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PROMINENT MAN GONE

Adelbert L. Noble Passed from Earth Last Saturday

WAS ONE OF ANN ARBOR'S BEST CITIZENS

A Rare Musical Treat.—The May Festival Series.—Vast Audiences Greet every Performance.—An Important Will Case Decided.—Etc.

St. Andrew's Vested Choir Concert.

St. Andrew's vested choir and a few friends will give an entertainment consisting of a secular concert and a dramatic farce entitled "The Little Sentinel" in Harris Hall on Saturday evening, commencing at 7:30 o'clock. This choir has on several occasions proved itself equal to the demands of a heavy program and it will do itself justice no doubt on Saturday. The composers represented are Bull, Donizetti, Richards, Lady Paget, Brockley, Schumann, Cower, and Bellini. These selections are popular ones, and embrace both solo and chorus works.

The second part is theatrical, and represents an early 19th Century English Farm House scene, and is a standard work of its kind, being full of sparkling and witty passages. The cast of characters is represented by Mr. A. S. Houghton, Mr. J. Austin Bucknall, (Dent. '95); Mr. Karl Harriman, (High School '95); Miss Belle Maxon, (U. of M. Elocution '94); and Miss Zena Thomson, (U. of M. Elocution '95).

The whole is under the direction of A. S. Houghton, whose work never fails to draw large audiences. The price of admission is small, twenty-five cents, and as a large audience is expected, the early securing of a ticket at Brown's drug store would be judicious.

The Goodrich Will Case.

An important will case was decided by a jury in the circuit court on Saturday evening, by which the will of Merchant H. Goodrich bequeathes the larger portion of his estate to his niece, Mrs. H. K. Lum, of Columbus, O. The contest settled the title of several valuable pieces of property on Huron and Ann streets and North Fourth avenue.

Merchant H. Goodrich, one of the first graduates of Michigan University, who had always made his home in this city, died here in February, 1891. A will was offered for probate, made by him in May, 1888, which gave one piece of property to his nephew, George Goodrich, and the remainder of his estate to his niece, Mrs. H. K. Lum, nee Lillie Goodrich, whom he had raised from childhood. There was a provision in the will that Mrs. Lum should care for her aunt, Sarah Goodrich, during her lifetime, and later a memorandum or codicil was added providing that Ann North, another sister of Mrs. Goodrich's, and Sarah Goodrich, should each enjoy the use of \$2,000 from the estate during their lives. Mrs. North and Morrell Goodrich, of Dextet, a brother of Merchant H. Goodrich and father of Mrs. Lum and George Goodrich, the beneficiaries of the will, contested it, but the probate court admitted it and the contestants appealed to the circuit court. The case occupied four days in trial and was hotly fought. The contestants claimed and endeavored to prove to the jury that Mr. Goodrich afterwards made another will making a different disposition of his property, but the jury thought otherwise and brought in a verdict declaring the will of May, 1888, to be his last will and testament, the verdict giving general satisfaction to the large number of interested spectators who had listened to the case. B. M. Thompson and T. A. Bogle represented the contestants and A. J. Sawyer and J. F. Lawrence the defendants.

Death of A. L. Noble.

Seldom has a more universal feeling of sorrow come to the community than was caused Saturday by the unexpected announcement of the death of Mr. A. L. Noble, one of Ann Arbor's most public spirited and enterprising citizens. On the second of last March, while in New York City buying goods for his clothing store here, Mr. Noble was run down by a carriage on Broadway, sustaining a compound fracture of the knee. After some weeks he returned to Ann Arbor and was confined to his bed. In spite of one or two relapses, he was supposed to be doing

well and his death came as a great and unexpected shock not only to the community, but his family as well. His death was caused by neuralgia of the heart. He was up in the morning, but shortly after 11 o'clock, he was taken with severe pains about the heart. Physicians were promptly summoned, but were unable to do anything for him and just before noon, he had passed away.

Mr. Noble was always very active in all business enterprises tending to build up the city. He was secretary and treasurer of the Thompson-Houston Electric Light Company, of this city, president of the building association of the School of Music, president of the State Savings bank, director in the Ann Arbor street railway, trustee of the Methodist church, director of the Ann Arbor Agricultural Company and director of the School of Music.

Mr. Noble was born near Albion, Orleans county, N. Y., in 1848, and prepared for college at Lima, N. Y. In 1869 he entered the University of Michigan, but was obliged to give up his studies on account of his eyes. He clerked for Joseph T. Jacobs and afterwards was a partner of his, but in 1876 he went into the clothing business on his own account, establishing the Star clothing house and building up a large business. In business matters, Mr. Noble was always very prompt. It was a pleasure to do business with him. He always knew what he wanted and took pleasure in doing what he decided to. Although a very busy man, he was so methodical in his methods that he seemed to have more time for public matters than many a man who had not half the business.

Mr. Noble was the candidate of his party for mayor in 1892 and made a very creditable run for the position. His political opponents esteemed him highly and found nothing to say against his high character and ability. Ann Arbor has few such men and can ill afford to lose Mr. Noble. The funeral services will be held from the house at three o'clock this afternoon.

The Great May Festival.

The much heralded and impatiently awaited May Festival has come and gone, and is a delightful memory. It proved to be all that was promised by its promoters, and more. It was a grand success from every point of view—financially, artistically and in the satisfaction and pleasure experienced by the thousands who had the good fortune to attend it. Unquestionably it was the finest musical treat in the history of the University and probably of the state. The hundreds from neighboring cities as well as our own citizens all attest its unqualified success, and Profs. Stanley and Kelsey are entitled to the gratitude of all lovers of music for the pleasure afforded, and may justly assume a satisfied air with the success of the great undertaking.

The festival embraced three entertainments; the first, the symphony concert, occurred on Friday evening, followed Saturday afternoon by a matinee, and Saturday evening by Verdi's immortal Manzoni requiem. The opening was auspicious. An hour before the opening of the spacious University hall large numbers of people had assembled, and immediately on throwing open the doors an audience of at least 3,500 filed in and filled every seat, and many had to stand. The scene was a brilliant and inspiring one when the first number of the program was called. It was an overture by the Symphony Orchestra of fifty pieces. During this performance the house warmed up, and at its close the orchestra was warmly applauded. Mr. Towne farther aroused the audience by his tenor aria, "O Paradise." He was roundly applauded, but failed to respond. It remained, however, for Mr. Arthur Friedheim and Miss Stewart to bring out all the latent enthusiasm and fairly carry the vast audience off its feet. Mr. Friedheim has a marvelous delicacy of touch and is a master of the piano. He responded unwillingly to a spirited encore.

Miss Stewart's first number was changed from what the program announced and by request she rendered the mad scene from "Lucia." She has a most pleasing and unaffected manner on the stage, a wonderfully sweet voice and the purest of tones. She won a place with her audience, second to none and she may always in future depend upon an enthusiastic greeting from Ann Arborites. She was compelled to respond to an encore. Miss Stein

has been heard by Ann Arbor people before and her appearance was greeted with applause. She rendered in fine style an aria from Rieni and was heartily encored and she repeatedly bowed her acknowledgements but declined to respond with another number. The solo program was closed by Mr. Max Heinrich with the famous scene from "Walkure" known as "Wotan's Farewell." Mr. Heinrich always pleases Ann Arbor audiences and in his latest performance there is no exception. The evening closed with a symphony by the orchestra. The Saturday afternoon performance served to keep the enthusiasm of the music lovers up to a white heat. Miss Stewart added to her laurels as did Mr. Friedheim. Her singing was most beautiful and charming and she carried her audience to the highest pitch of enthusiasm that had been attained. She rendered the aria "Una Voci" from the "Barber of Seville." In responding to an encore she sang "Du Bist Eine Blume." The admiration of the audience was increased by this.

Mr. Giese rendered a cello solo which was warmly received. His expression was excellent. The piano concerto by Mr. Friedheim was fully up to his usual performances and was highly pleasing. Mr. Felix Wenternitz, violin soloist, rendered several charming selections. The orchestra performed its part in a most artistic manner. The series closed Saturday evening with the finest program of all and the largest and most enthusiastic audience.

The evening program consisted of Verdi's Manzoni requiem. The production is religious in character and is held to be one of the greatest compositions that has ever inspired the mind of a composer. It is written for chorus, orchestra and solo. The chorus work was performed by the Choral Union of this city composed of 280 voices, and it is no flattery to say that in Saturday evening's concert the Union scored the greatest success in its history. Its work cannot be too highly commended and it reflects great credit upon Prof. Stanley for his careful and painstaking training. The work of drilling such a chorus is enormous, but the Professor certainly received his reward Saturday evening. The solo work was rendered by the renowned artists, Miss Emma Juch, soprano; Miss Gertrude May Stein, contralto, Mr. Max Heinrich, baritone. All of these artists have been heard in Ann Arbor before and their work is deserving of all praise. Miss Juch is a charming soprano. She has perfect confidence in herself and her voice is wonderfully clear and pure and her control of it is unsurpassed. The rendering of the parts assigned her was marvellous. Her rendering of some of the more difficult parts could not fail to thrill with exquisite pleasure any lover of fine music.

Miss Stein's work was also of the first order of merit, and she was roundly applauded. Messrs. Towne and Heinrich were also happy in the rendition of the parts taken by them. The orchestra added its full quota to the success of the concert. Mr. Mollenhauer, the leader of the orchestra, may well be proud of his work in bringing his organization up to such a high pitch of excellence. At the opening of the evening program. Prof. Stanley took occasion to inform the audience of the complete success of the great undertaking and to invite them to another festival next May, when "The Damnation of Faust" would be presented by artists of equal merit.

The first May Festival has been a surprising success, and the public appreciation of the undertaking as evidenced by the immense audiences at each performance, and the overflowing enthusiasm must serve as a great encouragement to those who are working so hard to stimulate musical and artistic culture in our beautiful city. The promoters of the great work are deserving of all praise.

Mrs. Agatha Helber died at her home on East Washington street Friday evening at nine o'clock, just after returning from making some neighboring calls. She was born in Germany seventy-one years ago and came to this country in 1854 with her husband, Dr. Christian Helber. She leaves three children surviving her, Mrs. John Burg and Eugene Helber of this city and Mrs. Johnson of Saline. She was a very industrious woman, possessed of great energy and of strong individuality of character. The funeral was held at the house Sunday afternoon.

Adrian Press Washtenawisms.

Richard Kearns, of Ann Arbor, has been appointed to hang up on a high stool, as cashier in the revenue office at Detroit, at a salary of \$1,500.

The Grass Lake News warns Theodore Thomas that he needn't come to Grass Lake with his chorus of 200 voices unless he can beat time with a milk can. He can.

The buffalo bug is swallowing carpets at Saline. The hide of this beetle will not make buffalo robes, although, viewed under the microscope, the animal has a shaggy coat of long hair.

The University Wrinkle, condemns co-education as a hindrance to athletic interests. If the Wrinkle knew what it was talking about, it would know that co-education strengthens the muscles of the arms.

There is no A. P. A. ostracisms in the make up of an Ypsilanti base ball team, as the catcher is Father Kennedy of St. John's Catholic church. His reverence plays with dignity, also with a mask, but without profanity, even when a pitcher's wild "inshoot" curves around his shins, or the umpire won't confess to poor judgment. He lines a ball to second with gospel accuracy and when his bat smashes the ball, he softly exclaims "dominus vobiscum" and darts for first. It's the only nonswearing base ball club in America.

A man was walking through the deep snow when he heard the voice of his oldest son, saying, "I'll step in father's tracks." He was trying to do it, and two younger brothers were at the same thing. The father wisely said: "If I lead my sons thus, I'll make tracks for heaven."—Ypsilantian.

Where did this happen—in Ypsilanti? We do not doubt our valued contemporary in the least,—still, we rather see the tracks.

Wild geese have colonized at Pinckney. Populist Peters might now get an audience there.—Adrian Press. Whist! Don't mention it! You'd scare the game!—Ann Arbor Courier.

Let the guilty punster be pelted to death with Milan Leader hailstones.

The Press is gratified to learn from the Argus that the organization of a humane society at Ann Arbor is assured, and trusts that its operation will prevent not only cruelty to animals by men but by each other. The republican congressional candidates are in a fight.

It was 38 minutes, not 28 as the types made us say last week, in which the gray team made the run to the Ypsilanti fire.—Ann Arbor Democrat.

Both the odds of ten minutes. Said the good deacon: "My old mare can go a mile in three minutes—or within a blessed few seconds of it."

The female minstrel show by local talent at Ypsilanti, Tuesday evening, made a number of decided hits. The "gags" were fine, the "end women" witty, and the clogging capital. Only one accident marred the symmetry of the performance; that was when the right hand "end woman" leaped high from her chair and sat down on her tamborine with a cracking noise that some mistook for the collapse of her liver pad. Practice, however, will cure all such mistakes.

The Ann Arbor Democrat's "Lady About Town" is justly disgusted at the dirty chowers who "fire" upon the sidewalk pestilent puddles that would kill a rattlesnake, and wonders why the health officer allows it. Perhaps he "chaws." Another thing that puzzles this keen-sighted lady, is,—"why professional men have dropped into the habit of standing on the street, talking to a friend, with their hands behind them, under their coat skirts." We have noticed the same thing, and have given the subject much careful thought. It is probable, however, that in such cases, the "galluses" have given way. It looks just like it. It is a most undignified attitude, and no gentleman, either.

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The Ann Arbor Argus.

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TUESDAY, MAY 22, 1894.

Arrangements are now being made at St. Louis for the holding of "a convention of the discontented for the purpose of forming a new party." It is alleged that Governors Waite, Lewelling and Pennoyer and probably Governor Tillman will be present. Poor St. Louis, her woes would seem to be greater than she can bear.

Everything that labor buys it buys under protection. Everything it has to sell is labor and this it sells in a free trade market because thousands of foreigners are annually transported to this country and fix by their competition the state of wages paid American labor. Those who insist, therefore, that a tariff is necessary to cover the difference between wages in this country and Europe are either densely ignorant or knaves.

Last Friday the republicans in the senate dropped their dilatory tactics and permitted the consideration of the tariff bill to proceed in a business like way. The result was that the senate disposed of forty-four paragraphs of the bill. At this rate the bill could be disposed of in two or three weeks. They should not be allowed in future to retard the progress of the measure under the lying assertion that they are not filibustering.

Gov. Hogg, of Texas, upon learning that some proselyting "industrialists" were coming to that state to make recruits, issued a proclamation warning all laboring men of the folly of the undertaking. He adds that "if deadbeats, loungers and snoozing idlers wish to leave the state, let them go. They will get along about as well in one calaboose as in another." While this language smacks of the wild and woolly west, the words are words of wisdom.

The Missouri democrats in their platform recently adopted by the state convention declare their devotion to the democratic doctrine of a tariff for revenue only, and also take high ground in favor of the income tax. They declare that they favor it "not for the purpose of discriminating against the wealth of any section, but because every citizen should be taxed in proportion to the benefits he receives from the protection to his property by the government, and no tax can be so just as that which is collected, not on consumption or unproductive property, but from the profits or incomes which really represent the benefits received by the citizens from just and equal laws." Here is expressed in a nut-shell the purpose and justice of an income tax.

It is to be hoped that the senate investigation of the alleged attempt to bribe Senators Hutton and Kyle to vote against the tariff bill will result in uncovering the whole unconscionable scheme of the bushwhackers, in and out of the senate, to defeat the consummation of tariff reform. It is known in advance, of course, that the senators named were not susceptible, but the investigation may unearth others who were. The trouble with such investigations, however, is that those who are really guilty usually get on the committee and under cover of much affected righteous indignation and the cloud of dust raised, succeed in hiding their villainy. If the senate is really in earnest in undertaking the inquiry, it can undoubtedly locate the individuals who have the pork; but the probabilities are that the "courtesy of the senate"

will effectually shield any of its members who may have been in the market.

The time is rapidly approaching when the democrats of Michigan will be called upon to select one of their number as a standard bearer for the campaign of next fall. It behooves the party to consider the matter carefully and dispassionately in order that the possibility of a mistake may be avoided. First of all he should be a man of recognized ability, of unimpeachable character and experience in public affairs. Then he should be a stalwart in the principles of the party as enumerated in the last national platform. He should not be of the "herring" stripe of reformers on the great principal which carried the party to national supremacy in 1892. He should not be the favorite of any clique or faction, as opposed to any other faction, but he should be the enthusiastic choice of a united and aggressive democracy. Then this candidate should be placed on a platform demanding courageous loyalty to principle as opposed to a platform of mere fancied expediency. With such a candidate on such a platform Michigan democracy will come nearer to victory than with any other candidate or platform.

The conditions resulting from the great strike of the coal miners which has been in progress for several weeks are becoming serious. If the operators and miners continue at variance a few weeks longer, it will cause the shutting down of most of the great industries of the country. Manufacturing establishments, railroads, water transportation, electric light and gas plants, all depend on coal as a basis of power. The whole commerce and production of the country is at the mercy of the coal operators. The supply has already become so low that great trunk lines are refusing freight that they may husband their coal supply for the transportation of passengers and the mails. In Pennsylvania the railroads are seizing coal in transit and appropriating it to their own use. Efforts are also making to import coal from Canada and some large shipments are on the way here from Wales. Wood is being used in places where there is a supply of it. But it is idle to suppose that the needs of commerce and production can be supplied from those sources, and unless there is an early resumption of coal production, incalculable damage will be done the business interests of the country. There is no doubt but that the coal miners have much of justice in their claims for an increase of wages, as they are poorly paid anyway and wages have been reduced during the past year beyond the limit of possible justification on account of the times. Justice requires of the mine owners, therefore, that the claims of the men be met up to the equitable limit, but both sides should, in view of the grave danger to the business of the country, approach the settlement of their differences in the spirit of conciliation and compromise.

That the senate investigation of the attempted corruption of its members is to be a job of whitewashing becomes apparent at the outset. Last Saturday the committee met and decided that the "Courtesy of the senate" demanded that the investigation be conducted in secret. This indicates, of course, that they do not intend to find out anything definite, but, lest some bungling witness, who has not been sufficiently coached, shall inadvertently give out some damaging information, they propose to exclude the public. This purpose to proceed with the investigation behind closed doors and with exceeding great caution for fear of discovering something, indicates that a whitewash has been agreed upon at the very outset. Perhaps it is unreasonable to expect anything different. If thieves are set to investigate thieves, no one should expect that any will be brought to justice. It is only when they "fall out" that justice is to be expected. Such is the history of about ninety-nine per cent. of

all preceding congressional investigations. As a rule damaging reports are only made when the offending official belongs to the opposite party. If it was really desired to get at the facts as to what senators have been using pending legislation for making profits, it would not seem a difficult thing to do. The operations of the representatives of the sugar trust have been notorious for months. Charges have been made and reiterated and there is unquestionably abundance of evidence to show that grave senators who would have the public believe them immaculate have been large speculators in sugar stock. That in doing this they violated their oaths and betrayed the people who had given them their confidence, no one questions. This may not be bribery in a technical sense, but it is worse. That there are several senators who have indirectly at least bartered their positions for profit through their speculations in sugar stock is notorious, but that the committee will expose them, no one believes. In all probability the investigation will result in as neat a job of whitewashing as any that has been done in some years.

The New York legislature recently passed and Gov. Flower approved, the Parson's bill which provides for the establishment of schools or classes for the training of teachers in connection with the public schools of every village and city in the state employing a superintendent of schools. It provides that these training schools shall be maintained not less than thirty-eight weeks each school year. It also provides that no persons shall be employed or licensed, after January 1, 1896, to teach in the primary or grammar department of any city having a superintendent of schools, who has not had successful experience in teaching for three years, or who has not graduated from a high school having at least a three years' course, approved by the State Superintendent, or from some institution of equal or higher rank, and who has not subsequently graduated from a school or class for the professional training of teachers, having a course of study of at least thirty-eight weeks. The enactment of such a law marks an educational advance of much importance. It recognizes in an authoritative way the necessity for professional preparation on the part of would-be teachers in addition to the general scholastic requirements. The intelligent enforcement of such a law will elevate the teacher's calling and make of it a distinctive profession for the practice of which there must be special preparation as is the case in other professions. It will prevent making the public schools an asylum for the halt, and the lame and the relations and friends of people who have a "pull" with members of boards of education, but who lack the essential qualifications of the teacher. It will improve the work of the school and redound the lasting advantage of the children and give to the people greater value for the money expended upon the public schools. It is to be hoped that Michigan will early follow the example of her sister state and raise the great public school interest to a higher plain by requiring all teachers to be professionally equipped for their work. The country has been slow in learning that anything more than general scholarship is essential to the equipment of a good teacher, but there is satisfaction in knowing that the lesson is being learned.

A Real Lake of Fire.

The greatest natural wonder of Hawaii, if not in the entire world, is Lake Dana, or Dana lake, a body of molten lava 10 miles in circumference. To the sightseer the surface of this wonderful lake appears as if it were a sea of red hot water dashing against the cliffs which surround it on all sides to a height averaging 100 feet. J. J. Williams of Honolulu, who probably knows more about the volcanic condition of the island than any other living man, says that "this rushing, restless, heaving lake of boiling fire never remains silent or calm for a single instant."—St. Louis Republic.

Not That Kind.

Lady—Have you any celery?
Green Hucklester—Not much, ma'am—only \$3 a week.—Detroit Free Press.

FOREST PROTECTION.

LAWS FORBIDDING THE DESTRUCTION OF TIMBER IN EUROPE.

Governments Have Supervision Over Private as Well as National and Communal Forests—Reforestation Carried on by Established Departments.

In Germany the various governments own and manage, in a conservative spirit, about one-third of the forest area, and they also control the management of another sixth, which belongs to villages, cities and public institutions, in so far as these communities are obliged to employ expert foresters and must submit their working plans to the government for approval, thus preventing improvident and wasteful methods. The other half of the forest property, in the hands of private owners, is managed mostly without interference, although upon methods similar to those employed by the government, and by trained foresters, who receive their education in one of the eight higher and several lower schools of forestry which the various governments have established.

The several states differ in their laws regarding forest property. Of the private forests 70 per cent are without any control whatever, while 30 per cent are subject to supervision, so far as clearing and devastation are concerned.

The tendency on the part of the government has been rather toward persuasive measures. Thus in addition to buying up or acquiring by exchange and reforestation waste lands—some 300,000 acres have been so reforested during the last 25 years—the government gives assistance to private owners in reforesting their waste land. During the last 10 years \$300,000 was granted in this way.

In Austria, by a law adopted in 1852, not only are the state forests—comprising less than 30 per cent of the total forest area—rationally managed, and the management of the communal forests—nearly 40 per cent—officially supervised, but private owners—holding about 32 per cent—are prevented from devastating their forest property to the detriment of adjoining. No clearing for agricultural use can be made without the consent of the district authorities, from which, however, an appeal to a civil judge is possible, who adjusts the conflict of interests.

Any cleared or cut forest must be replanted or reseeded within five years. On sandy soils and mountain sides clearing is forbidden, and only culling of the ripe timber is allowed.

In Hungary, also, where liberty of private property rights and strong objection to government interference had been jealously upheld, a complete reaction set in some 15 years ago, which led to the law of 1880, giving the state control of private forest property as in Austria.

Under a law adopted in Italy in 1888 the department of agriculture, in co-operation with the department of public works and in consultation with the forest committee of the province and the respective owners, is to designate the territory which for public reasons must be reforested under governmental control.

The owners may associate themselves for the purpose of reforestation and for the purpose may then borrow money at low interest from the State Soil Credit institution, the forest department contributing three-fifths of the cost of reforestation upon condition that the work is done according to its plans and within the time specified by the government.

In Russia until lately liberty to cut, burn, destroy and devastate was unrestricted, but in 1888 a comprehensive and well considered law cut off, so far as this can be done on paper, this liberty of vandalism. For autocratic Russia this law is rather timid and is in the nature of a compromise between communal and private interests, in which much if not all depends on the good will of the private owner.

A federal law was adopted in Switzerland in 1876 which gives the federation control over the forests of the mountain region embracing eight entire cantons and parts of seven others, or over 1,000,000 acres of forest. The federation itself does not own any forest land, and the cantons hardly 100,000 acres, somewhat over 4 per cent of the forest area, two-thirds of which is held in communal ownership and the rest by private owners.

The federal authorities have supervision over all cantonal, communal and private forests, so far as they are "protective forests," but the execution of the law rests with the cantonal authorities under the inspection of federal officers.

In France not only does the state manage its own forest property, one-ninth of the forest area, in approved manner, and supervise the management of forests belonging to communities and other public institutions, double the area of state forests, in a manner similar to the regulation of forests in Germany, but it extends its control over the large area of private forests by forbidding any clearing except with the consent of the forest administration.—Century Magazine.

A Great Scheme.

"Scribble has a great scheme on hand."
"What is it?"
"He's getting up a book that is bound to sell well and be popular with the ladies."

"What is it?"
"It's the last chapter of 20 different novels. So, no matter where it's opened, it will be the last of the book."—Chicago Inter Ocean.

An Agreement.

Fred—How are you getting on with Miss Angell? Did you speak with her governor as you determined?
Frank—Yes.
Fred—And how did it come out?
Frank—So so. I said to him, "Mr. Angell, I love your daughter." Said he: "So do I. Now let's talk about something else."—Boston Transcript.

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