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STOCKBRIDGE DEAD.

The End was Sudden and Entirely Unexpected.

THE WEEK IN JUSTICE BENNETT'S COURT.

Automatic Telephone Company.—French-Sheldon Lecture.—Ladies' Masonic Order.—Etc.

Ladies Ride the Goat.

The ladies of Ann Arbor and Ypsilanti now have a chance to ride the traditional masonic goat, a lodge of the Eastern Star having been instituted at Ypsilanti last evening for their accommodation. Mrs. Pratt, of Jackson, and Mrs. Wright, of Ionia, were the instituting officers, and the new lodge started off with 25 charter members. The following officers were elected and installed:

Mrs. A. E. Carpenter, W. M.; George Alban, W. P.; Nina B. Scoville, A. S.; Mrs. C. L. Stevens, Sec'y; Frances A. Newell, Treas.; Ida M. Alban, Cond.; Emma Foster, Asst. Cond.; Mary E. Glanfield, Adlai; Carrie B. Watts, Ruth; Mary Guerin, Esther; Ida Reed, Martha; Dora Goodwin, Electa; Mary A. Smith, warder; P. W. Carpenter, sentinel; Mary E. Smith, chaplain.

The Courts.

Justice Bennett, yesterday, did a land-office business which, if continued every day, would give him a very handsome income. John Williams admitted that he had been jagged. Five days in jail.

Walter Hudson engaged in the laudable profession of making old and new umbrellas, was suspected of being a member of Coxey's army. He also admitted that he was drunk, and received 20 days in jail.

Bert Robinson admitted after a search warrant had proved it to be a fact, that he had stolen flour from George sweet. He paid \$25 fine and costs rather than go to the Detroit House of Correction for 65 days.

Justice Bennett issued warrants under the city ordinance against Gustave A. Fisher and Bertrand Amsden for trespassing on the athletic grounds. A warrant was also issued for Edward Miller, charged by Christian Heinzmann with an assault and battery. The fracas took place Saturday evening, on the Michigan Central bridge, on Detroit street. Heinzmann was cut over the head so badly that Dr. Georg was called on to sew it up. He lost a large amount of blood.

Off for California.

The following dispatch relative to Orla C. Gregory appeared in last night's Evening News:

Ann Arbor, Mich., April 30.—Orla C. Gregory, the Dexter bank robber, has been taken from the retreat at Dearborn to his father's home at Dexter. He will leave today for California with a party of friends, and it is thought will not return. His father, J. V. N. Gregory, is one of the party.

Young Gregory shows no signs of his recent illness and seems the same as ever.

There is no talk of prosecuting him; in fact, matters connected with the theft have been so arranged that it will be impossible to prosecute him. He is so well that he has done business with the church of which he has been treasurer.

On the streets this morning Gregory was handsomely dressed, wearing a new silk tile and fashionable spring overcoat, and showing the utmost self-possession and self-satisfaction. Gregory's wife will not accompany him.

The robbed bank has not yet decided as to the disposition of the \$750 offered for the return of the money. Detective Baker, of Detroit, Deputy Sheriff Petersen, of Ann Arbor, and Constable Steffins, of Dexter, are all after it. A friendly suit has been brought to settle the matter.

Automatic Telephone Co.

A new telephone company under the name of the Michigan Electro-Automatic Telephone Company, is trying to secure a franchise to operate in this city. During the past week the company has had on exhibition in the city building a sample of their automatic switching device. It seems to be simple and to all appearances will work as claimed. The telephone used is the one in general use today in all telephone exchanges, except that on this box where the battery is placed are at-

tached four keys, one for units, another for tens, one for hundreds and a release. At the central office each telephone is connected with what may be termed a sort of central station of its own, and this is connected with each of the other telephones of the circuit. If a customer desires to call a certain number, say 34, he would press the tens key three times making 30, and the units key four times, making four. Of course, if no one responds, in due time, the caller will conclude that there is no one at the office called.

The device seems to be all right, and we are inclined to the belief that it will work satisfactorily, and if it does, being so much cheaper than the present method, will have much to commend it. If the franchise is granted, the company will give the city the free use of six or eight instruments. The probabilities are that the company will be granted a franchise, and it is to be hoped that the result will be advantageous to the city.

Death of Senator Stockbridge.

Senator Francis B. Stockbridge, of Michigan, died suddenly at the residence of his nephew, Mr. J. L. Houghteling, in Chicago last evening, while sitting in a chair in his bedroom. His death was unexpected. He had been ill for several weeks but there was no thought of danger. The senator and his wife were on a trip to California and stopped over to visit Chicago relatives a few days, he being taken sick with stomach and heart trouble the day that they were to continue their journey, his death last evening being the result of this trouble.

Francis B. Stockbridge was born at Bath, Me., April 9th, 1826, his father being Dr. John Stockbridge, a prominent physician of that place. His education was received at his native town and at the age of sixteen he went to Boston as a clerk in a dry goods store, remaining there until 1847 when he went to Chicago and engaged in the lumber business. In 1853 he moved to Allegan county and located at Saugatuck where he remained until 1874 when he removed to Kalamazoo where he has since resided.

During the war he served on Gov. Blair's staff and gained the rank of Colonel. In 1869 he was elected to the legislature from Allegan county, and at the end of his term was elected state senator which position he filled until 1873. In 1887, he was elected to the United States Senate to succeed Hon. Omar D. Conger and has since been one of the able representatives of Michigan in that body. Senator Stockbridge was a man of marked business and executive ability, as demonstrated in both his private and public life. As a political manager he had few equals, although not known as a politician. He was married in 1863 to Miss Betsy Arnold, of Gum Plains.

The French-Sheldon Lecture.

The brilliant and traveled Mrs. May French-Sheldon, F. R. G. S., gave her famous lecture entitled "Sultan to Sultan, the Wonders of Africa," before a large and appreciative audience at Frieze Memorial hall last Friday evening. To the Ladies' Library Association is due the credit for the opportunity offered the people of our city to hear this noted traveler and African explorer. No woman, perhaps, unless it be the late Amelia B. Edwards, has ever traveled so extensively in the dark continent as has Mrs. French-Sheldon. For more than two hours she entertained the large and appreciative audience which assembled to hear her with her inimitable narrative of explorations and adventures. She described in a charming manner the difficulties attending the organization of the caravan composed of several hundred native men and women, with which she made her journey of more than 1,000 miles into the comparatively unknown regions of Africa. Every stage and happening of this strange journey was brought out with the skill of a master word painter. At the courts of savage kings, and everywhere, she was received, with the highest honors the simple natives knew how to bestow. Although she was the only white woman in the expedition, her passage through hostile and barbarous nations was marked by no treatment at variance with the sensibilities of a refined and cultured woman. Her story was simply marvelous. Throughout her journey the American flag was carried at the head of the expedition. She expects soon to make another trip to Africa.

During her stay in Ann Arbor she was entertained by Mrs. James B. Angell. After the lecture she was accorded an informal reception at the home of Mrs. Palmer, corner of Division and Ann streets.

Washtenaw Teachers' Association.

Last Saturday occurred the meeting of the county teachers' association in room 50 of the Normal School, Ypsilanti. The attendance was large, and much of the spirit of the teacher was manifested. The first number on the program was a talk by Miss Harriet Marsh, of the Hancock School, Detroit, on The Improvement of the Teacher. It contained some excellent advice whereby teachers may secure self-culture and improvement. By interesting themselves along lines of self-improvement, much of the enthusiasm which must result from the consciousness of advancement will be carried into the school room, and the school work thereby improved, and the school be made easier to manage. The next was a paper on Geography, by Prof. C. T. McFarlane, of the Normal School. This was a valuable paper, and if a copy of it could be in the hands of every teacher in the county, it would aid materially in securing better teaching of the subject in all of the schools. All of Prof. McFarlane's ideas and methods as to the teaching of geography, are the latest, and such as are approved by the best thinkers on the subject. Dr. Boone, principal of the Normal School, added some valuable hints in his discussion of the paper. Mr. Sharteau, of the Dexter schools, also took part in the discussion. The class exercise by pupils of the training school was a model and of much interest. The afternoon session was opened with a paper on "Libraries for Rural Schools," by Miss Genevieve M. Walter, librarian of the Normal. It was a good paper, and contained many valuable and practical hints for district teachers.

The talk on "Art Atmosphere in the School Room," by Miss Florence March, was very good. It was a chalk talk as well, and illustrated what may be done by the live teacher in the way of making words clear and full of meaning by means of crayon illustrations on the blackboard. Every teacher of young children should be able to draw. Miss Harriet March followed with a continuation of her morning talk on the improvement of the teacher, after which there was a general discussion. The music was furnished by members of the Normal conservatory, and was all that could be desired.

It was a very successful meeting, and Commissioner Cavanaugh and Principal Boone, as members of the executive committee, are to be credited with the same.

Last Night's Council Meeting.

The council meeting last evening was a most satisfactory one, business being transacted in a spirit of brotherly love. Only on two or three motions were there dissenting votes. The street committee had been most industrious and merited the words of commendation bestowed on them by Pres. Wines. Every member of the council was present and also City Attorney Norris.

A number of petitions were presented and referred to the proper committees. James W. Robison asked to be allowed to put in a wooden drive way in the cement walk that had been ordered. J. T. Jacobs and others asked for a lateral sewer on Washington street east to S. Fourth avenue. Prof. Kelsey and others wanted a fire hydrant placed at the corner of Tappan st. and E. University avenue. Dr. C. B. Nancrede and others asked for an electric light at the corner of N. Ingalls street and Cornwell place. Chas. A. Muma and others asked for a sidewalk on the south side of E. Huron street from Ingalls street to the old cemetery. Mack & Schmidt asked for a cement crossing on the north side of Liberty street on S. Main street.

The ordinance committee gave the first reading by title of an ordinance to give the Michigan Electro-Automatic Telephone Company a franchise.

The grade on the north end of Broadway was fixed and an appropriation of \$400 made for grading the same. Ald. Manly stated the grade was satisfactory to the ward. The much talked of grading of Monroe st. was passed, the grade fixed, and Ald. Martin explained that the people on second thought were satisfied with the proposed improvement.

Fifty dollars were appropriated for the grading of Gott street.

The City Engineer was directed to make a plan and specifications and estimate of cost for the culvert on Fountain street between Cherry street and Miller avenue.

A new grade on Third street between West Huron and West Liberty streets was adopted and an appropriation of \$100 made for grading the same.

More time was granted the committee on re-planking the bridge over the Michigan Central railroad, so as to give the city attorney time to make his report.

Ald. Manly stated that the sidewalk committee was a little different from other committees, and he intended to have the committee hold stated meetings at which persons interested could be heard.

Dr. A. Kent Hale, receiver of the Water Company, invited the council to view the pumping station, wells and reservoir of the Water Company. It was decided to accept and the time appointed was this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Ald. Prettyman, of the bond committee, reported a long list of saloon and druggists' bonds, which were unanimously accepted.

Ald. Manly, of the special committee on rules, reported two slight changes which after some good natured chaffing were adopted.

Fred Sibley, chief of the fire department, submitted an interesting report which every tax payer should study to fully realize the efficiency of the department. The department responded to sixty alarms during the year, as follows: Chimney fires, 16; sparks from locomotive, 5; defective chimneys, careless depositing of ashes, wood stoves and gasoline stoves, 3 each; cigarettes, spontaneous combustion, children playing with matches, burning rubbish, incendiary, 2 each; sundry other causes, 1 each.

The value of property destroyed was \$29,738; insurance paid, \$22,747.15. The largest fires were those at Hamilton park and the street car barn. The distance traveled, responding to fires, was 66½ miles; 23,050 feet of hose was laid, and 34 chemicals discharged.

The value of department property is: Building and lot, \$18,000; apparatus, \$2,500; five horses, \$500; hose, \$2,200; a total of \$23,747. The expenses of the department were: Salaries, \$5,062.58; hose, \$392; doctor's bills, medicine, \$323.62; oats, \$209.39; hay, \$121.37; sundry other items, making a total of \$6,852.59. The receipts for building permits were \$8. Relative to water supply the chief said: "From observation in and about the pumping station, I feel warranted to state that the prospects for an adequate supply of water are better than ever before."

The annual report of City Physician, Dr. E. A. Clark was read. He had made 178 house visits, 5 cases of labor with 18 visits. He gave 168 prescriptions in houses and 154 at his office. He had six surgical cases.

Jacob Ganzhorn, the commissioner on yellows, made an elaborate report.

The Thomson-Houston Electric Co was reported in proper shape and was approved.

City Attorney Norris reported on the Mary Kinney law suit. The city had had assurances that the Ellis estate would pay the judgment and Mr. Gruner, the executor, stood ready to pay but had been advised not to do so by Judge Cheever, the council of the estate. The injury occurred absolutely through the fault of the estate. "Judge Cheever either thinks that the estate is not liable or that I will go out of office, and that the next attorney will know nothing about the case. I recommended an immediate suit."

Ald. Prettyman moved that City Attorney Norris be directed to commence suit against the Ellis estate for the amount of the Kinney judgment.

A committee consisting of Ald. Wood, Manly, and Ferguson was appointed to ascertain the cost of a three-seated wagon for the use of the council.

On motion of Ald. Brown \$25 were allowed for sprinkling around the court house.

The census enumerators of the various wards recommended were: First, W. K. Childs; second, Geo. B. Schwab; third, Myron H. Mills; fourth, Frederick Howlett; fifth, Mrs. Carrie Kellogg; sixth, William Cleaver.

Pres. Wines and Ald. Prettyman and Manly were appointed a committee to draw up specifications for city printing.

The Ann Arbor Argus.

BEAKES & HAMMOND, PROPRIETORS.

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OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

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



TUESDAY, MAY 1, 1894.

Undoubtedly more idleness is caused by the strikers at present than by the absence of employment for the men who could and would work.

That George Francis Train has an occasional lucid moment is proven by the fact that in a recent speech he said that the McKinley tariff is the cause of the Coxeys movement.

Promptly on receipt of the decision of the supreme court of South Carolina declaring the dispensary law unconstitutional, Gov. Tillman ordered the state dispensaries closed up. We believe the governor made an honest effort to enforce the law while it was on the statute book, and now it is decided unconstitutional he just as promptly orders the state dispensaries closed. He is at least an honest official.

While the needless delay of the senate in the matter of tariff legislation is most exasperating, giving to the opposition press the opportunity to descant upon the incompetency of the democratic congress, it should not be forgotten that when our friends, the enemy, enacted the McKinley law, it was not passed until in October. Knowing the results of their folly, however, the democratic majority should avoid making the same egregious blunder.

Hazen S. Pingree, Detroit's mayor, has decided not to enter the race as a candidate for the republican nomination for governor this year. This decision was reached after a meeting of the Rich-Pingree factions, and it is given out that the Detroit politician will receive his reward for withdrawing from the race two years hence. The republican press of the state will thus be kept out of their "shoe ads." for a couple of years longer.—Soo Democrat.

The foundation of most of the large fortunes in this country were laid during the war; men grew rapidly rich out of the necessities of the government and the patriotism of the people; and this fact coupled with the other fact that present expenditures were largely caused by the war, renders an income tax necessary as well as just. Furthermore its adoption will enable congress to enlarge the area of commercial freedom, furnish increased employment to labor, and relieve the masses of burdensome taxes on consumption.—Jackson Patriot.

Members of an organization known as the Workingmen's Protective Tariff League to the number of 1,000, assembled in Washington recently for the purpose of protesting against the passage of the Wilson bill. Senator Quay presented their petition to the senate. Behind this grand stand play and footing all bills may be seen, through the transparent gauze, the fine Italian hand of the selfish and greedy protected manufacturers. It is not expected that this petition will in any sense effect a single vote in the senate, nor do the abettors of the movement care two hurrahs in hades for the interests of the laboring men represented, but they expect to charge the political atmosphere with a goodly amount of campaign thunder with which to frighten the ignorant voter next fall.

The speech of Senator Wolcott of Colorado, last week, on the lawless phases of the Coxeys movements was decidedly refreshing. It was

surprising, also, coming from the source it did, as it was refreshing. The Colorado senator has been one of those who have been most importunate in demanding legislation for their special benefit. He has always advocated the principle of discrimination and has been active in teaching the doctrine that if the legitimate returns of a business were not satisfactory a man should go to Washington and demand of Congress that legislation be enacted whereby he would be enabled to make more. That he should stand in his place in the senate therefore and denounce the principle of Coxeysism and those in high station who have encouraged the movement, is quite remarkable. He protested strongly against the servile and cringing invitation to the Coxeys "to invade Washington and make themselves at home." Among other things he said:

"I believe the time has come when those of us who are in public life ought to begin to cultivate more regard for the perpetuity of republican institutions and to pander less to that miscalled portion of the labor vote whose labor is with their throats and never with their hands. It is time we stood for American manhood, for the right of every man to work if he wants to, if it takes the whole army of the United States to enable him to do so. The right of every man is to enjoy equal liberty with every other man, and that means that he shall have such liberty if not inconsistent with equal rights of his neighbor; the right to hold and enjoy the property which the laws of the country have enabled him to secure. It is time we had the courage to stand together against this socialism, populism and paternalism which is running riot in this country, and which must end (if not crushed) in the destruction of the liberties which the laws give us, liberties which should be dearer to us than life itself."

In these words of the Colorado senator there is much sound wisdom. It is in every sense a statesmanlike utterance. If the Coxeys movement shall have resulted in removing the scales from the eyes of this gifted son of the centennial state, whereby he is enabled to see the danger into the midst of which the paternalism he has sought for the mining camps of Colorado, and others have sought for their local and special interests, has precipitated us, it will not have been in vain. It is to be hoped that the senator will continue to range himself on the side of those who are opposed to paternalism in government and are in favor of the placing of all interests on an equal footing before the law.

OFFSPRING OF PROTECTION.

What is Coxeysism, and who or what is responsible for it? It is important that this new ism, in view of the possible danger attending it, be properly diagnosed and traced to its source, in order that the responsibility for its being and continued existence may be fixed and the remedy applied. Undoubtedly it is a species of sedition and lawlessness in new guise, but having for its object the intimidation of public opinion, of the authorities and of Congress by means of a demonstration of organized forces. It is no new thing in principle, however; it is new only in form.

For thirty years organized forces have been in the habit of periodically descending on Washington for similar purposes. Again and again in the past have the organized forces of class interests gone to Washington for the purpose of influencing and even intimidating legislators, and they have succeeded in their undertakings. Representatives of these interests have then boasted that they dictated the laws by which they exacted tribute of the consumers. By precept and example these favored interests have disseminated the doctrine that if a man is not getting all he wants, the proper thing to do is to go to Washington and demand of Congress to be put in the way of getting more.

Hearing the boasts of the favored ones, therefore, and seeing on every side the results of government favoritism, has caused thousands to believe that the government at Washington is the source of all their blessings or ills. The protectionist press and political charlatans have constantly taught the doctrine of paternalisms in government matters.

Coxeysism is but the application of these mischievous doctrines, taught by the protectionists, by a class which has not heretofore been in the habit of going to Washington for the purpose of putting through such legislation as they desire to see perfected. The Coxeysites are following the example set by the monopolists for years past. Why should their demands not be enacted into law the same as were the demands of the organized manufacturers in the case of the McKinley law? True these laborers and tramps have not as much money as they had, but that makes no difference with the principle involved. There may be danger in the movement of these organized bodies of the "unemployed," but if so, it is but the legitimate fruit of the "paternalism which is running riot in this country, and which must end (if not crushed) in the destruction of the liberties which should be dearer to us than life itself."

That the responsibility for this movement rests with the advocates of protectionism and is an outgrowth of that system, is pretty conclusively shown by the fact that it exists only in the north. It has no foothold in those sections where the sentiment of the people is strongly opposed to tariff robbery and paternalism in general. The officers, the rank and file, the entire outfit of these "industrial armies" are republicans and believers in the doctrines of McKinleyism. The movement not only had its origin among the protectionists, but it has received its chief support from the republican press and politicians. The recent vote in the senate on the cringing Peffer resolution, calling for the appointment of a committee to receive the Coxeys army or any communications from them, showed the position of the parties on the issue. Twelve republicans and one democrat voted to take up the resolution while twenty-one democrats and five republicans voted against it.

As Coxeysism is the offspring of protection, it would naturally be aided and encouraged by the republican press and politicians as a part of the general scheme to defeat at any cost the enactment of the legislation ordered by the people in 1892.

The remedy for this condition of things so far as vicious legislation and incendiary teachings are responsible, is for the government to repeal its discriminating legislation, go out of the paternal business entirely and return to its legitimate prerogative of protecting citizens in the exercise of their rights without discriminating in the interest of any. Such action would soon dispel the pernicious teachings of the high tariff regime that government is the source of all blessings, and that if a man is not succeeding to his entire satisfaction, he has but to go to the government to do for him what he is unable or unwilling to do for himself, and place in its stead the more wholesome doctrine, that energy, economy and self-reliance are the fundamentals of prosperity and success.

Census Enumerators.

The secretary of state recently sent out the following circular letter of information relative to the appointment of census enumerators. The suggestions are for the guidance of city councils and township boards in the performance of their official duties connected with the census. The letter is as follows.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
LANSING, APRIL 20th, 1894.

The State census is to be taken in June of this year. The law seems to be very explicit, but as it is not in the hands of every one, there is much inquiry as to its provisions. The inquiries relate mainly to the appointment of enumerators, and are all answered by the first section of the census law, which is act 178 of 1893. It provides:

1st. That enumerators and assistants shall be appointed after the annual township meeting, and on or before the first Monday in May.
2d. That they are to be appointed by township boards in townships and common councils in cities.
3rd. That if not appointed before the first Monday in May, the appointment is to be made by the Governor.
4th. That enumerators are to be appointed for each assessment district.
It is clear from the above,
1st. That the appointments made before the annual township meeting are illegal.
2d. Appointments by any other than

townships and common councils in cities are illegal.

3rd. Appointments after the first Monday in May can be made by the Governor only. Enumerators and assistants are to be appointed before the first Monday in May. In case a sufficient number of assistants are not appointed before that date, the additional number required must be appointed by the Governor.

4th. Enumerators and assistants are to be appointed for each assessment district. If a township, a city, or a ward is divided into more than one assessment district, each district is to have one chief enumerator, and such number of assistants as may be necessary to complete the census within the time prescribed by law. Neither an incorporated, nor an unincorporated village, can have an enumerator unless it constitutes a distinct and entire assessment district. In other words, where the township forms one assessment district, there will be one chief enumerator for the entire township, including the villages within such township. An assistant may be appointed to take the census of the village or villages under the supervision of the chief enumerator, or the chief enumerator may take the census of the village, and the assistant the census of the country.

The division of territory in townships may be made by the township board, and in cities by the common council, but in case it is not so made, then it is the duty of the chief enumerator to make such assignment of territory.

WASHINGTON GARDNER,
Secretary of State.
AMERICAN WOOL IN ENGLAND.

With the Removal of the Tariff the Home Product Will Advance in Price.

The political woolgrowers who still proclaim that higher duties on wool are needed to bring back higher prices will hereafter produce but little effect upon the common sense real woolgrower. In addition to the fact that lower prices have followed higher duties, we have at last, under the highly protective McKinley duties, begun to export wools in considerable quantities, showing that the prices of our wools are now not only as low as but a little lower than the prices of similar foreign wools.

On April 8 the following report was sent out from Washington:

The American consul at Bradford, England, reports to the department of state that an endless amount of gossip has been caused there during the last six weeks by the offering for sale of large quantities of American wool. Several lots of Ohio wool, aggregating 50,000 pounds, were reported among the purchases. One Bradford firm, which bought 5,000 pounds, paying for the various grades from 22½ to 26 cents per pound, said the wool gave perfect satisfaction, so much so, in fact, that it was holding it for higher prices.

The purchaser explained to the consul that the American skin wools were especially adapted for hosiery yarns and were equal to the finest English cross-breeds, the only thing that has kept their price down being, in his opinion, the fact that American manufacturers have not fully mastered the manipulation of the skin or pulled wools which are taken from the sheep after death. As a general thing, the prices of American wools of all grades are now practically the same as those of the similar English grades.

The manufacturers in Bradford assert that the moment the tariff bill becomes a law the prices of American wools will revive, and several of them are so strong in this belief that they have made large investments in wool now held in Philadelphia and Boston. They insist that the new impetus given to manufactures by free raw material will cause larger quantities of the United States grown article to be mixed with the fine foreign wools, and that the demand for American wools for hosiery purposes will immediately set in on the English market. It is already proposed by wool dealers in England to exchange the grades of wool more suitable for dress goods and cloths for the American wool adapted for hosiery and other purposes. They argue that this will at once bring about renewed activity in the trade and raise prices. Over 250,000 pounds of American wools are now offered in the Bradford market at prices which cannot be accepted until there is respect for disposing readily of the manufactured product.

Protection and Distress in France.

Three years ago the French protectionist Meline betrayed parliament into the passing of a law as destructive as the McKinley robbery. Anarchism had no name, no adherents, until the industrial torture of that law begun to madden the proletariat, for in France, as in the United States, it is the rich who benefit by the tariff exactions. In all the industrial towns of the republic the same results are seen that followed the McKinley law. The favored few prosper; the millions are without work. The proletariat—the workmen—always easily misled, were the first to hail the tariff as an instrument in their favor. They are now realizing the actual effect. While work was abundant and well paid under a nominal tariff, work is at an end, and idleness holds seven-tenths of the industrial ranks in starvation. The tariff has obliterated a great percentage of the export trade with the rest of Europe. Wailing and despair are heard from every province.

Yet Meline has just carried a law to add an additional tax on grain to protect the farmer. Trade with Spain is almost extinguished. Swiss trade with France has fallen off one-half. Italy and the rest of Europe are cutting down every day the importation of French handiwork, and yet the McKinley spirit is defiant and aggressive. It is the confusion of the uneducated million therefore that gives apparent strength to the anarchist group, for the proletariat, having been assured that protection was going to give him work and high pay, concludes that the present condition of society is all wrong when the laws he has been made to believe favorable to himself only end in giving the bourgeoisie bigger profits and labor less recompense.—New York World.

PART X

Of our Photographic Tour of the World Containing

THE - HOLY - LAND

THE VIEWS COMPRISE

Jaffa Gate,

The Church of the Holy Sepulchre,

Mosque of Omar,

Jaffa, Dead Sea, River Jordan,

Panorama of Damascus,

St. Paul's Gate, Street Straight,

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