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LAST NIGHT'S FIRE.

A Railroad Accident With No Resulting Injuries.

HOT RACING IN DEXTER ON THE ICE.

A Great Entertainment by the A. A. L. I.
—Free Pews for St. Andrew's Church.—Run Into a Snow-Bank.—Death of Prof. Boise.

He Saved the Tail.

George Spathelf, the North Side butcher, bought a hog of a farmer, Friday. The tail of the porker was frozen so hard that in bringing it into the store from the sleigh it was broken off. The thrifty farmer thereupon procured a needle and thread and sewed the tail on again in order that the pig should weigh heavier. Mr. Spathelf will preserve the tail with the stitches in it as a memento of the most gigantic case of economy on record.—Evening Times.

Run Into a Snow Bank.

It took the train on the Ypsilanti branch of the Hillsdale road over six hours, Friday, to get through to Ypsilanti from a point two miles east of Pittsfield junction. The train was stalled in a snow bank, and the male passengers took hold and helped the train men shovel the engine out. The snow shoveling lasted nearly six hours, and the passengers may certainly be said to have faithfully worked their way. The train reached Ypsilanti at midnight, seven hours late.

Saved by a Stump.

Even a stump has its uses. A stump on Saturday night prevented a passenger coach on the T. A. A. & N. M. railroad overturning into a ditch, just this side of Whitmore Lake. The passenger train bound south was bowling along at a high rate of speed, considering the state of the tracks, when the two rear cars, both passenger coaches, were thrown from the track and dragged a considerable distance in imminent danger of overturning. No one was injured. But the passengers were transferred from the coaches to the baggage car, and the train came into Ann Arbor without the coaches. Several Ann Arbor citizens were on board.

Death of Prof. Boise.

Prof. James R. Boise, one of the early professors of Greek in the University of Michigan, died in Evanston, Ill., on Saturday last. He was professor of Greek here from 1852 to 1868, and resigned to accept the professorship of Greek in Chicago University. He was the author of several Greek text-books which made his name known all over the country. The University here conferred the degree of L.L.D. upon him in 1868. His wife died while here in 1857, and was buried in Forest Hill cemetery. Three daughters survive him. Prof. Boise's remains were brought to this city, and the funeral services were held here yesterday afternoon in the Baptist church.

Republican City Delegates.

The following are the republican delegates elected from this city to the republican county convention which meets today:

First ward—Junius E. Beal, Robert Campbell, S. A. Moran, G. F. Allmendinger, O. M. Martin, J. J. Goodyear, Glen V. Mills, L. C. Goodrich, A. W. Gasser and P. L. Bodmer.

Second ward—H. M. Woods, O. O. Sorg, John M. Feiner, John Heinzman, Fred Kuhn, Albert C. Schumacher, M. Grossman, and G. Schneider.

Third ward—W. G. Burchfield, James Harkins, Ed. A. Wells, J. A. Dell, Zenas Sweet, William Judson, Chas. Meyers, Milo S. Pulcifer and C. B. Davison.

Fourth ward—N. D. Corbin, J. F. Lawrence, D. W. Springer, H. B. Dodsley, W. Eames, Maj. Wm. C. Stevens, D. J. Loomis and Geo. L. Vandawarker.

Fifth ward—Newton L. Felch, Eli S. Manly and Tom McCollum.

Sixth ward—H. G. Prettyman, E. F. Johnson, A. J. Kitson, O. L. Robinson, Evert Scott, John W. Bennett and J. C. Knowlton.

Ice Caused a Fire.

Quite a bad fire started in the unoccupied house of Mr. J. J. Parshall, No. 30 Jefferson street, last evening, but was extinguished by the fire department after a hard fight after about \$200 damage had been done. The fire when discovered had made its way from the cellar to the attic, and was blazing on all the floors. Mr. Parshall has had hard luck with the house this winter. His tenant moved out without giving him notice, and the house had been vacant a month before Mr. Parshall knew it. The water pipes froze and burst, filling the cellar with ice. Mr. Parshall set up a stove and started fires in that and the furnace, for the purpose of thawing out the cellar. The man who was to attend to it was out when the fire started. There is still ice left in the cellar, besides a foot or two of water which came through the firemen's hose. This water last night was of lukewarm temperature from contact with the hot fire.

Ice Racing at Dexter.

The ice course at Dexter was the scene of three good races yesterday afternoon, in which some of the best horses in the county were matched against each other. The river track was lined with spectators who stood the cold to witness the sport.

The first race was between the pacers owned by A. P. Ferguson and Milton Clements, of Ann Arbor, and the handsome Wilkes filly owned by H. Stoup, of Ypsilanti. "Cotton King," Mr. Ferguson's horse, has been the king at all the winter meetings so far, and every effort was made to beat him yesterday. It nearly proved successful for Stoup took one heat and Clements two, before Ferguson's horse was able to cross the line first. He took the last three heats and won the race, in the last heat beating Clements by a head only.

Class two was between the horses of J. V. N. Gregory, of Dexter, Omar Moore, of Ann Arbor, and N. D. Sutton, of Northfield. This race was to decide an old score, in which Sutton was the winner in Ann Arbor a couple of weeks ago. This race was close and exciting, Sutton getting two heats, Gregory two and Moore one, Gregory finally winning the sixth heat and the race.

Class three was between G. Brehm and Wm. Clancy, of Ann Arbor, Frank Dunlavey, and Jas. Rafferty, of Chelsea. Dunlavey's horse out-classed the others and won the race in three straight heats.

Free Pews in St. Andrew's Church.

Rev. Mr. Tatlock preached a sermon in St. Andrew's Episcopal church, Sunday morning, on free pews, which evidently struck the right chord in the parish, and the system of free pews will undoubtedly at once be put in force in St. Andrew's church in this city. Among the points in its favor made by Mr. Tatlock were the following:

1. The system is reverent toward the House of God; it does not make merchandise of it by giving property rights within it.

2. The system is in harmony with the truth that with God there is no respect of persons; that in Christ all are one. Under this system, in God's house, the rich and the poor have the same privileges. When the church is so administered that the rich may secure advantages which the poor cannot obtain; is so administered that when a man meets with financial reverses, he must take a less desirable seat than he was permitted to occupy before; is so administered that when the breadwinner of a family is taken away, his wife and children may no longer sit in church where they did when the husband and father was alive, can it truly be said that the administration of the church is in harmony with the spirit of the gospel which is preached in it?

3. The system places the church in the right attitude toward the community. It says in the clearest and most emphatic manner, This church is maintained not in the interest of its members alone, but in the interest of the whole community. Those who support it, support it because they believe in it; and they believe in it because of the good which it is fitted to do not only to themselves but to all who will come within the reach of its influence. Therefore its doors are thrown wide open. All are welcome and will be received on equal terms.

4. The system puts into practice the Bible doctrine, that the free-will offerings of the people form a part of worship, as truly as prayer and praise; and that, therefore, these

offerings are to be made conscientiously and systematically by every worshipper. The amount of each person's contribution is to be determined by his ability, according to the injunction, "If thou hast much, give plenteously; if thou hast little, do thy diligence gladly to give of that little."

5. The advantages thus far named, and others which might be mentioned, inhere in the system itself, and are likely to show themselves in any parish into which it is introduced. But in addition to these, there is often in a church in which the pews are rented a condition of things which furnishes a concrete argument in favor of free seats of peculiar cogency and strength. In not a few parishes, especially in large parishes, there is frequently a very considerable number of families and individuals belonging to the church, (in some cases no less than one third of the whole number of souls in the congregation), who are practically debarred from regularly attending the services of the church, under the system of rented pews. Many of these cannot rent pews, and as a general rule permanent residents will not regularly attend a church in which the pews are rented unless they are able to conform to the custom. Strangers and transients are willing to be shown to seats in pews rented by others; but permanent residents will accept this courtesy only occasionally.

The system of renting pews originated in England about three hundred years ago and was brought from England to this country. For upwards of fifteen hundred years such a thing as a rented seat was unknown in the Christian church. Within the past fifty years the sentiment in favor of free churches has rapidly grown both in England and among ourselves. At present by far the greater number of new churches are made free from the beginning, and every year witnesses the transformation of pewed churches into those which are free. Of all the churches of the Protestant Episcopal church in the United States, eighty per cent. are now free.

"A Night in Camp."

The initial performance of "A Night in Camp," given last night at the opera house by the Ann Arbor Light Infantry, assisted by a number of young ladies and gentlemen of this city, was a great success. The opera house was crowded below and the gallery well filled, and a more appreciative audience has not gathered this season. The dancing, singing and drilling showed a proficiency that could only be attained by hard work and constant practice, and reflected credit on the different drillmasters and directors, Prof. R. H. Kempf, Capt. John C. Fischer and Lieuts. Armstrong and Granger. The music for the overtures and different numbers on the program was furnished by the Chequamegon and was an innovation in itself.

The curtain rose on a camp scene and the first part represented the different phases of work and play in military life. After recall was sounded, and the troops were seen returning from drill, a full-dress guard mount was given, with Capt. Fischer, and Lieut. Kirk as officers of the day, Lieut. Armstrong as adjutant and Serg. Walter as sergeant-major. The different details were marched on and the mounting conducted with military precision which stirred the military blood of the audience.

The scene then changed to the pleasures of camp life, and the company assembling about the captain's tent, a number of specialties were introduced. First was given a song by Messrs. Andrews, Robison and Harkins. "Six Waiters in Dances" was the next specialty, Messrs. Seabolt, Jones, Kenny, Gwinner, Granger and Ryan, all with black faces and grotesque costumes, being encoined until they were obliged to stop from sheer exhaustion. A harmonica specialty by Messrs. R. Jones, Cooper, H. Jones and Troutman was followed by a song by E. T. Ryan, both being repeated on an encore. J. T. Kenny danced an old-time Irish jig which was well received, and was followed by Harkins and Granger, who rank with the best professionals, in character sketches and songs.

The closing of the first part was a well executed drill by the company which ended with the formation of the letter A, the company letter in the M. N. G. The climax to this scene was not down on the program. As the officers took their places in the A formation, Col. H. S. Dean

stepped on the stage and after addressing himself to Capt. Fischer presented him in behalf of the company with a handsome officer's sword. This was a complete surprise to the captain and he was unable to respond, standing there facing the large audience, stuttering, stammering and blushing like a school boy, until the Lyra society helped him out of the situation by singing "Farewell," as the curtain dropped.

The second part was given up to fancy dances and drills. The first was a clog by Jones, Seabolt, Kenny and Granger, who with their wooden shoes kept perfect time and step to the music.

The hit of the evening was the fancy drill, which followed under command of Lieut. W. F. Armstrong. The costumes were brilliant and handsome, the four squads marching on to the stage one after another until each one had taken its position. At a given signal the drill began and the drill which followed was the best ever seen in this city, the movements being difficult but performed with exact precision. Those who took part in the drill were as follows:

Wm. Finnegan, Capt.	Maggie O'Neil, Capt.
S. Anna Kelly	Carrie Gates
Tullie Koch	Marie Schneider
Correllia C. Koch	Amanda Koch
August Dietzler	Ernest Phelps
Eugene Koch	Victor Kaufman
Wm. F. Fischer	Wm. Gates
Chas. Masten, Capt.	Emma Kemper, Capt.
Allie Gates	Flora Koch
Ida Oesterlin	Lillian Ross
Ca. heria Caspary	Anna Wench
John Clarken	Fred Hantoon
George Brown	Frank Tice
Ed Schaurer	Earl Gasser

Miss Minnie Foley then danced the Spanish castenet dance in an exceptionally good manner and was obliged to repeat it on an encore from the audience.

The Lyra Maennerchor, composed of sixteen young men, sang "Sleep Away," and were recalled. The Misses Swift, Gilbert, Gasser, Campbell, Ross and Schneider and Mesdames Granger and Hess, all costumed in white and blue sailor suits, danced the sailor's hornpipe, and were followed by J. E. Harkins in character songs, who kept the audience in laughter until his stock of songs was exhausted. The performance closed with a funny skit representing the U. of M.-Cornell football game, in which a dozen members of the company showed the workings of the college game.

The entertainment will be repeated tonight and is deserving of an audience fully as large as the one that enjoyed it last night.

York.

Both stores invoiced last week.

The turnkey of the county jail at Ann Arbor was in town last Saturday.

About seventy of the friends and neighbors of Mrs. Volney Davenport gave her a pleasant surprise last Saturday evening, it being the occasion of her forty-eighth birthday.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Case, February 3, a girl. All are doing nicely.

Revival meetings began at the Baptist church, Monday evening. Rev. Jesse Boyden will assist Rev. Mead for a short time.

Amos Hall has traded the forty acres of land opposite his house for the Earley hotel near the depot in Milan, and expects to move there soon.

Mr. and Mrs. James Smith, who have resided in Tuscola county, Mich., since last spring, will move onto his father's farm, south of the village, in the spring.

The ordination of Pastor A. R. Mead, of the Baptist church, occurred Tuesday, Feb. 5. Owing to the zero weather and another ordination the same day, the attendance of visiting pastors was small. The ordination sermon was preached by Rev. J. L. Boyden, of Kalamazoo, in the evening.

Do You Need an Assistant?

A friend of mine who has completed her freshman work in the University and has been away teaching a year and a half now wishes to return and continue her college course. She can come, however, only on condition that she can earn her room and board. Anyone who can give this young lady employment please write to me immediately, as she wishes to enter the second semester's work.

MARY P. BLOUNT,
No. 5 N. State, Ann Arbor, Mich.

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The Ann Arbor Argus

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OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

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TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1895.

As was expected, the response from the other end of Pennsylvania avenue to the defeat by the house of the administration financial relief bill was prompt and vigorous. The bill was defeated Thursday evening, and Friday morning the country was informed that notwithstanding the unwillingness of congress to furnish the necessary legislation for conserving the general welfare, all necessary steps had been taken by the executive to preserve the honor and credit of the government. At the same time the world was given to understand that there will be no default on the part of this government toward its obligations, our own people are given a most lucid and forceful object lesson as to the cost entailed upon them by the inaction of congress. The best terms it has been possible to get with the 4 per cent. thirty-year "coin" bonds is a premium which will reduce the rate of interest to 3 3/4 per cent. But says the president: "The privilege is especially reserved to the government to substitute at par within ten days from this date, in lieu of the 4 per cent. coin bonds, other bonds in terms payable in gold and bearing only 3 per cent. interest, if the issue of the same should in the meantime be authorized by the congress." This means that the people must pay an increased annual interest rate of 3/4 of one per cent. for the refusal of congress to perform its duty. In other words, the refusal of congress to act will cost the people in annual interest, on the \$65,000,000 of bonds about to be issued, \$539,159, or a total during the thirty years the bonds are to run of \$16,179,770. This is a pretty large sum to pay for the continuance of the word "coin" in our national obligations, when the real purpose of our government as to the money in which they will eventually be paid is perfectly understood by our own people. Our own people are in no way advantaged by it, but it becomes a costly fiction when we would sell our securities abroad in emergencies like the present.

To an outsider it looks decidedly as though Detroit was making a serious mistake in trying to take the power of naming its health board from the mayor and placing it in the hands of the governor. The present health department may be inefficient or incompetent, and the present mayor may not have performed his duty to the people in the matter of its make-up, but there is not sufficient reason in that for the abrogation of so important a principle of our institutions as that of local control of all such matters. Certainly under all ordinary circumstances the mayor would have more incentives for giving the city a thoroughly competent and efficient health board than would the governor. He is far more deeply and immediately interested. Not only is he impelled by a sense of official duty, but by the most direct personal reasons, to see to it that the public welfare is properly subserved in such appointments. If he has not sufficient appreciation of his obligations to the public, or enough self interest to cause him to do this, then the people must have blundered egregiously it elevating such a citizen to a responsible position and it behooves them to correct their error at the first opportunity. Such a condition of things is not so much a reflection upon the principle of local government as it is upon the citizens who through partisanship or failure to perform their whole duty as citizens, assist in foisting such officials upon the public. Under

der our system it is always possible for the people of any community to have just about such officials as they desire and if their self-interest is not sufficient to cause them to see to it that only efficient public servants are elected, they can scarcely hope that an outsider will guard their interests better. Detroit should stand by the fundamental principle of home rule and send her Pingrees to the rear.

Last Thursday the administration finance bill was defeated in the house by a vote of 134 to 161. An analysis of the ballot shows that it was not a party vote. Ninety democrats voted for the bill and ninety-two against it, and forty-four republicans voted for, and fifty-seven against. Eleven populists were also recorded against the measure. There is nothing in the vote for either party to be proud of. It shows that both are badly split up the back on the silver issue—a larger per cent. of the republicans than of the democrats flocking with the populists, however. This vote and all other indications at the present time point to the obliteration of present party lines when the tug of war really comes on the financial question. The "battle of the standards," which now seems to be on in real earnest, will evidently find partisans of all kinds forming new alignments. There is little doubt, however, as to where this country will be found when the smoke of battle shall have cleared away.

That it costs to tamper with the national credit is evidenced by the humiliating spectacle of this government having to pay 3 3/4 per cent. interest, while other nations with far greater debts and much smaller resources can borrow for from 2 1/2 to 3 per cent. There is no possible question but that this humiliating fact is a direct result of the presence in congress of a considerable element in favor of partial repudiation. Practically the same lesson was taught this country by the Mathews resolutions of 1878, declaring in substance that silver was good enough to pay all the obligations of the government in. In one week thereafter \$10,000,000 of our bonds held abroad were sent home, and in one year more than a hundred millions were returned. This is according to the authority of Senator Allison, one of the authors of the Bland-Allison act.

The antics of the presidential aspirant Reed as he dodges and straddles in his efforts to keep on every side of all issues are decidedly grotesque and at the same time mortifying to the average patriotic citizen. That a man with his natural independence of character and thought should become a mere time-server in the presence of those who may cast a ballot adverse to his ambition, is an example for gods and men.

The ebb has reached its lowest point and the tide is turning. The good effects of the democratic tariff are just beginning to be appreciable, and they will become rapidly more evident. The cheering assurances which come from those who are in command of the government will do much to restore confidence and invigorate business. But the daily evidences that the government's income is increasing will do still more. —Atlanta Journal.

President Cleveland has appointed Hon. I. M. Weston, of Grand Rapids, a member of the commission to test and examine the weight and fineness of the coins reserved at the several federal mints during the year 1894. Although the duties of the position require the knowledge of financial experts, the committee boasting several of national repute, the sterling Michigan democrat is well qualified for the position.

If the Pacific roads would pay the government that proposed lump sum \$100,000,000 and kindly make it in gold the country could take its anxious eyes from that hole in the treasury and give its attention to some other very important matters. —Free Press.

A bill has been introduced into the Texas legislature providing that the county wherein a lynching takes place shall be held pecuniarily responsible for the crime in the amount of \$3,000 at least. Should this bill become a law it would probably arouse a stronger sentiment against lynching than now exists in some southern communities.

It took 70,000 bushels of wheat to pay the salaries of the five supreme judges last year. Ye gods, what a price for mediocrity!—State Democrat.

What an advantage it would be to the country if the members of the fifty-third congress, like their prototypes of old, could be sent into swine and the swine driven down a steep place into the sea.

Representative Donovan has introduced into the legislature a bill raising the age of consent from 14 to 18 years.

EDUCATIONAL COLUMN.

BY M. J. CAVANAUGH, COMMISSIONER

THE CHILDS DISTRICT, AUGUSTA.

Mr. D. W. Duffield, a graduate of the State Normal, is in charge of this school. It has the largest enrollment of any district in the county in charge of one teacher. The names of 88 pupils appear on the roll, with an average attendance of 65. Mr. Duffield is an earnest and enthusiastic teacher, and thoroughly acquainted with educational methods. The children are given considerable oral work by the teacher. Mr. E. M. Childs, Whitaker, is director.

The entertainment at the church was well attended, and appreciated by the patrons and school officers. The following program was presented: Music by the children from Mr. Meade's school; recitations by children from the different schools in the township. Rosa Hoover and John Hitchingham spoke for Mr. Duffield's school; May O'Brien for Miss Dawson's school; Harry Pearce for Miss McGregor's school; Anna Smith for Miss Stella Harris' school, and Miss Potter for Mr. Meade's. The spelling match was spirited and close, with the following contestants: Ethel Childs, Eliza Hitchingham and Edward Gabel, from the Childs' school; Wm. Roberts, Wm. Russell and Etta Essex, from Mr. Meade's school; Ralph Bethel and Richard Ainsby, from the Morgan school; John Cady, Celia Kramer and Leona Bishop, from the Bishop school. Ida Doss, from the Lowden school. William Roberts won the prize, with Ethel Childs as second. The entertainment was an enjoyable, interesting and instructive meeting. Nearly all the teachers of the township were present.

ENTERTAINMENT AT TUTTLE SCHOOL.

The school house was nicely arranged by Miss Tuttle, and chairs were provided for the visitors. The school house was well filled with visitors from the different schools in the township. The musical part of the program was under the direction of Miss Alice G. Tuttle. Recitations were a good feature of the entertainment. Mary Tuttle, Annie Watling, Willie Kelly and Mabel Wright spoke. The following took part in the spelling contest: Fletcher Campbell, Ruth Ellis, Lou Youngs, Tuttle district; Nellie Spencer, Roy Marshall and Walter Spencer, from district No. 2; Sarah Pester, Jose Corbett and Jas. Moore, from district No. 5; Pearl Fitzfield, Will Fell and Lee Barlow, from Rawsonville; Mabel Wright, E. Gaveling and Harry King, from the Model; Cora Cooley, from the Allen; and Master Clayton, from the Thorn. The final contest was between three little girls, Sarah Pester, Cora Cooley, and Ruth Ellis. Ruth Ellis won the first prize. The three children proved themselves good spellers.

A Business-Making Book.

Every business man ought to read "Dollars and Sense," a money-making book by Nath'l C. Fowler, Jr., the leading expert on business and advertising. 18 chapters, illustrated with 100 plates, presenting every style of effective advertisements, with examples of reading notices, circulars and headlines. It tells the plain truth about advertising and exposes ineffective methods. Any reader of the Argus who will send check, postal note or postage stamps to the value of twenty-five cents to the Trade Company, Boston, Mass., will receive the book by prepaid mail. The book may also be obtained at the Argus office for the same money.

Dissolution of Partnership.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership lately subsisting between John Koch and Wm. G. Henne, of the city of Ann Arbor, state of Michigan, under the firm name of Koch & Henne, was dissolved on the thirtieth day of January, 1895, by mutual consent, and that the furniture business will be continued at the firm's former place of business by said John Koch. All debts owing to the said partnership are to be received by the said John Koch and all demands on the said partnership are to be presented to him for payment, as he is authorized to settle all debts due to and owing by the firm.

Dated, Ann Arbor, Michigan,
January 30, 1895.

JOHN KOCH,
WM. G. HENNE.

CREMER'S MISSION.

Attempt to Negotiate a Great Arbitration Treaty

LIKELY TO RESULT IN A FAILURE.

Matters Involved That Would "Tie Up" the United States.—The Monroe Doctrine as Now Interpreted and the Question of Naturalization Factors in the Scheme.—Thurston on the News from Honolulu.—Ex-Queen Lili To Be Tried.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The recent visit to Washington of Mr. Cremer, the British member of parliament who was charged with the presentation to our government of a memorial signed by about 350 of his colleagues in parliament, urging the negotiation of an arbitration treaty with Great Britain, has resulted in stimulating interest in the project which had rather lagged since the introduction of the Allison resolution some years ago. In congress the proposition has taken tangible shape in a radical joint resolution submitted by Senator Sherman and referred to the committee on foreign relations authorizing the president to move in the matter. While this resolution has not been entirely acceptable to the advocates of the scheme, it has served its purpose of forming the basis of consideration by the committee.

Grave Consequences to the United States.

But, meanwhile, negotiations have been opened, as yet only preliminary in nature, between our government and the British ambassador that will, it is said, if they result in the consummation of a treaty, be fraught with the gravest consequences so far as the United States is concerned. In its present shape the proposition is extremely broad, though it may be narrowed as the negotiations progress, for it contemplates nothing less than a great general treaty to which the United States and all of the great European powers shall be parties, by the terms of which any matter in dispute between any of the signatory powers, which cannot be adjusted by the ordinary methods of diplomacy, shall be submitted to arbitration. There is nothing substantially new in this proposition, which has been discussed for many years in various shapes, but the fact that negotiations have actually begun and it is at last ready within the reach of possibility has had the effect to draw the attention of certain senators who must pass upon any such treaty to grave consequences that might be expected to follow its ratification.

Danger to the Monroe Doctrine.

These senators say that the "Monroe doctrine upon which our predominance in this hemisphere depends would be speedily dismissed as of no force in an arbitration." Each of the signatory powers would be represented upon the arbitration commission, and as the European powers would be largely in the majority there could be but one result should any question be submitted involving the application of this doctrine, to which they have never subscribed. There is another view of the Monroe doctrine, however, that is based on the words of Monroe, which simply inform European governments that any encroachments by them on South American governments would be looked upon as unfriendly to the United States, and does not necessarily involve any "predominance" in those governments by the United States.

Right of Revolution Denied.

Another objection that has been advanced is that the arbitration treaty would absolutely deny the right of revolution and this might be a very serious matter to the United States. In the event that Canada should cast off allegiance to Great Britain it would probably be impossible for this country to recognize her independence, much less annex the Dominion, even upon the unanimous application of its people.

Question of Expatiation Also Involved.

Upon the question of expatriation the United States is at variance with almost all of the European countries, which have found it essential to the maintenance of their great systems of enforced military service to deny the right of expatriation to their subjects, and if such a question were submitted to arbitration the United States would be certainly defeated in its contention and there would be no safety for our naturalized citizens anywhere outside of the United States.

These are a few of the difficulties that at present beset the pathway of negotiations leading to a general arbitration treaty and it is doubtful if they can be ever overcome.

NEWS FROM THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

Thurston Positive That no Injustice Will Be Done to the Rebels.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Referring to the latest news from Honolulu, which he has not officially but through the Associated Press, Minister Thurston says he is sure that the representatives of civilization who rule in Hawaii will not do any one an injustice. He gives a long history of the islands from away back of Queen Lili's time, which is a history of plots and counter-plots, in many of which the ex-queen herself was involved, and declares the Dole government has been if anything too lenient.

It is surrounded, he says, by traitors; the ex-queen has been guarded by police and protected in every way and her only response was the proposition made to Minister Willis to behead the leaders of the Dole government if the United States would put her back on the throne. The leading men of the late outbreak are, he says, professional revolutionists and some have been on all sides. Chicago hanged men because they wrote and advised the use of bombs, and Thurston wants to know if the Dole government should let free those who have conspired to overthrow it, that the men freed may repeat the operation at the first opportunity.

Generally Thurston's remarks indicate that the new republic has the loyal support of a small minority of the people on the islands and lives in danger of gravitating into chronic revolution. He closes his remarks as follows: "God forgive those who would impute a sanguinary lust for blood to as brave, generous, disinterested, liberty-loving and true a band of patriots as ever honored Christian civilization, or add to their already heavy burdens or increase the difficulties of their already difficult task."

The news from the islands telegraphed here from Victoria, B. C., where it was brought by the steamer Warrimoo which left Honolulu Feb. 2, is that the military tribunal trying the late rebels has sentenced the leaders to be hanged. They

CUT WATCHES RATE

HALLER'S Jewelry Store!

WATCH WATCHES SALE

are Charles T. Gulick, William H. Richards, William T. Seward, Robert W. Wilcox, Sam Nowlin and Henry Bertelman. The sentences in the last two cases will be commuted, as both men have furnished evidence for the government. Gulick was born in this country. Richards is an Englishman. Wilcox is a Hawaiian.

Only one of the four is entitled to the protection of the United States—William T. Seward. As yet no date has been set for the executions. United States Minister Willis has requested that if the death penalty is imposed in the cases of any Americans the execution be postponed until he can communicate with his government. The British minister has made a similar request. Queen Liliukalani is to be tried for treason.

LAKE MICHIGAN AND WABASH CANAL.

Route of the Great Work as Proposed by Government Engineers.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Turpie in the senate and Cooper in the house, both of Indiana, have introduced resolutions providing for the appointment of a commission under the direction of the secretary of war to make a preliminary survey and submit plans and estimates for the construction of a ship canal to connect the south end of Lake Michigan with the Wabash river. Attention has been called to the last survey and report by Major Gillespie, who mentions several routes to reach the Wabash from Lake Michigan, but after making his examinations recommends as the best route that selected by Captain Stansbury in 1831, when he reported to General Cass.

The trouble that Major Gillespie finds is getting around the Kankakee river, the water of which is needed by the Illinois river. The Kankakee river runs parallel with the south end of Lake Michigan and if it is cut in two the water supply of the Illinois river would be seriously endangered. In getting around the Kankakee Major Gillespie started his canal at Michigan City, Ind., and carried it east of the Kankakee by the way of St. Michaels. He claims that plenty of water could be obtained in that way to supply the canal.

Voted for a Hawaiian Cable.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—By the decisive vote of 36 to 25 the senate adopted the amendment to the diplomatic bill giving \$500,000 to begin work on a cable to Hawaii and authorizing the president to contract for the entire work at a cost not exceeding \$3,000,000. Morgan, Gorman, Hill, Butler, Call and White, with two Populists, voted with the Republicans and made the majority for the cable. Pettigrew voted no. The diplomatic bill was passed and eulogies were pronounced on the late Senator Stockbridge, of Michigan. Peffer presented a resolution questioning the right of the treasury to issue bonds. A resolution was adopted for an international commission to investigate the connecting of the great lakes with the ocean.

The house in committee of the whole voted to place individual clerks of members on the annual salary roll at the rate of \$100 per month. These clerks now get \$100 per month during the session. The annual attempt to strike out the appropriation for the civil service commission was made and was defeated.

A Joint Resolution was Passed to extend the time for making income tax returns to April 15.

The remainder of the day after 3 o'clock was devoted to eulogies on the late Representative Wright, of Pennsylvania.

Legislation About Impossible.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Although the president's special message relative to the bond issue sent to congress on Friday is being considered by the ways and means committee, there is no present expectation that any effort will be made to pass a bill authorizing gold bonds during the coming week. The majority of the Republicans are against it, and without their aid the Democratic leaders believe it is a useless waste of time to consider such a measure in the house.

GREAT FIRE AT ST. JOSEPH, MO.

The Union Station Burns and About \$400,000 Goes Up in Smoke.

ST. JOSEPH, Feb. 11.—The Union station, completed in May, 1882, and which was used by all the railways entering the city, has been laid in ruins by fire. The loss will reach \$400,000. The fire was discovered in the United States Express department. The hotel which occupied the two upper stories and the south end of the structure was crowded with guests, and a number of them had narrow escapes. Major J. B. Laughlin, who conducted the hotel, loses \$25,000. A good deal of mail was burned. The total amount of insurance is \$40,000.

Bloody and Fatal Quarrel in Missouri.

DEXTER, Mo., Feb. 11.—Dan Payton and Allen Thompson, in company with Miss Thompson, were returning from prayer meeting in Southern Cape county. A quarrel ensued and Thompson was fatally stabbed with a knife and Miss Thompson badly cut in defending her brother.

Japanese Get Another Island.

YOKOHAMA, Feb. 11.—The Japanese have captured the island of Liu Kung Tao, the strong Chinese position at the entrance of the harbor of Wei-Hai-Wei.

Evan Lewis Outwrestles Comstock.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 11.—Evan Lewis won the wrestling match, catch-as-catch-can, from Comstock, of Grand Rapids, Mich.

Some botanists believe that spelt is derived from wheat by a process of cross fertilization.

Good horse blankets at 75c at Fred Theurer's.

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WASHTENAWISMS

Mrs. Rust has her commission as postmaster of Rawsonville.

The Hotel Edrose, of Clinton, is to be occupied by a man from Adrian by the name of Putnam.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Boyce are the joint proprietors of a new girl baby, born last Friday morning.

Chas. F. Lang, of Ypsilanti, died at the home of his son-in-law, R. H. Leadley, in Detroit last Wednesday.

A very interesting program was presented at the Farmers' Institute in Dexter last Friday and Saturday.

Mrs. F. J. Carpenter and Miss Laura Davis, of Ypsilanti, have gone on a trip through the east and south.

Henry Mensing, of Tecumseh, left today for Richmond, Virginia, where he will pitch his domicile in time to come.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Brown, of Ypsilanti, have moved to Hudson, where Mr. Brown will go into the undertaking business.

The Clinton Local has a new typo in the person of Mr. Geo. E. Johnson, of Otsego. He can do as fine a job in his line as any of them.

Mr. Fred Forbes and Miss Flora Brown, of Ypsilanti, had their fortunes united at the Presbyterian church, last Wednesday, by Rev. H. M. Morey.

Roswell Randall, of Clinton, was 91 years old last Tuesday. He is in the best of health and here's hoping he may live and prosper for as many more years.

Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Wootley and Mrs. A. Lutch, of Ypsilanti, have flown to warmer regions. They will spend the remainder of the winter at Port Orange, Florida.

Jacob Schuler, of Clinton, dropped a heavy piece of steel roofing on his thumb the other day and had the nail neatly removed. The Argus knows what he thought but is not informed as to what he said.

Last Wednesday at the home of the bride on Hamilton street, Ypsilanti, occurred the marriage of Mrs. Mary A. Westman to Mr. Samuel Barnard, Rev. M. M. Goodwin officiating. They will reside at 220 South Huron street.

The Ann Arbor whist team went down to the Occidental hotel, Ypsilanti, recently, to play a game with the Ypsilantis. Ann Arbor was just simply skunked. Ann Arbor claims that the odor of that mineral water did it.

The Ypsilanti Maccabees will hold a masquerade dancing party next Thursday evening. Ladies who mask will be admitted free; all gentlemen, whether they hide their ugliness with a mask or not, will be obliged to go down in their pockets for fifty cents.

Aleck Sims, a smart aleck and tailor of Ypsilanti, in the employ and good graces of Gus Fingerle, is alleged to have appropriated unto himself certain chattels of which his employer was seized and hied himself to other and unknown climes. 'Tis said that Gus longs to see him once more.

Bro. Osband, of the Ypsilanti, says he is very grateful to those of his subscribers who have paid up and that he still has a large measure filled to the brim with gratitude for those who have not paid up provided the yet a hustle on them and proceed at once to liquidate. But for those who don't—well, the rest is better imagined than expressed in a newspaper.

The new high school building at Ypsilanti was dedicated with appropriate exercises last Thursday. Speeches were made by D. R. Greene and Supt. of Public Instruction, H. R. Pattengill. The high school chorus furnished the music for the occasion and it was good. At the close of the exercises Supt. Whitney, on behalf of the board, presented the building to the citizens.

Dr. McLachlan, of Mooreville, rides around under one of the finest robes in the state. Once upon a time it adorned a mare, which for eighteen years was a faithful beast, carrying the doctor on his errands of mercy and relief. The hide was tanned and made up by the Ypsilanti Tanning & Robe Co., of which Wiles Dexter formerly of this place, is manager.—Milan Leader.

The Clinton Local man walks on air, falls into poetry, feels big, stuck up and behaves himself like a pharisee. He explains it all in the following: Monday morning bright and early (about 4 o'clock) a bright little eight-pound girl of the female persuasion put in an appearance at our house and immediately made herself at home. By the amount of attention she has demanded and her evident satisfaction with the surroundings, we have every reason to think she has decided to remain with us. Now is a good time to pay up arrears.

For board and shelter thus she came,
A sweet little lady on Monday;
So the local man keeps her for luck,
For doubtless she has come to stay.

The Ypsilanti W. R. C. celebrate Lincoln's birthday today. A supper will be given in A. O. U. W. hall.

Mrs. Koeder, of Saline, has rented her farm east of the village to Mr. Van Buren, who will move there the first of March.

The residence of Howard Stephenson, corner Pearl and Hamilton streets, was sold last week to Will Fell for \$4,000.

The output of the woolen mill last month was the largest for any month in the history of the mill. There were manufactured 38,702 yards of cloth. If this were stretched out in a continuous line, it would reach a distance of 22 miles.—Clinton Cor. Tecumseh News.

If the man who predicted a mild and open winter will call at this office and leave a load of wood, he will be freely forgiven.—Commercial. That may settle the account with the Commercial, but he must add some fuel to the Argus flame also or he will still have an unforgiven sin to bear.

The Jackson Patriot urging female suffrage, refers to the greater liberality toward women in Austria and Hungary in qualified instances, than in America. It says, widows vote for members of parliament in Italy. Yes, but that is under a Bible franchise which expressly said, "the widows mite."—Adrian Press.

Misses Jessie Baker and Flora Conklin are Normal students who had one of the keys to the box of gold at Frank Smith's, but they had thrown the key thoughtlessly one side and thought nothing of it until they heard their friends saying that though many keys had been tried none would open the box. So they hunted up their key and went down and opened the box, "just as easy," and got the \$15.—Commercial.

Mrs. J. F. Hicks presented to Tecumseh Chapter, R. A. M., last night a set of four banners for the masters of the veil. These banners, which are her own work, are of silk satin, fringed in gold and ornamented with symbols and lettering, hand painted, all artistically done. They are very beautiful indeed and reflect great credit upon the lady's skill and generous spirit. They came as a surprise to the companions, who, it is needless to say, were greatly pleased with so acceptable a gift.—Tecumseh News.

A family reunion or birthday surprise was had at the home of John Burg south of town, Tuesday. Mr. Burg knew nothing of the affair until about thirty of his relatives dropped in on that day to help him celebrate his ninetieth birthday and to renew happenings of years past. A pleasant time they had. Friends from Monroe, Clinton, Bridgewater, Ann Arbor and from this place were present. Philip Sturm, of Bay City, being the only one of that family who was present, the other four met that day for the first time in ten years. It was late in the evening when the happy occasion ended and Mr. Burg bid them good bye, doubtless for the last time as a whole.—Saline Observer.

Watch Sale at Haller's Jewelry Store.

"The Cross-Roads of Life."

Park avenue, New York City, is a continuation of Fourth avenue, and extends from Forty-Second street clear to Harlem. The avenue is so named because of its many parks, which are enclosed by high iron railings which surround the man-holes that lead into the Harlem railroad tunnel.

The policeman on post noticed several men lurking about the railings of the enclosure at Sixty-Seventh street, who, as he approached, would walk away. On reaching the police station he reported the matter to the sergeant on duty, who spoke to one of the detectives. The next night the men appeared again, and, when no one was about, as they thought, climbed over the fence and were lowering a rope through a man-hole into the tunnel below when they were surprised by the officers and taken to the police station. Upon being questioned it was learned that their names were Edmund Collier, Thomas Garrick, James Phisoc and George Adams, who explained that their purpose was to get the exact measurement of the man-hole and number of feet to the bottom of the tunnel. When asked his reason for so doing Mr. Collier explained that the location was one of the principal scenes to be used in the production of "The Cross-Roads of Life" at the Star theatre. The laugh was on the officers, who enjoyed the joke hugely, and who promised to pay to see the first performance. This scene is one of the most realistic in melo-drama, and may be seen in "The Cross-Roads of Life," with Mr. Edmund Collier as Capt. Dick Hawthorne. At the Grand opera house, on February 13.

A large assortment of robes and blankets at low prices, at Fred Theurer's, 12 W. Liberty street.

VOWELS AND CONSONANTS.

A Close Look Into the Way They Are Formed and Used.

A. Melville Bell of Washington, in his note on "Syllabic Consonants," read at the second session of the American Oriental society in this city, said:

"What is a vowel? What is a consonant? What is a syllable?"

"A vowel is defined as a nonfrictional emission of the voice or of unvoiced breath through an oral channel, with momentarily fixed configuration. Vowels therefore run smoothly into one another by merely altering the shape of the oral passage without interrupting it."

"A consonant is defined as an interruption of the breath or voice by oral stoppage, or by emission through side channels or through narrow chinks. The change from one consonant to another thus involves a motion of the articulating organs, producing, with more or less audibility, a puff, a flap or a sibilant."

"The two classes of elements meet in ee, y, oo, w. A syllable is any vocal element uttered with a single impulse of voice. All the vocal elements in a syllable must be clustered together without admixture with nonvocals, but any number of nonvocals may precede or follow the vocal cluster without affecting the syllabic unity."

"The consonants l, m, n, when they are final after consonants, frequently form syllables without vowels, as in bottle."

"The test of good pronunciation is to give each syllable its own distinct sound, so that in the most rapid utterance the ear can trace the boundaries of every syllable. But the syllable sounds must be true to customary pronunciation."

"The name consonant, if held to imply an element that cannot be pronounced without a sonant or vowel, would be a misnomer, and its use should in that case be discontinued in scientific menology. Vowels are the soft and plastic substance of speech. Consonants are the articulations or joints on which vowels and syllables turn. Their proper name is, therefore, 'articulations,' not consonants."

"Phonetic elements make syllables. Syllables make words. Words are to be considered as the syllables of clauses. Clauses must be carefully individualized, for they are the syllables of sentences. Divide your sentences into their logical units or clauses, and indicate within the clauses all their phonetic units or syllables, and you will fulfill the grand fundamental precepts of delivery."—Philadelphia Record.

KIPLING'S KIND ACT.

A Story About the Famous Author That Is Not Unpleasant.

It has become the fashion of literary paragraphers to print whatever stories of a disagreeable nature concerning Rudyard Kipling they can hear or find. Incidents showing the other side of the man—the true side, in fact—are rare, but that this wonderful author is not quite the literary barbarian which he is so generally made out to be finds but stronger evidence in a little story which I heard quite recently.

Not long ago an ambitious young writer composed his first story. He was rather skeptical of its merit, and being a great reader and admirer of Kipling's work determined to send his literary firstborn to Kipling for criticism. His friends tried to dissuade him from the idea, telling him that he would never see his story again. But his faith in his favorite author was strong, and the story went to Kipling. A week passed by, and finally nearly a month had elapsed. The young writer suffered keenly from the ridicule of his friends in the meantime, and, truth to tell, his faith began to waver. During the fifth week, however, a letter came postmarked "Bristolboro, Vt.," and the young writer opened it with feverish haste.

There was his manuscript, true enough, but scarcely could he recognize it. Kipling had evidently put days of work upon it, making corrections, suggestions and interlineations until the story contained more of Kipling than of its original author. With the manuscript came a letter, in which Kipling said that he was not "in the habit of doing this sort of thing, because it took so much time." But in this case he saw a good chance to make \$5 for a particular fresh air fund in which he was interested, and if Mr. — thought the work he had put on this manuscript was worth that sum he would be glad to receive it for his fund and would send a receipted bill!

The \$5 was sent.—Philadelphia Times.

No Doubt About It.

"Do you play by note?" inquired one of the summer residents of Blueville of the violinist of the "Berry Corners" orchestra, "which had been discoursing ear piercing strains at a lawn party."

"Nivver a note do Oi play by, sorr," replied Mr. Flaherty, mopping his heated brow with a handkerchief of sanguinary hue.

"Ah, by ear, then?" said the summer resident with a smile of gracious interest.

"Nivver an ear helps me, yer honor," responded Mr. Flaherty, returning his handkerchief to his capacious pocket.

"Indeed! May I ask how you—what you do play by, then?" persisted the inquirer.

"By main strin'th, be jabbers," said Mr. Flaherty, with a weary air, as he plunged his ancient instrument into its green bag. "An it's mighty dry wurk, an that's thruth, sorr."—Youth's Companion.

A Real Saving.

The Lady Shopper—What? Pay \$5 for a lamp like that?—It's outrageous, and I won't pay it.

The Astute Salesman—You forget, madam, that the price has been reduced to \$4.99.

The Lady Shopper (reaching for her purse)—Oh, very well then. I'll take it.—Chicago Record.

MISSING GASCOGNE.

Half a Dozen Vessels Arrive Without News of Her.

UMBRIA'S CAPTAIN NOT HOPELESS.

He Gives an Illustration That Contains Encouragement—A Vessel That Was Twenty-Six Days Making the Passage Under Sail with Two Men Masts Than La Gascoigne—Six Men Freeze to Death in a Schooner's Rigging in Sight of Land.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—The Gunarder Umbria, Captain Dutton, which sailed from Liverpool Feb. 2, reached quarantine Sunday. She brings no word of La Gascoigne. When the monster ocean greyhound steamer passed quarantine her shrouds and part of her hull were covered with ice which glistened like myriads of diamonds. In fact she was encrusted with ice above the water line. The vessel rescued the crew of the French bark Jean Baptiste—fourteen persons—en route. The weather was rough all the way across, but not more so than Captain Dutton had seen it hundreds of times.

Caught It Just Outside the Hook.

It was when just outside the Hook that the Umbria met the "weather," and from there to her station at quarantine is where she became ice-encrusted. Regarding La Gascoigne her captain said: "I think she has broken down somewhere and that she will probably turn up. Where she may be now would be mere conjecture. I remember that about twelve years ago the City of Brussels broke down in mid-ocean and made port with her sails. She sailed into Liverpool and almost to her dock before sighted. She had for twenty-six days sailed so without sighting a vessel that could help her or that was near enough to recognize her and report seeing her."

Had a Couple of Masts to the Good.

"There was one thing in her favor, too, that La Gascoigne has not. The City of Brussels had four masts for sails, while since La Gascoigne has been remodeled she has but two. She would have had hard work making any headway with them in the weather she must have encountered. The Atlantic Transport line steamer Manitoba, from London, and the Red Star line steamer Rhyndland, from Antwerp, both of which have reached quarantine, reported having seen nothing of the overdue La Gascoigne. Neither did either of these ships sight any wreckage during the voyage. Four or five other vessels which have been overdue have arrived at ports along the coast, but none have seen La Gascoigne."

La Normandie is anchored outside the bar. She was boarded by representatives of the Associated Press and reports no news of La Gascoigne.

DREADFUL FATE OF A CREW.

Six Men Slowly Freeze to Death or Drop Into the Sea.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—The life-saving crew from the Lone Hill station, on the Great South beach, opposite Eastport, L. I., were out at daybreak and down the beach in the teeth of the storm to make one more attempt to reach the men lashed and frozen in the rigging of an unknown wrecked schooner. When the life-savers had left previously seven men were still hanging in the rigging, one having dropped into the sea. As the icy wind had not abated and as the waves were washing over the grounded wreck, the life-savers left that the men surely must be dead. Captain Baker fixed his glass upon the ice-draped rigging of the wreck. The seven forms still hung there, not one having fallen during the night.

But three of the men were hanging head down. Evidently they had lashed their legs when they went up in the rigging to escape the fury of the deck. During the night they had died and the fingers relaxing the bodies had fallen, hanging by the knees. The life-savers tried to launch the lifeboat, but the shore ice made that effort vain. The life line was then fired into the rigging. There it hung with a certainty of life to those who would reach it, and it was within a few feet of each of the four upright figures. Soon the life-savers saw one of the men stirring. He painfully and slowly disentangled himself from the lashings and started over towards the line. He took a few steps downward, paused, hesitated, almost fell and climbed back to the surer supports he had left.

In few moments another man began to work himself loose and succeeded, set out in a slow, stiff fashion that was painful to see. He got a little farther down than the first man and then he, too, stopped. He almost lost his balance, regained his hold, remounted and wrapped himself in the cords of the rigging in the place he had left. The cannon was fired again, and again the line flew into the rigging near enough for either of the men to have reached it.

But neither of the two stirred this time. Captain Baker could see their eyes turned toward the shore, but their blackened faces were expressionless. The last line was fired about midday, and from that time until dark the life-savers, sheltered by the mounds of ice, watched and tried to think of a way of reaching the schooner. At dark they went back to their station again. The last gleam of day showed the seven figures still hanging three head downward, four upright and with enough life in them to make the release from their horrible living tomb a matter of hours.

LATER.—The life-saving crew has managed to reach the wreck and saved two men—S. J. Nelson and William Stevens. All the others are dead.

RELIEF FOR THE FERRY STEAMERS.

Ann Arbor No. 1 Provided with Coal—Will Try to Help No. 2.

MANISTEE, Mich., Feb. 11.—Fuel was finally put aboard Ann Arbor ferry steamer No. 1 by the aid of teams and hand sleds. The boat will attempt to break from her icy prison and enter Frankfort harbor, which is reported to be clear of ice. If she succeeds she will coal up and return here to release No. 2 from her position, which may become perilous if the wind changes.

A messenger from No. 2 stated that she was resting easily in the ice and that there is still enough fuel aboard to keep the boilers warm. The tug Smith attempted to leave the harbor but encountered ten inches of ice near the mouth of the river and was compelled to give up the attempt.

Not Much of a Disaster.

HALIFAX, N. S., Feb. 11.—The latest news from Cape Breton is that the disaster which was reported there caused no loss of life. The buildings washed away

were built on low rocky ground where there is always danger in heavy seas. The sea became exceptionally heavy and washed these buildings away. They were small affairs and of cheap construction. Several stores were also wrecked with their contents. The loss at New Haven was \$10,000; here a number of fish houses and stores were swept away.

PASSENGERS HAVE A HARD TIME.

Live for Thirty Hours on Sample Coffee, Prepared Primitively.

PORT SCOTT, Kan., Feb. 11.—The passengers who were snowbound for thirty hours on the M. K. and T. near Selma, Kan., have arrived here, the snow and sand having been removed and the track cleared. There were twelve passengers on the train, ten men and two women, among them being W. W. Read, traveling for a Kansas City grocery house.

The contents of his sample case was all the food the entire number of passengers had. He had coffee samples, which were ground in the stove shovel with the poker and cooked in a can of melted snow. The men took their turn carrying coal over the high drifts from a cache which was stranded a short distance ahead. The coal supply was limited and all the passengers suffered from exposure.

BLIZZARD BLOWING ITSELF OUT.

Brief Summary of Its Effects as Reported by the Lightning.

CHICAGO, Feb. 11.—The blizzard which has dominated nearly the whole country is slowly losing its grip. East the trains that have been snowed in are being dug out, and traffic is beginning to get the better of the drifts. Everywhere, however, the weather is still very cold. The Atlantic coast is ice-ringed for a long way out. New York harbor is only kept clear by continued work of tugs. The British steamer City of Wakefield has put in at Halifax, N. S., with her cotton cargo on fire after battling for nearly a week with the blaze in the teeth of the storm.

In Florida some people estimate the damage to oranges and other fruit and vegetables at \$10,000,000 and talk of 95 per cent. of the orange trees being killed. The monitors at anchor in the James river below Richmond are frozen in. Vessels in distress on the Atlantic coast kept the life-savers in constant work. Birds, rabbits and chickens have been killed by the cold in Delaware. West there is no great loss of life reported yet, but there has been great suffering.

Killed While Blinded by Snow.

BLUEFIELD, W. Va., Feb. 11.—Near Switchback station, while blinded by snow, Clifford Dolan, J. V. Dolan and James Dennis were run down and killed by a Norfolk and Western train. The feed water pipe of a freight locomotive on the Norfolk and Western froze and the boiler exploded, instantly killing Engineer Frank King and Fireman David Henry.

Fatal Coasting Accident in Tennessee.

KNOXVILLE, Feb. 11.—A bob-sled with eight persons coasting became uncontrollable and ran off an embankment, killing Arthur Mead and seriously injuring Carrie Spence. Others were injured, but not seriously.

Wrecked and Fifteen Men Lost.

HALIFAX, N. S., Feb. 11.—The Gloucester, Mass., schooner Clara F. Friend has been wrecked at Eastern Head, near Liverpool, on the Nova Scotia coast, and her entire crew of fifteen men lost.

Went to Look for Stock and Froze.

RICHMOND, Ky., Feb. 11.—Jordan Purdie, 65 years of age, of Jessamine county, went out to look after his stock. He was overcome by the cold and was found next morning frozen to death.

Froze to Death on an Electric Car.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Feb. 11.—E. J. Tichenor was frozen to death here while a passenger on the Fifth avenue division of the Union electric road.

Fur overcoats at Fred Theurer's.

SHORT THRIFT FOR TWO THUGS.

One Is Dead and the Other in the Grip of the Law.

KANSAS CITY, Feb. 11.—A special to The Times from Newkirk, O. T., says: The Blackwell-overland mail coach was held up and robbed by two outlaws named Johnson and Stratton. Johnson's corpse now lies in the city jail and Stratton is safely behind the bars. Word was first received of the robbery late in the afternoon. City Marshal Austin, Deputy Sheriff Masters and a few other deputies were immediately gathered together and started in pursuit.

Although the robbery occurred some distance out of town the pursuers had received an accurate description of the robbers and the direction they took. The outlaws were sighted within an hour, and in another hour were in tow. They were exhausted from their long chase when their pursuers finally came upon them, and although they showed resistance were easily overcome. A short fusillade ended in Johnson being fatally shot. Stratton then gave up and both were taken back to Newkirk. Johnson died on the way.

Proposes to Abolish "Treating."

SPRINGFIELD, Ills., Feb. 11.—The house was in session ten minutes with about a dozen members in their seats. Kinchelo introduced a bill to punish corrupt practices at elections. It prohibits candidates from giving or offering to give anything of value in consideration for votes or support, and requires a statement of campaign expenses to be filed with the county clerk. It is a blow at "treating" for one thing. Adjourned to 5 o'clock this afternoon.

Robbed the Great Northern of \$17,000.

HELENA, Mont., Feb. 11.—L. B. Smith is under arrest at Havre, charged with defrauding the Great Northern railroad out of at least \$17,000, while acting as claim agent for stock killed and personal damages. He is charged with forgery and embezzlement. Great Northern officers claim to have a sure case against him.

Chief Arthur Fixed It Up.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 11.—Chief Arthur, of the Brotherhood of Engineers, says that all chance of any difficulty between the Southern Pacific and the engineers is now at an end. He said that mutual concessions had been made and only the details required to be arranged.

Remarkable Sn End of a Blind Man.

MUSCATINE, Ia., Feb. 11.—George Moore, the well-known son of the late Banker Moore, walked across the Mississippi river bridge, took off his clothing and was frozen to death. He was 36 years of age, highly educated and wealthy. He had been blind all his life.

Starting, but Probably Utrane.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 11.—The Examiner prints a story from its correspondent at Honolulu to the effect that Admiral Beardsley has taken possession of Pearl harbor and declared a protectorate over the Hawaiian Islands. The news comes to Victoria by the steamer Warrimoo.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The story of the San Francisco Examiner that Admiral Beardsley has proclaimed a protectorate of the Sandwich Islands is not believed here. He had no such orders.

Pinegreed Beaten in the Senate.

LANSING, Mich., Feb. 11.—The Detroit health board bill, which incidentally is an effort to restrict the power of Mayor Pinegreed, has passed the senate by a vote of 22 to 2. The fight will now be transferred to the house, where its opponents are confidently predicting it will be killed. Bills were passed requiring that one-half the members of the state board of agriculture be graduates of the Agricultural college; for the incorporation of clubs of American wheelmen, and providing a jury commission for Bay county.

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