer in the Reed method of counting a quorum, it errs egregiously. The Argus believes now, as it always has, in the duty, as well as the right of the majority to do business, but it insists that the method of determining the presence of a quorum should not rest solely upon the ipse dixit of the speaker. By the Reed method it happened more than once that members were counted as present when they were not only not present, but actually absent from the city. Of course these mistakes were not intentionally made, but resulted from the inability of the presiding officer to determine to a certainty, with a single sweep of the eye, the presence in so large a body of each individual member. That such mistakes should occur under such a method of counting a quorum is quite inevitable. The Reed rule is, therefore, faulty in this that an error in counting might arise which would invalidate some act of the house. This danger might easily be obviated by bringing the member who refuses to vote to the bar of the house and then calling his name. If he still refused to vote he could then be counted as present but not voting. The Argus believes, further, that a member refusing to perform his duties under such circumstances should be fined. The loss of a day's salary for the first offense and a heavier penalty for each succeeding offense would unquestionably bring the offending member to his senses. All members are thoroughly alive on the question of drawing their full salaries, if not on questions pertaining to the interests of their constituents. That the rules should be amended at once all agree, but that the changes shall be in the direction of safety and right is quite as important.

Our esteemed contemporary, the Ypsilantian, of last week, after commenting upon the "phenomenal republican majority" in Pennsylvania, proceeds to say that the democrats by an appeal to prejudice marshaled their forces for an attack upon the industries of the country and polled their vote in 1892 in favor of a policy that bids fair to reduce them (their followers) to a level with the ill-fed and ill-clad workmen in the factories and fields of the old world. Its allusion to the vote of Pennsylvania in this connection seems especially inappropriate. Pennsylvania is the Mecca

of the protectionists of this country, and yet the self-same cattle that were driven to the polls the other day in Pennsylvania under the crack of the protectionist whip are among the most degraded of the workingmen of this country. They represent in large degree the lowest strata of the European labor element, and they were brought here to displace the higher priced and more intelligent American workingmen whose places they assumed. They are and always have been in the very condition to which the Ypsilantian claims the policy of the democrats will tend to reduce workingmen. This element, the undisputed offspring of protection, utterly unable to speak our language, is what the Bohemianized province of Pennsylvania largely depends upon to roll up its "phenomenal republican majority." All that is necessary to secure any majority that the g. o. p. leaders may desire in this home of labor riots, incendiarism, would-be assassins of protected mill owners, and hangers by the thumbs of militia men, is to pass the word to the protected bosses as to the size of the majority desired and it is forthcoming. The result is then paraded as an indication of the dissatisfaction of "American" workingmen with the contemplated changes in the tariff policy of the country. There may be such indications, but the vote of Pennsylvania is not one of them. It is indicative of nothing but the rankest kind of bossism engendered by protection. No state in the Union probably has a greater ill-fed and ill-clad element, very like that in the factories and fields of the old world, than Pennsylvania. The protection policy, which enables the manufacturer to absorb all the profits of protection instead of dividing them with labor, as the contract with the government implies shall be done, is responsible for their presence there and their deplorable condition.

CHANCE FOR THE SHEEP.

That a protection tariff on wool has utterly failed to accomplish its purpose to keep up the price of that article, has been proven beyond cavil. For years past our wool growers have been accustomed to go to congress and have the tariff rates on their product "fixed" to suit their desires, and yet in spite of all this the price of wool has steadily declined. Protectionist orators in advocating the wool schedule of the McKinley bill assured the farmers that under its beneficent provisions they would receive fifty cents per pound for their wool. How have these prophecies been fulfilled? Wool declined from the day the measure became law, and now with the McKinley Act still in full and complete operation it brings but little more than a third of the promised price. The whole history of wool tariffs in this country is but a repetition of this experience.

In view of these facts and the probable removal of the duty on wool the following statement of the case from the Courier Journal is to the point.

"It used to be the caper, but it don't go now," runs the ditty. That's what's the matter with the wool men. This session of congress has provided them with a new sensation. Heretofore they have only had to ask for what they wanted and a Republican congress would promptly undertake to give it to them. And, although it has been almost literally an undertaking at the expense of the wool industry, the wool men have continued, in their fatuous worship of the protection fetish, to demand more and yet more of the thing that has so utterly failed to build them up. They demanded it as usual of the present congress. They plied the members with all the familiar statistics about the number of American sheep to be fleeced by free wool, of the number of people engaged in the wool-growing business or affected by it, and of the enormous value of the industry that would be wholly and instantly destroyed by free wool.

Congress has penetrated the sophistry of these claims at last and there is said to be no probability that the senate will attempt to change the free-wool schedule of the Wilson Bill as it came from the House. The wool men may be blind to it, but the rest of the country sees very clearly the absurdity of an effort to support the price of wool against the competition of the finer

wool and the immense yield of Australia. Wool has been steadily favored under the policy of protection. It has had whatever duties it wanted. Yet the price has not been increased. On the contrary it has declined and is now lower than ever, with the McKinley Bill in full force. Instead of the tariff checking imports of foreign wool, our imports have in ten years increased 124 per cent. while our domestic clip has increased only a little over 7 per cent. Our consumption of wool increased 30 per cent. in the same ten years, and most of the increase is in the consumption of foreign wool.

We have given protection a fair chance to show what it could do for wool. It has failed to do what it promised. The old arguments have been discredited by experience. The senate will stand by the house, and the American sheep will have a chance to show what it can do when let alone.

THE INCOME TAX.

"The Argus seems to overlook the fact that to tax incomes is to visit a penalty on success, besides violating a fundamental principle by discriminating in favor of the idle and thriftless. It is class legislation which once started, may end in levying a tax on men with red hair, or a turn-up nose." —Ypsilantian.

No brother, the Argus does not overlook the fact, for no such fact exists. No tax levied by a just government, a government which faithfully executes the purposes for which all such governments are instituted, can in any proper sense be looked upon as a penalty. The only right the government has to demand a portion of the earnings of its subjects for its support lies in the supposed return of an exact equivalent in the protection afforded. It becomes the duty of every subject of the government, therefore to pay towards its support according to the benefits received; that is, in proportion to the revenue each enjoys under its protection. The expenses of a government to the individual subjects are, or should be, like the expenses of a great corporation to its stockholders, who are compelled to contribute in proportion to their respective stock in the corporation. No one for a moment questions the justness of this rule. This principle being generally recognized, therefore, why should it be any more of a penalty on success to require the rich to pay their proportionate amount of the government burden, than to require the large stock holder in a corporation to bear its expenses in proportion to his stock? It is absurd to claim that such a method of collecting revenue places a penalty on success or discriminates in favor of the idle and thriftless, which in this discussion includes all who have an income under the amount exempted by the income tax bill. Who would not gladly pay two per cent. of the amount, if they could be insured an annual stipend of \$4,000? The Argus would be most happy to do so. How is it with you, Mr. Ypsilantian? Any equitable system of taxation requires equality of sacrifice as to ability. That there is anything approaching to equality of sacrifice in our system of indirect taxation, or taxation upon consumption, is preposterous. The poor man, with a family to support, may pay quite as much toward the maintenance of the government as the man with an income of ten thousand dollars a year. No one will claim that the consumption of the rich bears the same relation to the consumption of the poor as does the income of the rich to the wages of the poor. The colossal fortunes that have been built up here in recent years, partly at least through the favoring legislation of Congress, have made the monstrous injustice of our national system of taxation more and more apparent. An income tax will to some extent correct the evils of this system. It will require each citizen to contribute to the support of the state in proportion to the benefits received. Such a tax will fall equally upon all, that is, according to ability and cannot, therefore, in any proper sense be called class legislation, it will not change the distribution of capital or the material direction of industry and will have the advantage of never disturbing prices. It will also lead to a closer scrutiny of governmental expenditures and a resulting demand for reasonable economy in the carrying on of public business.

THE KING

OF THE

CANNIBAL ISLANDS,

So says the old college song. But the Islands are no longer Cannibal, and no longer have a King or Queen, but are a Free Republic in Mid-Ocean.

The Only Set of Hawaiian Views in Existence.

What are we Talking about?
Why the Hawaiian Islands and

PART III

OF OUR

ART AND TRAVEL SERIES.

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LEPER SETTLEMENT,
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Sandwich Islands.

How to Secure this Unprecedented Offer.

Cut out of the ARGUS one of the Coupons that will appear each week and bring or send to the Argus Office with ten cents. If you bring it, the part named in the coupon will be handed you. If you mail it, the part will be mailed you.

No. 3.	March 5, 1894.
Argus Coupon.	
Photographic Tour of the World.	
PART III.—HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.	
This Coupon and 10 cents entitles you to one Part. Bring or send to	
Ann Arbor Argus,	
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CUT

THIS

OUT

COUNTY AND VICINITY.

The Manchester charter election will occur on Monday, March 12.

The Saline village election will occur on Monday, March 12th.

The Methodist church in Chelsea will be redecored before Easter.

Mrs. William Edwards died in Lima, February 22, aged ninety years.

Saline L. O. T. M.'s gave a box social at their hall last Friday evening.

Next Friday the Saline Farmers' club will meet with Mrs. G. L. Hoyt.

The W. C. T. U. of Chelsea meet at Mrs. C. T. Conklin's next Thursday.

The Pinckney election occurs next Monday. Two tickets are in the field.

Mrs. John Schieferstein has purchased the Hunter property in Chelsea.

The Manchester lodge, F. and A. M., has been invited to visit the Chelsea lodge.

The epidemic of scarlet fever in Dexter township seems to have been stopped.

The Business Men's association of Ypsilanti have engaged Charles Brown for night watchman.

The choir of the Ypsilanti First Baptist church gave a concert at Belleville the evening of March 2nd.

The Plymouth Mail, under its new proprietor, is proving a particularly bright and lively local paper.

The weather this month will probably be like some newspaper readers subscription bills—unsettled.

Mrs. Geo. Payne has rented Mr. W. H. Starks' house in Manchester, and Mr. Starks will move to his farm.

The ladies aid society of the Baptist church, Saline, will give a dinner and social at the parsonage next Friday.

On Feb. 22nd at Mooreville occurred the marriage of James Hall and Miss Dora Jackson, both of York township.

The Ladies' Aid society, of the Dexter congregational church, take dinner at the home of Mrs. Levi Lee, tomorrow.

Milton Gilbert, of Detroit, and Miss Hattie Bostwick, of Dexter, were married in Dexter, February 28, by Rev. R. M. White.

Rev. E. Mudge, of Britton, received \$129.00 as a donation from his people a short time ago. We presume he said Mudge obliged.

Geo. Fiegel, of Freedom, near Lake Pleasant, has rented his farm, and will sell his stock, farming tools, etc., at auction on March 8.

The Ypsilanti Light Guards did themselves proud on Washington's birthday by turning out in battle array and doing the parade act.

A banquet will be given in Light Guard hall, Ypsilanti, on St. Patrick's day. Among the speakers we notice the name of Hon. John J. Enright, of Detroit.

The ladies of the Baptist church, Manchester, gave a red, white and blue social dinner recently, and netted \$12 and the good will of everybody present.

Rev. Miller and wife, of Manchester, make a full team. One week ago Sunday he filled the Baptist pulpit at Brooklyn, and she supplied his pulpit at home.

Prof. Scherzer of the Normal School will lecture before the Library association of the Ypsilanti Congregational church this evening on "The Germ Theory of Disease."

Mrs. L. E. C. Thorne, an old and much respected resident of Ypsilanti town, died a week ago last Sunday. She was 71 years old and had lived in the vicinity for 43 years.

Rev. L. N. Moon, of Chelsea, last Sunday, preached on "long haired humbugs, religious and irreligious." He didn't call Paderewski an irreligious long haired humbug.

The Glazier Oil Stove company, of Chelsea, is building an addition to their power house for an office and store room, repairing as much as possible the damage by fire.

Mrs. Louisa Martin, of Ypsilanti, died Sunday, Feb. 25. She was 76 years of age and had resided in Ypsilanti for 46 years. She was much respected by all who knew her.

Mr. John Schaible, of Sharon, has purchased the farm of Mrs. Nestell, of Manchester. Michael J. and Fred C. Schaible will work the farm. Mr. Schaible paid \$5,700 for the farm.

A meeting of the Farmers' Vigilant association will be held in the A. O. U. W. hall on March 10th. The gentry who have been accustomed to prey on the farmers would better take notice.

John Kinney, who died in Plymouth February 23, aged sixty-six years, first settled in Michigan at Ann Arbor, in 1851. After living here two years he removed to Plymouth. He leaves a widow and one son.

Henry Fehlig, of Ypsilanti, died at his home on River street one week ago Monday. The funeral was held Thursday, March 1st, and was under the auspices of the Odd Fellows. He leaves a widow and one son.

Mrs. Lyman Carter, of Concord, Jackson county, committed suicide last Thursday. The act was probably due to religious excitement. She was the wife of the station agent at Concord, and was but 25 years of age.

George Stephens, of Stockbridge, and Miss Hannah Whithead, of Unadilla, were married at the Gregory parsonage, February 28, and spent the first few days of the honeymoon in Ann Arbor and Oakland county.

Friends of Mr. and Mrs. Jerome Tate gave them a pleasant surprise one week ago Monday evening, the thirty-second anniversary of their marriage. It was a pleasant affair and several fine presents were left with Mr. and Mrs. Tate.

The house of Mr. Fred Richards, of Waterloo, Jackson county, together with most of the furniture, burned one week ago last Saturday. Mr. Richards was in Jackson, and the fire was under considerable headway, before it was discovered.

According to the "Cultivator" apples for long keeping should be wrapped in thin compact paper, each apple being wrapped by itself. The object of this is said to be to keep them at as uniform a temperature as possible and exclude all tendency to decay. Apples which were exhibited at the World's Fair were thus wrapped, and they came out in the fine condition the date of picking in fine condition.

The young people's alliance of Sharon gave a "shadow social" last Tuesday evening at Wm. Berke's. They netted \$6. We don't quite understand this. There certainly is something more than shadow about six dollars these days.

John Schleh and W. Cornish each sold a line lot of lambs to salina buyers one day last week. The average weight of Schleh's flock of 106 was 109 pounds each; while the other fellow's flock of 70 averaged 108 pounds each. Good lambs, those.

And now comes Zenie Blanch Clark and asks the circuit court, of Lenawee county, to sever the knot which binds her to John J. Clark, of Ypsilanti. She married the said John J. near Adrian, July 23, 1893, and left him Oct. 9. She alleges that he is cruel.

Rev. J. H. McIntosh, of Grass Lake, in a recent sermon on amusements demonstrated the fact that he takes no stock in dancing. Probably the reverend gentleman never participated in the misty mazes of the waltz. The test of the pudding is in chewing the string.

John Schifle, of Plymouth, lost his wagon recently by trying to dispute the right of way with an F. & P. M. passenger train. He wrote the company to know if they would not pay him for the wagon as he needed it to assist him in gaining a livelihood. They said they would make it right.

A company proposes to engage in a wholesale manufacturing business in Grass Lake, provided the good people of that village will exempt the concern from taxes for twenty years. It's said the people will be called upon to vote on the subject at the spring election. There are a great many firms that would like to do business on such a basis.

The subject which will receive the attention of the Washtenaw Horticultural society at its next meeting, Mar. 10, is "Road Improvements." Senator Palmer, of Detroit, and Hon. E. P. Allen, of Ypsilanti, will talk. The meeting will be held in the circuit court room in this city and will begin at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

The Congregational church bell in Chelsea was broken in pieces when it fell during the recent fire, and was captured by relic hunters. As it is worth 13 cents a pound for old metal, the officers of the society are busy hunting up the pieces, having already collected 600 pounds. They advertise that they will prosecute any one who does not return the pieces they carried off.

The Congregational church in Chelsea, recently destroyed by fire, will be rebuilt at an expense of \$6,000. Of this amount, \$1,500 has already been pledged, while a live committee are out soliciting subscriptions. A very neat church will be erected. While the new church is being built, services will be held in the town hall, although the other churches of Chelsea kindly offered to donate the use of their buildings.

An all round, good old fashioned social time and surprise was indulged in by the neighbors and friends of Mr. Wm. Houseman and his good wife, of Sharon, recently. These neighbors swooped without warning upon the worthy couple and took possession of their pleasant home. They came well laden with good eatables—such cake—well, words fail to describe it, but it was fit food for angels. The evening was most delightfully spent. On retiring the visitors left one of Jenter & Kauschenberger's, elegant chairs to add to the comfort of the good man of the house and his worthy partner.

Wm. McKitchen has been a resident of this village for ten long years, and was never known to tell a lie. He says that while repairing Frank Davenport's fence along Lover's Lane, Frank's big bay colt came round and held up one end of the boards with his teeth while he nailed on the other! Grass Lake again the world for smart horses.—Grass Lake News. We are not disposed to question the integrity of Mr. McKitchen in this matter, but are inclined to the belief that long and intimate acquaintance with the place where this fence was being built has fixed upon the gentleman the habit of romancing.

Mrs. Russell invited some of her friends to attend her singing school at the school house of Emanuel's church, on Tuesday evening. The house was well filled and the audience listened to the singing with great satisfaction. Mrs. Russell's sister, Mrs. Ella Miller, of Toledo, sang several pieces in her usual faultless manner. She was in good voice and was heartily applauded. Miss Mabel Raetz, also of Toledo, gave the audience a rare treat by reciting several pieces in which she proved herself an elocutionist of considerable merit. The audience were so pleased with her easy grace and complete control of voice that they fain would have kept her acting yet, had she consented.—Manchester Enterprise.

Fred C. Howlett met with a frightful and nearly fatal accident on Sunday morning that leaves him in a very critical condition, but at this writing there are strong hopes of his recovery. It seems that while attending to some horses he must have slipped, falling under a very nervous horse, frightening him so that he stepped on his face, head and neck, cutting and crushing him in a most frightful manner. He must have lain under the horse for some time, as a large pool of blood was found in the stall. In some manner he got out and made his way to the house. He lay in a semi-unconscious state until Monday morning, when he seemed to be more rational, but does not remember how it could have happened. His many excellent traits and genial disposition make his large circle of friends very anxious for his recovery.—Gregory Correspondence of Pinckney Dispatch.

The following is the invitation sent out for a Poverty party in Chelsea: Yew air axed to a Poverty Party that us folks of the Y. P. S. C. E. air going to hay at the home of Mrs. J. Bacon, on Friday nite, March 2, 1894. Ruls and regeshushs—Chap. 1. Every woman who kums must wear a ole dress and calker apren, or somthin ekally appropriate. Chap. 2. All men must wear their ole close and flannel shurts. Biled shurts and stanup didekys ar prohibited unless there ole and rinkled. The poorest dressed man and woman will receive a prize. All those wearing there Sunday close will be fined 1 cent. These rules will be enforced to the

letter. A competent core of managers and ades will be in attendance. The hul sosity will interduce strangers and look after bashful feelers. There is aguing to be speakin and singing by members of sosity. Phun will commence at 8 p. m. Refreshments 9 cents. Kum and hav sum roun.

Mr. and Mrs. B. D. Kelly royally entertained the members of Fraternity grange, with some members of Ypsilanti grange and others, last Tuesday, at their home. A delicious dinner was served at 1 o'clock, after which the gentlemen took a view of the farm and fine stock which Mr. Kelly takes so much pride in having first class. The ladies in the meantime enjoyed a social hour and arranged a musical and literary program which was well rendered as follows: Duet by James and Metta Graves, entitled "Morning Land"; recitations by Misses Campbell, Kelly, and Master Willie Kelly; music by Misses Anna and Mary Kelly. Short speeches were given by the following gentlemen and ladies: Mr. John Campbell, F. A. Graves, Richard King, George Moore, Benjamin Kelly, Henry Stumpfenhusen, Elijah Darling, Mrs. Lucy Childs, Mrs. Porter Ballard and Mrs. Mary Breining. Mrs. John Campbell related her experience in broiling spring chickens, and to illustrate the point, related a ludicrous story of how a young man went sparking in starched garments and the disasters that came to him. This story carried her audience into ecstasies. The exercises closed by singing the doxology, and the grangers dispersed feeling that the day was one long to be remembered for the fraternal spirit that existed toward each and all.—Ypsilanti town Cor. Ypsilantian.

Lodi.

No clue as yet to the Hill burglary. James Clough has rented his farm and it is his intention now to take it easy for a while.

Jacob Brown was initiated into the "Banks of the Benedicts" by a wedding serenade given by the boys one night last week.

Daniel Drake has taken unto himself a "better half" and will solve for himself the problem whether "Marriage is a Failure" or not.

O. L. Lampkin, in order to keep his hired men out of mischief, has rented another farm. Mr. Lampkin is now running three farms, "just for luck."

Miss Minnie Hammel has secured a position in a milinery house in Detroit. Miss Hammel left for Detroit, March 3d, to enter upon her new duties.

Mr. Robison, of Manchester, has been through here de-horning cattle. He de-horned the entire herd of Mr. Hammel one day last week. De-horning is something of a novelty with the farmers of this section and certainly seems a good idea.

Whittaker.

Geo. Bethel, of Willis, was the guest of J. Gregg, Sunday.

William Jeffries started Monday for his home in Omaha, Neb.

Wm. Kline, of Samaria, has moved onto the Fred Kloos farm.

Thos. Hitchingham will work Geo. Riffer's farm this coming season.

Miss Jennie Bishop, of Ann Arbor, visited her parents here over Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Riffer were in town Sunday and Monday of this week.

Will Abbott has returned home from Mississippi, where he has been since the holidays.

Fred Kloos has moved into Stecher's house on "Coal Kln Ave.," lately vacated by Orval Hawks.

Mrs. Frank Butler died at her home two miles east of this place, Sunday morning. A husband and six children survive her.

Died, Wednesday morning, at his residence, one mile south of this place, Dave Furgeson. Death was caused by typhoid fever.

The revival meetings held at this place closed Wednesday evening with about one hundred conversions to show for the good work of Rev. Ostroth.

A couple of members of the "flying roll" were in town one night last week looking for a place in which to hold a series of meetings, but they were unsuccessful. They stayed all night and in the early morn took a "tie ticket" to Milan.

Indianapolis After Money.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 5.—After repeated attempts to persuade the Commercial club to turn over to the city the \$12,000 unexpended balance of the National Grand Army encampment fund, as well as the \$5,000 given to Secretary Fortune of the Commercial club, who acted as executive director of the encampment committee, the city has begun suit in court to compel the club to make restitution. The city believes it will have little trouble in making the beneficiaries disgorge.

Victory for Miss Pollard.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, March 5.—Yesterday Sister Agnes Regina of the Norwood Foundling asylum was examined by the attorneys in the Pollard-Breckinridge case. Her testimony was that the supposed Miss Pollard, who was in the asylum from January to May, 1884, was not Miss Pollard, but altogether a different person, whose family Sister Agnes knew perfectly well.

Week's Imports at New York.

NEW YORK, March 5.—The imports of specie at the port of New York for the week were \$461,173, of which \$40,051 were gold and \$2,112 silver. The imports at the port of New York for the week were \$10,953,125, of which \$9,304,603 were general merchandise and \$1,648,522 dry goods.

Entire Family Poisoned.

NEWTON, Kan., March 5.—The entire family of E. L. Snyder, a merchant of Sedgewick, a few miles from here, was accidentally poisoned by some unknown substance in the coffee yesterday. Mrs. Snyder died within a few hours in terrible agony and Mr. Snyder died last night. It is not expected that the children will survive.

MOB USES THE TORCH.

WEST VIRGINIA MINERS BURN A BRIDGE.

The Country Surrounding the Scene of the Rioting in a State of Terror—Telegraphic Communication With the Authorities Cut Off.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., March 5.—Masked and armed strikers are terrorizing the country in the neighborhood of Coalburg, sixteen miles from this city, and the authorities fear that lives will be sacrificed before the marauders can be checked. About 12 o'clock last night more than forty of the rioters with their faces carefully concealed, and heavily armed, started from Coalburg to the new \$30,000 bridge between that town and Acme, which spans Cabin creek on the short line of the Chesapeake and Ohio. Resistance on the part of Division Superintendent J. M. Gill of the railroad, was useless, and the mob quickly prepared to burn the bridge. With arms displayed the rioters waited while the flames consumed the structure and then disappeared. Superintendent Gill telegraphed Sheriff Silman here that the road was at the mercy of the striking miners and called for protection. Scarcely had his plea been dispatched when the strikers cut the wires.

Hastily gathering a posse of fully armed men Sheriff Silman started for Cabin Creek at 12:30 o'clock this morning. Arriving an hour later he found the bridge in ruins and rail communication with Acme absolutely cut off. No traces could be found of the masked men who had caused the destruction. Leaving a detail to guard the company's property from further molestation, the sheriff returned at 5 o'clock.

That further trouble will result is considered to be certain. At Eagle and Powellton the excitement is intense and the strikers are assembling in great numbers. Work at these places will be suspended until Monday, but no temporary movement can possibly avert the violence that is sure to occur at this point. Some of the leaders among the rioters are in high glee over the destruction of telegraphic communication with the governor, whose orders directing the military at Eagle and Powellton are thereby delayed. However the Chesapeake and Ohio officers are co-operating with the governor, and are carrying passengers by rail as far as Cabin Creek, whence they will proceed on horseback and report to the governor.

Col. Wyant and the prosecuting attorney of Fayette county are located at Fayetteville, where men are securing evidence to warrant complaints against the rioters. As fast as definite information is obtained against the lawbreakers warrants are issued by the prosecuting attorney.

The inquest upon the body of John Atkinson, one of the victims of the riot, is being conducted at Fayetteville to-day. It is said upon the authority of a state official that the governor will move sufficient military to Eagle and Powellton to awe the rioters, and that the threatened outbreaks will be averted without bloodshed.

The governor has received a telegram from a staff officer at Montgomery that the miners are at work at Forest Hill and Diamond, both near Eagle. The governor insisted upon work being resumed, desiring to bring matters to a crisis while the troops were on the ground. He said to-day: "Any man who wants to work shall have full and absolute protection, no matter what were the original causes of this trouble. The peace of the state has been invaded and an armed force is endeavoring to violate the laws. It has ceased to be a question between the operators and miners. It is the strikers on one side and the law-loving people of the state on the other. I have told the operators they should take the responsibility on their own hands. The state does not propose to keep troops there indefinitely. We only desire to lend military aid in enforcing the civil law."

It was impossible to have averted the burning of the wooden bridge at Coalburg last night, as the outbreak was in an entirely unexpected quarter. The governor has two military companies ready to march to the scene of the trouble at a moment's notice, and a train with engine attached and steam up is standing in the yard ready to convey them whenever they may be needed.

Dunphy Tires of Tammany.

NEW YORK, March 5.—A special from Washington announces the fact that Congressman Dunphy of New York has resigned from the general committee of Tammany. In a letter to Chairman Brown, he expresses his disapproval of Tammany election methods and Richard Croker's tariff policy.

Siddons Wins on a Foul.

NEW YORK, March 5.—Danny Russell of Bridgeport, Conn., and George Siddons of New Orleans, formerly of Chicago, fought twenty-seven rounds in a hall near Newark, N. J., this morning for \$500 a side. Siddons was awarded the victory on a foul.

Disastrous for Fishermen.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., March 5.—The last three months form one of the most disastrous periods in the history of the Gloucester fisheries. The number of vessels reported lost is eighteen, with a total tonnage of 1,419, valued at more than \$100,000, and on which there was insurance of \$95,134.

Colorado Legislature Adjourns.

DENVER, Colo., March 5.—The legislature adjourned sine die at 11:30 last night. The bill providing a way for the redemption of land sold under trust deeds was passed. The chattel mortgage law amendments were defeated.

KEPT HER VOW.

A Massachusetts Woman Dead After Keeping Indoors for Four Decades.

Three aged maiden women by the name of Bullock died of la grippe in Salem, Mass., recently within sixteen days. They all lived in one house at 73 Derby street with a married sister, who survives. Mary Bullock, aged 78, Hannah, aged 84, and Elizabeth, aged 76. Of Mary and Hannah it may be said that their lives were uneventful, but connected with Elizabeth is a sad and romantic history. Nearly half a century ago she fell in love with a handsome young man and had made arrangements to be married. He was ambitious to make his mark in life, and if possible, secure a fortune. She refused to accompany him to the West and endeavored to dissuade him from going. He had made up his mind to go, however, and urged her in every way possible to be married, but she firmly refused, and said that unless he surrendered his intention of leaving Salem she would never go outdoors again. Her lover went West, made a fortune, married a buxom maiden and is now the father of an interesting family.

For more than forty years Elizabeth was loyal to her rash vow and never left the house but once, and that was some years ago, when the old homestead was on fire, and she was taken by main force from her room by the firemen. During the first years of her voluntary confinement her family and friends endeavored to make her change her mind, but all efforts and influences were futile. So far as the public can learn she never spoke to anyone about her lover, yet it is apparent by her demeanor for more than four decades that she never forgot him.

PRETTY GIRLS IN BETHLEHEM.

More Beauties in the Hills of Judea Than Anywhere Else.

A correspondent has been "doing" the Holy land, and is filled with admiration for the damsels of Bethlehem.

In a recent letter he writes: "I don't wonder that Boaz fell in love with Ruth. The Bethlehem girls are among the beauties of the East, and you will find more pretty girls in the hills of Judea than in the same amount of territory anywhere else the world over. A shipload of these Bethlehem maidens, if they could be transported to the great Northwest, would capture the bonanza farmers of the Dakotas just as Ruth captured this great land owner, Boaz, and when they came back to Washington as senators' wives they would be the bells of the capital. These Bethlehem maidens are fair-skinned and bright-eyed. They have straight, well-rounded forms, which they clothe in long dresses of white linen, so beautifully embroidered in silk that a single gown requires many months of work. This dress is much like an American woman's night gown, without the frills and laces. It falls from the neck to the feet, and is open at the front in a narrow slit as far down as a modest décolleté dress. Over this gown they wear sleeveless cloaks of dark red stripes, and the head they cover with a long shawl of linen embroidered with silk. Each girl wears her dower on her person in the shape of a necklace of coins, and the forehead of each maiden is decorated with a crown of coins, some of which are silver and others gold."

Adopting the New Treaty.

BETHLEHEM, March 5.—The reichstag committee to-day adopted article 1 of the Russo-German commercial treaty by a vote of 13 to 8. The committee later also adopted several other articles of the same treaty.

WORK ON THE TARIFF.

Senate Finance Committee Nearly Through Its Labors.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—There have been many attempts by very influential people to secure a sight of the Wilson bill as amended by the senate finance committee. Lobbyists and wealthy speculators have offered large sums to people supposed to be in a position to furnish them with such a glimpse, and have used every resource at their command to cajole the senators into permitting them to look at the measure. Such knowledge secretly obtained would have enabled them to "work" the stock market to much profitable advantage to themselves. But thus far, every one making such an attempt has signally failed. The senators have been under a distinct pledge not to release their copies of the bill, and without exception that pledge has been kept. Senator Voorhees, chairman of the finance committee, has returned the most emphatic "no" to every request for a look at the bill, except, of course, when made by one of the democratic senators, to every one of whom was furnished a single copy of the amended bill. It is said, however, that in the income tax section incomes derived from corporate and other investments for charitable, religious and educational purposes are exempted from tax.

Standard Oil Loses a Ship.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 5.—The machine shop of the Standard Oil works, corner Babcock and Elk streets, burned this morning. Loss, \$25,000; insured. The report that the entire plant of the Standard Oil company would be destroyed was incorrect.

Statues for Denver.

DENVER, March 5.—The "Indian Scout" and the "Cowboy," two of the heroic statues which occupied positions facing on the lagoon at the World's Fair, have been presented to this city, and will soon be placed in the East Denver high school.

TO CONSTRUCT THE LAW.

Mr. Bryan Wants Obligations Redeemed in Gold or Silver.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—Mr. Bryan of Nebraska has introduced in the house a bill to construe the law which gives the secretary of the treasury the right to redeem coin obligations in gold or silver at his discretion. It provides that all obligations incurred by the government which, according to their terms, call for payment in coin, shall be payable in gold or silver coin at the discretion of the secretary of the treasury and the right of the holder to demand payment in any particular kind of coin is expressly denied. The secretary of the treasury is directed to maintain gold and silver coin on a parity with each other upon the present legal ratio or such ratio as may be provided by law by receiving the same without discrimination against either metal in payment of all public dues, customs and taxes.

CALLS FOR THE MILITIA.

Trial at Baton Rouge Makes the Presence of Soldiers Advisable.

BATON ROUGE, La., March 5.—Tom Kinder is now on trial at Minden for participating in the Ramsey-Tuggles feud. Gov. Foster received last evening messages from Sheriff Mims asking: "Can I call on you for the militia? Large crowds and excitement running high." The governor telegraphed the militia companies at Shreveport and Ruston to get in readiness and hold themselves subject to orders.

METHODS OF FARMING.

How the Characteristics of Nationality Crop Out in Tillage.

For half a hundred miles about New York the country is a region of small farms. Nearly all are carefully tilled, but the manner in which each is conducted comes close to indicating the nationality of the owner. The native American likes a lawn in front of his house and leaves uncultivated strips near the fence of his fields. Also his preference in the way of crops is for grain.

The Englishman and the German devote much space to berries and vegetables, and both delight in displays of flowers before their houses. The Frenchman is sure to be a grape-grower. He, too, revels in flowers, but he fosters those that cut or as potted plants, will find a city market. The Irishman is a raiser of potatoes, cabbages and corn. His home displays little outside adornment, but almost always there is about it an air of solid comfort, and one may be sure to see a pig-pen not far from the cottage.

Abroad "land is land," and those who have been tenants of holdings that cost them an annual rental of \$20 per acre retain their habit of close cultivation when farming in the United States.

Here, again, the difference between the American and the foreigner crops out. The former is prodigal of soil and lets the difficult spots alone; the latter utilizes every inch of dirt clear to the roadway and uses fertilizers, with skill and advantage to himself.

TO TAKE THE OFFICE.

Justice White Will Be Installed in the Supreme Court Monday.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The installation of Senator White of Louisiana as associate justice of the Supreme court will occur at noon next Monday. Very brief formalities attend the advent of a new justice to the Supreme court, the only ceremonies customary being the administration of two oaths—one to support the constitution of the United States, the other faithfully to try the cases. The oath of loyalty to the constitution is administered by the chief justice in the consultation-room before the justices enter the court room.

Senator White has not yet notified the Supreme court that he will be ready to don the robes of office Monday, but he has told his friends that he will, although he intends to look after the interests of his state in tariff legislation until the end of the week. As the spring term of court begins Monday it will be a good time for a new justice to begin his duties.

Life Is Short.

While living in Boston, Edison bought Faraday's works on electricity, commenced to read them at 3 o'clock in the morning, and continued until his room-mate arose, when they started on their long walk to get breakfast. That end, however, was entirely subordinated in Edison's mind to Faraday, and he suddenly remarked to his friend: "Adams, I have got so much to do and my life is so short, that I have got to hustle!" and with that he started off on a dead run for breakfast.

Part of the Government.

As the train stopped at a small town in Virginia, the mail-bag was thrown to a negro boy of perhaps fifteen years, who started off at a brisk run to the postoffice. But a larger boy, turning a corner, suddenly ran into the mail-carrier and overturned him. As soon as he recovered himself, he turned upon the aggressor. "Look-a-heah!" he exclaimed; "you wants to be keeful of dis chile. When you knocks me down, you jars de whole gov'ment of de United States. I carries de mail!"

Education in the South.

There are 25,530 negro schools now in the South, where 2,250,000 negroes have learned to read and most of them to write. In the colored schools are 238,000 pupils and 20,000 negro teachers. There are 150 schools for advanced education and seven colleges administered by negro presidents and faculties.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.