

3 POINTERS!

OUR SPRING SUITS ARE

1. Perfect in Pattern.
2. First-Class in Material.
3. Unexcelled in Workmanship.

You will be well pleased with them.

A. L. NOBLE,

35 S. MAIN STREET,

Leading Clothier and Hatter.

HARDWARE. STOVES.

Monroe Furnaces.

Boydell Bros. Prepared Paints.

Steel Roofing and Metal Works

Grossman & Schlenker.

BUY YOUR

ENVELOPES

AND

PAPER

AT THE ARGUS OFFICE.

Prices that defy all competition. Envelopes of good quality, 25 in a package, 3 cts. per package, 2 packages for 5 cts. First class envelopes, 5c per package.

First class, cream laid, plate finish, Writing Paper, 100 sheets for 10 cts.

Best quality of Linen Paper, ruled, 100 sheets, 15 cts.

These are but sample prices.

Investigate and be convinced that we can save you 100 per cent. on goods in this line.

ARGUS OFFICE,

Opera House Block,

ANN ARBOR, - MICH.

STABLER & CO.

Successors to Overbeck & Stabler.

PHONE 141.

GROCERS.

KILLED BY THE CARS.

A Brakeman Killed on the Ann Arbor Road This Morning.

MANY BUILDINGS TO GO UP IN ANN ARBOR.

The New Zion Church.—Sheriff Brenner's Hard Drive.—Appointed a Navy Chaplain.—Sentenced to Jackson.

Killed by the Cars.
Charles McConnell, a brakeman from Owosso was killed between the hours of three and four o'clock this morning while coupling cars on the track of the T. A. A. & N. M. railway between Miller avenue and Felch street. The train passed over his body near the hips killing him almost instantly. Coroner Clark was at once notified and viewed the body. The inquest will be held at two o'clock this afternoon. McConnell was a young man of about twenty years of age.

Rev. Mr. Goodwin Appointed.
The appointment of Rev. M. M. Goodwin, of Ypsilanti, to a chaplaincy in the navy which was rather prematurely announced in the Detroit papers, has at last been made, through the efforts of Congressman Gorman, who on Thursday last telegraphed Rev. Mr. Goodwin, that his name had been sent in to the senate and extending his congratulations. Rev. Mr. Goodwin has made hosts of friends during his sojourn in that city and has many friends not only in that city, but also in this. He is of splendid physical physique and is a strong man mentally. A better appointment could not have been made.

They Will Start a Legal Paper.
S. W. Curtiss, recently of the firm of Beakes & Curtis, proprietors of the Argus, who has since the dissolution of the firm remained with the Argus, in company with Guy B. Thompson, of this city is starting a new paper in Detroit to be known as the Detroit Legal News. It has the backing of nearly all the leading lawyers in the city, and is to be made a medium for legal notices. Messrs. Curtiss and Thompson are hustlers and if hard work counts will make their scheme a success. There is a big field for the kind of a paper they propose running in Detroit, and the Argus wishes them success.

A Handsome New Zion Church.
The work of tearing down Zion church will probably begin in about two weeks, preparatory to building a handsome new and larger structure. Ample provision will be made in the new structure for the Sunday school, which now numbers 400, having increased nearly a hundred in the past year. The new church will cost about \$20,000, and will be of brick, with a large basement. The plans which have been approved call for a very handsome structure. It has not yet been settled where the congregation will worship during the construction of the new church. There is some talk of securing the court room for their church services and the rink for their Sunday school.

Sent to Jackson.
John W. Robison, convicted of an assault in this city on an uncle, with intent to do great bodily harm, was, on Saturday, sentenced to Jackson state prison for two years and eight months. The uncle had on a previous day badly beaten Robison's father and probably Robison would have escaped conviction had he not fired at his uncle with a revolver. The prisoner was defended by Andrew E. Gibson and Frank J. Riggs, who made the most of the extenuating circumstances. Judge Kinne took occasion to announce in delivering the sentence that offenders using deadly weapons need neither ask nor expect clemency at the hands of the court. Such offenders would hereafter be greeted with the severest penalties.

Funeral of Prof. Emil Baur.
The funeral services of Prof. Emil Baur, who died at his home on the Dexter road, were held last Sunday afternoon. Rev. Henry Tatlock and Rev. William Hansen of Detroit officiating. The funeral was a very large one, numerous friends being present. Besides the Ann Arbor relatives, Herman Baur, a brother, of St. Louis, Mo., Miss Clara Baur, a sister, of Cincinnati,

Paul Baur, a nephew, of Cincinnati, and his two brothers-in-law, Rev. Herman Herzer, of Berea, Ohio, and Rev. Gustav Herzer, of Nashville, Tenn. The pall-bearers were Profs. D'Ooge, Thomas, Walter and Hudson, L. Gruner, Frederick Pistorius, Jacob Ganzhorn, Wm. F. Bird, N. B. Covert, John Allmand, John C. Schenk and Jacob Schaffer. The remains were interred in the German cemetery on Jackson avenue.

A Step in the Right Direction.
The electric street railroad people have at last "got a move on them." Tomorrow the committee on the consolidation of the electric line with the motor line will take a trip over the motor line in company with representatives of the Wayne Electric Co. and the Thompson Houston Electric company for the purpose of determining a good point for a power house and getting estimates of the cost of equipping the motor line and reequipping the electric line out of the electric supply companies represented. They will obtain estimates for new overhead fixtures for the Ann Arbor line and for building the additional line for which they have franchises in this city.

The Argus trusts that satisfactory arrangements may be made. The equipment of the motor line with electricity will be a great boon to the town cities and the reopening of the Ann Arbor line will be very greatly appreciated by our citizens who have missed the street cars.

Missionary Library.
As a practical result of the Detroit Student Volunteer Convention, students and citizens in the churches of the city are trying to secure a valuable missionary library. The books will be placed in Newberry Hall under control of the Student Volunteer Band. They will form a reference and circulating library, free to everybody.

Anyone who wishes may either pay the price of a new book, or give a book he now possesses, and have his name placed in it as donor. Any good book on missions, foreign or home, will be welcomed.

The response thus far made to the call is very encouraging. If the interested people of the city unite in this plan a fine collection may be placed within the reach of all. If you wish to have a part in this enterprise please speak soon, to one of the following persons: Miss Lou E. La Tourette, 97 S. State; Miss Bertha Sherrod, 28 1/2 5th; W. W. Parker, 26 Thompson; N. D. Mereness, 22 W. 2nd; Miss Johanna Neumann, 53 S. 4th; Miss Belle L. Otis, 4 Mary; Melvin P. Porter, 25 Maynard.

Sheriff Brenner Laid Up.
Sheriff Brenner has been suffering greatly for the past few weeks from the effect of overexposure in searching for the colored man who shot officer Smith and afterwards committed suicide. He has been confined to his bed and unable to use his feet. Armed with a heavy Winchester; it will be remembered, the sheriff chased Irving Jones a long distance, under the supposition that he was William Jones, and succeeded in capturing him. His feet were soaking wet and his blood heated. Notwithstanding this he jumped in his buggy and drove to Plymouth, in which direction William Jones was supposed to have gone. When the sheriff got there his stockings were frozen fast to his feet and the wrist exposed in driving was badly swollen. Rheumatism set in. Notwithstanding his disabilities the sheriff pluckily drove to Dexter at the time of the bank robbery returning that afternoon with a prisoner wanted for larceny. He was almost unable to walk and has since been confined to his room. The sheriff is a good officer, and his friends regret that he should suffer physical pain for being such.

Prof. Perry on Teaching.
The address at Newberry hall, Sunday morning was given by Prof. W. S. Perry, on the Profession of Teaching.

Education is in no danger of becoming an effete science. It offers a broad field for investigation and discovery, and its problems have tasked the greatest minds. The profession is not without its honors. The supreme court of public opinion has placed the name of Pestalozzi above that of Napoleon.

This most important business of the world demands, first, high scholarship. It is not the field for those who lack material ability and fail in other professions. Second, with-

out a knowledge of the philosophy and art of teaching, no one is properly equipped for the work. The claims upon the state of Michigan for a complete school of pedagogy at the University are as great as for the schools of law or medicine. Third, the teacher must be inspired by a high moral purpose. His life must be a model, because the chief aim of the school is the formation of character based upon ethical principles.

The teacher must believe in the nobility of his calling. It is immoral to make it merely a stepping stone to another profession. Upon our 350,000 educators depend the prosperity and safety of the Republic.

The Library in Demand.
Distribution of reading in the General Library by department, high school or city, as per registry of readers in the reading room for the week ending Saturday, March 3, was as follows:

Dept.	No. of Books and Periodicals Drawn.	Per Ct.
Literary	2233	78.6
Law	199	7.
Medical	219	7.7
Homeopathic	1	.1
Pharmacy	12	.4
Dental	26	.9
High School	85	3.
School of Music	12	.4
City	53	1.9
	2840	100.

The proportion of reading by the different departments and the High school remains about the same as heretofore, although the apparent circulation of books is less than in some previous registrations, owing to the fact that so many books are placed in the reading room to be used without checks.

The use of the library is greater now than ever before. The average number of readers at 11 a. m. during the week was 188, and on two days every seat in the reading room was occupied, several were given seats in the office or at the index cases, and several others were unable to use the library for want of seats.

The Art Recital.
The second art recital of the season at Frieze Memorial hall, Saturday evening, drew almost as large a house as the first, at which no admission fee was charged. The affair was a highly finished entertainment that could but command close attention and appreciation.

Miss Maxon's work was throughout of a high character, and in this debut she has made a very favorable impression. Her rich, sonorous voice allows good effect on heavy passages, and enables her to impersonate anguish, revenge, despair and appeal with power.

The program was opened with an organ solo by Mr. McClellan, which was received with moderate interest. Miss Maxon then appeared in "Sergius and the Lion," an adaptation by Prof. Trueblood from "The Princess of India." Miss Ferre impersonated the Countess and Senator in the "Dodge Club" with fine changes and pleasing effect, after which Miss Beach rendered a vocal solo.

The selections from the tariff speeches of Congressmen Reed and Wilson were well received by the audience. Both Messrs. May and Hall are to be complimented on their delivery.

The piano solo from Liszt by Miss Fisk was rendered with expression and was received with applause.

Part two of the program was a dramatic effort, and consisted of three scenes from "The Lady of Lyons." Miss Maxon as Pauline, and Miss Ferre, Miss Thomson, Mr. Handy, E. F. Hall, Mr. Quarles, and R. F. Hall constituted the cast of characters. It would be difficult to suggest any improvements in the rendition of these parts, and each actor in turn deserves favorable comment.

Much Building This Spring.
The local reporter of the Times made the rounds in search of building items last week and produced the following article:

As the weather becomes pleasanter the prospects for a lively building season in Ann Arbor are becoming brighter. If all signs do not fail the work this year will be much greater than last year.

Some of the following are among the many buildings for which contracts have been let or are being talked about:

Hon. J. T. Jacobs is rebuilding the old Green stable on E. Washington street into three handsome stores. Miss C. Sager has let a contract for a \$4,500 store on E. Liberty street. D. Fred Schaiter will

probably build a \$5,000 residence where he now resides. John Laughlan a \$4,000 house on the corner of Twelfth and E. Washington streets. The owner of the lot east of the corner owned by Mr. Laughlan on Twelfth street is talking about a large apartment house. Dr. Fleming Carrow may modernize his residence by various improvements. John Schneider has broken ground for a \$3,000 saloon on W. Washington street. An addition costing over \$5,000 is to be built to the Mason block. Zion Lutheran church will build a new \$18,000 church and Trinity Lutheran a \$5,000 one. Prof. A. H. Pattengill proposes a \$6,000 resident, Prof. Russell also a \$6,000 house, with Prof. Kelsey a good third, and A. J. Sawyer contemplates a \$4,000 house. Shoemaker Bros., of South Main street, proposes a \$2,000 addition to their store. A brick store may go up on the old Kitson corner opposite the Courier building. Daniel Ross is tearing down the old St. Thomas church to make way for two cottages. Numerous other houses are being talked of to be built before the summer is over. On the White and Miller additions there will undoubtedly be considerable building this year.

Ann Arbor is in far better condition than any other city in the state, there being very few vacant houses in the city. The prospects for the future are such as to encourage everyone.

Death of A. M. Pett.
The friends of Mr. A. M. Pett in this city will deeply regret to learn of his death at Manchester, Iowa, on March 1st. He was a man of warm friendship, a genial companionable gentleman, a good churchman, an uncompromising democrat. For six years, from 1879 to 1885, he lived on East University avenue in this city. He was a druggist and a great traveling salesman for druggist's preparations. The Winona Daily Republican of March 2, contains the following:

"A telegram received at a late hour on Thursday afternoon by Mr. Willard E. Pett conveyed the sad news of the death of his father, Mr. A. M. Pett, at his hotel at Manchester, Iowa. Mr. Pett had not been feeling well for several days, but neither he nor his relatives supposed that anything serious was the matter. Yesterday morning Mr. Willard Pett received a telegram stating that his father was much worse, and he was making arrangements to go to Manchester in the evening when the second telegram arrived announcing his father's death. Mr. Pett left for Manchester last night to bring back his father's remains. The funeral arrangements have not been completed, but in all probability the interment will be made in Woodlawn cemetery.

Mr. Pett was born in London, England, March 5, 1829, and came to this country at the age of 12. For the greater portion of his life he was engaged in the drug business, first at Watertown, Wis., then at Beloit, then at Milwaukee. He was married in October, 1858, to Margaret Fountain at Washington, D. C. In the same year he removed to Austin, Minn., where he was cashier of the State Bank of Austin, which bank was one of the few which paid dollar for dollar at the time of the collapse of wild cat currency. He then engaged in the drug business at Hastings, Minnesota, till near the close of the war, when he removed to Lyonsdale, New York. In 1863 he was one of the organizers of the wholesale drug house now known as Noyes, Pett & Co. In 1869 he sold his interest and removed to this city, engaging in the retail drug business and since that time has been the traveling representative of various manufacturing drug houses. In 1879 he removed to Ann Arbor, Michigan, for the education of his children, returning to Winona, in 1885. Since that time he has carried on the drug business under the firm name of A. M. Pett & Son. He is survived by his wife and two children, Mrs. H. W. Clarke, of St. Paul, and W. Pett, of this city. He was a member of the Episcopal church, and of the masonic order.

A telegram received this afternoon from Mr. Willard Pett announced that he would arrive here at 5 o'clock tomorrow morning in charge of his father's remains."

Mr. Wm. H. Moore, 307 S. Charles St., Baltimore, Md., a Commission Merchant, recommends Salvation Oil for rheumatism and chilblains. He writes: "My wife and son have used Salvation Oil for rheumatism and chilblains with marked efficacy."

The Ann Arbor Argus.

BEAKES & HAMMOND, PROPRIETORS.

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

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

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



TUESDAY, MARCH 13, 1894.

It is claimed that the carrying trade of the United States amounts some years to the enormous sum of \$200,000,000. Practically the whole of it is done by foreign vessel owners. Why is not this ocean-carrying done by our own people? It would seem to be worth an effort to keep this snug sum at home, but the dampness of protective legislation prevents our being in a position to do our own carrying.

For five weeks the finance committee of the senate juggled with certain tariff schedules of the Wilson bill in such a way as to give opportunities for scandalous speculations. Caustic criticism of the committee's action came from all parts of the country, but not until the names of certain senators were used in connection with the speculation in sugar did they give heed. And even then when goaded by these diastrophic criticisms, they, after the call had been issued for a meeting of the full committee, allowed rumors to get out relating to certain changes in the sugar and whiskey schedules which gave the stock gamblers one more opportunity with the "loaded dice." Private interests rather than the national good seems to have been the mainspring of all their action in delaying the tariff bill.

The state treasury of Ohio is empty and the g. o. p. officials of that state are doing some mighty tall hustling to keep the machine running. State officers are "stood off" in the payment of their salaries and every possible effort is being made to meet current expenses. This condition of things is no surprise. Everything financial which Gov. McKinley touches comes out in the same way. He has been utterly unable to manage his own financial affairs, and were it not for the generosity of his friends he would be a pauper today. He also undertook to do some financial engineering for the United States treasury with the same inevitable result, a bankrupt treasury. The great state of Ohio is now passing through a bit of the same experience. His administration of its affairs has been one of the most reckless in its history. The governor's forte is not and never has been to manage state affairs in the interest of the people, but in the interest of protection parasites who put up the "staff" for his political advancement.

It seems after all that the government, notwithstanding his sprightly denial of the same, has been in the habit of signing pardons and other important papers in blank and placing them in the hands of clerks to fill out. This is but another piece of gross negligence so characteristic of the present incompetent, extravagant and careless administration of our state affairs. It is in keeping with the utter failure of his excellency to stand between the people and the extravagant and vicious legislation of the last republican legislature. It will not do to plead in defense of this wholesale signing of blank pardons as some of his organs have done, that it is perfectly proper since the board of pardons has control of the matter and is responsible; for it is not true that the pardon board is responsible. Its functions are only advisory and the governor alone is responsible. That Gov. Rich should manifest so low an appreciation of his obligations and the plain provisions of the law is astonishing. The inevitable tendency of such gross carelessness is to invite fraud in every department of the administration and that the present state of

ficials have not been slow to avail themselves of the prevailing low sense of their obligations to the people is already too painfully manifest. The whole gang of "practical" politicians now infesting the capital at Lansing should be turned down before the fair name of Michigan is subjected to farther obloquy and reproach.

THE FARMER AND PROTECTION.

For years the farmer has been urged to vote for the upbuilding of an industrial system which it was claimed would enhance the price of his products. This it has utterly failed to do, but it has enabled the manufacturer to increase the price of his product at the expense of his farmer neighbor. While it has failed to keep up the price of the farmers wheat and other products, it has compelled him to pay an increased price for his farm machinery and most other manufactured articles. The following article from the Hudson Gazette of March 9th, gives some reasons why the farmer should vote against protection. We especially commend this statement of the case to all farmers who vote for protection and sell their wheat for a trifle more than 50 cents a bushel.

He ought to be opposed to it for what it has not done. It has utterly failed to provide that beautiful home market that Republican doctrinaires have talked of so glibly. Twenty-five cents tariff on a bushel of wheat becomes a transparent pretense in the face of the fact that the American yield is millions of bushels in excess of the demand. Protection raises the farmers' hopes only to shatter them.

He ought to be opposed to it for what it has done. The trade-throttling policy of protection has impelled England and other European countries to turn away from America and look elsewhere for their breadstuffs, and the result has been the development of wheat-raising on an enormous scale in India, Russia and the Southwestern Hemisphere. Turning out an almost inexhaustible supply of wheat every year, these countries have driven American wheat from the European market, and the good old days of dollar wheat are gone never to return.

Another thing protection does: It enables the manufacturers to charge the farmer an enhanced price for implements he must use, in order to protect the American implement men from the foreign manufacturers. Yet last year the manufacturers of this country exported farm machinery to the value of \$4,657,843 to the very wheat regions that have driven the American wheat-raiser from the European market. Does not this look as if the American implement-maker ought to be able to compete with the foreigners in the domestic market.

Thus does protection get a double twist on the wheat-grower. The tariff-favored implement man is all right. Let wheat be high or low, the government gives him his bounty. But the farmer, selling his product in the open market of the world, and seeing the price forced down by influences growing out of the high tariff policy is compelled to pay an enhanced price for his machinery on account of that self-same system.

The sins of protection, both of omission and commission, are many, and the farmer is one of the chief sufferers. He should be eternally ag'in it.

REDUCED TO COMPETE WITH AMERICANS.

One of the stock arguments of the protectionists is that an account of the higher price paid to labor in this country, it is impossible for us to compete with the "pauper labor" of Europe, and therefore, a high tariff is necessary to balance up the difference between wages here and abroad. They evidently do not choose to remember that every dollar's worth of our goods that are sent abroad gives the lie to this claim. In view of the protection theory on this question the following from the Guardian of Nottingham, England, under date of November 20th last is of interest:

"In consequence of the introduction of American axminster carpets under the name of moquette and 'gobelin' into the English markets, the British syndicate of carpet weavers has been compelled to reduce the price of axminsters while maintaining the quality as previously made. We shall, therefore, at a great loss, reduce all axminster carpets one shilling per yard. To compete with Americans, a superior axminster carpet will be offered at the price of brussels, and which, being especially for us, we are able to guarantee as of good quality."

Lowering the price of carpets made by the "pauper labor" of

"free trade" England to compete in their own markets with Americans! Shades of McKinley, Reed, B. Harrison, et al, rise up and explain this thing away. How often have you assured the dear, silly people, and frightened them into voting for a continuance of protection, that the high-priced(?) American labor, much of which has been imported from the decaying nations of the old world and is unable to read or speak our language, that we cannot pay the wages we do and compete with the "pauper labor" of England. English carpets and English wages reduced to enable English manufacturers to compete with us in their home market! How much longer should American workmen, with votes in their hands allow themselves to be stampeded by this "pauper labor" hobgoblin created by the protected manufacturers for revenue only, and spread broadcast by lying parasitic politicians for the sole purpose of wooling the voters into voting against their own interests. The sooner the deluded carpet weavers of Yonkes and laborers in other protected industries come to a realizing sense of this fact that by means of protection the manufacturers are enabled to pocket an income from far than the waages of thousands of workmen, the sooner will they cast their ballots in their own interest instead of the interest of a class that has for years grown rich at the workingmen's expense. To protect labor without protecting the laborer is impossible. To claim that workingmen are protected by a duty upon manufactured goods while there is free trade in laborers is but the vaporing of idiocy. There is scarcely a protected industry in the country but what has at some time, while receiving the full benefits of the protection on their product, taken advantage of the free trade market in laborers to reduce wages, or failing in that, to import cheaper labor from Europe, to take the place of American workingmen. It is high time, therefore, that workingman become alive to their own interests and cease to vote protection for the benefit of their masters. If they are worthy the right of suffrage, they should not allow themselves again to be deceived by this protection to American labor nonsense.

AN OLD PRESCRIPTION.

On This Particular Occasion It Failed to Do Its Work.

The crowd had gathered about a horse and buggy in the middle of the street. The horse had balked. "Tie a string around his ear," said one of the bystanders. "It gives him something else to think of. I never knew it to fail."

A string was produced and wound tightly round one of the animal's ears. It had no effect.

"Blindfold him," suggested another. A bandage was tied over his eyes and an effort made to start him.

Same result. "Back him."

"He won't back," said the exasperated owner. "I tried that."

"Try him with an ear of corn."

The ear of corn failed to move the obstinate horse.

"I'll see if I can't persuade him some other way," said the exasperated owner of the animal.

He took a whip and belabored the beast with it till somebody threatened to have him arrested.

Then he kicked him awhile. All in vain.

Finally a benevolent looking old gentleman forced his way through the crowd and said:

"I have seen a great many balky horses started by building a fire under them. Can you get some straw or shavings?"

A boy was sent to a neighboring furniture store for some excelsior. He came back presently with a huge armful. It was placed on the ground under the horse and a lighted match touched to it.

As the first feeble flame rose from it and the smoke began to curl about his legs the horse unbent a little. He turned his head, took a calm survey of the situation, and when the combustible stuff burst into a big blaze he moved forward about six feet, in full possession of his faculties and without any unnecessary haste, and stopped again.

And the elegant buggy was damaged \$25 worth by the flames before it occurred to anybody to scatter the blazing stuff.

And then an old colored man in a faded suit of secondhand clothes and a hat with half the brim gone went out and spoke kindly to the high spirited animal, rubbed his nose, patted him on the neck, climbed into the damaged buggy and said, "Git along, sonny."

And the horse moved off at a brisk trot, with head high in the air.—Chicago Tribune.

QUEER PLANTS USED FOR FOODS.

Little Known Vegetables and Edible Insects of the Prairie.

Over at the department of agriculture, bidden away in an obscure corner, is an odd sort of exhibit of queer foods eaten by out of the way people. There is a loaf of bread made from the roasted leaves of a plant allied to the century plant. Another kind of bread is from a dough of juniper berries. These are relished by some tribes of Indians, while others manufacture cakes out of different kinds of bulbs.

The prairie Indians relish a dish of wild turnips, which civilized people would not be likely to enjoy at all. In the great American desert the "screw beans," which grow on mesquite bushes, are utilized for food. Soap berries furnish an agreeable diet for some savages in this country, while in California the copper colored aborigines do not disdain the seeds of salt grass.

Also in California the Digger Indians collect pine nuts, which are the seeds of certain species of pine, sometimes called "pinons," by kindling fires against the trees, thus causing the nuts to fall out of the cones. At the same time a sweet gum exudes from the bark, serving the purpose of sugar. The seeds of gourds are consumed in the shape of mush by Indians in Arizona.

In addition to all these things the exhibit referred to includes a jar of pulverized crickets which are eaten in that form by the Indians of Oregon. They are roasted, as are likewise grasshoppers and even slugs. These delicacies are cooked in a pit, being arranged in alternate layers with hot stones. After being thus prepared they are dried and ground to powder. They are mixed with pounded acorns or berries, the flour made in this way being kneaded into cakes and dried in the sun.

The Assiniboines use a kind of seed to stop bleeding at the nose. Among other curious things used for food are acorns, sunflower seeds, grape seeds, flowers of cattails, moss from the spruce fir tree and the blossoms of wild clover. The exhibit embraces a number of models representing grape seeds enormously enlarged. It is actually possible to tell the species of a grape by the shape of the seed. There is a jar of red willow bark, which Indians mix with tobacco for the sake of economy. This, however, is only one of a thousand plants that are utilized in a similar fashion.—Washington Star.

A Jamaica Congregation.

In pours the black portion of the congregation. It is composed for the most part of women. They are gorgeously arrayed in silks and cottons of the most bewildering brilliancy, with golden beehive shaped ornaments in their ears and twists of gold about their necks, and all are beaming and smiling with the utmost complacency and self satisfaction.

With a great many of them the first duty is to take off their boots or shoes. Small wonder, for half of them are in the habit of trudging 20 or 30 miles a day barefooted to and from market, and the other half, if they do not use their feet so hardily, at any rate never confine them.

Poor or wanting in proper pride indeed must be that woman who cannot raise a pair of boots or shoes for Sunday use! It means agony, you may conceive, to keep pinched up in stiff leather a pair of feet used to free, untrammelled movement, but it has to be borne, and it is borne—for a few minutes. It is managed thus: On the road to church a halt is made at about 200 yards' distance from the building for the purpose of putting on the boots or shoes, which have been hitherto held in the hands. Church is then hobbled into and the boots or shoes taken off, to be again put on as the service draws to close. Church is then hobbled out of, and at a respectable distance from it the instruments of torture are again got rid of, not to be put on again for a week.—All the Year Round.

Electric Quantity and Tension.

Electric quantity and tension—or intensity—are terms based on the assumption that electricity is a fluid. Quantity is the amount of the fluid that a body contains as its charge and the tension or intensity on any point of its surface—insulated electricity lies on the surface—is the depth, or if the depth remain the same the density of the fluid at that point. The quantity has reference to the number of particles electrified and the amount of force lodged in each; the tension has reference simply to the inductive force lodged in each. Particles that are highly electrified must polarize powerfully the particles near them, and if powerful enough cause discharge. Tension or intensity, therefore, is the power to polarize and effect discharge. The quantity of electricity passing in a current is estimated by the power of the current to deflect the magnetic needle by the chemical decomposition it effects, or by the temperature to which it raises a wire of given thickness and material. The tension or intensity of the current is the power which it has to transmit a current against resistance, such as that offered by a bad, long or thin conductor. Tension, strictly speaking, is not a property of the current, but of the battery which generates the current.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Where Snow Is Red.

Snow is sometimes found in polar and Alpine regions, where it lies unmelted from year to year and the annual fall is small, colored red by the presence of innumerable small red plants. In its native state the plant consists of brilliant red globules on a gelatinous mass. Red snow was observed by the ancients, a passage in Aristotle referring to it, but it attracted little or no attention until 1760, when Sansure observed it in the Alps and concluded that it was due to the pollen of a plant. It was also noticed by the arctic expedition under Captain Ross on Baffin's bay shore on a range of cliffs, the red color penetrating to a depth of 12 feet. Less frequent is a green growth on snow.—Ladies' Home Journal.

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.

These Views

Were selected by special permission from a large private collection brought straight from Honolulu. No one else has them or can get them.

A TRIP TO HONOLULU FOR 10 CENTS.

SEE THE

HULA DANCERS,

THE FAMOUS

LEPER SETTLEMENT,

QUEEN LIL'S PALACE, ETC.

Sixteen Large Photographs of the 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 13, 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, Ann Arbor Mich. Opera House Block.

CUT THIS OUT

