

**A Change in
the . . .
Management
OF . . .**

1-4 off

**NOBLE'S STAR
CLOTHING HOUSE**

Means a general reduction sale. Everything in the stock is to be sold at $\frac{1}{4}$ off from regular price. Come and see if we have anything you can use. A good opportunity to supply yourself or boy with a suit. Why? Because you can save 25c on every dollar's worth of goods bought for the next two weeks. Economy is the road to wealth. CASH ONLY. NOTHING CHARGED.

**FOR TWO
WEEKS**

Customers surprised and delighted with our Inventory Sale. We therefore have extended the time for two weeks longer. All the Ladies' Men's and Children's Warm Shoes going at cost.

LEADERS IN FINE FOOTWEAR.

WAHR & MILLER

48 SOUTH MAIN STREET.

FOR THE

Early Spring Trade!

New Dress Fabrics NEW PRICES

50 Pieces Black Wool Goods open for February Sale.

40 inch all wool Serges and Henriettas, at 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ c a yd.
46 inch all wool Serges and Henriettas, at 50c a yd.
40 inch pure figured Mohairs, a bargain, at 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ c a yd.
45 inch figured Granites, Serges and Momies, at 50c and 65c a yd.

Black Crepons, Rock Wool Crepons, Alligator Crepons, Dimpled Crepons,—Only large stock in Ann Arbor.

New Colored Dress Goods

30 pieces new Plaids, at 25c a yd.
25 pieces lovely new French Plaids, at 50c a yd.
40 inch wool Checks and Mixtures, the 75c kind, at 50c a yd.
40 inch wool Serges and Henriettas, the 50c kind, at 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ c yd.
46 inch French and Storm Serges, the 75c kind, at 50c a yd.

New Spring Silks NEW PRICES

25 pieces fancy Wash Silks, the 50c kind, at 35c a yd.
30 pieces Swivel Taffeta Silks, the 45c kind, at 39c a yd.
20 pieces figured Taffeta Silks, at 75c a yd.
10 pieces Plaid Silks, the \$1.00 kind, at 85c a yd.

50 pieces new Spring Gingham, at 5c, 8c, and 10c a yd.
Lining, all wool Rustling Moreen.
Herring bone Hair Cloth, Linen and Cotton Grass Cloth, Linen Scrim for sleeves, and Fibre Chamois.
40 pieces new Outing Flannels, at 5c, 8c and 10c a yd.

SCHAIERER & MILLER Leaders of Low Prices.

COUNTY CONVENTIONS.

The Republicans and Prohibitionists Name Would-be School Commissioners.

DEATH OF AN AGED WASHTENAW PIONEER

The Jury List for the March Term.—Judge Kinne Given a Good Send-off for the Supreme Bench.—A Song Service.

Prohibitionists Nominate Prof. Steere.

The prohibitionists held a mass county convention in the court house, Wednesday, with Judge N. W. Cheever in the chair and W. W. Mills, of Manchester, wielding the pen. There was only one candidate for county school commissioner, Prof. J. B. Steere being nominated by acclamation. The following were elected delegates to the state convention: Geo. W. Merrill, Webster; Joseph Doane, Salem; John Bosworth, N. W. Cheever, B. J. Conrad, E. W. Moore, Ann Arbor; W. W. Mills, Manchester; J. B. Steere, Pittsfield. Alternate delegate, Mrs. Daniel Strickler, Ann Arbor.

The delegates to the senatorial convention were: D. B. Taylor, Truman Baldwin, Romaine Chase, Wm. Walker, Chelsea; Roscoe Copeland, Dexter; Jefferson Lemm, Sharon; Paul Snaube and John Bosworth, Ann Arbor.

The county committee was re-organized by the election of Charles Boylan as chairman and Horace T. Purfield as secretary.

The Jurors Drawn.

The following will constitute the juries at the March term of court: Ann Arbor Town—John Smith, John F. Fuller.

First ward—W. F. Stimson.
Second ward—Fred Wurster.
Third ward—Zenas Sweet.
Fourth ward—Geo. Hangsterfer.
Fifth ward—W. F. Ludholz.
Sixth ward—John H. Hall, L. Limpert.

Augusta—G. W. Begole.
Bridgewater—Dwight Walter.
Dexter—James McCabe.
Freedom—Herman Neehaus.
Lima—J. G. Zahn.
Lodi—John Jedele.
Lynden—Martin Howe.
Manchester—M. F. Schaible.
Northfield—Chas. Rane.
Pittsfield—Sidney Howard.
Salem—H. P. Thompson.
Saline—Fred Moehn.
Scio—Adin Cushing.
Sharon—Alfred Smith.
Superior—John Hickman.
Sylvan—A. W. Chapman.
Webster—Byran Kenny.
York—Chas. Gooding.
Ypsilanti Town—Benjamin Kelley.
First district—Sumner Lamon.
Second district—Earl W. Colby.

Song Service at the Unitarian Church.

There will be a special song service at the Unitarian church next Sunday evening. The choir will be assisted by Mrs. Hodge, contralto, of Ypsilanti, and Mr. Frank Smith, violinist, of Ypsilanti. The instrumentation will consist of organ, violins, cornets, and flute. Besides the hymns, scripture readings, etc., the following musical numbers will be rendered:

1. "Night of Nights," Vandewater, sung by Mrs. Mrs. Hodge.
2. "The Lost Chord," Arthur Sullivan, sung by Mr. T. Dudley Taylor.
3. "Lead Kindly Light," Shepperd, sung by Miss Taylor.
4. "Cavatena," Raff, a violin solo, by Mr. Frank Smith.
5. A solo by Miss Elizabeth Milspaugh.
6. "Thy Goodness, Lord, our Souls Confess," Campana, a duet by Miss Milspaugh and Mrs. Hodge.
7. "Savior, When Night Involves the Sky," Shelley, Anthem, by choir.
8. "Christian, the Morn Breaks Sweetly O'er Thee," Shelley, Anthem, by choir.
9. Mendelssohn's "Priest's March in Athalia," organ, by Miss Sunderland.

Miss Cole's Lectures.

On Monday evening, February 11, Miss Lucy Cole, teacher of music in the public schools and of sight singing in the University School of Music, gave a most interesting lecture before the Inland League on "How We Teach the Little Ones to Sing." Miss Cole began by stating that the cultivation of music made better men and better citizens; that the great period of musical development

in Germany was coexistent with the great literary productions of that country; that though she was unprepared to state that the great literary achievements of that period were due to the wonderful musical compositions of the time, yet it was a significant fact that the two were simultaneous. The lack of suitable music set to suitable words for children was deplored. Many in writing music for children appear in no way to grasp the idea of the requirements of children in this respect. Some excellent music was set to words a mere doggerel, while some excellent words were fitted with so-called music that contained nothing to entitle it to such a name. Miss Cole said that a better condition of things could hardly be hoped for until teachers realized more the importance of suitable songs for the children, and related some of the songs sung at a teachers' convention to which the words were insipid and absurd. She related, too, some queer mistakes made by pupils who in singing their songs at school under a teacher who gave little or no attention to proper enunciation formed entirely wrong ideas of sense of the words, which led to some very amusing expressions.

At the close of her lecture Miss Cole illustrated, with about forty of the little school children, her methods of teaching the little ones to sing. So marvelous to most of her hearers were the results obtained from the little ones that those in attendance were surprised and amused at the possibilities in this direction with children. Miss Cole expressly stated that her method was, first, teach the child to conceive of tone and of tone relationship before teaching any idea of staff notation or of symbols for tone. For this purpose she used the hand position and later numbers, and gave several examples of singing in two or three part and harmony by the hand method and the system of numbers, after which the little tots were called upon to write upon the board notes given on the piano, which they did with remarkable aptness. They were then required to sing from memory melodies written on the board and left for a few seconds and then erased. The proficiency shown in all these examples by the pupils was truly remarkable, but would have been more surprising had not Miss Cole struck the very key-note of her system by the statement that the teacher could only hope to accomplish the best results by having the confidence and affection of her pupils, and that teacher who had this confidence and affection for and of the pupils to the greatest extent the most rapidly developed not only the musical but the moral side of her pupils, and received in return the greatest moral and intellectual benefit. No more interesting or instructive talk to parents and citizens generally has been given in our city for months than this one on "How to Teach the Little Ones to Sing."

Republican Convention.

The republican county convention was held at the court house last Tuesday. It was well attended and indicated how hunger for political pap and a possible chance for securing the same does inspire the republican patriots. At the appointed hour the convention was called to order by the chairman of the county committee, Mr. H. G. Prettyman. He called Hon. A. J. Sawyer to the chair who proceeded to make a characteristic republican speech. He set over on the republican side of the account about all the blessings the people enjoy in this life and on the democratic side about all the ills. When the chairman had fully delivered himself the convention elected Mr. C. P. McKinstry secretary. The usual committees were then appointed as follows:

Credentials—H. W. Newkirk, Scio; A. W. Wilkinson, Chelsea, and F. W. Green, Ypsilanti.

Order of business—A. F. Freeman, Manchester; John Cook, York; and Geo. S. Wheeler, Salem.

Resolutions—H. G. Prettyman, Ann Arbor; Andrew Campbell, Pittsfield; and John Lawrence, Ann Arbor.

The convention then adjourned for dinner. On assembling in the afternoon the reports of the committees were first taken up. The temporary organization was made permanent and the report of the committee on credentials was not read as every delegation was said to be full and no contests.

Chairman Freeman then read the report on order of business and this precipitated a warm discussion.

That is to say, the division of the report relating to the manner of electing delegates did. After considerable sparring as to whether the delegates should be selected by the convention at large or by representative districts it was decided to allow Judge Kinne to select the requisite number from each district and the controversy was settled. A. J. Sawyer was elected delegate at large. Judge Kinne selected the following delegates:

First District—J. F. Lawrence, J. E. Beal, Col. H. S. Dean, J. C. Knowlton, Seth C. Randall, Reuben Kempf, E. H. Scott, H. W. Newkirk.

Second District—Capt. E. P. Allen, Samuel A. Post, A. F. Freeman, Dr. F. K. Owen, C. McKinstry, W. B. Seymour, Frank Jones, Wm. Campbell, W. H. Whitmarsh.

Nominations for commissioner of schools were then made. Mr. Wilkinson, of Chelsea, placed Mr. W. W. Wedemeyer in nomination. Mr. Greene, of the Ypsilantian, performed a like service for Mr. Lyster and Mr. Newkirk for Mr. Corbin. The speeches were all good but Mr. Newkirk brought down the house by closing his speech by singing the first verse of "Rock of Ages" and declaring that such would be the state of some lame democrats the morning after election. A number of speeches in support of the nominations were also made. The one by Andrew Campbell the audience evidently thought was going to be like the mercy of the Lord, enduring forever. An effort was made to call him down but it failed.

At last a ballot was taken and resulted in 85 for Wedemeyer, 56 for Lyster and 47 for Corbin. The second ballot gave Wedemeyer 98 and he was declared the unanimous nominee.

Delegates to the senatorial convention were then announced as follows:

First District—Maj. Stevens, Nathan Pierce, James E. Harkins, W. G. Burchfield, C. S. Pierce, I. N. S. Foster, Vernon Parker, Robt. Campbell, W. K. Childs and Wm. Judson.

Second District—J. P. Vroman, O. E. Thompson, G. D. Ward, E. B. Strum, Andrew Campbell, E. W. Croft, W. P. Brinkler, S. R. Crittenden.

Mr. Wedemeyer was then brought in and he made a very happy speech in accepting the nomination. Judge Kinne was then sent for and he came before the convention and made a dignified and appropriate three-minute speech in which he thanked the convention for its confidence and support.

The convention then adjourned.

Death of Horace Carpenter.

Horace Carpenter, one of the pioneers of the county, died at his home on Washtenaw avenue last Tuesday afternoon. The funeral was held yesterday afternoon. The following sketch of his life is taken from the Washtenaw Biographical Album:

Horace Carpenter, one of the venerable and venerated residents of Ann Arbor, whose life has been spent in doing good to others and in upholding the rights of all, was born in Locke, Cayuga county, N. Y., December 1, 1805. His parents, Ezra and Lucy (Peren) Carpenter, were natives of Massachusetts, the father being born in Attlebury and being a son of Ezra Carpenter, sr., who was one of the heroes of the Revolutionary war. The father of our subject was also one of the defenders of his country and served during the war of 1812 as a soldier. He was also a surveyor, and his compass, which was made in 1790, is now preserved in the University of Michigan by Professor Davis, of the surveying department.

It was in 1798 that the parents of our subject were united in marriage, and began married life in Massachusetts. Subsequently, in 1803, they removed to the wilds of New York. Then being seized with the western fever, they determined to come to Michigan, making the journey in the spring of 1826, and landing May 12 at Detroit. The son, Horace, accompanied his father on his journeyings about, and they were so well pleased with the beautiful timber land which they found in Washtenaw county, that they determined to make this their home. They settled in Pittsfield township and at once proceeded to erect a log house. The elder Mr. Carpenter was a surveyor in New York, but gave all his instruments to his son Horace, who often made use of them. Hordes of Indians roamed through the woods, and the lad well remembers his friendly intercourse with them.

The father procured 240 acres of land, which he cleared and began cultivating.

He was an earnest and conscientious member of the First Presbyterian church of Ann Arbor and was soon elected elder, which office he faithfully discharged until the autumn of 1829, when he removed his church relationship to the new church at Ypsilanti, where he gave his services faithfully to its uplifting until his death, February 17, 1847. He was a man of true benevolence, and faithful and earnest Christian spirit, and his loss was sadly mourned throughout "fair Washtenaw." His wife had preceded him to the spirit world in 1837, leaving four sons and four daughters to mourn her loss, half of whom have now followed her to the other world.

The brothers and sisters of our subject were Lyman, a physician, who died in California; Esther, widow of Andrew Coryell, now residing in Ridgeway, Lenawee county, and although in her ninetieth year, is full of activity and usefulness; Justus died in Minnesota in his seventy-eighth year, Sarah died when a young lady; Harriet M. died in 1842; Ezra, now a resident of Kalamazoo, is general manager for the Cahill & Co.'s factory for the manufacture of agricultural implements.

Horace Carpenter passed his youth in Locke, N. Y., and received his schooling under the supervision of Mr. Cobb, the author of Cobb's spelling book, which was, next to Webster's, a standard work in the old days. Upon reaching his majority he was united in marriage with Miss Celia Bradley, of his native town, a daughter of Philo Brakley. This was the year when the young man tried the wilderness of the west with his father and decided to settle upon a farm, and follow the carpenter's trade, which he had learned in New York. He put up the first building that was erected in the village of Saline, and also a large barn for Luther Boyden, in Webster township, following carpentering for about 15 years. In 1862 he was elected treasurer of Washtenaw county, serving one term, which consisted of two years and three months.

After retiring from this position Mr. Carpenter bought a half interest in 3,000 acres of pine lands, which he subsequently sold before their rise in value, and thus "escaped," as some of his friends have said, being a very rich man through their great value, which was soon developed.

Mrs. Celia Carpenter died in 1878, and the second marriage of our subject occurred in 1879, when he was united on the first of October with Mrs. Ann A. Stephens, the widow of Oscar C. Stephens, of Lodi township. She was born in Geneva, N. Y., and emigrated to this county at an early day. She is a most estimable lady, and one well fitted to be the helpmate of this worthy and honorable citizen. The grounds upon which the home of Mr. Carpenter is situated, comprise three acres on Washtenaw avenue, and in that home is found true happiness, because it is the abode of those whose lives have been pure, and true, and who have spent their days in acts of justice and kindness to others.

Mr. Carpenter was a member of the Free Soil party in early times and allowed his name to be used as their candidate for sheriff when only six persons voted that ticket in Washtenaw county. For many years he was supervisor, and in 1862 was elected county treasurer. At that time he removed to Ann Arbor, which has since been his home. He was ever a firm believer in anti-slavery doctrine, and did much in building up public sentiment in favor of the abolition of that great evil. He was at one time candidate for senator on the whig ticket. On the organization of the republican party he joined hands with those leaders and has cast his vote, with them, having helped to elect both the Presidents Harrison. In connection with Mr. Kenney he founded the Washtenaw County Mutual Insurance company; he is a life member of the county agricultural society and was its president for three years.

The Pioneer society of Washtenaw county owes much to Mr. Carpenter, who is a member of the historical committee. He was the first captain of state militia in Pittsfield township, this county. His company was three times called out during the Toledo war, and he had command of his regiment for a time.

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

The Magic Touch

OF

Hood's Sarsaparilla

You smile at the idea. But if you are a sufferer from Dyspepsia

And Indigestion, try a bottle, and before you have taken half a dozen doses, you will involuntarily think, and no doubt exclaim,

"That Just Hits It!"

"That soothing effect is a magic touch!" Hood's Sarsaparilla gently tones and strengthens the stomach and digestive organs, invigorates the liver, creates a natural, healthy desire for food, gives refreshing sleep, and in short, raises the health tone of the entire system. Remember

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Hood's Pills cure liver ills, constipation, biliousness, jaundice, sick headache, indigestion

Geo. Miller, of Lyndon is hauling lumber to build a large barn, in the spring.

A large majority of the cisterns in this village are empty. They will continue so till this snow melts.

Willie Mills, of Unadilla, died last week of diabetes and was buried Sunday. He was about 28 years old and leaves a wife to mourn his early demise.

Ira Glover, mail agent, spent last Sunday among relatives in this place.

Frank Greening, mail agent, has been at home this week.

Martin Clinton, of North Lake, returned from a week's visit in Jackson, last Tuesday.

The J. M. Letts homestead will be sold at commissioner's sale at Ann Arbor, next Monday.

Luxuries and modern improvements are good, provided they are got without unreasonably grinding those who are not able to have them, to get them.

Factories are not necessarily an unmixed good, as the strikes and unrest among their employees show.

Thomas L. Leach has rented his farm two miles northwest of town to Henry Kalmbach and will move into town.

The only excitement here now is about electric lights. Whether or not we shall have arc lights for our streets will be the issue at the charter election next spring.

The main question in these times is not what people would like to have but what are they able to have.

The young people's reading room and gymnasium has been fixed up in very attractive style over the store next to the postoffice. It was opened last Tuesday evening.

The markets are very dull and prices changing but little. Wheat brings 50c. for choice lots, but 49c. is high enough for old loads. Rye has advanced and brings 50c.; oats, 30c.; barley, 95c.; beans have improved and bring \$1.50; clover seed, \$5; dressed hogs, \$5; eggs, 17c.; butter, 15c. Receipts improving since the storm.

Business starts up some this week after the big storm. It would be more lively if it were not for the immense snow-drifts in the roads.

D. B. Taylor will leave next Monday to attend the grand lodge, A. O. U. W., at Kalamazoo, and will be chairman of the committee on credentials.

There have been taken in at the company's elevator here, since last July, 2,050 loads of all kinds of grain. There are about as many more to come before July comes again.

The lecture of Rev. A. B. Storms at the town hall, Monday night, was well attended and gave good satisfaction. His subject was "Modern Chivalry."

Next Sunday is quarterly meeting at the M. E. church. The presiding elder will be present.

The masquerade last Friday night at the town hall was not largely attended.

The special meetings continue this week at the M. E. church, and a good interest is manifested.

Deafness Cannot be Cured

by local applications as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the eustachian tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by druggists, 75c.

Milan.

Weather warmer and very pleasant.

Sleighting is fine and everyone that can is taking advantage of it.

Sleighting parties and surprise parties are too numerous to mention.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Lockwood have returned from their visit to Rollins.

Mrs. H. Vincent, who has been quite ill, is now convalescent.

Miss Cora McGregor has returned from her Detroit visit.

Several of the L. O. T. M. and Sir Knights visited the Saline hive last week.

The Masons of Milan will give a valentine reception and dance 14th of Feb.

Mr. E. O. Reynolds, of Detroit, spent Sunday in Milan.

The Presbyterian ladies will hold their tea social at Mrs. E. W. Blackmer's, on West Main street, Tuesday p. m., Feb. 12.

Miss Wheeler has returned to her home in Vernon.

Mr. Chas. Edwards is clerking for J. L. Marble.

Floyd Robison leaves for the Agricultural college the 18th of this month.

A number of the I. O. O. F.'s attended the party at Ann Arbor on the 14th.

The M. E. society are soliciting aid for the Nebraska sufferers and they wish to send out a box this week. All contributions will be received by a committee at the Gay empty store on Main street, Monday and Tuesday of this week.

Mr. S. Egner made a business trip to Detroit, Saturday.

The Eastern Star order have voted to change their organ for a piano.

Several of the Milan people anticipate attending the Eastern Star reception at Ann Arbor in a few days.

The "Cornelian Trio," Adrian, are billed for a concert the 13th, at the M. E. church, under the auspices of the Epworth League. A very fine program is promised and this trio come well recommended. Everyone is invited. Admission, 25 cents, children under 12 years, 15 cents.

Mrs. Heston and daughter visited friends in the country last week.

Miss Belle Taylor is convalescent.

Knights of the Maccabees.

The State Commander writes us from Lincoln, Nebraska, as follows: "After trying other medicines for what seemed to be a very obstinate cough in our two children we tried Dr. King's New Discovery, and at the end of two days the cough entirely left them. We will not be without it hereafter, as our experience proves that it cures where all other remedies fail."—Signed, F. W. Stevens, State Com.—Why not give this great medicine a trial, as it is guaranteed and trial bottles are free at Eberbach Drug and Chemical company, and George J. Haussler, Manchester.

Emery.

A load of people went to Whitmore Lake to the entertainment, Saturday evening.

Myrtle Renwick attended the entertainment at Whitmore Lake, Saturday evening.

The K. O. T. M.'s talk of having a first-class social the 22nd of this month.

Miss Canen, from Ypsilanti, was the guest of Miss Robinson last week.

Last Friday night Tony Burke held a first-class dance at his home.

There is a social at J. Laraway's this week.

Alfred Mason cut the top of his thumb off, last week.

H. W. Robinson traded horses this week with Chas. Kingsley.

Mrs. H. W. Robinson spent a few days in Toledo, Ohio, with her daughter, this week.

Baldness is either hereditary or caused by sickness, mental exhaustion, wearing tight-fitting hats, and overwork and trouble. Hall's Renewer will prevent it.

York.

Epworth League social at Miss Clara McMullins', last Friday evening.

Surprise parties seem to be all the rage just at present. The latest sufferers were Lawrence and Oscar Kanouse, Feb. 8th.

Mr. and Mrs. Wirt Le Baron have a sick child.

Chas. Allen, of South Dakota, is visiting old friends in this vicinity.

Born, Feb. 11th, to Mr. and Mrs. Edson Clark, a girl.

Alfred Davenport and son have bought the grocery of Volney Davenport. They are getting used to the work now and will soon take full control of the store and post-office.

The World's Fair Tests

showed no baking powder so pure or so great in leavening power as the Royal.

Dexter Township.

Agur Taylor is still on the sick list.

Four new members were added to the Hudson singing class, Monday evening.

Mrs. Hugh McCabe entertained friends, Tuesday.

The dance at the opera house last Friday night, given by the Crescent club, was attended by twenty-five couples.

Mrs. Geo. Reason and daughter, Miss Daisy, of Pinckney, passed here Tuesday on their way to Ypsilanti.

A. P. Ferguson, of Ann Arbor, was on our streets, Monday.

Frank Dunlavy was here on business the first of the week.

The dance at Mr. Haab's, Wednesday night, was well attended.

Miss Anna Lee entertained friends last Sabbath.

Miss Cynthia Carpenter has gone to her work in Chelsea.

Rev. and Mrs. Bloomfield and Mrs. John Pacey attended the dedication of the new Congregational church at Chelsea, last Thursday.

Mrs. Mary Murdock and son and daughter left Tuesday for Citronell, Alabama, where they will spend the winter and spring months.

Miss Nellie Keal entertained the B. Y. P. U. last Friday evening. All had a good time.

Mrs. D. Lipscombe, of Lacon, Ill., is visiting relatives and friends here for several weeks.

Dr. and Mrs. R. Copeland, of Bay City, were the guests of his parents last week.

Miss Kate Schaeberle, of Jackson, was the guest of her mother last week.

Miss Tressa Gaffney is visiting friends in Grand Rapids for a few weeks.

Mrs. Ellen Ferris, of Baxter Springs, Kansas, a former resident of this place, is the guest of her daughters here for a few weeks.

A select dancing party will be given at the home of W. D. Smith, tonight, Friday. A good time is expected by all.

The Birkett Sunday school will give a social entertainment at the home of James Rowe, at Birkett, this evening, Friday. Supper will be served. Everybody turn out and have a good time.

Mrs. Herman Easton and son, of Ann Arbor, were the guests of their friends here.

E. J. Ryan, of Jackson, called on old friends here last week.

Ed. Farnham and sister, Kate, were the guests of their cousins in this village, last Saturday.

Fred Rentchler, of Ann Arbor, was here last Sunday with his best chum.

E. J. Stone, of Bay City, was here visiting his relatives the past week.

Mr. and Mrs. Burt Youngs, of Sylvan, and Mrs. Thomas Taylor, of Chelsea, spent Sunday at the home of A. Taylor.

Mr. Reason, formerly of Wisconsin, is seriously ill at his home in this township.

Dr. Palmer, of Chelsea, was here on business last week.

Mr. and Mrs. James Lyman entertained their cousins from abroad, on Sunday.

Ed Larkins and chum, of Chilson, were here with their ladies on Sunday last.

H. P. Farrar, of Arkansas City, Kansas, was entertained by some of his friends here last week.

Charles Miller, of Chelsea, was the guest of friends here last Sunday.

Miss T. W. Branch is visiting relatives and friends in Stockbridge for a few weeks.

Miss L. Graham, of Chelsea, was the guest of her friend here Sunday.

John Dancer entertained company last week.

Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Booth are moving into the house of Mrs. M. Rogers.

The remains of Wm. Wells, of Flint, an old resident of Lima township, were brought here last Tuesday for burial.

Mrs. Henry Warren will have an auction sale March 6.

Mr. M. Jedele will open a new meat market in the Gleason building, in Dexter, soon.

Pat Sloan was in Pinckney last week, on business.

Mrs. Jacob Stoll is dangerously ill.

Mr. and Mrs. Dr. Jenney were with their Chelsea friends last week.

Geo. Staffen and lady, of Chelsea, were the guests of some of their friends last Sunday.

Herman Allmendinger, of Ann Arbor, was the guest of his friend here last Sunday.

Joseph Alger has purchased the shop fixtures and utensils of Henry Mathews, of Ann Arbor, and commences his work after March 1st.

It is reported that our village of Dexter is to have a new dry goods store in the near future.

The junior C. E. gave a missionary concert entitled "An Evening with the Juniors," at the Congregational church, last Sunday evening, which was well attended.

Mr. and Mrs. John Field entertained guests last week for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. John Rubbins, of Howell, were the guests of their uncle, A. Taylor, and family, last Wednesday.

The Baptist Ladies' Aid society was entertained at the home of Mrs. S. P. Saveny last Wednesday afternoon. Dinner was served from 12 to 2 o'clock. Committee: Mrs. Ada Smith, Mrs. Ella Butler, Mrs. Lottie Beach and Mrs. Mary Van Fleet.

Miss Alice Schultzy entertained relatives last Sunday.

N. D. Corbin, of Ann Arbor, was here on business one day last week.

The Y. P. S. C. E. of the Congregational church held its monthly business meeting on Friday at the home of Miss Olive Pacey. Three new officers were elected: Vice president, Miss Olive Pacey; treasurer, Will C. Clark; recording secretary, Miss Marion Phelps.

Mr. and Mrs. K. Wheeler entertained some of their friends on Monday.

George Teeple, of Pinckney, was in this place on business last week.

The Baptist Sunday school scholars will give a social at Mr. and Mrs. James Rowe's tonight (Friday) to secure funds for new singing books.

Thomas Birkett was in Howell last week, on business.

The hardware firm of Sill & Quish have made a change. Mr. Sill sells his interest to Alonzo Olsaver, of Webster, and will move to Detroit soon, to engage in business.

Russel C. Reeve will sell at public auction all the property in the store of C. H. Stannard, of Dexter, next Monday, Feb. 18, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

It May Do as Much for You.

Mr. Fred Miller, of Irving, Ill., writes that he had a severe kidney trouble for many years, with severe pains in his back, and also that his bladder was affected. He tried many so called kidney cures, but without any good result. About a year ago he began the use of Electric Bitters and found relief at once. Electric Bitters is especially adapted to the cure of all kidney and liver troubles and often gives almost instant relief. One trial will prove our statement. Price only 50c. for large bottle. At the Eberbach Drug and Chemical Co., Ann Arbor, and at Geo. J. Haussler's, Manchester.

Manchester.

Clinton Farrell was in Ann Arbor a day last week.

Mrs. Rev. Bachman, of Detroit, was the guest of Miss Julia Schoettle over Sunday.

Mrs. John Seitz has returned from a week's visit with her daughters in Detroit.

The delegates of Manchester went to Ann Arbor, Tuesday, to attend the republican convention.

Miss Minnie McAdam spent Sunday with relatives and friends in Clinton.

Kimble and Schmid have moved their new office in the Union Savings bank building.

Miss Ella Braun, who is teaching in district No. 1, Bridgewater, has been quite sick the past two weeks. Miss Belle Hardy is teaching in her place.

The ladies of the M. E. church gave a chicken pie social at the church parlors last Wednesday afternoon and evening.

The Young Ladies' society of the Emanuel's church met at the home of J. Braun, last Thursday evening.

Last Wednesday evening Mr. and Mrs. A. Stringham, of South Manchester, gave a social for the W. R. C. together with many other friends, for the benefit of purchasing a new desk for the post and corps room.

Monthly Pains cured by Dr. Miles' Pain Pills. Dr. Miles' Nerve Plasters 25c. at all druggists. Dr. Miles' Pain Pills stop Headache.

BUCKLEN'S ARNICA SALVE. The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price, 25 cents per box. For sale by The Eberbach Drug and Chemical Co., Ann Arbor, and Geo. J. Haussler, Manchester.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.

When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.

When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.

When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.

When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.

When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.

When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.

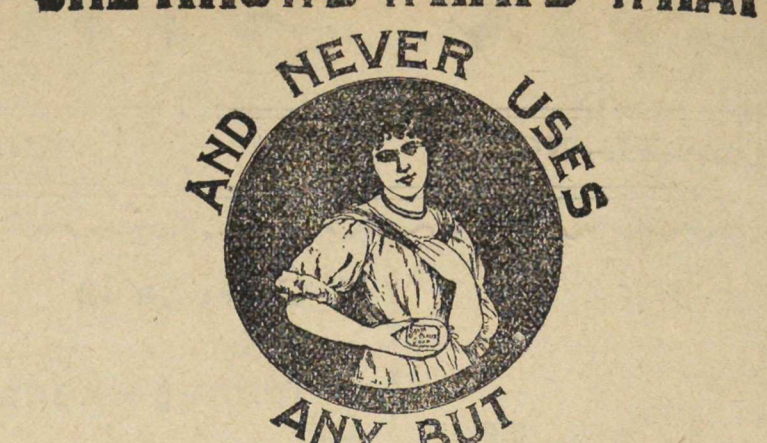
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.

When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.

When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

"SHE KNOWS WHAT'S WHAT"



SANTA CLAUS SOAP

BECAUSE IT'S THE BEST, PUREST & MOST ECONOMICAL. SOLD EVERYWHERE. MADE BY THE N.K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, CHICAGO.

"WHERE DIRT GATHERS, WASTE RULES." GREAT SAVING RESULTS FROM THE USE OF

SAPOLIO

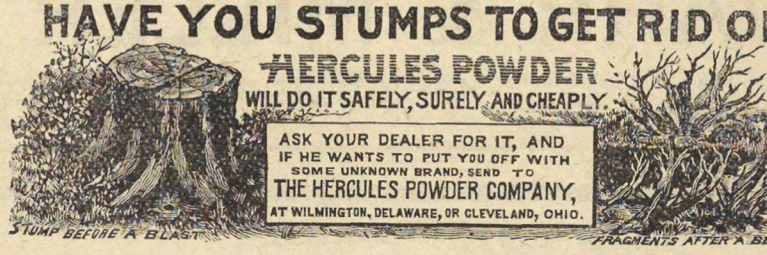
A POUND OF PAPER!

The cheapest way to buy writing paper is by the pound. A large assortment of pound papers, put up in boxes, a pound in the box may be seen at the Argus office. 25 cents a pound. This is a bargain.

CALL AND SEE IT.

ARGUS OFFICE, Opera House Block, ANN ARBOR, MICH.

HAVE YOU STUMPS TO GET RID OF?



REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE ANN ARBOR SAVINGS BANK!

At Ann Arbor, Michigan, at the close of business, October 2, 1894.

RESOURCES.	LIABILITIES.
Loans and Discounts.....\$35,685 75	Capital stock paid in.....\$ 50,000 00
Stocks, Bonds, Mortgages, etc..... 477,551 41	Surplus fund..... 150,000 00
Overdrafts..... 1,589 31	Undivided profits..... 12,191 65
Banking house..... 20,500 00	Dividends unpaid..... 650 00
Furniture, Fixtures and Safety Deposit Vaults..... 9,915 72	
Other Real Estate..... 4,997 07	
Current expenses and taxes paid..... 2,533 25	
CASH..... 158,266 08	
Due from banks in reserve cities..... 1,592 87	Deposits.....
Due from other banks and bankers..... 1,319 74	Banks and Bankers..... 5,206 68
Checks and cash items..... 205 41	Certificates of deposit..... 81,352 11
Nickels and pennies..... 30,000 00	Commercial deposits..... 20,102 62
Gold coin..... 2,500 00	Savings deposits..... 612,900 05
Silver coin..... 23,749 00	
U. S. and National Bank Notes..... \$1,120,406 11	

STATE OF MICHIGAN, [ss. County of Washtenaw. I, Charles E. Hiscock, cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. CHAS. E. HISCOCK, Cashier. CORRECT—Attest: Christian Mack, W. D. Harriman, W. B. Smith, Directors. Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 5th day of October, 1894. MICHAEL J. FRITZ, Notary Public.

Capital security, - \$100,000 | Total assets, - \$1,000,000.00
Capital stock paid in, 50,000 | Surplus, - 150,000.00

Transacts a general banking business; buys and sells exchanges on New York, Detroit and Chicago; sells drafts on all the principal cities of Europe.

This bank, already having a large business, invites merchants and others to open accounts with them with the assurance of the most liberal dealing consistent with safe banking.

In the Savings Department interest at the rate of four per cent. is paid semi-annually, on the first days of January and July, on all sums that were deposited three months previous to those days, thus affording the people of this city and county a perfectly safe depository for their funds, together with a return in interest for the same. Money to loan on approved securities.

DIRECTORS.—Christian Mack, W. D. Harriman, Daniel Hiscock, William Deibel, Willard B. Smith, David Vinney, and L. Gruner. OFFICERS.—Christian Mack, resident; W. D. Harriman, Vice-President; Chas. E. Hiscock, Cashier. M. J. Fritz Ass't-Cashier.

"It is not what you earn, but what you save that makes you rich."

SAVE REGULARLY

On a Plan, and Deposit your Savings in the

STATE SAVINGS BANK

ANN ARBOR, MICH. 4 Per Cent paid and interest compounded every Six Months.

A. L. NOBLE, Pres. WM. ARNOLD, Vice Pres. ROBERT PHILLIPS, Cashier.

S FOR
CURES SCROFULA,
BLOOD POISON.

S THE
CURES CANCER,
ECZEMA, TETTER.

S BLOOD

TWAS WINTER TIME.

A rose, a rose, a rich red rose
Upon my lady's breast,
Its petals large, its calyx deep,
Its stem with green leaves dressed.

The rich with beauty, in color rare—
Oh, what a combination!
The same as she whose smile on me
I see in adoration.

But the rose, the rose, the rich red rose
Which glows on her gown of gray
Is very scarce this time of year—
It cost my last week's pay.
—Minneapolis Times.

A MAN'S BEST IDEAS.

An Old Student Says They Come into the Mind Unexpectedly.

Professor von Helmholtz, the great German scientist of imperishable fame, not long before his death gave an interesting review of his life work on the occasion of the celebration of his seventieth birthday, in which, among other things, he reveals some instructive features of his habits of study and the process by which he won his ideas as well as the time and manner in which it was his wont to commit the latter to paper: "As it has frequently been my lot to have to wait in uncertainty the arrival of appropriate thoughts and conceptions, which then would break suddenly and unheralded upon me, I have just gained some experience in the management of these capricious ideas. This may be of utility to other students of like physiological temperament.

"The best ideas have often stolen silently into the current of my thoughts while the latter were not employed in seeking them. I know not by what process of unconscious cerebration they were evolved. I only knew that they were there. Nor could I at first fully estimate the importance of such unexpected but welcome visitors.

"These ideas never introduced themselves when my brain was tired and almost never at my writing table. I had first to turn my problem in all directions and envisage it from every side, and thereafter to consign it to my involuntary thoughts without even prematurely attempting to solve it within myself or committing my reflections to writing. Long and patient preliminary investigation was the unconditional prerequisite to success.

"No matter how urgent the necessity for action, I must always give my brain its time to relax from fatigue or strain and await the recurrence of a feeling of both physical and mental well being and contentment before writing for publication. My most valuable ideas have presented themselves in the morning on my awakening from a refreshing sleep, but the favorite period for them has been while I was seeking relaxation by roaming slowly over picturesque hills or through wooded parks in the bright sunlight. The slightest indulgence in alcoholic beverages sufficed to banish them from my grasp."—Baltimore Sun.

CONDOR A DISAPPOINTMENT.

Visitors Expect to See a Bird That Rivals in Size the Fabled Roc.

If the visitor to the zoological gardens will make his way to the vulture's aviary, he will find a condor of the Andes.

When he sees the great somber-plumaged bird sitting on the tree stump in the middle of a not too roomy cage, his first feeling will probably be one of disappointment. Some of this disappointment must be put down to the highly exaggerated accounts of early writers. The measurement of 18 feet has been given as the wing spread of a bird actually killed and taped. Darwin shot one in 1834 with a wing spread of 8 feet 6 inches, and it measured 4 feet from beak to tail. The measurements of one that fell to Humboldt's gun tally pretty closely with those of the bird that Darwin killed.

Part of the disappointment is no doubt due to the surroundings. One has formed vivid mental pictures of the bird sailing at a great height without an effort, soaring in graceful circles, or gliding down like lightning upon its prey.

One sees it sitting with its head drawn down between its wings, and its plumage draggled, without sufficient space over which to run to gather momentum for a rise, or height enough to fly if it could leave the ground. Sometimes, from the top of its perch, it attempts to use its wings, but its efforts result in failure.

It was long supposed that condors hunted by scent, but experiments have proved that the sense of smell in these birds is by no means keen. They probably discover their food by sight, and the descent of one bird serves as a signal to others at a distance.

A young condor is a much prettier object than an old one. It is clothed entirely in white down, and when it settles itself to sleep, with its feet hidden and its head tucked away, it looks like a fluffy white ball.

The plumage of the adult is black, with a white ruff round the neck, and the quills have a white edging, which becomes broader at each successive molt.—London Sketch.

THAWING OUT FROZEN MEAT.

A Dark Room Treatment Before Leaving the Cold Storage House.

According to the process invented by Messrs. Nelson Bros. for thawing frozen meat in such a way as to put it on the market in a sound condition and avoid the many objections to which the sale of the meat while still in a frozen state was open, the chamber of the apparatus is provided with double doors, one of which is extremely thick, so as to shut out, as far as possible, all external atmosphere. The chamber has no windows, but is supplied with electric light.

On entering one sees only some 30 quarters of beef hanging in rows on hooks over a slightly raised open platform, with a canvas curtain at the back. Under this platform, however, there is a series of steam pipes, while behind the curtain there is a series of pipes filled with compressed ammonia, similar to those used in connection with the ordinary freezing processes. The steam pipes under the meat cause a current of warm air to ascend all around it, and as soon as this current reaches the top of this chamber it is drawn to the freezing pipes behind the curtain, by which all the moisture is frozen out of it, on to the pipes themselves. It accumulates there in the form of snow some three-quarters of an inch in thickness.

The snow has to be scraped off the pipes from time to time, and it is stated that the accumulation during five days, in the thawing of 30 quarters of beef, has resulted in no fewer than 163 pounds of water. During that same period the meat has lost only 1 per cent in weight. The purpose of the canvas curtain is to divide the ascending warm current from the descending cold current, and it is claimed that the effect of this incessant passing of the air first over the steam pipes and then over the freezing pipes is eventually to free it from all moisture. When the meat is first hung, the temperature of the room is almost at freezing point, but on the fifth day the temperature of the chamber has been raised to that of the air outside. By this time the frost has all been thawed out of the meat, which is then in a condition to be sent to market.—London Invention.

ROMANY'S PRINCE WILLIAM.

He Lives Near East Hartford—His Tribe Are Noted Horse Trainers.

One of the most famous representatives of Romany Rye in this country is Prince William, as he is called, who, with his family, lives near East Hartford. There are branches of the family at New Haven and Bridgeport. The East Hartford branch of the family is the main branch.

The Williamses are all horse dealers. Attached to their residence are stables which, in winter, always contain a stock of fine blooded draft horses.

One of the interesting sights at the stables are the wagons that are used by Prince William and his family when they go off on their annual nomadic pleasure trips. These wagons cost from \$1,000 to \$2,500. Prince William's private wagon cost \$2,500 and is fitted up in regal style.

In these trips around the country the whole family joins. These trips are made in the summer, spare horses being taken along and sold or traded. This means a cavalcade of a dozen fancy wagons and about 100 horses.

The start is made about the 1st of August, the entire family—men, women and children—being taken along. The party keeps together, traveling by easy stages, about 20 miles a day being considered a good journey. When in a hurry, they can make 40 miles a day.

The place selected for the night's rest is usually a grove. There the wagons are drawn up in a circle, fires are lighted and the evening meal prepared.

After supper the whole party gather around Prince William's tent or wagon, and the affairs of the family are discussed. A watchman patrols the camp all night to watch the horses.—New York Times.

Compound Rhyming Words.

In the south they have a very expressive phrase for one indifferently well—"frobly-mobly"—and to be in "mumble-fabble" signifies low spirits. In Leeds, when a person is overpowered with astonishment, he is said to be "much struck," a phrase forcible but scarcely polite. "Hook-muck" is an expression of like character, meaning foul, miry, and in Devonshire a bedraggled, bemired person is said to be "muckson up to the hauckson."

In Gloucestershire a wavering, unstable or worthless man is called a "meckle-keckle fellow," and it is worthy of remark that in Derbyshire poor ore is called "keckle-meckle." An awkward simpleton is called "hauvey-gauvey" in the neighborhood of Leeds. In Warwickshire they style such a one as "hobgoblin," or else it is from "nob," a lout, and "bog," a lump. "Gobbinshire" is the abode—"that never was writ in the traveler's chart"—of uncouth folk. They say of a slovenly loafer in south Cheshire: Gobbinshire, Gobbinshire of Gobbinshire Green, The ronkest owd beggar as ever was seen. —All the Year Around.

The Feast of Asses.

The Festum Asinorum, or feast of asses, was formerly held Jan. 14 to commemorate the flight into Egypt. There are still extant several rituals of this festival. One, of Beauvais, in France, orders the priest to bray three times and the congregation to resound each time in a similar manner. An ass, decorated with costly coverings, was led to the altar in a procession and with hymns of rejoicing.

A Modern Instance.

"Oh, of course," said the old man, "I don't blame you for taking the boy's part—it is just like a boy's mother to do so. But I'd think a heap more of him if there were less point to his shoes and more to his conversation."—Chicago Inter Ocean.

THE OLD ORGANIST.

In through the window steals the silent splendor

Of fading twilight. Like a blessing there it lingers with a touch so soft and tender Upon an old man's flowing silver hair. The pews are vacant, but for shadows fitting With silent tread along the narrow aisle, And like dim spirit forms within them sitting, Or bowing in devotion there the while.

Beside the organ sits the old man, playing A tune so sad that sorrow seems the theme. His fingers o'er the yellow keys are straying, As though he played it all within a dream. His tear dim eyes see not with mortal vision, The music bears his spirit far away Into a splendor land of life elysian, Where peace and pleasure crown an endless day.

—New York Ledger.

HER MIRROR.

A Japanese Story of Its Influence on a Motherless Girl.

At Y. M. C. A. hall Yeatso Okano, a Japanese, told the following story to a large audience:

"Once upon a time there lived in a little hamlet in Japan a young couple. They had one child—a beautiful little girl whom both loved very dearly. It came to pass while the child was still a baby girl that the father was obliged to take a long journey to the far distant city. It was too far for him to take his wife and child, so he left them at home and traveled alone.

"In that great city he saw many new things which, having lived in the peaceful little hamlet up among the mountains all his life, he had never seen before. He desired to take home to his wife some of these new things which seemed to him so wonderful. And the most wonderful gift he could take, it seemed to him, was a mirror. He wished to take home to his wife the pleasure and surprise he had experienced when he first looked into a mirror. So he took one home to his wife.

"When he arrived home he gave the present to his wife, and for the first time she looked into a mirror. 'What do you see?' her husband asked. She replied: 'I declare! I see a very pretty woman. She wears her hair just as I do mine, and she smiles and moves her lips as if she were talking to me.' Her husband told her that the mirror was a present for her, and he hoped she would use it every day. But the wife thought it far too beautiful and rare and costly a gift to use every day, so she put it carefully away and never spoke about it to the little daughter, who grew more beautiful and more like her mother every day.

"By and by a great misfortune fell upon that little household. The wife and mother fell sick, and it was soon evident that she must die. As she lay upon her deathbed she called her little daughter to her and told her that she was going to lose her mother forever. She could point to no future life after death in which they should be reunited, but in the love and simplicity of her heart she did the best she could. She told her little daughter about the wonderful mirror she thought she saw her mother's face, young and beautiful—not as she had seen her, pale and ill as she lay dying, but fair and fresh as she had looked before the fatal illness. And the little girl looked into the mirror every day and thought of her mother and her many lovely ways, and so it came about that she grew to be more and more like her mother as the years went by."—Rochester Post-Express.

PICTURESQUE ECONOMY.

A Style of Laundry Work Said to Prevail in Boarding Houses.

A peculiar appearance in the front windows of an aristocratic boarding house on one of the leading avenues caused a discussion among passersby. In each pane was a square of white muslin, with embroidered edges, which was apparently glued to the pane.

"That's a queer way of keeping out the light," observed one citizen to another.

"Must be some new method of decoration," remarked another.

"Don't you know what that is?" said a young woman to her husband. "That's a window laundry."

"And what may that be?"

"It's the way ladies who board wash their fine handkerchiefs. You see, it dries and irons them at the same time."

"I see," answered the young man, "that they adhere like postage stamps. How do they do it?"

"Oh, you first catch your window; then you wash the panes and place the handkerchief against them, wringing wet. They stick like a plaster, and when they come off are as smooth as satin. In that way every woman can be her own laundress."

"I see," said her husband thoughtfully, "why so many families board."—Detroit Free Press.

THE MAGNETIC GIRL.

An Explanation of How Her Tricks May Easily Be Duplicated.

While in Chicago I saw the announcement of an electric girl who included in her repertory a new trick, or at least one that I had not yet seen. A stick about four feet long and as thick as a broomstick was produced, and I and another gentleman were requested to hold it in a vertical position before us while grasping it firmly in both hands. The girl, standing in front of and facing us, placed the palm of her open hand against the lower portion of the stick, resting it on the side nearest to us and farthest from herself. After rubbing her hand up and down for a few moments in order "to make better electric contact," as we were informed, and after enjoining us to hold the stick perfectly vertical, we were told to press down on it as hard as we could.

This we did until the veins seemed to stand out on our foreheads; but, exert ourselves as hard as we could, we, two strong men, were unable to press down hard enough to make the stick slip past the open palm of her hand. Had the girl grasped the stick with her two hands, I am sure she could not have withstood my downward pressure alone. I would have borne her, stick and all, to the floor. But there she stood, with but one open hand bearing against the side of the stick, and both us could not by our united efforts force the stick past that wonderful hand. Surely there seemed something uncanny about this. But it is very simply explained.

The whole secret consists in insisting upon the men holding the stick in a vertical position. When the girl's open hand is first placed against the lower portion of the stick, she moves it two or three times up and down, pulling gradually more and more against it. As this tends to pull the stick away from the vertical, she insists that the men keep it straight. Thus cautioned, they will exert more and more effort until, when she feels that the pressure against her hand is sufficient, she instructs them to push down with all their might. They do so and imagine that they are exerting a tremendous vertical thrust, whereas their vertical effort is actually very slight—insufficient even to overcome the friction of the stick against her moist hand. The men are really exerting a tremendous effort, but are deceived as to its direction. With their hands tightly grasping the upper end of the stick they are really trying to force the other end of the stick against the palm of her hand.—N. W. Perry in Cassier's Magazine.

NO DOG IN HER HOUSE.

A Boarding House Keeper Tells Why She Has Made This Rule.

Persons with dogs and other pets meet with a cold and clammy reception in New York boarding houses. They may occasionally steal into fashionable flats, where the landlord or agent has no direct means of circumventing them, but when it comes to the boarding house things are a little more definite.

A nice looking married couple went into a Twenty-third street boarding house the other day and were made comfortable. After the first dinner the lady was observed scraping together some dainties from the board to take to her room. The landlady, who is a woman of great decision of character, heard of it, and her knock was shortly afterward heard at the door of the new boarders. The latter were immediately notified that either they or the dog must vacate at once.

"If I cannot keep my darling Xenophon, we'll move," protested the owner of the dog, who practiced the principle of "Love me, love my dog."

"Then you'll have to move," said the landlady firmly. "I'm not keeping a dog kennel."

"How in the world they ever got that dog in here without my seeing it," said she, after the obnoxious Xenophon had been disposed of, "is more than I can understand. I've had all I want of dogs. A gentleman used to keep a small but ferocious bulldog in his room where I once lived. He was the ugliest brute I ever laid my eyes on—the dog, not the man. That dog wouldn't let anybody but his owner tamper with him. The man used to lug him around with him everywhere he went. One night, when the man came in, he was feeling so oblivious to earthly things that he left his dog locked in the vestibule. The next boarder who came in got no farther than the vestibule and landed down the steps with a square yard of trousers missing. He was soon joined by another boarder, who wanted to come to bed. They rang the bell until several of us came down to see what was the matter. On opening the door the dog sprang for us as if he hadn't been fed for a week and wanted anything that came handy, but we slammed the door to again just in time. As we could not awaken the owner we had to leave the dog there till morning, and those who were outside had to go to a hotel. In the morning everybody had to go and come by the servant's entrance until the owner of the animal came down and got us out of the fix."

"What did he say?"

"Say! Why, he abused us all as a set of brutes for keeping his dog locked up there and gathered it up under his arm and took it up stairs as if had been a piece of Dresden china! And the boarders who had been locked out left the house for good the next day. We got rid of the dog, but not until it had half depopulated the establishment."—Chicago Tribune.

Knew His Business.

"That's the seventh time this morning," said the shoe merchant as a customer left the store, "that you told me in a tone of voice that couldn't escape being overheard that a woman reminded you of 'Trilby.'"

"Yes," replied the new clerk, "and that's the seventh woman that I've sold a pair of shoes to."—Washington Star.

Sickrooms.

A medical journal urges, sensibly enough, that in the present extravagant expenditure in house building a little money should be laid out in arranging for a sickroom, built on the sunny side and equipped with at least the simple means for isolation and care of a sick person. Ventilation should be well considered. The walls may be of washable material—paint tiles or covered with waterproof bath paper. The plumbing should be out of but convenient to it. A little of the time and money invested in libraries, ballrooms and oriental parlors spent on an apartment whose use in an emergency not unusual to frail humanity may insure the comfort and safety to the family that is necessary to the enjoyment of the more luxurious rooms.

Keep your blood pure and healthy and you will not have rheumatism. Hood's Sarsaparilla gives the blood vitality and richness.

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"The Great Daily of Michigan."

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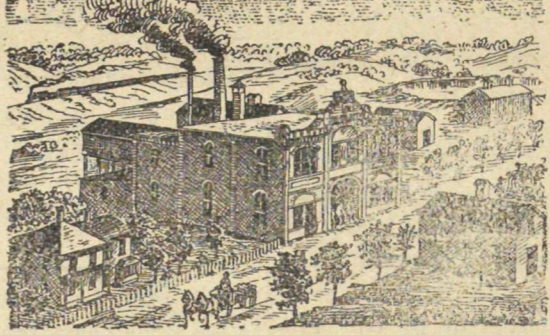
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PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY
for \$1.00 per year strictly in advance.
Subscriptions not paid in advance \$1.25 a year.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

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

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1895.

SENATE SILVER BILL.

The finance committee of the senate has reported a free silver bill as a response to the suggestion of the president that such legislation be enacted as would save to the people in interest sixteen millions of dollars. It is ingeniously worded too, with the view no doubt of trapping the unwary. It provides for the coinage of all silver offered but says that the seignorage shall belong to the United States, and defines seignorage as the difference between the coined value and the bullion value of the silver. That is to say, if an individual should take silver to the mint the coined value of which would be \$10,000 while the bullion value was only \$5,000, the individual would receive \$5,000, or the bullion value of his metal, while the other \$5,000 representing the seignorage would be covered into the treasury. This on the surface looks like a willingness on the part of the owners of silver to accept for the same its market value. Such is not the case, however. The silverites have their weather eye on the certainty of this forcing the government to a silver basis, when the bullion value would no longer be the gold value, but the silver value. They would then pocket the entire ten thousand dollars and there would be no seignorage to go to the treasury. The scheme won't work, however. It is too transparent. It cannot pass congress and if it could it cannot pass the president. It will nevertheless have its influence in the impairment of the public credit.

Last Tuesday, in various places throughout the length and breadth of this great country, exercises commemorative of the eighty-sixth anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln were held. It is most fitting that the memory of this remarkable man should be thus honored, and every year witnesses a growing interest in the observance of his natal day. The minds of the millions of school children of the country are annually stored with the incidents and stories of his great life. His patriotic utterances are memorized and his heroic deeds are recounted, and those traits of character which made him the unrivaled leader and master are dwelt upon. It is well that this should be so. The more his life and work and character are studied, the more convincing becomes the proof that he was inspired of God for the work he accomplished. This thought was beautifully portrayed by Watterson in the closing paragraph of his oration at Chicago. He said:

"Born as lowly as the Son of God in a hovel; of what ancestry we know not and care not; reared in penury, squalor, with no gleam of light or fair surroundings; without external graces, actual or acquired; without name or fame or official training; it was reserved for this strange being, late in life, to be snatched from obscurity, raised to supreme command at a supreme moment, and intrusted with the destiny of a nation. Where did Shakespeare get his genius? Where did Mozart get his music? Whose hand smote the lyre of the Scottish plowman, and staid the life of the German priest? God, God, and God alone; and so surely as these were raised up by God, inspired by God was Abraham Lincoln; and a thousand years hence no story, no tragedy, no epic poem will be filled with greater wonder or be followed by mankind with deeper feeling than that which tells of his life and death."

The senate has passed a bill appropriating \$500,000 with which to commence the construction of a cable to Hawaii and authorizing the president to contract for laying the

entire cable. It is extremely doubtful, however, whether it can pass the house, and judging from facts now at hand, it ought not to. It would bind the government to an enormous expenditure — nobody knows how much. No estimate of the probable cost has been made, no survey has been undertaken nor any estimates as to its probable earning capacity. This is true, however, that no private company has ever been willing to undertake the work for the promised business profits. The population and business of the islands can hardly furnish sufficient business it would seem to pay the cost of operating, let alone a profit on the cost of construction. Besides, it has never been the policy of our government to go into the cable laying business, and it is a bad time now to begin when our finances are in their present condition. The bill should be rejected by the house.

Again the silverite and republican croakers and insinulators in congress have been put to route. They have not hesitated to charge the president with bad faith and even with personal dishonesty in the make-up of the provisions of the bond contract. Quite a sensation was gotten up over the imaginings and finally a member of each house introduced a resolution demanding that the contract be submitted to congress. At once the contract was sent to congress and was found to contain nothing that was not foreshadowed in the president's message. The sensation thus collapsed and the Cleveland haters were again caught in their own trap.

Let us keep the immediate issue clear. It is whether congress is to be controlled by the silverites to the extent that on a transaction involving \$62,000,000, they will stick the country for an aggregate amount of over \$16,000,000. Will congress put this amount into the pockets of the "gold-bugs," the "sharks" of Wall and Lombard streets? This is the immediate issue. On this issue — and let no congressman deceive himself — on this issue business men are shoulder to shoulder with the president. They realize to the full the object lesson the president has just given. — Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

Every indication seems to point to the early overthrow of the Rosebery ministry in England. The liberal majority has dwindled so low that the premier evidently hesitates to take up any of the great issues which are pushing for solution. It looks very much as though the liberal party will again lay down the reins of government without having made any particular advance in the direction of home rule for Ireland, abolition of the house of lords or Welsh disestablishment. By-elections show a considerable loss in the liberal vote and an appeal to the country will probably result in an adverse majority.

In the matter of the tract of land, known as the Missions, which was in dispute between Brazil and Argentina, and which President Cleveland was requested to arbitrate, his decision seems to have been generally satisfactory. It gives a tract as large as New Jersey to Brazil; in other words it confirms Brazil in her occupation of the tract as it has always been in her possession. The Brazilians are greatly pleased with the outcome of the case.

The newspapers of various states are scoring do nothing legislatures for their waste of time. The Michigan legislature seems to be tarred with the same stick. Members ordinarily spend three full days in Lansing each week and more or less of each in attending to their legislative duties. The people should hold their representatives to a stricter accountability.

According to the clearing house returns the volume of business last week at New York was fourteen per cent., and of the country at large twelve per cent., greater than during the corresponding week of last year. This is encouraging.

The Citizens' Street Railway company, of Detroit, has a new president in the person of Tom L. Johnson, the single taxer and free trade iron manufacturer of Cleveland. He has money and brains and hustle and if he can't make the Citizens' railway "git thar" then it can't be done.

The silver conference at Battle Creek, Tuesday, passed resolutions in favor of the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 and decided to call a convention to name a candidate for congress to succeed J. C. Burrows, recently elected to the senate.

Thomas B. Reed is said to be industriously acquiring the language of sunny Italy. It is possible that the jumbo statesman imagines that with the tongue goes the fine Italian hand which is the rarest aid to the aspiring statesman. — Free Press.

Ratio and Parity.

To the Editor:—There is a relation existing between the price of cereal grains determined by the natural causes of supply and demand in which the relative labor cost of production forms a controlling factor. This is a natural ratio. Though not established by law it is none the less binding upon trade. Should the chief bread eating peoples, however, resolve to use only one of these grains for bread, common sense tells us that this natural ratio would be speedily destroyed and that the price of the favored grains would rise far above its normal point. Common sense also tells us that the natural order of things could not be restored so long as this restriction continued. The analogy between these grains and the present status of gold and silver is complete. Our statesmen in political platform and presidential message tell us that the parity must be maintained, but they fail to remove the restrictions which prevent that parity being realized. It was the restrictive legislation of 1873 that disturbed the parity between gold and silver. Remove restrictive legislation and give the people their choice of money metals and the parity will take one of itself. From 1687 until 1873 the ratio between gold and silver did not go below 14.14 nor above 16.25 to 1. It was 15.63 to 1 the year of its demonitization in this country. Since that time there have been no natural causes tending to raise that ratio. The relative labor cost of production has varied little. The annual increase has been very nearly measured by the 16 to 1 ratio. Since 1850 the respective stocks of the metals have declined from thirty tons of silver to one ton of gold, to 18 tons of silver to one ton of gold. The occurrence in nature, the means of production and the field of possible supply are in favor of a ratio ranging between 15 and 16 to 1, if left to natural laws. The present divergence from the old relations must be charged to the enforced demand for gold. It is an appreciation of that metal due to artificial, not natural causes. It need cause no alarm about the arrangement of American finance on a bimetallic basis. CHAS. A. WARD.

WHY WOMEN MAKE POOR DETECTIVES

A Secret Service Man Says the Opposite Sex Make Bad Spies.

"Women are not good detectives," said an experienced secret service man on being asked his opinion. "To begin with, there are many places to which a woman cannot go without exciting suspicion, and this defeats her object at the outset, but beyond this woman is unfitted by nature for detective work."

"In the first place, she jumps at a conclusion and acts on it in opposition to all human probabilities, possibilities and reason. As a rule, a woman does not reason. She looks on a thing as she wants it to be or thinks it ought to be, and will follow that theory. She is led by prejudices, favors or sympathies, regardless of facts."

"As a detective she is sometimes a success in entrapping a man, but her work generally ends in a blunder which betrays her. She is persevering only when moved by passion. She does not look at a case dispassionately. She at once decides that he or she is guilty or innocent and works on that theory."

"A woman enjoys the mysterious, and she is so elated at her position as detective that she is unable to conceal her identity or the secret investigations of a case."

"Women are even failures in running down criminals of their own sex. A woman criminal will mislead a woman detective by working on her vanity, credulity or sympathy, and, worst of all, if the detective be attractive and the man criminal handsome—well, a man is better for detective work, and besides a woman will sell out a case, and cheaply at that, relying upon her sex to escape punishment if detected." —New York Herald.

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

EDUCATIONAL COLUMN.

BY M. J. CAVANAUGH, COMMISSIONER.

DISTRICT NO. 2, PITTSFIELD.

This school has an enrollment of 35 and is in charge of Mr. E. N. Rhodes, of Saline. There are several large scholars in school. The 8th grade arithmetic class is well advanced. Four expect to complete the work of the district school this year. Mr. Rhodes holds a second grade certificate and takes an earnest and enthusiastic interest in his work. Miss Maude Hill is taking some 9th grade work. H. H. Webb is director.

DISTRICT NO. 9, AUGUSTA.

This district, known as the "Louden District," has an enrollment of 17, with Miss May McGregor, of Milan, as teacher. Miss McGregor is doing first-class work in the school room, introducing many supplementary things. She has given particular attention to language work, and also presented some very beautifully executed maps drawn by the pupils. The whole school is characterized by a spirit of progression. The teacher gives special attention to Michigan by means of a map drawn for that purpose. This oral work by teacher is one of the best means possible to increase the child's interest in his school work. Mr. Colby, Ypsilanti, is director.

DISTRICT NO. 5, AUGUSTA.

This district is known as the Island school. It has an enrollment of 21. The school is well supplied with blackboard space. The teacher is a good disciplinarian. The geography classes recited during the visit of the commissioner and knew the assigned lesson well. Mr. Fullington is director. Miss Effie Haight, of Milan, is in charge.

MORGAN SCHOOL, AUGUSTA.

This school has an enrollment of 51, with Miss Stella Harris as teacher. There are a number of large scholars in the school. Miss Harris is a hard worker in the school room, and is energetic and painstaking with the children. The school needs a new dictionary. This is almost indispensable in giving instruction. Mr. Wm. A. Russell, of Willis, is director.

EATON'S MILLS SCHOOL, AUGUSTA.

The school has an enrollment of 61. Mr. E. C. Meade is teacher. He has the school in perfect order, and is a man of fine attainments and is constantly bringing them into operation in the school room. It is made a place where the pupils love to go, and take a pleasure and a delight in their school work. The school room is nicely decorated with the drawing of the children, and large framed pictures of Washington and Lincoln are over the teacher's desk. Mr. Meade has taken special pains with the small children, and has made a chart for this special work. The arithmetic classes recited and showed by their work thorough instruction. The whole school is characterized by a spirit of studiousness and progression. It is recommended that the board purchase a chart for use in instructing the small children. Mr. Peppiott is director, Willis, Mich.

DISTRICT NO. 11, YPSILANTI TOWN.

The school is pleasant and attractive, well lighted and heated. Miss Agnes Finnell, of Ann Arbor, is the teacher in charge. She has succeeded in getting the scholars interested in this work. The advanced arithmetic classes are doing work in interest, and are thoroughly understanding the book as they pass over it. The school has an enrollment of 31. The school has a good blackboard space. Mr. F. E. Fletcher, Willis, is director.

THE TUTTLE SCHOOL, YPSILANTI TOWN.

The school has an enrollment of 19. The blackboard was nicely decorated with the work of the children and other things. The school is supplied with an organ, and it has every appearance of a little home for the children. The pupils are careful and studious and learn their lessons well. Miss Tuttle, the teacher, holds a second grade certificate, and is observant and thorough in her instruction, and is giving the district a good school. Considerable attention is given to language work, and the little ones in their letter writing show the result of it. The township school entertainment was held in this school on Thursday evening. Everything was made convenient and agreeable for those from other schools. Mr. George Roberts is director.

ALLEN SCHOOL, YPSILANTI TOWN.

This school is in charge of Miss Carrie Cryslor. The enrollment is 27. Mr. Alban is director.

DISTRICT 5, YPSILANTI TOWN.

The enrollment is 20, with Miss Kate Cryslor, of Ypsilanti, as teacher. The room is tidy and home-like. The teacher is doing good work for the children. The primary arithmetic recited, and showed that they understood what they passed over. The school is supplied with a good dictionary and a clock. Mr. B. D. Kelley, of Ypsilanti, is director.

THOR DISTRICT, YPSILANTI TOWN.

There are now in this school 21. The enrollment has been 28. The school room is well provided with blackboard space. The language class with its seven little pupils was very interesting, and is advancing nicely. Miss Rose Colby, a graduate of the Normal School, is teacher. Her work shows she is thoroughly imbued with the spirit of the school. Mr. George W. Slayton, of Ypsilanti, is director.

F. Krause, the well known auctioneer, will attend to all sales in city or county. Orders may be left with him on Broadway or at the Argus office. tf

New Grocery.

Bradford & Co., Ltd., will open a new grocery soon in the Weinmann block, 37 East Washington street. Everything new and the best obtainable.

Large assortment of stable blankets, cheap, at Fred Theurer's. tf.

CUT RATE
WATCHES
HALLER'S Jewelry Store!
WATCHES SALE

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Of every Description at the
NEW BOOKSTORE
19 East Washington Street.

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Sets of Books, Toilet Sets,
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It contains selections from all the great ancient and modern masters. Between its covers, beautifully designed by Ipsen, can be found every conceivable variety of instrumental music. Selections from Oratorios by Handel, Haydn, etc. Gems of nearly all the Grand Operas. The beauties of the Comic Operas, Popular Songs, Waltzes, Marches, Galops, Nocturnes, Transcriptions, Variations and Melodies. Original compositions never before published. In fine, it appeals to all classes, to every variety of taste, and will be found upon examination to contain more instrumental music of better quality, by the best authors, at the least price, than was ever before offered by any publisher since the Pilgrims landed on the Plymouth Rock.

\$100. WORTH OF Music for 25c.

A new subscriber to the ARGUS who pays a year's subscription in advance, can secure a copy of the above book for 10 cents.

WANTED, FOR SALE, ETC.

FOR SALE—4 houses; one for \$4,000, one for \$2,800; 13 Ingalls st., \$2,500; new brick house \$2,400; lot with cellar on S. Thayer, \$1,200. Inquire S. D. Allen, 90 E. Washington st.

FOR SALE—Good house with 8 acres of land, most all planted in fruit; also good well and cistern. One mile on West Huron street. GOTTLIEB BUCHOLZ.

FOR SALE OR RENT—Large new house with all modern improvements, cistern and city water in house and well near door. Will take in part payment small house or lots or small farm near city, balance on long time and low interest. P. C. Box 1345.

FOR SALE—30 acres on Chubb St. in acre or five acre lots or all together. Long time, small payment, 6 per cent interest. Jas. H. McDonald, 42 Moffat Building, Detroit, Mich.

LOST—Near Athletic Grounds, on Saturday, January 19, Ladies' Shopping Bag, containing some money, tickets for watch and spectacles at Wm. Arnold's and some other articles. Finder please return to Arnold's Jewelry Store, 36 South Main Street, and receive reward.

NOTICE—J. W. Bennett, proprietor of Dexter House, Dexter, have opened up my barn and will run a strictly first-class feed barn in connection with hotel. Will be glad to see old customers and lots of new ones, and satisfaction guaranteed. An experienced horseman in attendance. tf

POULTRY wanted—market price paid for all kinds of Poultry, at the corner of Fifth and Summit Streets. C. C. Weeks & Co., Ann Arbor.

FOR SALE—Two choice milk cows. Enquire of J. H. Boyle, 2 miles west of Catholic church, in Northfield. 11-14

WANTED, FOR SALE, ETC.

FOR SALE CHEAP—My house and lot on the corner of Traver and Pontiac streets, in the Fifth ward of the city of Ann Arbor. A desirable location for wood or coal yard. By the side of T. & A. tracks. William Acton. January 23, 1895.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE for wood or hay, one good top buggy. Enquire at the office of Dean & Co. 3c

AN 80 ACRE FARM, one mile west of Whit more Lake, for rent. Enquire of T. D. Kearney or C. L. Tuomey, Washtenaw Ave. 3c

PIANO TUNING—A. D. Brown, the well known piano tuner with C. J. Whitney, will be in the city soon. Orders left at the ARGUS office will receive his attention.

TO RENT—At No. 29 S. State St. A flat of six rooms. Enquire at 18 S. State St. 28c

WILL EXCHANGE a first-class substantial roomy, open, single buggy for hay, wood or cash. A. M. Clark 47 Division st.

WANTED—A MAN in every section at once to sell staple goods to dealers; no peddling; experience unnecessary; best side line, \$75.00 a month. Salary and expenses or large commission made. Address, with 2 cent stamp for sealed particulars, Clifton Soap and Manufacturing Company, Cincinnati, Ohio.

WANTED—Good tenant for very nice store on Liberty st., near State. Terms reasonable. Also flats to rent, very desirable. Enquire 18 South State st.

WANTED—Place as governess to children or companion, office work, or clerk, address Box 163, Ypsilanti, or E. B. E., care of Argus.

AT WAHR'S.
Special Sale
HOLIDAY BOOKS!
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FANCY GOODS!

We offer all our Sets at wholesale cost. 20 to 30 per cent. discount on all Miscellaneous and Juvenile Books.

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New stock of Imported Photograph Albums, Calendars and Booklets. Special Discount to teachers and Sunday school libraries.

GEO. WAHR,
Importer, Sole Seller and Stationer,
ANN ARBOR.

ARGUS AUGURIES.

FRIDAY, FEB. 15—Nineteenth annual ball of the fraternalites in Waterman gymnasium.

FRIDAY and SATURDAY, FEB. 15 and 16—Special teachers' examinations at Court House, beginning at 9 a. m.

FRIDAY and SATURDAY, FEB. 15 and 16—Special teachers' examinations at Court House, beginning at 9 a. m.

SATURDAY, FEB. 16—President Talmage, of Utah, in S. L. A. course, in University hall, on "Some Phases of the Mormon Question."

MONDAY, FEB. 18—Sophomore lit class oratorical contest.

TUESDAY, FEB. 19—Junior lit class oratorical contest.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 20—Grand ball of Eastern Star in Masonic hall.

THURSDAY, FEB. 21—Junior law oratorical contest.

THURSDAY, FEB. 21—Mr. and Mrs. Max Hein high song recital in Choral Union series, Chaired from March 8.

FRIDAY, FEB. 22—Masked ball of Ann Arbor Kides.

FRIDAY, FEB. 22—Senior lit class oratorical contest.

SATURDAY, FEB. 23—Senior law class oratorical contest.

THURSDAY, FEB. 28—The Detroit Male Quartette, at the Baptist church, under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A.

FRIDAY, MARCH 1—Freshman class social in Graeger's hall.

FRIDAY, MARCH 8—Final University contest to choose debaters to meet Northwestern.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

The regents meet again next Wednesday.

A. H. Holmes has a handsome new hack.

The school board have decided to revise the rules and regulations.

John P. Tracey, of Manchester, has been granted an original pension.

The Baptist church has successfully tried the plan of having free pews.

Rev. Mr. Tatlock will preach again on free pews in church next Sunday.

John Krumri is building an addition to his house on West Summit street.

There are two new houses on Thompson street between Liberty and William.

Parke, Davis & Co. have offered a \$500 scholarship in chemistry in the University for next year.

There will be full choral services, without sermon, in St. Andrew's church, at 7:30 p. m., next Sunday.

The Students' Christian association have changed the hour of their Sunday meeting from 9:15 a. m. to 4 p. m.

Senator Mason, of the upper peninsula, has introduced a bill to amend the charter of the city of Ann Arbor.

The Rev. Henry Tatlock will deliver his second sermon on the free church system, in St. Andrew's church, next Sunday morning.

Township taxes for Ann Arbor town can be paid at the county treasurer's office on the afternoon of February 23, when Treasurer Green will be there to receive them.

A traction engine got stalled on North Main street, on Wednesday morning, and it took an hour or two to get it again in motion. Something was wrong with the machinery.

Those who heard Hon. Rufus Waples' paper on "Washington Irving," given before Unity club last Monday evening, pronounce it a most delightful and even brilliant production.

Tuesday evening of last week a progressive pedro party took place at Mr. Welton Geer's, of Superior, Berdie Nixon winning the handsome prize. A warm supper was served after which the company bade Mr. and Mrs. Geer good night and started for home.

Fur overcoats made to order at Fred Theurer's.

The number of valentines sent through the postoffice is larger than usual.

The Ann Arbor Light Infantry cleared about \$350 from their two entertainments.

The Congregational Y. P. S. C. E. give a social at the residence of D. F. Schairer this evening.

A weighing social will be given at the Church of Christ by the Inland league next Monday evening.

The store of W. G. Dieterle is being refitted preparatory to the occupancy of Lindenschmitt & Apfel.

August Nissle, now with Schairer & Millen, will take charge of the store of Walter Mack in Manchester.

Rev. J. E. Jacklin, editor of the Michigan Christian Advocate, will preach in the M. E. church next Sunday.

The next annual meeting of the Michigan Association of Farmers' Mutual Insurance companies will be held in this city.

W. E. Stocking is a member of the executive committee of the State Farmers' Insurance association.

Edward H. Waples is now editing the Ann Arbor Democrat. He will make a good editor and is a fine young man, personally.

The Women's Foreign Missionary society of the M. E. church meets at the residence of Mrs. C. E. Worden at three o'clock this afternoon.

About \$825 has been taken in at the postoffice stamp window during the past week. If this amount could be kept up the year through, Ann Arbor would be advanced into the postoffices of the first class.

Mrs. Howard, recently a guest at Dr. Vaughan's, in this city, is to read a paper before the Woman's club in Lansing today. Mrs. Howard is considered quite a remarkable woman for her years, having passed her ninety-second milestone.

At the Unitarian church social next Monday evening, Miss Jean Phillips, of Toronto, Canada, will give some Scotch readings; Mr. William Phillips, of Chicago, will sing several Scotch and Irish ballads and Mr. Carl Harriman, of this city, will give some humorous readings from James Whitcomb Riley.

Letters received this week from Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Roberts, now in Western Africa, by their friends in the S. C. A., state that Mr. Roberts was slowly recovering from his fever, but that he had been rendered temporarily deaf and blind. He had recovered his hearing and was hoping soon to regain his sight also.

The court of claims has adjudged the amount due Ann Arbor letter carriers for back pay to be as follows: James O'Kane, \$631; George Blum, \$631; W. L. Baxter, \$571; Chris. T. Donnelly, \$571; Frank O'Hearn, \$317; Joseph A. Polhemus, \$316; Earl Ware, \$303; Asa Allen, \$295; Wm. F. Armstrong, \$275; Alfred F. Fruhauf, \$42.

PERSONAL.

F. H. Zollmer was in Detroit, yesterday.

Miss Margaret Higby, of Jackson, attended the junior hop last evening.

Mrs. John Burg has returned from Washington, D. C.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. G. Doty and Mrs. W. D. Adams attended the grand ball of the Damacus Commandery Knights Templar, in Detroit, last evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Philip Bach spent Tuesday in Detroit.

Delbert Goodspeed has returned from Richmond, Ind.

Senator and Mrs. A. O. Wheeler, of Manistee, were in the city, Monday.

Earl Ware, one of the carriers in the postoffice, is down with the grippe.

Mrs. D. F. Schairer has returned home from a two weeks' visit in Detroit.

Miss Emma E. Bower leaves today for Washington, D. C., to attend a meeting of the National Convention of Women of the United States.

Harness, fur robes, blankets and horse clippers, also patent steel whips at the lowest prices, at Fred Theurer's, 12 W. Liberty St. tf.

STRIKE IS NOT OFF.

Brooklyn Trolley Line Men Not Yet Satisfied.

DECLARATION OF PRESIDENT LEWIS.

Not Necessary to Hold Any More Conferences, as the Strike Is Ended and the Road Running—Blood Curdling Charge Made by Adams at the United Mine Workers' Convention—Plot to Poison Him Alleged.

BROOKLYN, Feb. 14.—The executive board of district assembly 76, Master Workman Connelly presiding, has not declared the strike off at this writing. A recess has been taken and as the board came out each man refused to tell how the situation stood. Another session will be held, and it is said the question whether or not the strike will be declared off will be settled. President Lewis, of the Brooklyn Heights railway, sent the following communication to Police Justice Tighe, who has been trying to settle the strike:

"DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 12th inst. is at hand, and in reply would say that the company appreciates your good intentions, but has decided that it is unnecessary to hold further interviews with any one on the subject of taking back our former employes. The strike is ended and the road running on schedule time. Application for employment from our former employes or others will be received as has been the custom of the past at the office of the company. Yours truly,
"DANIEL F. LEWIS, President."

Decided to Continue Striking.

The meeting of the master workmen from the different local assemblies held last evening for the purpose of considering the situation, terminated without any decision in regard to calling the strike off being arrived at. Master Workman Connelly said at the close of the session: "We have decided to continue the strike. We consider our prospects just as bright as they ever were; in fact, more so, and we shall continue the fight."

MADE SOME GREWSOME CHARGES.

Adams, of the United Mine Workers, Says Lie Was to Have Been Poisoned.

COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 14.—In the United Mine Workers' convention President Adams, among other charges against the officials last year, said that he believed he was to have been poisoned by one Braeken, a labor leader of Columbus. The general charge is that Penna, Crawford and others corruptly declared off the strike last summer. Penna, replying to the charge by Adams that the strike of last year had been settled corruptly, said he believed Adams, as claimed by himself, had been offered money by a superintendent to call off the opposition of some Ohio miners to the basis of settlement which was finally agreed upon, but it was villainous, malicious and cowardly for Adams because he had been offered a bribe to publish his belief and innuendoes that the national officers had accepted one or been approached in a similar way.

Penna said: "The superintendent did not attempt to bribe me, but why did the man try to bribe Adams if he did not have sufficient reason to believe that the bribe would be acceptable. Mr. Adams must sustain his charges or go out among the miners and public as a villainous slanderer or mentally deranged man." Patrick McBryde rested his case on Adams' own statement. [Applause.] Cameron Miller did the same thing. P. B. Hynes, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution vindicating the national officers and extending sympathy to Adams, who was acting on his own convictions. As the report of the committee on credentials showing who were entitled to vote was not complete the vote on the resolution went over till today.

DISCUSSING THE WAGES MATTER.

Officials and Employes of the Southern Railway Holding Conference.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—A conference was held yesterday afternoon between Third Vice President Baldwin, of the Southern railway, and the committee of employes. When the committee of the railway employees called on Baldwin the latter presented to them a pamphlet showing why the company is unable at present to make the general increase in wages desired, and another containing a schedule removing inequalities now existing in wages, etc., by reason of the road having been operated under separate managements. The operation of this schedule, Baldwin says, will be to increase the expenses of operating the system.

Subsequently to the conference Baldwin furnished a statement to the press from which it appears that steps have already been taken to correct irregularities in the new pay schedule. The company urges that by the great falling off in prices and the decrease of revenue to the planters, miners and manufacturers all labor has had its earning powers greatly reduced, and the railroads have suffered a severe loss of revenue. The owners of the properties now comprising the Southern railway have accepted their losses as permanent, having written off nearly 30 per cent. of their investments represented by liens, and in addition contributed some \$12,000,000 in new money on which they are not receiving one cent of income.

Attention is called to the fact that owing to the general shrinkage of values the purchasing power under the new schedule exceeds that of the wages paid under the old. The conference was of a very harmonious nature, and the utmost cordiality prevailed. The railway men will take the matter under advisement, and as it is a subject to which they will give careful and thoughtful attention an answer is not probable for some days. The railway officials feel confident that after the employes become familiar with the condition of affairs, as they are shown by the pamphlets to exist, an amicable termination of the disagreement will be arrived at.

Will Succeed in a Body.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 14.—District assembly 3, K. of L., was suspended from the order by the general executive board, as announced in yesterday's dispatches, and the officers were notified that a member of the board was on his way here for the purpose of securing the books, secret work, and other property of the district. The officers declare positively that they will refuse to turn over the property, and will have nothing to do with the representative of the board. They say the district will, in all probability, go over in a body to the Columbus faction.

Are You Interested IN CLOAKS OR FURS?

If you are, our remarks may be of interest to you. We have just 20 Cloaks left of our purchase this season, and 25 from last season. They are all stylish cuts, large sleeves, full lengths, in fact up to date garments in every respect.

We have marked these Cloaks at from one-half (1/2) to two-thirds (2/3) the regular prices and can say to you, confidentially, that they are worth your attention.

All our Fur Capes, (Everyone this season's purchase), at 1/2 off.

CLOAKS and FUR CAPE at 1-3 and 1-2 off.

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20 S. Main Street.

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A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant. 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

HIGH SCHOOL NOTES.

No school next Friday—Washington's birthday.

The juniors have decided to have a class pin.

The S. C. A. meeting this afternoon will be led by Miss Crozier.

Miss Taylor was able to resume her school work, Monday.

The joint debate between the Arena and Clio has been postponed until next Friday night.

There will be a meeting of the Omega board this afternoon.

The physics classes have been experimenting with electricity, in the laboratory, this week.

The subject for debate by the Clio, tonight, is: "Resolved, That the character of Queen Elizabeth is one to be admired." Affirmative, Misses Wise and Moore; negative, Misses Niles and Pardon; and for the Lyceum: "Resolved, That free trade is a better commercial policy than protection." Affirmative, Boice and Gauss; negative, Caldwell and Gilbert.

The Political Science Association.

The regular meeting of the Michigan Political Science association will be held in Kalamazoo today and tomorrow. A most interesting program is promised. It is as follows:

AFTERNOON SESSION, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 2:30 O'CLOCK.

1. Incongruity of the Divorce Laws in the States—A Legal Tangle. Hon. C. Richberg, Chicago, Ill.
2. Legal Education: Its Relation to the People and the State. Prof. Harry B. Hutchins, Ithaca, N. Y., Dean-elect of the Law Department of the University of Michigan.
3. Discussion.

EVENING SESSION, 8 O'CLOCK.

1. Annual Address of the President. Mr. Otto Kirchner, Detroit, Mich.
2. Review of Kidd's Social Evolution. Rev. Dr. Prall, Detroit, Mich.
3. Discussion of Dr. Prall's Paper, introduced by Dr. Charles H. Cooley, University of Michigan.

MORNING SESSION, FEBRUARY 16, 9:30 O'CLOCK.

1. Estimates of the Gold Supply in the United States. Prof. D. B. Waldo, Albion College.
2. Currency Reform in the United States. Prof. F. M. Taylor, University of Michigan.
3. Discussion upon the above papers, introduced by Hon. T. E. Sherwood, Bank Commissioner.

Business meeting at 11:30 o'clock. For information address Dr. A. Gaylord Slocum, Kalamazoo, Mich., or Henry C. Adams, secretary of the association, Ann Arbor, Mich.

Man Buried in the Ruins.

New York, Feb. 14.—Fire was discovered early this morning in the cabinet works of Ferguson & Clark, Williamsburg. Ten minutes after the fire was discovered the whole building was in flames. The neighborhood is a tenement house district and there was considerable excitement. The watchman of the works, whose name could not be learned, is missing, and it is feared he may be buried in the ruins. Damage, \$75,000. The fire is thought to have been of incendiary origin.

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.

If the Baby is Cutting Teeth

Be sure and use that old and well-tried remedy, Mrs. WISLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Don't Tobacco Spit or Smoke Your Life Away.

The truthful, startling title of a book about No-to-bac, the only harmless, guaranteed tobacco habit cure. If you want to quit and can't, use "No-to-bac." Braces up paralyzed nerves, eliminates nicotine poisons, makes weak men gain strength, weight and vigor. Positive cure or money refunded. Sold by H. J. Brown, druggist.

Book at drugist, or mailed free. Address The Steril & Remedy Co., Chicago office 45 Randolph St.; New York, 10 Spruce St.

ANNOUNCEMENT

We would respectfully call the attention of the public, and our friends especially, to the fact that we will open a

Clothing, Furnishing, Hat and Cap Establishment at No. 37 S. Main St., in the store now occupied by W. G. Dieterle.

OUR MOTTO.

One price to everybody; prompt and cheerful attention to our customers. The best goods and newest styles at extremely low prices.

WE SOLICIT YOUR PATRONAGE.

LINDENSCHMITT & APFEL

DO YOU

Want Money? or a Home? Want Work? or a Farm? Want to open a store in a growing town? Want to raise live stock? Want to know how to buy improved farms in a well settled region without paying cash? Particulars and publications sent free by F. I. WHITNEY, St. Paul, Minn.

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MILAN, MICH.
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If you want a Pension, or re-rating, or any question answered in Pension or PATENT cases write J. L. STARKWEATHER, Attorney, Romeo, Mich.

Mr. Starkweather secured over ten per cent. of all origin-Pensions allowed in Michigan for the month of August, 1890; 503 allowed.—Detroit Free Press.

GENERAL STANDARD TIME.

Exp	Exp	Exp	Exp	Exp	Exp	Exp	Exp	Exp	Exp
9:30 am	11:30 am	1:30 pm	3:30 pm	5:30 pm	7:30 pm	9:30 pm	11:30 pm	1:30 am	3:30 am
9:30 am	11:30 am	1:30 pm	3:30 pm	5:30 pm	7:30 pm	9:30 pm	11:30 pm	1:30 am	3:30 am
9:30 am	11:30 am	1:30 pm	3:30 pm	5:30 pm	7:30 pm	9:30 pm	11:30 pm	1:30 am	3:30 am
9:30 am	11:30 am	1:30 pm	3:30 pm	5:30 pm	7:30 pm	9:30 pm	11:30 pm	1:30 am	3:30 am
9:30 am	11:30 am	1:30 pm	3:30 pm	5:30 pm	7:30 pm	9:30 pm	11:30 pm	1:30 am	3:30 am
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9:30 am	11:30 am	1:30 pm	3:30 pm	5:30 pm	7:30 pm	9:30 pm	11:30 pm	1:30 am	3:30 am

KOAL

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MICHIGAN CENTRAL

"The Niagara Falls Route."

TIME TABLE (Revised) NOV. 18, 1894.

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9:30 am	11:30 am	1:30 pm	3:30 pm	5:30 pm	7:30 pm	9:30 pm	11:30 pm	1:30 am	3:30 am
9:30 am	11:30 am	1:30 pm	3:30 pm	5:30 pm	7:30 pm	9:30 pm	11:30 pm	1:30 am	3:30 am
9:30 am	11:30 am	1:30 pm	3:30 pm	5:30 pm	7:30 pm	9:30 pm	11:30 pm	1:30 am	3:30 am
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9:30 am	11:30 am	1:30 pm	3:30 pm	5:30 pm	7:30 pm	9:30 pm	11:30 pm	1:30 am	3:30 am
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Our daughter, Blanche, now fifteen years of age, had been terribly afflicted with nervousness, and had lost the entire use of her right arm.

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AMERICAN WOMEN

receive constant and special attention. Among topics recently discussed are: "Women Suffrage in Practice"; "The Renaissance of Woman"; "Woman in Politics"; "The New Aspect of the Woman Question"; "The Modern Girl"; "The Heavenly Twins"; "The Future of Marriage"; "Evils of Early Marriages"; "The Servant Girl of the Future"; "The Financial Dependence of Women"; "Trades-Unions for Women"; "The Lack of Good Servants"; "American Life and Physical Deterioration"; "Good and Bad Mothers"; "The Tyranny of the Kitchen"; "The Amateur Nurse"; "Mark Twain's Defense of Harriet Shelly, etc., etc."

A NEW FEATURE FOR 1895.

The REVIEW will publish in 12 chapters, beginning with the January number, the Personal History of the Second Empire.

A historical work of unsurpassed importance, which will throw a flood of new light upon the chequered career of Napoleon III, and the influences which led to the collapse of his Empire in the gigantic struggle with united Germany, under Wilhelm I. and his Iron Chancellor. It is as fascinating as a romance, being richly anecdotal and full of information drawn from sources hitherto inaccessible, presented in the graphic and vivacious style which "The Englishman in Paris," by the same author, has made familiar to thousands of readers.

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CRUSHING A FOREIGN SMOG.

A Cool-headed Newspaper Man's Retort to the Remark of a Swell.

Foreigners have a fatal inability to appreciate the turns of American humor and repartee, and there is now a diplomat of more or less prominence in the foreign service at Washington who is looking for the blood of an American correspondent on the score of an insult received in the theater.

"Well, you've seen it once," was the dry response of the blase reporter. "If you want to see it again why don't you come in to-morrow night?"

The legation was quite taken off his feet by this unexpected rejoinder, and failed entirely to see any humor in it. "I—er—don't you know I consider you quite impertinent," exclaimed the would-be censor. "I—es—in fact think you are no gentleman!"

AN UNAPPRECIATED GIFT.

A Washington Department Woman Received One For Too Many.

There is a department woman in Washington whose fondness for pets is known to all her friends. Not long ago a woman who boards in the same house with her bought a squirrel in a cage, and to give her a pleasant surprise put it in her room one afternoon.

"I can't stir," she said. "Some ad-de-headed fool has put a squirrel in here and it's got out of the cage. Every time I try to strike a light it flies all around the room. It's torn a big hole in the lace curtain and smashed two of my vases. There's an ink bottle on the bureau, and I don't dare move for fear he'll knock that off next. What am I going to do?"

There was a consultation outside, but nobody could think of anything to do. The department woman stood it until nearly midnight, and then her wrath getting the better of her prudence she declared she'd light the gas if the squirrel broke everything in the room. And when the gas was lighted there was the squirrel safe in his cage again. But the woman who bought him has found another boarding place.

DUPLICATE NAMES.

Honorable Gentlemen Who Run Great Risk of Being Mixed Up.

The Fifty-fourth congress will contain a considerable number of members of duplicate names. There are two members by the name of Arnold, one from Pennsylvania and one from Rhode Island; three Bakers, from Kansas, Maryland and New Hampshire; two Bartletts, from Georgia and New York; two Bells, from Colorado and Texas; two Blakes, from Georgia and New York; two Burtons, from Maryland and Ohio; three Clarks, from Alabama, Iowa and Missouri; two Cannons, from Illinois and Utah; two Cooks, from Illinois and Wisconsin; three Coopers, from Florida, Texas and Wisconsin; three Curtises, from Iowa, Kansas and New York; two Cobbs, from Alabama and Missouri; Gillet from Massachusetts and Gillet from New York; two Henrys, from Connecticut and Indiana; two Johnsons, from Indiana and North Dakota; two Millers, from Kansas and West Virginia; two Murphys, from Illinois and Arizona; two McCalls, from Massachusetts and Tennessee; Mine from New York and Minor from Wisconsin bear the same name with the distinction of one letter; two members bear the name of Russell, one from Connecticut and the other from Georgia. There are two Smiths, one from Illinois and one from Michigan; two Stones, both from Pennsylvania; two Turners, from Georgia and Virginia; two Walkers, from Massachusetts and Virginia. Then we have more men bearing the name of Wilson than any other—four in all—from Idaho, New York, Ohio and South Carolina.

Flower Ghosts.

Anyone who wishes to see the ghost of a flower has only to make a very simple experiment. Let him go up to a cluster of blossoms and look very intently for several minutes at one side of it. Then very suddenly he must turn his gaze upon the other side of the same cluster. He will at once distinctly see a faint and delicate circle of colored light around this second half of the cluster. The light is always in the hue which is "complementary" to that of the flower. The specter of the scarlet poppy is of a greenish white. The ghost of the primrose is purple. The ghost of the blue fringed gentian is of a pale gold tint. In these circles of color the shapes of the flower's petals are always faintly but clearly seen.

DINED IN BLACK.

Novel Method of a Woman for Commemorating Her Husband's Death.

Although the culinary art has in the last twenty years made rapid strides, still there is a sameness about dinner parties, which, to the habitual diner-out, comes but little short of dull monotony.

Now and again however, one comes across a hostess whose imagination or eccentricity is the means of providing a meal for her guests upon lines other than those upon which the ordinary dinner is given.

Such a one was a lady who every year gave what she termed a memorial dinner on the anniversary of her husband's death.

The room in which the dinner was given was draped for the occasion in mauve and black, no other colors being visible. The tablecloth was likewise of mauve silk, while the only floral decorations in use were violets. The lady guests were arrayed in either black or mauve dresses; the footmen were dressed in black plush breeches, mauve silk stockings and black coats.

On dinner being announced the hostess took the head of the table, but on either side of her, seated upon two stools, sat two black poodle dogs, excellently clipped after the approved French fashion, and with mauve colored ribbon bows on their heads. These two dogs had been great pets of the lady's husband during his lifetime, and it was for this reason that they were allowed a seat among the guests at the dinner table.

The menu was remarkable for the absence of any color in the viands save mauve, the rest being either black or white. Thus the soup was white, likewise the fish and entrees. As regards the game, the lady got over the difficulty, or at least met it half way, by providing blackcock. The sweets were either mauve colored or white, while at the end of the dinner black coffee was served.

Shakespeare and Bacon.

A famous historian, well known personally in Boston, told the following story when he was asked what he thought of the Shakespeare-Bacon controversy: "I was once librarian in a small town, and it was my custom to catalogue books on the real meaning of Daniel, astrology, modern spiritualism, etc., under the general head, 'Insane Literature.' When any volume written in support of the Baconian theory appeared I catalogued it under the same head."

Wild Animals in Texas.

Sheep and cattle ranchers in Southwest Texas are asking the state to help them to exterminate or to keep down the wild animals that are playing havoc with stock in that region. So far from the advent of settlers thinning out the panthers, wolves and coyotes, the animals are increasing greatly in numbers through the plenty of food afforded by the vast herds of cattle and sheep. The ranchers have spent thousands of dollars in trying to abate the pest, but without avail, and now they want the state to take a hand.

Won't Apologize to Negroes.

New Orleans, La., Feb. 11.—Eighteen students of Tulane university, representing some of the best known families in this city, having been required to sign an apology for certain "pranks" that displeased the students and faculty of Leland university, a colored institution adjoining the Tulane, declined to give the requisite satisfaction and will be suspended, if not expelled, from Tulane for their refusal.

Railway Concession Withdrawn.

Guaymas, Mexico, Feb. 11.—Official advices have been received here announcing the cancellation by the government of the important concessions granted Miguel L. Cornejo, capitalist, for a railroad from Lapaz to the mining district of Del Trunfo. The deposit of the \$5,000 which the concessionaire made with the government is declared forfeited.

Demented Girl's Suicide.

Buffalo, N. Y., Feb. 11.—Miss Nellie Cutter, the beautiful 22-year-old daughter of Charles Cutter of East Aurora, left her bed while demented from the grip Thursday night and, attired only in her nightgown, with a shawl over her shoulders, walked to the mill stream near the village and plunged through a hole made by ice cutters. The body was found yesterday.

Young Fair Stands Alone.

San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 11.—Charles L. Fair, son of the late ex-United States Senator Fair, says the contest of his father's will will not be made jointly with his sisters' Mrs. Oelrichs and Miss Virginia Fair, but is being made wholly and solely by himself, at his own personal risk and responsibility, and that any statements to the contrary are false.

Capitalists Looking Over the Ground.

Seattle, Wash., Feb. 11.—A party of St. Louis capitalists who have contracted to buy bids of the Seattle & Lake Washington Waterway company, which proposes to dig a canal from Puget sound to Lake Washington, arrived in this city last night to examine the ground.

Kaiser as a Lecturer.

Berlin, Feb. 11.—The emperor delivered a lecture before the Royal Military academy, to which he had invited the principal army and navy officers. The subject of the lecture was the lesson of the Chinese war, showing the necessity of the co-operation of the fleet with the army.

Daughter of a Princess Dies.

San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 11.—The Evening Bulletin announces the death in the Hawaiian village of Koolaula on Jan. 25, a few days prior to the sailing of the last steamer for San Francisco, of a Mrs. Rosina Holl, whose mother was Princess Mary Regina, of Spain.

Ripans Tabules prolong life.

TOO POOR TO PRINT REPORTS.

The National Academy of Sciences Has But One Endowment Legacy.

The National academy of sciences is not popularly known to the American public, although established by congress as a representative institution of this country over thirty-one years ago. The academy includes in its list of members many of the most honorable names in American science, and is of such rank that it has been a board of appeal upon a number of governmental questions which required expert scientific judgment.

It has no funds, however, with the exception of a single legacy, and cannot publish its reports. This is the \$42,000 estate left by Alexander Dallas Bache of Philadelphia, and its income has been contributed to the prosecution of original American research in physics. The university of Pennsylvania, where Mr. Bache was a professor, the Franklin institute, of which he was a promoter; Girard college, of which he was the first president, and the public schools of Philadelphia, of which he was superintendent, all honor the memory of this earnest scientist.

Prepared.

A self-important little country gentleman entered Baron Haussmann's office in Paris one day, having some complaint to make, and proceeded to state his errand in a pretty lofty tone, and without taking off his hat. The officer was equal to the occasion. "Wait a moment," he said, and he rang a bell. A servant answered the summons. "Bring me my hat," said the prefect. The hat was brought, the officer put it on, and turned to his caller. "Now," said he, "I will hear you."

Mme. Tolstoy's Work.

Mme. Tolstoy is a remarkable woman, who received a diploma from the Moscow university at the age of 17, was married when she was 18, and her husband twenty years older, and is now, after thirty-one years of married life, the mother of nine children, and her husband's potent aid in his literary labors. Until her children are 10 years old she makes all their clothes. She copies and recopies her husband's manuscript, a task the difficulty of which is increased by the self-invented shorthand in which Count Tolstoy sets down his composition.

Is the Earth Hollow?

According to a queer belief in existence among the Icelanders, all waters which flow toward the north are drawn thitherward by a suction created by the oceans tumbling downward through the hollow which they firmly believe penetrates our globe from pole to pole. Their authority for this curious belief is the "Utama Saga," a semi-sacred work, written early in the fourteenth century.

The Bridal Suite of Nicholas II.

"Vanity Fair" gives a description of the apartments in the Winter palace that are occupied by Nicholas II and his bride. The bridal suite was once occupied by Alexandra Feodorovna, consort of Nicholas I. It opens out of the Pompeian chambers and includes the famous reception-room, which is lined with malachite and lighted with candelabra of lapis-lazuli. Almost all of the furniture is richly gilt, and the chief decorations are copies of Raphael's paintings. The bedroom is chiefly remarkable for a magnificent chifre, and out of the adjoining dressing-room a heavily curtained door leads to the Romano-Moresque bath, which is one of the most noteworthy features of the whole palace. In a little room hard by the imperial family used in former years to pass their evenings together. A private marble staircase gives access to a sort of grotto and conservatory that are filled with luxuriant tropical vegetation.

Making Soldier Clothes to Fit.

"Does your clothing fit you?" is likely to become a common question among the soldiers. It has been a custom largely followed by soldiers to draw clothing from the quartermaster's stores larger in size than needed, so that they could have it made over and fitted better to the person; but the quartermaster general thinks this an unnecessary expense, to the soldiers, and a few days ago wrote a requisition directing attention to that part of the army regulations which specifies that "no issues of clothing of larger sizes than actually needed for the enlisted men, for the purpose of altering them into smaller sizes can be made," and which also makes it a duty of the commanding officers to see that the unmade clothing, when made, conforms strictly to the standard patterns.

Getting it Tight.

The director of a Chicago bank tells about how his wife overdraw her account at the bank. "I spoke to her about it one evening," says he, "and told her she ought to adjust it at once. A day or two afterward I asked her if she had done what I suggested. 'Oh, yes,' she answered; 'I attended to that matter the very next morning after you spoke to me about it. I sent the bank my check for the amount I had overdrawn!'"

What College Girls Cost.

The girls are flocking to college and papas are heading out money. A clever girl can live at Vassar on \$700 a year or can spend \$2,500. At Wellesley \$600 upward is the figure for a year. Mount Holyoke, \$300 to \$500. Almost all the colleges are crowded with freshmen, and hard times don't seem to interrupt girls' education.

THE DUKE AND THE TOAD.

A New and Interesting Story of the Famous Wellington.

Napoleon was worshiped and feared, but men loved and adored the Iron Duke. Of the former, how few are the kindly human traits recorded! While of the other, to this day fresh proofs keep coming to light of simple sweetness dwelling long in the minds of men. The following anecdote concerning a letter lately exhumed may serve as one instance out of a thousand illustrating the sympathetic nature of the great commander. The letter, so far as my memory serves, was in some such terms as these: "Field Marshal the Duke of Wellington begs to inform William Harris that his toad is alive and well."

It seems that the duke, in the course of a country stroll, had come upon a little boy weeping bitterly over a toad. A strange trio they must have been—the lean, keen-eyed old soldier, the flushed, sobbing boy and between them the wrinkled reptile squatting, with tearless eyes and throbbing sides. The boy wept because he was going to school next day; he had come daily to feed his toad; the little heart was racked with grief because he feared his darling would be neglected when he was gone and might starve. The duke's heart was as soft as the boy's, for he undertook to see that the toad was looked after, and the letter above quoted is one of the subsequent bulletins.

THE PLAN

By Which a Society Woman Escaped Much Bother.

The recent allegations of smuggling of society women remind me of a very good story, and a true one, told of a well-known New York woman whose husband was minister to the court of Napoleon III during the sixties. In those days there was a premium on gold, and as all payments in Europe were necessarily on a gold basis, a person giving a commission to a friend would naturally offer her gold to pay for it with.

This lady, it seems, made frequent trips, and was much burdened by commissions to buy such and such a thing in Paris for her numerous friends, many of whom neglected to supply her beforehand with the wherewithal to pay for them either in gold or any other form of money. After awhile the nuisance became so great that she determined to take heroic measures. Returning from a certain trip she brought back the articles that had been paid for, but neglected to bring those which had been ordered on credit. And this was the way she explained it to her friends: "You see, my dear," she would say, "it was like this. You gave me an order for that shawl. The first day out I went all over my orders as I was sitting on deck. I had them all written out on slips of paper. In order to arrange them, I took them one by one and put them beside me on the seat. Those that were accompanied by the gold I put with the money on top of them, but just when I had finished a gust of wind came and blew all the others away, among them yours. Wasn't it too bad? Of course I could not remember those that blew away, and so bought none of them." She was not bothered after that by any commissions unbacked by the yellow metal.

Women Can't Hold Office in Washington.

Judge McClinton of the superior court of Chatham county has virtually decided that under law women cannot hold office in this state. The case which came before him was that of Charles Russell, relator, against Ella Guptill. Miss Guptill was in November elected superintendent of schools in this county, and received the largest majority of any of the successful candidates, but on the strength of an opinion received from the attorney general it was decided to contest her election, with the result that Judge McClinton overruled the demurrer of the complainant's attorneys say that they will appeal the case to the supreme court.—Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

One Street in Pompeii was called "Street of Dried Fruits," and in the shops considerable quantities of figs, raisins, plums and other fruits were found.

REMEMBER there

are hundreds of brands of White Lead (so called) on the market that are not White Lead, composed largely of Barytes and other cheap materials. But the number of brands of genuine

Strictly Pure White Lead

is limited. The following brands are standard "Old Dutch" process, and just as good as they were when you or your father were boys: "Anchor," "Morley," "Eokstein," "Shipman," "Armstrong & McKelvy," "Southern," "Beymer-Bauman," "Red Seal," "Davis-Chambers," "Collier," "Fahnstock."

FOR COLORS.—National Lead Co.'s Pure White Lead Tinting Colors, a one-pound can to a 25-pound keg of Lead and mix your own paints. Saves time and annoyance in matching shades, and insures the best paint that it is possible to put on wood.

Send us a postal card and get our book on paints and color-card, free; it will probably save you a good many dollars.

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A GHOST OF A PLACE.

THE STORY OF ASHLEY HALL AND HOSPITABLE COLONEL BULL.

How the Planter Kept His Household Goods From the Hands of the "Raiders." Pictures of a Beautiful Suburb That All Visitors to Charleston Admire.

Woodlands thick with undergrowth; tranquil country stillness, the stillness of a bit of country comparatively un-tilled and unpastured; roadways lined with tall and stately trees—such the scene as the clatter of the river on the hard flooring of the river bridge dies away into noiseless footfalls and the wheels turn without sound in the yielding soil of St. Andrew's. The murmured chorus of countless pines charms us into forgetfulness of the city's charms as into forgetfulness of the city's charms as into forgetfulness of the city's charms...

Here is an old gateway, the entrance to the grounds which once surrounded Ashley Hall, one of the proudest and most spacious of the ancestral homes in this parish. We pass through the useless massive portals into the driveway beyond. In the shaded light the avenue seems dreaming of the past, for these great oaks stand guard over the wreck of all they were intended to adorn. Of the stately home to which their beauty formed a fit approach nothing now remains but the crumbling marble steps and tall, spiriello chimneys. Little pickaninnies play hide and seek where once the flowers in "my lady's garden" were in trim luxuriance. Only the Ashley is unchanged as it ripples by on its way to the sea, its waves as blue and sparkling as when it bore many a boating party from the mansion house.

Ashley Hall was the scene of a munificent and lavish hospitality in antebellum days. Its owner possessed immense plantations in Mississippi and Louisiana in addition to his Carolina estates, and the great halls and spacious drawing rooms of the St. Andrew's mansion were frequently thronged with a gay company of the most distinguished people of the state. The host was passionately fond of the chase and delighted to assemble about him those who shared in his love of sport. Deer hunts, participated in by famous sportsmen from all over the south, were features of every season. The same open handed generosity that dictated a hospitality so marked obtained between master and slave, and the large retinue of servants at the hall were a happy, care free set. It was traditional that no one was ever sent away empty handed who applied for aid at the doors of this plantation home.

This old hall, in which seven generations of the same family had dwelt, living almost ideal lives, met with a tragic fate. The organized struggle between the north and south was at an end, but the "raiders" were in possession of this country. They had already sacked and destroyed every house in the parish, with a single exception, and that plantation was occupied by an enemy more dreaded even than demoralized soldiers—namely, smallpox. That frightened even rough handed rapacity away, and venerable Drayton Hall, today famous for its wonderful gardens, was preserved inviolate. The knowledge of the fate that had overtaken the homes of his neighbors, and which he felt that a few hours more would precipitate upon his own, determined Colonel Bull. Calling for kindling wood, surrounded by his awestricken servants, he himself applied the pine torch to his household gods. Pictures, plate, antique furniture, valued heirlooms—all were sacrificed save the small number which could be hastily secreted by trusted slaves when they learned of his intention. It is related by an eyewitness that the stalwart planter wept tears of infinite sorrow as the sounds of falling brick and crumbling woodwork smote upon his ears. Just back of the house is an ancient monument erected to commemorate one of Carolina's colonial governors, an ancestor of the doughty colonel. It was on the base of this shaft that the master of the manor sat and watched the destruction of his home.

We retrace our way along the ranks of rare old trees, passing through the ancient gateway, fit subject for poet's theme, into the open road, where we are greeted by a procession of oaks as symmetrical as those we left behind. Miles of moss fringed trees, their somber curtains swaying far above, and again drooping so as almost to touch the earth about their feet, continue even to the cleared strip of land immediately in front of the bridge. Opposite lies the city, her cluster turrets and slender spires outlined against the evening sky. Asked how we like the oaks, we say that they are "beautiful," but all the while we are conscious that they have a charm of their own not to be interpreted in words.—Cor. New York Post.

A Great Landowner. A tourist was being driven over a part of the country in Ireland where his infernal majesty appeared to have given his name to all the objects of interest in the locality, for there was the Devil's bridge, the Devil's caldron, the Devil's glen, etc. Said the traveler: "The devil seems to be the greatest landowner in these parts."

"Ah, sure, your honor," replied the harvey, "that is so, but he lives in England. I think he's what they call an absentee landlord in Ireland."—London Gentlewoman.

Whenever you see ingratitude you may as infallibly conclude that there is a growing stock of ill nature in the breast, as you may know that man to have the plague upon whom you see the tokens. Niobrara, the name of a river in Nebraska, is said to mean "wide water."

TONIGHT.

Tonight I almost envy you Your exit and that of yours Tomorrow for the coming in Of any noise or dream. So when the earth is not too hard— A moist and pleasant mold— With dandelions here and there, Like scattered bits of gold. Then maybe I shall break my way Thro' earth and pleasant mold— And smiling with my drowsy eyes Shall come to sleep with you.—Bertha G. Davis in Kate Field's Washington.

FAMOUS ENGLISH SWORDS.

Some Noticeable Weapons That Are Exhibited in the Tower of London.

Whoever visits the London Tower may enjoy a veritable feast of swords, but amid the numberless array of weapons there are one or two that are especially worthy of notice. There is the sword of state, which is girt on the monarch's side after his anointing at the imposing ceremony of coronation, which girding is more honored in the breach, one would suppose, when the monarch is a lady. The sword is first consecrated by the primate, and by him handed to the lord chamberlain, who completes the function. It is a two handed weapon, with rich decorations on hilt and pommel and scabbard. Of scarcely less importance is the "sword of mercy," borne before the sovereign in the coronation procession. This sword is named Curtana, but though undoubtedly very ancient it can hardly claim to be the original Curtana forged by the famous Minutican.

This original Curtana was the magic weapon of Oger the Dane, bold knight of Charlemagne's most warlike days. Our own Curtana is in any case many centuries old. It is square pointed, with the look as though the point had been broken short; hence possibly its name. A fine gold wire covers its handle, and the scabbard is remarkably ornate. Two other swords are carried at the coronation ceremony—swords symbolical of spiritual and temporal justice, the first with an obtuse point, the latter sharp. Curtana and these two justice swords are not often called upon to make a public appearance. It is happily more than a half century since they were last required at a coronation, but whenever the sovereign opens parliament in person the sword of state first mentioned is called from its repose.

The lord mayor's sword is even more familiar to the general public, and not only London, but most other corporations, have their sword and sword bearer. It is a picturesque survival of the middle ages, which one would regret to see abolished—part of the ritual of state customs, which ritual is by no means meaningless. Public action must often be of a figurative character. Such is the mode by which the city of London sometimes does honor to those who have rendered the nation good service, presenting to them swords of honor. These civic swords have been given to men like Lord Napier, Lord Clyde, Lord Wolseley. Wellington received one in his day, and so did the Prussian Blucher.—London Standard.

GOLF.

A game with a history of more than 400 years must necessarily have some interesting records. Golf has been greatly liked by kings. In the time of James I it was generally practiced by all classes. The unfortunate Charles I was devoted to golf. While on a visit in Scotland in 1641 as he was deeply engaged in a game news was brought him of the breaking out of a rebellion in Ireland, and the royal golfer threw down his club and retired in great agitation to Holywood House. When he was imprisoned at Newcastle, his keeper kindly permitted him to take recreation on the golfing links with his train. It is said that Mary, queen of Scots, was seen playing golf in the field beside Seaton a few days after the murder of her husband. In 1837 a magnificent gold medal was presented to St. Andrew's by William IV, to be played for annually. One of the earlier kings forbade the importation of golf balls from Holland because it took away "na small quantitie of gold and silver out of the kingdom of Scotland," and at one time "golfe and futeball and other unprofitable games" were forbidden in England because archery, so necessary in the defense of the nation, was being neglected in their favor.—Exchange.

The Hawaiian Islands. The Hawaiian Islands have been found to be richer in animal life than was formerly supposed. As the result of a year's investigation by the British association, through its committee, it has been found that of birds there are 78 species, of which 57 are peculiar to this group. All the land and fresh water shells are peculiar, and of 1,000 species of insects 700 are not found elsewhere. It thus seems that these islands have by no means been populated from the continent, but have been centers of independent creation.—Independent.

How He Was Wounded. Pension Agent—I see you have been drawing a pension on the wounded list when the record shows that you were drummed out of the army for desertion. Pensioner—Yes. That is so. Pension Agent—Well, how were you wounded? Pensioner—My feelings, colonel, my feelings.—Atlanta Journal.

Negotiations Not Complete. Customer (female and unfair)—I ordered ten yards of dress goods here yesterday to be sent. Has it been cut yet? Shopwalker—No indeed. The assistant said you hadn't been in yet to change your mind.—London Globe.

Whenever you see ingratitude you may as infallibly conclude that there is a growing stock of ill nature in the breast, as you may know that man to have the plague upon whom you see the tokens. Niobrara, the name of a river in Nebraska, is said to mean "wide water."

ECCENTRICITIES OF DICKENS.

His Dread of Railway Traveling—Strange Mirror Antics.

In some interesting "Recollections of Charles Dickens," in The Young Man, his eldest daughter tells how, after the railway accident which befell the novelist in 1865, he often suffered from a feeling of intense dread whenever he found himself in any kind of conveyance: "One occasion," she says, "I specially recall. While we were on our way from London to our little country station Bigham, where the carriage was to meet us, my father suddenly clutched the arms of the railway carriage seat, while his face grew ashy pale, and great drops of perspiration stood upon his forehead, and though he tried to master the dread it was so strong that he had to leave the train at the next station. The accident had left its impression upon the memory, and it was destined never to be effaced."

Miss Dickens, when an invalid, was frequently carried into her father's study and lay quietly on the sofa watching the novelist at work. On these occasions she was sometimes witness of a curious proceeding in which the novelist indulged: "Suddenly my father would jump from his chair and rush to a mirror which hung near, and in which I could see the reflection of some extraordinary facial contortions which he was making. He returned rapidly to his desk, wrote furiously for a few minutes, and then went again to the mirror. The facial pantomime was resumed, and then, turning toward but evidently not seeing me, he began talking rapidly in a low tone. Ceasing this soon, however, he returned once more to his desk, where he remained silently writing until luncheon time."

It was not till long afterward that Miss Dickens discovered that, with his natural intensity, her father had thrown himself into the character that he was creating, "and that for the time being he had not only lost sight of his surroundings, but had actually become in action, as in imagination, the personality of his pen."

CANALS OF THE FUTURE.

They Will Be Large Enough For The Handling of a Heavy Business.

The history of the struggle between canals of small dimensions and of railroads has been the same in all countries. The fight raged bitterly for a number of years, the canals acting on the defensive, although they had as allies the states under whose patronage they were built and operated. The result has been the same in all cases—the unconditional surrender of the canals to the railroads. This, however, is not so much the fault of the system as of their management. The railroads have great advantages over canals. They are better able to abridge distances both by reason of superior speed and of facilities for overcoming elevations, spanning streams, free from danger of destructive floods, and piercing through the highest mountains, but their great success is mainly due to the fact that they have kept pace with the progress of the world.

Waterways built from the beginning of the eighteenth century to the first quarter of the nineteenth century were regarded ample to meet the requirements of trade at the time they were constructed, and there was in many instances a progressive improvement in their dimensions and appurtenances. But while the industrial, agricultural and commercial developments of the world have advanced to proportions not dreamed of a century ago canals have remained stationary. They are now obsolete and can no longer fulfill the requirements of cheap transportation in competition with railroads. The canals of the future must have the dimensions and the facilities for rapid transport to adapt them to the new conditions of commerce. They must not be barge or boat canals, but ample waterways for the free passage of one such ships as are now engaged in carrying the world's trade. Of such canals we have now some important types in successful operation, and others in process of construction or in completion.—Chautauquan.

Eloquence Interrupted.

During a political campaign, a well known lawyer in a western state was addressing an audience composed principally of farmers. Like a wise speaker—and a shrewd candidate—he tried to suit his speech to the occasion. In a tone which he evidently considered both cordial and honest, and with a winning smile, he began: "My friends, my sympathies have always been with the tillers of the soil. My father was a practical farmer, and so was my grandfather before him. I myself was born on a farm and was, so to speak, reared between two stalks of corn."

Here his eloquence was rudely interrupted by the trumpet tones of a farmer in the rear of the hall. "Jimminy crickets!" he shouted, "if you ain't a pumpkin!" The house "came down," and the candidate, for the moment, at least, was sadly embarrassed.—Youth's Companion.

Rubinstein's Charity.

Rubinstein had probably traveled more than other any virtuoso. In his time he made many fortunes and gave them away to the poor in Russia. During the famine which raged among the Russian peasants a few years ago he journeyed to Vienna, Moscow and St. Petersburg to play for charity. The price of seats rose to unheard of figures, but every penny of the money went to the starving farmers. It is said that in the course of 23 years the sum which he thus disposed of amounted to \$250,000.

How It Happened.

"I've turned highwayman," said the sofa. "What!" exclaimed the chair. "Yes; I held a couple up last night."—New Rochelle Life.

JAPANESE RITES.

Frederick Villiers Describes Funerals After the Battle of Ping-Yang.

Many of the sick and wounded who die are cremated. Their ashes are collected, placed in small square boxes, interred for a time in the little cemetery outside the foreign settlement at Chemulpo, and after awhile exhumed and sent to Japan. The ceremony I beheld in Chemulpo after the fight at Ping-Yang was not impressive or solemn, but simply curious. Eighty bodies had been cremated in various parts of the country and forwarded to the treaty port in small boxes. These were placed in two large, black cases at the hospital, and preceded by a motley group of coolies, citizens and soldiers were carried to the burial plot.

First came coolies with branches of foliage and white streamers in their hands. Then a few soldiers, marching with reversed arms. Immediately preceding the black cases was a Shinto priest in yellow kimono and a black gauze shako. Round his neck was a purple cord, at the end of which hung a fan. In his right hand was a flute, which from time to time as the procession wended its way he tooted on, producing an inharmonious sound which reminded me of my own attempts on that instrument when a boy. The coolies, the followers and the lookers on seemed to treat the whole thing more as a good joke than a solemn function and chattered and laughed to their hearts' content.

Arrived at the cemetery, the procession halted before the altar, on which were placed bottles of saki, fruits, eggs and birds of various kinds, including a live rooster. Behind this hospitable board were placed the remains of the 80 bodies. The Shinto priest, who stood alone before the edibles, stretched out his hands and made several passes with his fan in the direction of the rooster, groaned aloud, then clapped his hands three times, after which he indulged a little on the flute. Then he groaned again, straightened himself, retired a few paces, took several paces to the left and right, then advanced again, groaned and tooted. He then requested by a sign one of the mourners to advance and take his place.

He then handed one of the branches of foliage to the gentleman and retired. The mourner proceeded to lay the branch on a small table in front of the altar, then saluted and moved away to allow another mourner to take his place. When all the branches were piled on the table, the black cases were opened and the small square boxes taken out by the coolies and carefully interred. The Shinto priest retired to the bosom of his family, with the saki bottle, the live rooster and the rest of the chow. In lieu of tombstones, the Japs use, when campaigning, small wooden posts to mark the resting place of their dead.—Frederick Villiers.

A Quid Pro Quo.

He was only first consul then, and I was consul general—for the United States of course—and we were very intimate, notwithstanding the difference in rank, for I waived that. One day something offered the opening, and he said: "Well, general, I suppose life can never get entirely dull to an American, because whenever he can't strike up any other way to put in his time he can always get away with a few years trying to find out who his grandfather was."

I fairly shouted, for I had never heard it sound better, and then I was back at him quick as a flash: "Right, your excellency. But I reckon a Frenchman's got his little stand-by for a dull time, too, because when all other interests fail he can turn in see if he can find out who his father was."

Well, you should have heard him just whoop and cackle and carry on. He reached over and hit me on the shoulder and said: "Land, but it's good! It's immense! I got it, I never heard it said so good in my life before. Say it again."

So I said it again, and he said his again, and I said mine again, and then he did, and then I did, and then he did, and I never had such a good time, and he said the same. In my opinion there isn't anything that is as killing as one of those dear old ripe pensioners if you know how to snatch it out in a kind of a fresh sort of original way.—Mark Twain in North American Review.

American Cities a Hundred Years Ago.

When Washington was inaugurated, Philadelphia, then the metropolis of the country, had only about 42,000 people. New York had 33,000, Boston 18,000, Baltimore 13,000 and no other city anywhere near 10,000. Even after the lapse of half a century, during which New York had overtaken Philadelphia, so that in 1840 it had 812,000 inhabitants to the latter city's 258,000, Baltimore and New Orleans were the only other places with more than 100,000 people, and except Boston, with 93,000, all of the few remaining cities fell short of 50,000. During the formative period of the new nation, therefore, all but the merest fraction of its citizens lived in places of small population, the local affairs of which were easily administered through town meetings or other such simple machinery.—New York Post.

A Difference.

"You say you made money in business?" "Certainly," replied the New York policeman. "What was your stock in trade?" "It wasn't a stock in trade. It was a trade in stock."—Washington Star. During the reign of the second Edward an ox brought 12 shillings, a sheep 1 shilling, a pig 2 shillings, a rabbit 3 shillings, and pigeons 6 cents a dozen. Some sort of drink from barley has been made in Germany ever since the country was known.

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Commissioners' Notice.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WASHTENAW. The undersigned having been appointed by the Probate Court for said County, Commissioners to receive, examine and adjust all claims and demands of all persons against the estate of Daniel Donovan, late of said County, deceased, do hereby give notice that six months from the date hereof, by order of said Probate Court, creditors to present their claims against the estate of said deceased, and that they will meet at the late residence of said deceased, in the town of Ann Arbor, said County, on the 22nd day of April and on the 22nd day of July next, at ten o'clock A. M. of each of said days, to receive, examine and adjust said claims. Dated, January 22, 1895. BERNARD CURRY, EDWARD CARRILL, Commissioners.

Estate of Ellen O'Hara.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WASHTENAW. As a session of the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, holden at the Probate Office in the City of Ann Arbor, on Wednesday, the 23rd day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five. Present, J. Willard Babbitt, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of Ellen O'Hara, deceased. On reading and filing the petition duly verified of Ellen Walsh, praying that the administration of said estate may be granted to James Walsh or some other suitable person. Thereupon it is ordered, this Monday, the 18th day of February next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate Office, in the City of Ann Arbor, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted. And it is further ordered, that said petitioners give notice to the persons interested in said estate of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the ANN ARBOR ARGUS, a newspaper printed and circulating in said County, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing. J. WILLARD BABBITT, Judge of Probate. [A true copy.] WILLIAM G. DOTY, Probate Register.

Estate of Ariel H. Fillmore.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WASHTENAW. As a session of the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, holden at the Probate Office in the City of Ann Arbor, on Monday, the 28th day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five. Present, J. Willard Babbitt, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of Ariel H. Fillmore, deceased. Catherine M. Fillmore, executrix of the last will and testament of said deceased comes into court and represents that she is now prepared to render her annual account as such executrix. Thereupon it is ordered, this Monday, the 25th day of February next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for examining and allowing said account, and that the heirs at law and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate Office, in the City of Ann Arbor, in said County, and show cause, if any there be, why the said account should not be allowed. And it is further ordered, that said executrix give notice to the persons interested in said estate of the pendency of said account, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the ANN ARBOR ARGUS, a newspaper printed and circulating in said County, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing. J. WILLARD BABBITT, Judge of Probate. [A true copy.] WILLIAM G. DOTY, Probate Register.

Estate of Mary Lyman.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WASHTENAW. As a session of the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, holden at the Probate Office in the City of Ann Arbor, on Tuesday, the 30th day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five. Present, J. Willard Babbitt, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of Mary Lyman, deceased. James H. Lyman, the administrator of said estate, comes into court and represents that he is now prepared to render his final account as such administrator. Thereupon it is ordered, this Tuesday, the 27th day of February next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for examining and allowing said account, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate Office, in the City of Ann Arbor, in said County, and show cause, if any there be, why the said account should not be allowed. And it is further ordered, that said administrator give notice to the persons interested in said estate of the pendency of said account, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the ANN ARBOR ARGUS, a newspaper printed and circulating in said County, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing. J. WILLARD BABBITT, Judge of Probate. [A true copy.] WILLIAM G. DOTY, Probate Register.

Commissioners' Notice.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WASHTENAW. The undersigned having been appointed by the Probate Court for said County, Commissioners to receive, examine and adjust all claims and demands of all persons against the estate of Jesse Steffe, late of said County, deceased, hereby give notice that six months from the date hereof, by order of said Probate Court, for creditors to present their claims against the estate of said deceased, and that they will meet at the residence of Jesse Steffe, in the township of Northfield in said County, on the 25th day of March and on the 24th day of June next, at ten o'clock A. M. of each of said days, to receive, examine and adjust said claims. Dated December 24, 1894. WM. BURRINGAME, Commissioners.

Notice to Creditors.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WASHTENAW. Notice is hereby given, that by an order of the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, made on the 25th day of December, A. D. 1894, six months from that date were allowed for creditors to present their claims against the estate of Nelson Sutherland, late of said County, deceased, and that all creditors of said deceased are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate Office, in the City of Ann Arbor, on or before the 25th day of June next, and that such claims will be heard before said Court on the fifth day of April, and on the fifth day of July next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of each of said days. Dated, Ann Arbor, January 15, A. D. 1895. J. WILLARD BABBITT, Judge of Probate. [A true copy.] WILLIAM G. DOTY, Probate Register.

Notice to Creditors.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WASHTENAW. Notice is hereby given, that by an order of the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, made on the 25th day of December, A. D. 1894, six months from that date were allowed for creditors to present their claims against the estate of Nelson Sutherland, late of said County, deceased, and that all creditors of said deceased are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate Office, in the City of Ann Arbor, on or before the 25th day of June next, and that such claims will be heard before said Court on the 25th day of March, and on the 25th day of June next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of each of said days. Dated Ann Arbor, December 25, A. D. 1894. J. WILLARD BABBITT, Judge of Probate. [A true copy.] WILLIAM G. DOTY, Probate Register.

Commissioners' Notice.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WASHTENAW. The undersigned having been appointed by the Probate Court for said County, Commissioners to receive, examine and adjust all claims and demands of all persons against the estate of Jesse Steffe, late of said County, deceased, hereby give notice that six months from the date hereof, by order of said Probate Court, for creditors to present their claims against the estate of said deceased, and that they will meet at the residence of Jesse Steffe, in the township of Northfield in said County, on the 25th day of March and on the 24th day of June next, at ten o'clock A. M. of each of said days, to receive, examine and adjust said claims. Dated December 24, 1894. WM. BURRINGAME, Commissioners.

A GRAND OFFER! FREE FACE BLEACH. MADAME A. RUPPERT'S. ABSOLUTELY PURE THE OLD RELIABLE SWEET CAPORAL CIGARETTE. Has stood the Test of Time MORE SOLD THAN ALL OTHER BRANDS COMBINED.

Mortgage Sale.

WHEREAS DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the terms of payment of a certain mortgage given on the sixteenth day of April A. D. 1892, by John N. Hunt and Elmira V. Hunt, his wife, of the County of Washtenaw County, Michigan, to James Kehoe, of the same place, which mortgage is of record in the Register of Deeds office of said County of Washtenaw, in Book 79 on page 281 on the eighteenth day of April, A. D. 1892. And whereas the amount claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date hereof is the sum of six hundred and eighty-nine and 64/100 dollars of principal and interest, and the further sum of twenty-five dollars as an attorney fee stipulated for in said mortgage, and which is the whole amount claimed to be due upon said mortgage, and no suit or proceedings having been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof, whereby the power of sale in said mortgage has become operative.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of said power of sale and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises therein described at public auction to the highest bidder at the front door of the court house, in the City of Ann Arbor, in said County of Washtenaw, on the twenty-third day of February next, at one o'clock in the forenoon of that day, which said premises are described in said mortgage as follows: being in the township of Bridgewater, Washtenaw County, Michigan, and being the east half of the east half of the south-west quarter of section twenty-seven, in town four south, range four east, and containing forty acres of land. Dated December 5, 1894. JAMES KEHOE, Mortgagee. WALTER C. BURRIDGE, Attorney for Mortgagee.

Notice to Creditors.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WASHTENAW. Notice is hereby given, that by an order of the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, made on the fourth day of January, A. D. 1895, six months from that date were allowed for creditors to present their claims against the estate of Daniel Donovan, late of said County, deceased, and that all creditors of said deceased are required to present their claims to said Probate Court, at the Probate Office in the City of Ann Arbor, on or before the fifteenth day of July next, and that such claims will be heard before said Court on the fifth day of April, and on the fifth day of July next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of each of said days. Dated, Ann Arbor, January 15, A. D. 1895. J. WILLARD BABBITT, Judge of Probate. [A true copy.] WILLIAM G. DOTY, Probate Register.

Estate of Amanda G. Buck.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WASHTENAW. As a session of the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, holden at the Probate Office in the City of Ann Arbor, on Wednesday, the 29th day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five. Present, J. Willard Babbitt, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of Amanda G. Buck, deceased. On reading and filing the petition duly verified, of Frances A. Carson, praying that a certain instrument now on file in this Court, purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased, be admitted to probate and that administration of said estate may be granted to herself, the executrix in said will named, or to some other suitable person. Thereupon it is ordered, this Monday, the 25th day of February next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate Office, in the City of Ann Arbor, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted. And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate of the pendency of said petition and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the ANN ARBOR ARGUS, a newspaper printed and circulating in said County, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing. J. WILLARD BABBITT, Judge of Probate. [A true copy.] WILLIAM G. DOTY, Probate Register.

Notice to Creditors.

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Commissioners' Notice.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WASHTENAW. The undersigned having been appointed by the Probate Court for said County, Commissioners to receive, examine and adjust all claims and demands of all persons against the estate of Jesse Steffe, late of said County, deceased, hereby give notice that six months from the date hereof, by order of said Probate Court, for creditors to present their claims against the estate of said deceased, and that they will meet at the residence of Jesse Steffe, in the township of Northfield in said County, on the 25th day of March and on the 24th day of June next, at ten o'clock A. M. of each of said days, to receive, examine and adjust said claims. Dated December 24, 1894. WM. BURRINGAME, Commissioners.

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FINANCIERS AGREE

Those of the Ways and Means Committee of the House.

BILL TO AUTHORIZE GOLD BONDS

So That the Treasury May Take Advantage of the Option Given by the Syndicate and Save Millions of Interest—The Bill To Be Probably Voted On Today—An Old Silver Law Dug Up by Hartman—That Contract with the Syndicate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—The hope that the ways and means committee would agree on a bond resolution was justified when the committee met yesterday and agreed to the proposition submitted by the sub-committee, the substance of which has been printed in these dispatches. A report on the matter was written and before the house adjourned yesterday afternoon resolution and report had been read in the house. Following is the substance of the report: "The message of the president which is herewith appended communicates to the house the condition of the reserve of gold in the treasury available for the redemption of the government's legal tender notes and the maintenance of the parity of its coin circulation and the reasons which compel at the present time an issue of bonds to replenish and maintain that reserve; also the general terms of a contract made under authority of section 3700 of the revised statutes for the purchase and delivery to the treasury of a sum slightly in excess of \$65,000,000 of gold coin, to be added to the stock in the treasury, which amounts to only \$42,217,081 at the present time.

Committee Saw That Contract. "The committee have had the benefit of a conference with the secretary of the treasury, who exhibited to them the original contract entered into by himself on the 8th day of February and explained its details to them. A full and complete copy of said contract is hereto added. From a reading of this paper it will be seen that the arrangement of the secretary with the parties to the contract effects the purchase of 8,500,000 ounces of standard gold coin of the United States (amounting to \$65,116,875), at least one-half of which shall be obtained in and shipped from Europe. For this gold coin he has contracted to issue to the parties furnishing it, under authority of the act for the redemption of specie payments, approved Jan. 14, 1875, 4 per cent. thirty-years coin bonds of the United States at a price which realizes to them interest at the rate of 3 1/2 per cent.

Object of the Joint Resolution. "But the secretary of the treasury has reserved the right, if authority be given him by congress, to substitute at par any bonds of the United States bearing 3 per cent. interest, of which the principal and interest shall be specifically payable in United States gold coin of the present weight and fineness, said substitution to be made within ten days from the date of the contract. It is the object of the joint resolution herewith submitted to give to the secretary of the treasury authority to substitute such bonds to the amount of the contract. The saving to be effected to the government, as set forth in the president's message, will be \$39,193 per year for every year the 3 per cent. bonds run and the amount of \$16,170,170 should they run thirty years.

A Good Thing That Is Worth Saving. "As it is not believed by the committee that the issue of bonds specifically payable in gold will impose any additional burden of liability upon the government than if they are made payable in coin, under its pledge and policy to preserve the parity of the coins in the two metals, the saving of this large amount becomes a matter of substantial moment and advantage to the government and as the parties to take the bonds are under contract to furnish gold coin for them, it seems no hardship on the government to contract to pay them back in the same coin that they furnished to it."

Going to Be Quick Work. The house will devote its attention today to the bond resolution reported from the ways and means committee, and Speaker Crisp says the house will probably reach a vote tonight. The committee on rules met this morning, and will report a rule allowing a certain number of hours for debate and fixing a time for a vote late this afternoon. Chairman Wilson says action must be had at once in order to be effective, and he has asked the committee on rules for an order for a vote after the day's debate.

Report of the Minority. The minority report opposes the issue of gold bonds because the reason the reserve needs replenishing is that the government gives the greenback holder the right to choose the coin he will have in redemption, a right he has not; that such a policy cannot be made binding by the executive department; that the secretary can redeem greenbacks with silver; that the authorization of gold bonds would make gold the standard and discriminate against silver, and that the remedy for the present condition is to redeem notes in silver whenever it is more convenient to do so.

In the vote by which the committee adopted the resolution Hopkins of the Republicans voted no with McMillin, Whitney, Bryan and Wheeler, Democrats.

FINANCIAL VOTE IN THE SENATE.

A Movement to Obtain One Next Week—Hartman's Silver Idea.

A movement was set on foot in the senate to secure a vote on the financial question in the senate next week. The plan as proposed is to devote Monday and Tuesday to debate on the question, and to obtain unanimous consent to taking a vote at the close of the day Tuesday. A large number of senators have been seen by those interested themselves in the movement, but the most that can be said is that the proposition has met with considerable favor. There is some hesitation on the part of the managers of the appropriation bills to give the necessary time to the debate, and there are several senators who have not been seen, some of whom may object.

Representative Hartman, of Montana, has introduced a resolution in the house intended to bring the matter of the old Mexican silver law to the attention of the house and serve as an opening wedge to the discussion of the question. If not reported from a committee within six days the resolution will be privileged and can be called up at any time. It calls on the secretary of the treasury to inform the house what proportion of the receipts of the government since Feb. 1, 1893, have been paid in the coins mentioned in the

law and which provided for their reception at the treasury.

The law Hartman has dug up was passed in 1857 and says: "The pieces known as the quarter, eighth and sixteenth of the Spanish dollar and of the Mexican dollar shall be receivable at the treasury of the United States and its several offices and at several postoffices and land offices, at the rates of valuation following: The fourth of a dollar, or piece of two reals, at 20 cents; the eighth of a dollar, or piece of one real, at 10 cents, and the sixteenth of a dollar, or half real, at 5 cents."

The section following provides that these coins shall not be reissued from the treasury, but shall be re coined into United States coins. The law has never been repealed and silver men in congress assert that it is possible to send the metal to Mexico for coinage, reimport it into the United States and present it at the treasury. They assert that the validity of the law is beyond question, and point to the statute resurrected by Secretary Carlisle which practically compels the treasury to redeem national bank notes in gold as evidence that there are more intricacies in the monetary system than have been realized.

FEATURE OF THE GOLD CONTRACT.

One That Is Viewed Differently by Different Statesmen.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—One stipulation in the contract made by the treasury with the bond syndicate is that in case the government desires to issue any more bonds between now and Oct. 1, 1895, the Morgan-Belmont syndicate shall have the preference right of purchase, all conditions being equal. This part of the agreement was insisted upon by Morgan and Belmont, who argued that it might take several months to place the \$62,400,000 just negotiated for, and that it would be unfair for the government to go into the market as a competitor of theirs until they had reasonable time in which to sell that part of the issue which they might desire to dispose of.

Nothing in the contract prevents the government from issuing bonds at any time either prior or subsequent to Oct. 1, the only condition being that in case the only issue is decided upon before Oct. 1 the syndicate shall have a preference right of purchase. By some members of the ways and means committee it is held that this is an option in favor of the bond syndicate, while others claim that the provision is just and merely gives the present purchasers of the bonds an opportunity to maintain the price at which the present issue was sold and not allow a bond at a much more favorable price to be put on the market to the detriment of the bonds already purchased by the syndicate. There is nothing, it is claimed, in the contract to prevent the treasury from rejecting offers of the syndicate and make bond sales elsewhere, nor is it forced to sell entirely to the syndicate if it chooses to sell elsewhere, but it is said by this very provision the government is assured that it can dispose of further bond issues on equally favorable terms to itself.

Doings in the Senate and House.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—The senate took up the postoffice appropriation bill spending its time on the proposition to have the government own railway postal cars. Vilas offered a bill authorizing the treasury to sell gold bonds and Sherman a bill for gold bonds and temporary gold certificates. A call was made on the president for a copy of the contract with the bankers. The house resolution extending the time for making returns on the income tax to April 15 was agreed to.

The house devoted the day to business relating to the District of Columbia, and with but one exception was featureless. Van Voorhis wanted to call on the president for the contract with the bankers for the new loan, when Wilson informed the house that the resolution the ways and means committee would report on the gold bond matter would contain a copy of the contract. Wilson shortly after presented a resolution providing for 3 per cent. gold bonds and with it a report and the desired contract.

Wants a Non-Partisan Commission.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—Senator Perkins has introduced a bill providing for the appointment of a non-partisan commission to collect information and to consider and recommend legislation to meet the problems presented by labor, agriculture and capital. The president is to appoint the members of the commission, which is to be composed equally of the representatives of labor, of agriculture and the business interests of the country.

The Contract with the Syndicate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—The contract between the secretary of the treasury and the bond syndicate has been made public. It contains nothing of importance that has not already been published.

Brought Him in According to Orders.

DEADWOOD, S. D., Feb. 14.—The United States grand jury in session at Deadwood has found indictments for murder against Captain Straighthead and seven members of the Indian police force of the Cheyenne Indian agency for the murder of William Fielder, interpreter at the agency. The agent, Major Lillibridge, had sent the police to arrest Fielder, and with instructions to bring him in without fail. The police followed their instructions to the letter. Fielder refused to come alive, so they filled him full of holes and brought him in dead.

Canrobert Was Out for Blood.

PARIS, Feb. 14.—A duel was fought between Lieutenant Marcel Canrobert, son of the late Marshal Canrobert, and M. Hubbard, a Socialist member of the chamber of deputies. The combat arose from an expression used in the chamber by M. Hubbard during the debate on the credit for the marshal's funeral. The fight was with swords in the outskirts of Paris. M. Hubbard received a deep wound in the chest.

Charged to the Railway.

TACOMA, Wash., Feb. 14.—Judge Hanford, in the federal court, ordered the Northern Pacific receivers to pay bills aggregating \$900 presented by storekeepers, livermen and others between Tacoma, Centralia and Spokane Falls, for supplies, lodging, board, etc., furnished United States deputy marshals during last summer's strike.

Iron Hall Funds.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 14.—The Iron Hall funds in Maryland, amounting to \$75,000, will be sent to Indianapolis for distribution. A decree to that effect will be signed by Judge Dennis in the course of a few days. The receivers here will keep in their hands some \$15,000 pending the settlement of certain attachments.

SPLIT WIDE OPEN

And Dropped Fifteen Men to Injury and Death.

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION AT A FIRE.

Splits a Building From Top to Bottom, Kills Three, Wounds Ten and Two Other Men Missing—Firemen on Ladders Hurled to the Ground and Into the Blazing Chasm—Help Called for From Neighboring Towns.

LYNN, Mass., Feb. 14.—Fire broke out about 8 o'clock last night in the basement of a three-story wooden building occupied by W. Henry Hutchinson, hardware, and spread to adjoining property, entailing a loss of \$100,000. Three men were killed, ten injured and two are missing, supposed to be buried in the ruins. The dead are: Captain Henry Skinner, chemical No. 1; Thomas Murray, hose No. 5; John Conlin, hoseman. Missing—George Butteck, fireman; Kimball, clerk, supposed to have been in the building when the fire broke out.

Names of the Ten Wounded.

Injured—George Middleton, of steamer No. 3; William Hunt, of hose No. 5; William Minton, of chemical No. 1; Charles Corson, engineer of steamer No. 4; George Center; Nicholas Webber, of hose No. 3; Leo Miller, of hose No. 4; A. C. Moody, of hose No. 3; Lorenzo Alley, driver of steamer No. 2. An inspector was also injured by falling debris, but not seriously. The blaze started near the paint room in the Hutchinson building, and promised to do but slight damage for the first half hour, during which the efforts of the firemen confined it mostly to the basement and first floor of the building.

Death Was Laying in Wait.

As the conflagration was in the very heart of the most dangerous district in Lynn a second and third alarm had been rung in as a precaution. When the fire had been burning half an hour, without warning a terrific explosion occurred, which seemed to split the building from bottom to top. The upper stories separated and the long ladders on which several firemen stood slipped and fell into the cavity, and the men were hurled to the pavement beneath. Then the building fell, a mass of ruins, and with fresh energy the flames began to spread.

Help from Salem and Marblehead.

The next building was occupied by Peter Connolly, a wholesale and retail shoe dealer. This was wholly destroyed and the fury of the flames was unchecked. Assistance was then summoned from Salem and Marblehead. The flames swept on to the three-and-a-half story wooden building adjoining, occupied by T. J. Ready, dealer in new and second-hand furniture, and Parsons & Lickie, barbers. This building was also totally destroyed. Meanwhile assistance arrived. Tons of water were poured upon the flames and they were finally checked after having raged for three hours.

"THEY ARE GOING TO HANG ME!"

Early Hayward's Exclamation as He Went Back to His Prison.

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 14.—"They are going to hang me!" exclaimed Harry Hayward to his attorneys as they walked from the court room to the jail last evening, after the state had declared its testimony in. And it looks that way. If ever a man should be hanged on circumstantial evidence it would seem that it should be so in this case. The prosecution clinched its testimony yesterday with two witnesses, showing still further the recklessness with which the murderer advanced to his crime.

First came Peter Vallalle, a hackman, who swore that Harry, previous to the murder, had asked him whether he had ever "done anything" that pricked his conscience; whether he would drive a hack into Lake Calhoun and drown its occupant if paid for it. Vallalle said no, and that ended it. This corroborated both Adry and Blix.

Then Mrs. Emma Goodale, a trance medium, took the stand and swore that Harry had asked her to tell Miss Ging that she (Miss Ging) could win at gambling, the scheme being to get the girl to lend Harry money for that purpose. He told Mrs. Goodale that he would pay her well, and she consented, against the advice of her husband.

Harry then brought the girl to Mrs. Goodale, who told her as agreed and she loaned Harry money to gamble with at Chicago. He went there and telegraphed that he had lost. The prosecution then produced Patsy Garrity, who went to Chicago with Harry, and he swore Harry had not lost.

Then the state rested and the defense asked for an adjournment of what it might think the case over. What will be presented in Harry's behalf is hard to say, but the case is hopeless as appearances go now.

Associated Press Banquet.

CHICAGO, Feb. 14.—The second annual banquet of the Associated Press was held last night at the Grand Pacific hotel. The entertainment was tendered to the members by the eastern contingent, for whom Colonel Clayton McMichael, of Philadelphia, acted as spokesman. Colonel McMichael presided at the banquet and acted as his own taster. The list of guests included substantially all the members who were present at the annual meeting. The loving cup was passed around and drunk from by each guest. The list of speakers was long and the eloquence beyond criticism, while the hours of going home were the "wee sma'."

Declined to Vote for Silver.

LANSING, Mich., Feb. 14.—The senate by a vote of 12 to 10 tabled a resolution asking congress to "restore silver to its proper place, etc." The senate passed bills: Requiring street railway companies to equip their cars with vestibules previous to Jan. 1, 1896; authorizing probate judges to determine when persons once adjudged insane have been restored to soundness of mind; providing a jury commission for the upper peninsula, and appropriating \$20,000 for monuments designating the positions of Michigan regiments at Chattanooga and Chickamauga.

Honor to Gen. Lucius Fairchild.

ST. PAUL, Feb. 14.—General Lucius Fairchild, past commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, and at present commander-in-chief of the Loyal Legion of the United States, was given an informal reception in Governor Clough's office at the capitol, both houses of the legislature taking a recess to pay their respects.

Washington Letter.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 11, 1895.

Senator Hill stated the financial situation in a nutshell when he said of the president's last special message: "It unloads the responsibility on congress." President Cleveland, after weeks of negotiation, could do no better than to get an offer of gold to be paid for in thirty-year 4 per cent. coin bonds, at a price which makes the bonds carry interest at the rate of 3 and 3/4 per cent., although the same men expressed a willingness to furnish gold for an unlimited amount of 3 per cent. gold bonds. The president had this offer more than a week ago, but he held it in abeyance until the house defeated the bill providing for 3 per cent. gold bonds. Then he accepted the offer to the amount of 3,500,000 ounces of standard gold coin, which will require the issuing of within a fraction of \$62,400,000 in bonds, with a proviso that the gold should be paid for at the same price with 3 per cent. bonds, if congress would within ten days authorize their issue. The president then in a special message laid the facts before congress, laying particular stress upon the \$16,000,000 which represents the difference in the interest that would have to be paid on 3 per cent. gold bonds and that which will have to be paid on the 3 and 3/4 per cent. coin bonds, and leaving it for congress to decide which it shall be.

Chairman Wilson, of the house ways and means committee, who is in charge of the bill providing for the issue of 3 per cent. gold bonds, is working with his usual energy to get the bill before the house, although he knows as well as any man that it will not have one chance out of a possible hundred to pass the house, even if favorably reported from the committee, but he fully agrees with the president in desiring to put the house on record on this matter of saving \$16,000,000. He holds with the president that the question of whether a man favors or opposes bonds does not enter into the question now. That has been settled, and the bonds are to be issued under a law for which this congress is not responsible. The only question at issue, according to the president's opinion, is whether \$16,000,000 shall be saved or not. The silver men claim that the authorization of a gold bond by congress will be equivalent to an official endorsement of the single gold standard, and that claim is what will prevent many democrats voting for the bill, if it gets before the house.

Whether congress acts or refuses to act, it is generally believed that the present bond issue will have the effect of greatly lessening the probability of an extra session of congress. The president and Secretary Carlisle believe that getting the gold for these bonds from abroad will be highly beneficial to the treasury and that no further bond issues will be necessary, unless there shall be some unexpected turn of affairs.

The senate adopted the amendment to the consular and diplomatic bill appropriating \$500,000 to start the work of laying a cable to Hawaii and authorizing the president to contract for the entire work. With the exception of Senators Butler, Call, Gorman, Hill and Morgan, all of the democrats present voted against the amendment.

Senator Gorman's inquiry as to what authority the senate had for going into a state and investigating the election of a governor and a legislature was prompted by Senator Call's resolution for an investigation of the part that the Louisiana and Honduras Lottery company, played in last Florida state election, but is equally applicable to other resolutions proposing investigations of state elections. And Senator Gorman's statement that the people of Maryland had a way, when crookedness existed or was suspected, of righting the matter for themselves without appealing to congress, was suggestive. It is not at all probable that any resolution providing for the investigation of a state election by a senate committee will be adopted, and it is a matter for regret that any democrat should vote for such a resolution under any circumstances. The democratic party has always maintained that state authority was supreme in state elections, and the party has invariably suffered when attempts have been made to abandon principles as old as the party itself. It was the old undying principles which kept the party alive through years of defeat, and it is upon them that the party must depend for future success.

Senator Vilas succeeded in getting an amendment to the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, authorizing the president to appoint a commission to confer with a like body representing Great Britain and Canada as to the feasibility of a series of canals between the great lakes and the Atlantic ocean with a depth sufficient to accommodate ocean going vessels.

Four overcoats at Fred Theurer's.

Washington Letter. (From Our Regular Correspondent.) WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 11, 1895. Senator Hill stated the financial situation in a nutshell when he said of the president's last special message: "It unloads the responsibility on congress." President Cleveland, after weeks of negotiation, could do no better than to get an offer of gold to be paid for in thirty-year 4 per cent. coin bonds, at a price which makes the bonds carry interest at the rate of 3 and 3/4 per cent., although the same men expressed a willingness to furnish gold for an unlimited amount of 3 per cent. gold bonds. The president had this offer more than a week ago, but he held it in abeyance until the house defeated the bill providing for 3 per cent. gold bonds. Then he accepted the offer to the amount of 3,500,000 ounces of standard gold coin, which will require the issuing of within a fraction of \$62,400,000 in bonds, with a proviso that the gold should be paid for at the same price with 3 per cent. bonds, if congress would within ten days authorize their issue. The president then in a special message laid the facts before congress, laying particular stress upon the \$16,000,000 which represents the difference in the interest that would have to be paid on 3 per cent. gold bonds and that which will have to be paid on the 3 and 3/4 per cent. coin bonds, and leaving it for congress to decide which it shall be. Chairman Wilson, of the house ways and means committee, who is in charge of the bill providing for the issue of 3 per cent. gold bonds, is working with his usual energy to get the bill before the house, although he knows as well as any man that it will not have one chance out of a possible hundred to pass the house, even if favorably reported from the committee, but he fully agrees with the president in desiring to put the house on record on this matter of saving \$16,000,000. He holds with the president that the question of whether a man favors or opposes bonds does not enter into the question now. That has been settled, and the bonds are to be issued under a law for which this congress is not responsible. The only question at issue, according to the president's opinion, is whether \$16,000,000 shall be saved or not. The silver men claim that the authorization of a gold bond by congress will be equivalent to an official endorsement of the single gold standard, and that claim is what will prevent many democrats voting for the bill, if it gets before the house. Whether congress acts or refuses to act, it is generally believed that the present bond issue will have the effect of greatly lessening the probability of an extra session of congress. The president and Secretary Carlisle believe that getting the gold for these bonds from abroad will be highly beneficial to the treasury and that no further bond issues will be necessary, unless there shall be some unexpected turn of affairs. The senate adopted the amendment to the consular and diplomatic bill appropriating \$500,000 to start the work of laying a cable to Hawaii and authorizing the president to contract for the entire work. With the exception of Senators Butler, Call, Gorman, Hill and Morgan, all of the democrats present voted against the amendment. Senator Gorman's inquiry as to what authority the senate had for going into a state and investigating the election of a governor and a legislature was prompted by Senator Call's resolution for an investigation of the part that the Louisiana and Honduras Lottery company, played in last Florida state election, but is equally applicable to other resolutions proposing investigations of state elections. And Senator Gorman's statement that the people of Maryland had a way, when crookedness existed or was suspected, of righting the matter for themselves without appealing to congress, was suggestive. It is not at all probable that any resolution providing for the investigation of a state election by a senate committee will be adopted, and it is a matter for regret that any democrat should vote for such a resolution under any circumstances. The democratic party has always maintained that state authority was supreme in state elections, and the party has invariably suffered when attempts have been made to abandon principles as old as the party itself. It was the old undying principles which kept the party alive through years of defeat, and it is upon them that the party must depend for future success. Senator Vilas succeeded in getting an amendment to the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, authorizing the president to appoint a commission to confer with a like body representing Great Britain and Canada as to the feasibility of a series of canals between the great lakes and the Atlantic ocean with a depth sufficient to accommodate ocean going vessels.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report



Charged With Arson at Ypsilanti.

Preston W. Ross Tuesday night completed a job of detective work which, if it results in his having secured the right man should entitle him to be allowed to change his name to Pinkerton W. Ross. For the past three years there have been numerous fires on the east side, which have been traced to an incendiary origin, but the authorities have been baffled in finding the criminal. The Todd barn, the old elevator, the old barrel shop, Mrs. Marsh's barn, the house at the corner of River and Congress sts. and the Thompson coal sheds were all set on fire, and nobody could be found who did the deed. A certain person happened to drop into Hose House No. 2, the other day and during the conversation the subject of these fires came up. A slight intimation was dropped that Capt. Graham knew much about it, and the fact was reported to Marshal Ross. He commenced to work on the case and for three days has been pumping the men. All he could draw out, however, was that several times the hour men were notified to be in "readiness tonight to do some work." No direct evidence could be obtained until Tuesday night when he got hold of Chas. Walker, commonly known as "Detective" Walker. He was taken into the city clerk's office and questioned. At first he denied knowing anything about the matter, but when told that the officers were going to arrest the whole company and him included he commenced to cough up what he knew. The story was quickly told and reduced to writing. The affidavit was made out and is as follows: "On the night the Pomeroy house on Norris st., was set on fire and burned Archie Harrison and Sam Graham, the captain of Hose Co. No. 2, stated to the deponent at Hose House No. 2, that there was going to be a fire that night and for deponent and others to have themselves in readiness to go to said fire. That the said Harrison and Graham started out together from said hose house and that on the same night the said Pomeroy house was burned. Deponent also says that there was an understanding between the said Harrison, the said Graham and your deponent to set fire to old buildings in said city and that each one was to take turn in setting the fires to said old dwellings, etc. That on the night the old store house near the cattle yard at the M. C. R. R. tracks, near the depot, was set on fire the said Graham told deponent to set same on fire; that the said Graham would furnish the city's oil for the purpose of setting the fire; that he, Graham, would put the oil in a bottle, place the bottle in the old exercise cart in the rear of the hose house, where deponent could find it. That on said night deponent found a bottle containing oil in said cart and carried same to said store house; that he poured the oil on the sill at the northeast corner of the building and then set fire to the same with a lighted match. Deponent further says that said agreement as to setting fires was made and all the fires were set during the time deponent was a member of Hose Co. No. 2.

Watch Sale at Haller's Jewelry Store.

CRUSHING A FOREIGN SNOB.

A Cool-Headed Newspaper Man's Retort to the Remark of a Swell.

Foreigners have a fatal inability to appreciate the turns of American humor and repartee, and there is now a diplomat of more or less prominence in the foreign service at Washington who is looking for the blood of an American correspondent on the score of an insult received in the theater. They were both standing back of the rail in the National the other evening during the performance of "The Little Trooper." The sprightly Della had just got through with her dull scene, and the chorus broke out after the manner of choruses to close up the act. His diplomats was quite taken with the performance. "Aw, quite clevah," he ejaculated, "verwy clevah sword play for girls; let's have that again," and he commenced to applaud. "Quite clevah," he insisted, turning to a newspaper man standing alongside him, "won't you join me in this encore?"

"Well, you've seen it once," was the dry response of the blase reporter. "If you want to see it again why don't you come in to-morrow night?"

The legation was quite taken off his feet by this unexpected rejoinder, and failed entirely to see any humor in it. "I—er—don't you know I consider you quite impertinent," exclaimed the would-be encore. "I—as—in fact think you are no gentleman!" "And do you know what I think of you?" was the easy reply. "I think you are no judge." And the foreigner, who was looking for at least a challenge to a duel, collapsed at this indifference to the code, while the correspondent and his next door neighbor went out to get a drink.

AN UNAPPRECIATED GIFT.

A Washington Department Woman Received One Pet Too Many.

There is a department woman in Washington whose fondness for pets is known to all her friends. Not long ago a woman who boards in the same house with her bought a squirrel in a cage, and to give her a pleasant surprise put it in her room one afternoon. The department woman came home and went to her room. She did not appear at dinner. There was no light in her room. Not a sound was heard from her. At last, late in the evening, her friends began to be worried about her and one of them went up and knocked on the door. The department woman was within and in a whisper she answered the knock.

"I can't stir," she said. "Some ad-leheaded fool has put a squirrel in here and it's got out of the cage. Every time I try to strike a light it flies all around the room. It's torn a big hole in the lace curtain and smashed two of my vases. There's an ink bottle on the bureau and I don't dare move for fear he'll knock that off next. What am I going to do?" There was a consultation outside, but nobody could think of anything to do. The department woman stood it until nearly midnight, and then her wrath getting the better of her prudence she declared she'd light the gas if the squirrel broke everything in the room. And when the gas was lighted there was the squirrel, safe in his cage again. But the woman who bought him has found another boarding place.

Baldness is either hereditary or caused by sickness, mental exhaustion, wearing tight-fitting hats, and overwork and trouble. Hall's Renewer will prevent it.

The U. S. Gov't Reports show Royal Baking Powder superior to all others.