

The Ann Arbor Argus.

VOL. LXI.—NO. 20.

ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN, FRIDAY, MARCH 15, 1895.

WHOLE NO. 3213.



In order to introduce

SPRING STYLES OF CLOTHING

Have decided to give away a New Treasury Note of One Dollar value with each \$10.00 suit or over.

SEE OUR WINDOW

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.

MARCH SALE OF New Spring Dress Goods

Never have such varieties been shown and such low prices offered.

- 50 pieces all wool Serges and Henriettas, Spring Shades, the 39c quality, at 25c a yd.
- 20 pieces pretty Spring Plaids, double fold, at 25c a yd.
- 45 inch wool Checks and Mixtures, worth 50c, at 39c a yd.
- 40 inch all wool, navy blue and black Storm Serges, the new price, 32c a yd.
- 35 pieces all wool Novelty Dress Goods, the 65c kind, now 39c a yd.
- Lovely Satin Finish Henriettas, the 75c quality, new price 50c a yd.
- 50 inch all wool Serges, last season's price \$1, new price 50c a yd.
- 48 inch all wool Storm Serge, would be cheap at 75c, now 50c a yd.
- High Art Novelty Dress Goods in Silk Mixtures, French and English Suitings, Checks, Plaids and Crepons, this lot of elegant Dress Goods we place on sale at 50c a yd.
- 20 pieces fancy Swivel Silks, the 50c kind, at 39c a yd.
- 30 pieces colored Kai-Kai Wash Silks at 35c a yd.
- BLACK DRESS GOODS** A great sale and a great season for Black Goods.
- 38 inch all wool black Serges and Henriettas, worth 39c, at 25c a yard.
- 40 inch black figured Mohairs, a big bargain at 35c a yd.
- 40 inch all wool black Storm Serge, the new price 32c a yd.
- 45 inch all wool black Henriettas, were 75c, new price 39c a yard.
- 45 inch all wool black Serges, last season's price \$1.00, now 60c a yard.
- 46 inch fine black Imperial Serge, a bargain at 50c a yd.
- 40 inch Silk Warp Henriettas, the \$1.25 quality, now 75c a yd.
- 48 inch all wool black Storm Serge, regular 75c quality, at 50c a yd.
- 40 inch black figured Serges, Mohair Finish, at 50c a yd.
- 48 inch black figured Sicilian Mohairs, worth \$1.00, at 65c a yd.
- 46 inch black Silk Finish Henriettas, Figured Mohairs, Figured Serges, Figured Crepons, Black Fabrics, worth up to \$1.00, the new price 65c a yd.

BLACK CREPONS Are the up-to-date rage. We have them the only large and representative collection in Ann Arbor.

Spring's Daintest Dress Trimmings Now Open.

KID GLOVE SALE 50 dozen "Etelka" 5 hook Foster Kid Gloves, in black and new spring shades, the best \$1.00 Glove in Ann Arbor. For this sale 79c a pair, 79c.

5 dozen new Flannel Wrappers, for this sale \$1.25 each.

10 dozen new Spring Calico Wrappers, full sleeve, lined waists, pretty styles, would be cheap at \$1.25, for this sale 98c each.

SCHAIRER & MILLER Leaders of Low Prices

SEVEN WARDS.

That Is the Number Possessed by the City of Ann Arbor.

McDOUGALL, THE SOLDIER FARMER'S LIFE.

Another Big Fire Near Ypsilanti.—The Municipal Club Plans Must Differ

From Previous Years.—The May Festival.—Death of Mrs. Frank.

Republican Slate.
The Courier has made out the following slate for the republican nominations for city officers this year:
For mayor—Dr. C. G. Darling (if he will have it).
For president of the council—Levi D. Wines.

For city clerk—Glen V. Mills.
For assessor—A dark horse.
For aldermen, first ward—Dr. P. B. Rose and Chas. F. Staebler.
For alderman, fifth ward—John H. Shadford.

Death of Mrs. Christian Frank.
Yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock Mary Elizabeth, wife of Christian Frank, died at her home, 72 West Liberty street. This is a doubly sad affliction for Mr. Frank, from the fact that the one week old child survived its mother but a short time. Mrs. Frank was born in Waterloo, Jackson county, and was 43 years of age. A large circle of friends will mourn her untimely end. The funeral will be held from the family residence Sunday afternoon, Rev. Max Hein officiating.

Death of Mrs. Thankful Barnes.
Mrs. Thankful Barnes, one of Ann Arbor's oldest inhabitants, died Wednesday night, of paralysis, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. George Moore. She had reached the age of 86 years. Mrs. Barnes was born in Ashfield, Mass. She came to Michigan when 18 years old. She resided for several years after her marriage, in Barry county. Her husband died about forty years ago. She is survived by three children, Mrs. George Moore, of Ann Arbor, Mrs. Wm. Tubbs, of Delhi, and Albert Barnes, of Clinton.

May Festival Program.
Prof. Stanley has now arranged the full program of the May festival, which is to be held May 17 and 18, as follows: Friday evening, May 17, symphony concert by the Boston Festival Orchestra; Saturday forenoon, recital on the Columbian organ by Clarence Eddy, of Chicago; Saturday afternoon, orchestral matinee with soloists; Saturday evening, "The Damnation of Faust," by the Choral Union of 300 voices, assisted by William Riegel, tenor, Max Heinrich, baritone, Mmc. Nordica, soprano, as Marguerite, and Mr. Clark, basso. The recital by Mr. Eddy is an extra number just secured through the efforts of Prof. Stanley.

To Vote on a City Building.
The committee appointed by the council to investigate the securing of sites for city office buildings have passed the following resolution offered by Mr. G. Frank Allmendinger:

"Resolved, That this committee recommend to the council that they ask the citizens of Ann Arbor to raise by special tax the sum of \$5,000 to purchase locations for buildings in the first and second wards. And the committee further recommend that when the buildings shall be built upon such sites, if the tax shall carry, they be constructed of brick."

This motion carried without any dissenting votes, and it now seems extremely probable that the question will be submitted to the voters at the city election this year.

A New Ward for Ann Arbor.

The bill creating the seventh ward of the city of Ann Arbor passed the house at Lansing, yesterday. It makes a new ward out of that portion of the first and sixth wards south of Hill street. This includes the Miller addition, the Hall addition or the old fair grounds, the White addition, Hamilton, Rose and Sheehan's addition, and the rather populous settlement around Brown and Lincoln streets. City Attorney Bennett was in Lansing assisting in engineering the thing through. The new ward business is a pet scheme of President of the Council Wines. The passage of the bill will cause the election of five aldermen this spring out of the first and sixth wards.

"Alvin Joslin."

Charles L. Davis will be at the Grand Opera House, Saturday, March 16, in his time-tried success, "Alvin Joslin." There is something about the quaint old comedy, with its constant changing of scene, its innumerable exciting incidents and its unique conception, that seems to maintain a hold on theatre-goers. Whatever may be said or written of Charles L. Davis, it must be admitted that his conception of "Uncle Alvin" stands out prominently as an original bit of acting. The scenic effects are said to be particularly realistic and elaborate, showing Brooklyn Bridge by moonlight, the Five Points, the Bowery, and other familiar localities of the great metropolis.

It Disarranged Their Plans.

The republicans and the municipal club politicians are somewhat disappointed at the passage by the legislature of a bill prohibiting the placing of the same name twice on the official ballot. For the past two years, it will be remembered, at the city elections the same names have appeared on the republican, the municipal club and the prohibition tickets. By throwing out the votes cast for any one of these three tickets in the past two years, the results would have been changed. The effect of this law will be to make the republican nominees elect to run either as republicans or as municipal club nominees. They cannot run as both. The consternation which the law spread may be imagined.

Caused by a Parlor Match.

Fire destroyed the large barn on the farm of Geo. Moorman, situated two miles south of Ypsilanti, about 11 o'clock Wednesday morning. The loss is estimated at \$2,300 on building and \$700 on stock, with only partial insurance. It is supposed that the fire originated from a parlor match which must have been dropped on the floor. Men were at work drawing hay into the barn and had just driven in with a load. In alighting from the wagon one of the men must have stepped on a match, for soon the hay around his feet was ablaze. He made an unsuccessful attempt to extinguish the fire by stamping upon it. The hay on the wagon became ignited and it was with great difficulty that the horses attached to the load were gotten from the burning building. The barn was a new one, having been erected last fall to replace one which had been destroyed by fire last summer.

A Sketch of Our Candidate.

John A. McDougall, the democratic candidate for state senator, has a record for probity and upright-ness of which any man may well be proud. He is known and respected likewise for his downright common sense views. He is a farmer, too, who can express his views when the occasion arises, and a wounded veteran soldier of the late war. He was born in Washtenaw county, reared here, and has always had his residence here. His father was one of the earliest pioneers, and for years had charge of the first frame mill in Ypsilanti, which he himself raised in 1828 for Woodruff & Hardy. It was in Ypsilanti that our [nominee] was born, June 14, 1843. When he was ten years old his parents removed to Superior township, on the homestead opposite the farm on which Mr. McDougall now resides. He was educated in the Ypsilanti schools and at the Ypsilanti Normal. He was not of age when in 1862 he enlisted in the celebrated "Normal" company and was assigned to the Seventeenth Michigan Infantry, under General Withington, of Jackson. In September of that year, Mr. McDougall fell at South Mountain, his shoulder being shot to pieces, and six months afterwards, on account of his wound, he was mustered out of the service. He is a member of Carpenter Post, G. A. R., of Ypsilanti. His life has been spent in farming. He has been prominently identified with the Grange. Where he is best known his vote will be largest.

Washington Letter.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 11, 1895.

It is fortunate for the country that the present administration is free from jingoism. If it were not, there would be a certainty of an immediate tariff war between the United States and the countries which have followed the lead of Germany in excluding American cattle and meat, professedly on hygienic grounds, and grave danger of war

of a more murderous nature. Although Secretaries Gresham and Carlisle have been confined to their homes by sickness for the greater part of the last week, they have not escaped the pressure brought to bear on them by the jingoists, to retaliate upon those nations—Germany, France, Belgium, the Netherlands and Denmark—by imposing the ten per cent. additional duty authorized by law upon all imports brought to the United States in vessels sailing under the flag of a nation that discriminates against American products. This may eventually be done, but there are several reasons why the administration has no desire to do it unless compelled by circumstances. First, it is believed that a European combination has been formed for the express purpose of trying to force a tariff war in order to cripple the rapidly growing foreign trade of the United States; second, the treasury is in no condition to lose the revenue which must necessarily be lost by a tariff war with the countries named; third, the struggling business interests of this country could ill afford at this time the entire loss of the trade of those countries, which would almost certainly follow retaliation on the part of this country; and lastly, these countries all declare that they are not discriminating, but are only actuated by a desire to preserve the health of their citizens. Secretary Gresham believes in exhausting diplomatic remedies before resorting to retaliation; but if retaliation is resorted to it will be carried out thoroughly, and in the end we shall not be losers.

The republican editors who have jumped on Secretary Gresham because of his reported efforts to get the government of Great Britain to settle its boundary dispute with Venezuela by arbitration have simply shown their ignorance. Every administration since that of President Arthur has endeavored to bring about this arbitration, and in keeping up the effort Secretary Gresham is not introducing anything new, but merely endorsing a policy which has been supported by four of his predecessors—Frelinghuysen, Bayard, Blaine and Foster—and which is creditable to him in every respect.

There is common sense in the concluding words of a statement made by Assistant Secretary Curtis, of the treasury, denying the sensational statements sent out from Washington about the treasury being embarrassed by reason of delay in the delivery of the gold purchased by the late issue of bonds. Those words, which follow, are especially commended to those democrats who are fond of getting their news from republican or assistant republican papers: "The prosperity of the country will be greatly hastened when some effective method is formed of checking these alarming articles written by newspaper correspondents and newsgatherers who are willing to sacrifice the truth and their own consciences—if they have any—to create a cheap sensation, and play upon the feelings of an already overwrought public."

Chairman Sayers, of the house appropriations committee, closes his analysis of the appropriations made by the fifty-third congress with the following: "To have checked the biennial billion dollar pace set by the fifty-first congress is an achievement in itself. To have done not only that, but to have reduced the appropriations of the congress below the billion mark, is a triumph vast in its proportions and significant of a return to economical and honest government."

The first fight in the ranks of republicans of the fifty-fourth congress is already on, the principals being Reed and Cannon. The row began over the Crisp complimentary resolution adopted by the last house. Mr. Cannon asked Mr. Reed to offer that resolution and when he declined said he would do it himself, and he did. He also made a few cutting remarks to Reed about his churlishness. The row has grown since then, and although Reed's election to the speakership seems assured, Cannon is said to be engaged in raising obstructions thereto and to be not without hope that a combination can be formed to beat him.

Ex-Speaker Crisp, who is a silver man and one of the commissioners who will go to the monetary conference, if there be one held, says: "I have been greatly encouraged by recent indications of a change of sentiment in Europe towards silver, and I have strong hopes that if another conference shall be held, practical

results may be obtained. I would rejoice to see the silver question eliminated from the presidential campaign."

HIGH SCHOOL NOTES.

Miss Grace Taylor has been granted leave of absence until May 1st, on account of ill health. Miss Mattie Taylor will continue doing her work until that time.

Prof. Perry entertains the S. C. A. at his home on Washington street, tonight.

There will be examinations in botany and chemistry, Thursday, March 21, at 4 p. m., in room B.

A meeting of the Athletic Association will be held in the chapel next Monday, at 3 p. m., to adopt the constitution of the Michigan High School Athletic association, and to elect a member of the board of control to succeed E. L. Norris.

An indoor meet occurs in McMillan gymnasium tomorrow night. The following are the events: Running high jump, running broad jump, standing high jump, standing high kick, hitch kick, shot put, tug of war, dip on bars.

The debate between the Clio and Arena last Friday evening was won by the Clio. One of the Arena debaters I would like to announce that the Clio put up a far superior debate, and that I am satisfied with the decision of the judges, and would like to meet them again."

Delegates from the high schools of Ann Arbor, Battle Creek, Grand Rapids, Jackson and Lansing, met at Lansing last Saturday and organized the Michigan High School Athletic association. It was decided to hold a meeting May 30 and 31, at some place yet to be chosen. D. W. Springer was delegate from here.

The fraternity excitement has passed over for the present. It was expected that the school board would take action in regard to them at the meeting Tuesday night, but on account of the absence of Trustee Smith, nothing was done in relation to the new rules that have been formulated by the committee, in reference to the secret societies in the high school. Action will probably be taken on the new rules at the next board meeting.

Manchester.

Mr. Buss was in Detroit on business.

Mr. Kempf, of Chelsea, was in town on business.

A number of our Manchester people are sick with the grippe.

Miss Lizzie Farrell visited Tecumseh friends over Sunday.

Walter C. Mack, of Ann Arbor, was in town the latter part of last week, on business.

Miss Julia Schoettle spent Sunday with friends in Freedom.

Mr. M. Schiabile has gone to Ann Arbor to act as jurymen in the circuit court.

Miss Anna Armstrong, who is working in Jackson, came home last Saturday to visit her mother, who is on the sick list.

Mrs. Goodell visited friends in Norvell, last Friday.

Mrs. J. Lazell, of Ann Arbor, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Kingsley.

Miss Anna Kramer returned to Ypsilanti last Monday to resume her work.

Mr. Wm. Lehr went to Adrian to see his brother who is very sick.

Mr. and Mrs. Ben Tracy, of Napoleon, were the guests of Mrs. Goodell, Wednesday and Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Sweetland, of Lodi, visited with Mr. and Mrs. J. Rauschenberger over Sunday.

Miss Minnie McAdam spent Sunday with Clinton friends.

Elmer Silkworth closed the winter term of school in the Zimmerman district, last Friday.

Rev. George Schoettle went to Sharon last Sunday afternoon to install Rev. Wild, of the Lutheran church.

The ladies' society, of the M. E. church, met with Mrs. D. O. Stringham, last Wednesday afternoon.

The entertainment given by Herbert Leon Cope, assisted by Mr. Merlin Wiley, tenor soloist, and Mr. Eugene B. Thayer, baritone soloist, both of Albion conservatory of music, was very well attended and appreciated, and was financially a great success.

The largest assortment of China and Japanese matting in the city at Haller's Furniture Store. 20-21

THERE is but one way in the world to be sure of having the best paint, and that is to use only a well-established brand of strictly pure white lead, pure linseed oil, and pure colors.*

The following brands are standard, "Old Dutch" process, and are always absolutely
Strictly Pure White Lead

*If you want colored paint, tint any of the above strictly pure leads with National Lead Co.'s Pure White Lead Tinting Colors.

These colors are sold in one-pound cans, each can being sufficient to tint 25 pounds of Strictly Pure White Lead the desired shade; they are in no sense ready-mixed paints, but a combination of perfectly pure colors in the hands of the painter to tint Strictly Pure White Lead.

Send us a postal card and get our book on paints and color-card, free.

NATIONAL LEAD CO.
Chicago Branch,
State and Fiftieth Streets, Chicago.

York.

Mrs. Baxter has purchased 40 acres of the Hathaway place just west of this village. Consideration, \$2,000.

A. B. Hathaway, of Vassar, Mich., has been in town on business for several days.

Mr. and Mrs. Irving Clark visited friends at Dexter last week.

John Richards is quite ill with pneumonia.

Charles Booth has leased the Stephen Smith farm and will move onto it soon.

Royal Lamb has rented Frank Davenport's farm and will move soon.

Born, Thursday, March 7th, to Mr. and Mrs. Edward Hathaway, a 11 1/2 pound boy.

Baptist services will be held next Sabbath at the usual hour in the M. E. church. The new seats for the Baptist church are expected here this week, and the work of removing the old pews will be begun Friday, Tuesday evening, March 19th, a social will be held in the church, the proceeds to apply on seat fund. If all plans work well, the new pews will be in place for Sunday, the 24th inst.

Sam. Hale and Miss May Hale have both been quite ill.

Mrs. Allie Montague and baby are both quite ill.

James Hall is moving onto his father's farm, one-half mile south of here.

Miss Millie McMullen spent Sunday with her parents. She is living in Ypsilanti at present.

Quarterly meeting last Sunday at the Methodist church.

If you have any repairing to be done, or a horse to be shod, you will find John Moon at Sam. Hall's shop near Mooreville. John is a good workman and deserves a good patronage.

A Household Treasure.

D. W. Fuller, of Canajoharie, N.Y., says that he always keeps Dr. King's New Discovery in the house, and his family has always found the very best results follow its use; that he would not be without it, if procurable. G. A. Dykeman, druggist, Catskill, N. Y., says that Dr. King's New Discovery is undoubtedly the best Cough remedy; that he has used it in his family for eight years, and it has never failed to do all that is claimed for it. Why not try a remedy so long tried and tested? Trial bottles free at Eberbach Drug and Chemical Co.'s drugstore, Ann Arbor, and at Geo. J. Haussler's, Manchester. Regular size 50c and \$1.00.

Dexter Township.

Mr. and Mrs. G. Spiegelberg, of Chelsea, visited their old friends in this place last week.

Miss Blanche Cushman is entertaining her cousin for a few weeks.

Miss Ollie Morris was the guest of Ann Arbor friends, last week.

John Smith entertained relatives last Saturday.

Jay Peatt has returned home from his visit with Detroit friends.

Miss Edith Warren entertained her chum last Sunday.

Miss M. Hepburn, of Evart, is the guest of Dexter friends.

J. M. Goodwin and W. G. Bain, of Ann Arbor, visited friends in this place, recently.

Will Tuomey, of Ann Arbor, spent last Sunday with his friends here.

Miss Hinchly spent Saturday and Sunday with her parents in Marion.

Miss Kate Arnold, of Ann Arbor, was the guest of friends here last Sunday.

John Rosier and family, of Jackson, visited relatives here last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Farley are being entertained at the home of C. Miller.

Mr. and Mrs. D. Litchfield are entertaining friends for a few days.

Mrs. Wm. Dickerson, of Wayne, is the guest of her brother, here.

Miss Julia Murphy has returned to her home in Jackson after a few days' visit here.

Mrs. A. D. Crane is quite ill at her daughter's in Ann Arbor.

Robert Tuffs, of Moorhead, Minn., was called here last Monday to attend the funeral of his mother.

Joe Conklin and wife, of Howell, were the guests of his brother here, one day last week.

John Vaughn sold his personal property and farm tools at auction last Tuesday.

La grippe is very numerous here.

Mrs. G. Flintoft and son, of Hamburg, visited her sister here last week.

James West, of Mason, spent last Tuesday here with friends.

Anna Lee came home to attend the wedding of Miss Ollie Pacey, of this place.

Henry Fleming and sister were with their many Chelsea friends last week.

The lecture at the opera house was well attended last Wednesday evening.

Frank Smith and family, of Pinkney, are moving to Wayne, where Frank will engage in work.

M. Cummings is behind the counter clerking for E. Jedele.

It is rumored that the old people of our village will give a dance after lent.

Charles Rogers has sold a fine span of horses to E. L. Thompson, of Detroit.

Frank Lemmon is recovering from a severe attack of la grippe.

The M. E. church will give a social in the church parlors this Friday evening.

Miss Mabel B. Freer, of Detroit, gave a lecture at the M. E. church parlors last Thursday afternoon.

Numbers of teachers from this place attended the teachers' examination at Ann Arbor last Saturday.

Fred Gross sold his farm tools at auction last Tuesday.

Miss Anna Bross, of Ann Arbor, came home, Friday night, to visit her Dexter friends.

Alice McCabe has been visiting her friends in the village for a few days.

Mrs. Wm. Asquith and Mrs. S. Taylor, of Stockbridge, were here visiting relatives last week.

John Hughes was at the county seat last Saturday.

Misses Nellie Connors and Nellie Halley were the guests of Miss Anna Connors last Sunday.

Burt Webb, the traveling agent, was a visitor at Dexter last week.

Married at the Congregational church last Tuesday evening, March 12, Miss Ollie G. Pacey, of this village, to Mr. Edward G. Clark, of Minneapolis, Minn. Their friends wish them much prosperity in life.

Died at his home in Dexter township, Sunday morning, March 10, 1895, A. Taylor, aged 71 years. The funeral took place on Wednesday from the house, at 12 o'clock. Rev. Henry Tatlock, of Ann Arbor, conducted the services. He leaves a wife, two sons and four daughters to mourn his loss.

Miss Olga Jedele has been entertaining company for the last few days.

H. Fleming is on the sick list.

John Pulliver, of Mayville, was called here last week by the illness of his mother.

The Eastern Star chapter were obliged to postpone their musicale on account of the illness of the leading artists.

Mr. and Mrs. Litchard have moved into Mr. Fletcher's house on East Main street.

Mr. Sanford and family moved into Mrs. Otto Bennet's house on County street, Saturday.

Atty. and Mrs. G. R. Williams entertained guests from Chicago the first of the week.

Mrs. A. Mains and son, of Detroit, were the guests of Dr. and Mrs. J. C. Harper last week.

Miss M. A. Palmer is convalescent after a severe sick spell.

Dr. Hal Wyman, of Detroit, was in Milan on business one day last week.

Mr. A. Pullen moved, Monday, from Mrs. A. Davis' house on East Main street to Mr. L. Eddy's house on First street.

Geo. Minto returned from his Vernon sojourn, Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. Ranson Rouse, of Saline, visited Milan friends, Saturday and Sunday.

Atty. F. Trussel is quite ill with la grippe.

Miss Leona Swick will commence her spring school near Ridgeway the first of April.

Mrs. McMahan is seriously ill.

Mrs. Midlam, of Burr Oak, is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. A. Trussell.

Died—Miss Alice Billings at the home of her sister, Mrs. Geniac, on Hurd street, Wednesday afternoon. The funeral services were held at the residence, Friday afternoon, Rev. J. Ward Stone officiating.

Mr. Lewis Soloman has a fine fish market on Tolen street. That is the place to fish, as Soloman is considered wise and knows good fish and keeps them to sell.

Mr. C. H. Robison left for the Agricultural college, Saturday.

Mr. G. L. Van Warner has returned from his Chicago sojourn.

Miss Bessie Farrington had a pleasant surprise party one evening last week.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Ostrander entertained guests from Willis Sunday last.

Village election Monday.

Mrs. P. M. Edwards has recovered from her severe illness.

Maple sugar has arrived. It is sweet and toothsome and awfully dear to the purchasers.

Mrs. Chas. Sill has the grippe.

W. H. Whitmarsh visited Detroit Thursday.

The United Brethren will have regular services at the Union church each Sunday.

Mrs. McKay visited Detroit, Monday.

Lots of creeds in Milan. Pay your money and take your choice. You may be left, or you may be chosen, it is a riddle that none can guess.

Editor Smith, of the Milan Leader, is a progressive man. He thinks an electric light is probable here in progressive Milan. Turn on the light, and show our sister villages that we are not so slow.

To have perfect health you must have pure blood, and the best way to have pure blood is to take Hood's Sarsaparilla.

They Have a Midway in Georgia.

ATLANTA, March 14.—The old Midway church, in Liberty county, the most ancient house of worship in the south, having been built in 1723, is the scene of the one hundred and third annual reunion of the Midway society, an organization whose mission it is to perpetuate the historical associations of the venerable structure. Negroes now own the building.

Western Union's Usual Dividend.

NEW YORK, March 14.—The directors of the Western Union Telegraph company have formally declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/4 per cent, payable April 15. Transfer books will close March 20. The dividend calls for \$1,125,000. The earnings for the quarter (March business estimated) were \$1,200,000.

Chicago Wife Attempts Suicide.

MILWAUKEE, March 14.—Mrs. H. F. Barton, of Chicago, said to be the wife of a man who occupies a prominent position with a big dry goods house, attempted suicide at the Kirby House by shooting herself in the breast. Her husband arrived at noon, but will not explain the cause. The woman is seriously wounded.

State of Ohio, County of Toledo, ss. Lucas County.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, county and state aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of one hundred dollars for each and every case of catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D., 1886.

SEAL. A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

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

Rheumatism Cured.

Rheumatism is caused by lactic acid in the blood attacking the fibrous tissues of the joints. Keep your blood pure and healthy and you will not have rheumatism. Hood's Sarsaparilla gives the blood vitality and richness and tones the whole body, neutralizes the acidity of the blood and thus cures rheumatism.

Hood's PILLS are the best after-dinner pills, assist digestion, cure headache.

Milan.

Miss Luna was completely eclipsed with her veil of black, Sunday evening. The sight was a novel one to many in this vicinity. The eclipse was visible to all, and was watched by a large number of people.

Mrs. Alice Hill, of Union City, is visiting friends in this vicinity.

Mrs. Chas. Gauntlett and daughter Cecil were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. A. Day, near Ypsilanti, Sunday.

Mr. Walter Stimpson was home from Tecumseh a few days last week.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Brown have purchased H. Fulcher's residence on the corner of East Main and Wilcox streets, and will soon take possession.

Mr. Eugene Wisdom and family moved into Mrs. R. Wallace's house on County street, Monday.

Mr. Chas. Gauntlett was out of town the first of the week.

Mesdames Gauntlett and Hill were the guests of Mrs. C. M. Fuller on the Macon, Tuesday.

The True Cure
Of all
Nervous Troubles
Is Found in
PURE BLOOD

Because upon the purity of the Blood depends the health of every organ and tissue of the Body. If the Blood is thin and impure there is weakness, Nervousness, That Tired Feeling, and you are in the condition which invites disease. If the Blood is pure and healthy, you have sweet sleep, nerve strength, mental vigor, a good appetite, and perfect digestion.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Makes Pure Blood

That is why the Cures by Hood's Sarsaparilla are permanent. They do not rest upon the insecure support of temporary stimulant, opiate or nerve compound, but upon the solid foundation of vitalized, enriched and purified blood. Read this:

The cure of Olive Carl by Hood's Sarsaparilla has few equals in medical history. The testimonial was first published two years ago, and a late letter from her mother says Olive continues in good health and "We are satisfied her remarkable cure by Hood's Sarsaparilla was permanent." Briefly stated the case was this: "When

Makes Pure Blood

Olive was 8 years old she had the whooping cough and measles, followed by intense pains in every joint in her body, like rheumatism. Physicians were puzzled, but after a consultation, pronounced the disease some form of
Constitutional Scrofula.

"When we began to use Hood's Sarsaparilla, she could not be moved without crying out with pain, and we were com-

INCREASING LENGTH OF LIFE.

Modern Heroines at Least Are Longer Lived Than Jane Austen's Were.

Is the human race becoming longer lived despite the fret and fever of modern civilization? It is an interesting question, and it may very probably be answered some day by science in the affirmative. The longevity of professional men is now generally considered to be greater than that of farmers or mechanics. In other words, intellectual activity, although in many respects more exhausting than physical, has in the main a salutary effect upon the human frame. It may be the nerves rather than the muscles upon which we mainly depend, after all. It is a commonplace of observation that the big, hearty men are constantly dropping out of the world, while those of far more fragile organizations apparently live on to a ripe old age.

As to the increasing longevity of the race generally, there is no little incidental testimony on this head to be gathered from various sources. Some of the early heroes and heroines of romance are old before they reach what we should call middle life. And at the beginning of our own century Jane Austen, whose testimony is always unimpeachable, speaks of the healthy and contented woman of 40 as having a good prospect of 20 years of life yet. Twenty years! What woman of today thinks of herself as falling into decrepitude at 60? Elsewhere in Miss Austen's pages we run across people who are old with the passage of half a century of life. But now we have Gladstones at 80 and over and think nothing of it.—Providence Journal.

Solomoness.

"Have you been able to catch the speaker's eye?" asked the first lady legislator.

"Have I?" rejoined the second legislator. "Well, rather. I wore my navy blue bengaline, with the heliotrope sleeves, and the speaker couldn't keep his eyes off me."

Upon the call of the house they separated.—Detroit Tribune.

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.

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	\$385,655 75	Capital stock paid in	\$ 50,000 00
Stocks, Bonds, Mortgages, etc.	477,551 91	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 Deposits Vaults	30,000 00		
Other Real Estate	9,915 72		
Current expenses and taxes paid	4,997 07		
	2,533 25		
Due from banks in reserve cities	158,266 08		
Due from other banks and bankers	1,592 87		
Checks and cash items	1,319 74		
Gold coins	265 41		
Nickels and pennies	30,000 00		
Silver coin	2,500 00		
U. S. and National Bank Notes	23,749 00		
	\$1,120,406 11		\$1,120,406 11

STATE OF MICHIGAN, ss. County of Washtenaw, ss. 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 Deubel, Willard B. Smith, David W. Hinesy, and L. Gruner.

OFFICERS.—Christian Mack, a resident; W. D. Harriman, Vice-President; Chas. E. Hiscock, Cashier; M. J. Fritz, Ass't-Cashier.

The True Cure
Of all
Nervous Troubles
Is Found in
PURE BLOOD

Because upon the purity of the Blood depends the health of every organ and tissue of the Body. If the Blood is thin and impure there is weakness, Nervousness, That Tired Feeling, and you are in the condition which invites disease. If the Blood is pure and healthy, you have sweet sleep, nerve strength, mental vigor, a good appetite, and perfect digestion.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Makes Pure Blood

That is why the Cures by Hood's Sarsaparilla are permanent. They do not rest upon the insecure support of temporary stimulant, opiate or nerve compound, but upon the solid foundation of vitalized, enriched and purified blood. Read this:

The cure of Olive Carl by Hood's Sarsaparilla has few equals in medical history. The testimonial was first published two years ago, and a late letter from her mother says Olive continues in good health and "We are satisfied her remarkable cure by Hood's Sarsaparilla was permanent." Briefly stated the case was this: "When

I enclose the photograph of my daughter and I think it is a picture of perfect health. When I think how near she was to death's door I cannot feel thankful enough for her recovery." Mrs. J. A. CARL, Reynoldsville, Pennsylvania.

The greater includes the less. Such a cure as the above must convince you that Hood's Sarsaparilla is a wonderful blood purifier. Give it a trial this spring.

and did so. When I had finished the third bottle I was so much better that I could eat things that I had not dared to eat before for years. I have taken six bottles and feel like a different person." Mrs. SIMON DECKER, Ruggles, Pennsylvania.

"Refreshing sleep has been given me by Hood's Sarsaparilla and I now rest well and do not feel tired in the morning as I used to." JOHN CRAIG, Somerville, Mass.

"I can't eat, I have no appetite," is the complaint of many people just now. This is because the blood is in a sluggish and impure condition. Vitalize and enrich it by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, and you will soon be hungry all the time because your blood will demand proper sustenance from good food.

Nervous Dyspepsia.

"I suffered with what the doctors called nervous dyspepsia. I could hardly walk and could hardly keep anything on my stomach. I doctored for six or seven years but the different medicines did not do me any good and I grew steadily worse. I would have sick headache for three days and nights causing me such agony that it seemed as though I would rather die than live. I was told to try Hood's Sarsaparilla

FRENCH BUHR MILLS
Shaves and styles. Every mill warranted. For All Kinds of Grinding. A boy can operate and keep in order. "Book on Mills and sample meal" FREE. All kinds mill machinery. Flour mills built, roller or burr system. Reduced Prices for '95. NORDYKE & MARMON CO., 305 Day Street, Indianapolis, Ind.

ELECTRIC TELEPHONE
Sold outright, no rent, no royalties. Adapted to City, Village or Country. Needed in every home, shop, store and office. Gramophone, Phonograph and best selling records. Agents make from \$5 to \$25 per day net-earnings. Free full catalogue, terms and everywhere, send direct to the publishers, never out of stock, and the best of the best. W. P. HARRISON & Co., 105 S. 4th St., St. Louis, Mo.

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Capital stock paid in, 50,000 Surplus, 150,000.00

"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.

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

Cures Rising Breast
"Mothers' Friend"
 Is the greatest blessing ever offered child-bearing women. I have been a mid-wife for many years, and in each case where "MOTHERS' FRIEND" was used it accomplished wonders and relieved much suffering. It is the best remedy for rising of the Breast known, and worth the price for that alone. Mrs. M. M. BREWSTER, Montgomery, Ala.

Sent by Express or Mail, on receipt of price, \$1.00 per bottle. Sold by all Drugists. Book "To Mothers' Friend" mailed free. BRADFORD REGULATORS CO., ATLANTA, GA.

DIPLOMACY IS BUSY

Over the Recent Outbreaks of the Mobocracy.

HOW UNCLE SAMUEL IS SITUATED.

Home Rule and Treaty Obligations Said to Clash—Some Comments on the State of Affairs—Pannecote Pleases the State Department by His Moderation—An Inquiry of Colorado in Behalf of Italy—The Case of the Alliance.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—With two such incidents as those of New Orleans and Walsenburg, Colo., facing them, and such affairs as the Rock Creek Springs massacre of Chinese and the killing of the Italians in New Orleans in the background, the state department officials make no secret of their apprehension that the United States is destined to have serious difficulty in maintaining its treaty relations with foreign nations, unless congress comes to the rescue. As it stands now, owing to the limitations placed upon the exercise of the federal power by statute, the government finds itself powerless to protect foreign citizens whom the United States is under solemn treaty obligations to protect.

Here's a State of Things!

Under our peculiar conditions the national government can only look to the state to extend protection, and if this is denied, or the measure of protection is inadequate, it cannot interfere. Meanwhile, the state itself is wholly free from any responsibility to the foreign powers with which the United States has entered into treaty relations, and the powers are prohibited from even remonstrating with the offending state government; they can look for redress only to the helpless national government. So it is within the power of any erratic governor or weak mayor, or even an incompetent chief of police in any city, to force an issue that can be decided only by war, and the fate of the whole nation may depend on the conduct of such officials.

Congress Just Let Her Slide.

This matter was brought to the attention of congress by President Harrison at the instance of the late Secretary Blaine after the adjustment of the trouble that threatened war with Italy as the result of the killing of the Italians in New Orleans, but no action was taken to carry out the suggestion, probably owing to the fact that the necessary legislation might be regarded as an infringement upon the old state's rights theory. It is very probable, however, that President Cleveland will feel obliged to again call attention to the subject at the meeting of the next congress, and point out how in the absence of such legislation he is obliged to appeal to congress to pay out of money raised by the whole people large sums for indemnity for wrongs committed by a disorderly element in one small place.

More Power to the Courts.

Just what shape the proposed legislation will take cannot be now defined, but the prevailing idea will be to make it the business of the United States courts in all parts of the country to protect foreigners in the United States, first through the court deputies, and if that is not sufficient then through the troops of the national government, and to do this without delay in all cases. This would require an amendment of the posse comitatus law passed with the express purpose to prevent the use of troops at elections, but proven to be of much wider scope than was intended.

Doesn't Harmonize with Home Rule.

It would otherwise harm the sensibilities of the strict constructionists of the state's right theory, but as between this and the ever present danger of becoming involved in a foreign war without a reasonable or just cause, it is believed that congress will not hesitate to declare for the law.

MOVEMENTS OF THE DIPLOMATS.

They Are Inquiring Into the Doings of the Mob South and West.

Meantime the diplomats are making inquiries, as is their duty. The most they can demand is that subjects of foreign powers be given the same protection as that afforded natives of this country, which the list of lynchings each year indicates is not perfectly effective. The British minister, Sir Julian Pauncefote, has directed the British consul at New Orleans, Mr. St. John, to apply to the local authorities for such special protection as may be necessary during the race riots. The ambassador has had before the state department the consul's statement as to the shooting of Purser Bain. No further steps are contemplated, as the ambassador is satisfied that the local authorities will deal with the uprising in such way as to give British subjects the "same protection as that afforded Americans."

The moderation of the British officials and their evident desire to credit the efforts of the state and federal authorities in preserving peace is a source of comment and gratification in official circles here, and it promises to conclude the incident without any of the protests and bluster which frequently mark these minor international questions. In reply to a telegram from Acting Secretary of State Uhl to Governor Foster, of Louisiana, stating the facts telegraphed Pauncefote by the consul at New Orleans, the governor says that vigorous steps are being taken to prevent a recurrence of the violence, the state and municipal authorities having gone to work together. The governor says that crews of vessels are no longer in danger.

The Italian minister has heard from Colorado, and of the murder there by a mob of perhaps nine probably unnaturalized Italians, and at his request Acting Secretary of State Uhl has telegraphed the governor of Colorado for an explanation of the state of affairs there.

INCIDENT OF THE ALLIANCE.

Spanish Minister Asks That His Country's Side of the Case Be Heard.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—Senator Muruga, the Spanish minister, visited the state department for the purpose of presenting the position of Spain, from the information now at hand, on the firing of a Spanish gunboat on the American mail steamer Alliance. The minister telegraphed for full particulars to the governor general of Cuba, and in reply received a dispatch that the cruiser which presumably figured in the affair had not yet returned, having prolonged her watch along the Cuban coast. The captain general had no particulars of the incident. Under these circumstances Senator Muruga feels that only one side of the story has yet been told, but says that should it appear that there has been any offense or indiscretion on the part of the Spanish warship Spain will speedily make every apology consistent with the friendship she bears to the United States. Taking the version of the affair as given by Captain Crossman, of the Alliance, Minister Muruga says it was apparent that the American ship was in the jurisdictional waters of Cuba and not on the high seas.

Assistant Secretary Uhl has already formed his own conclusion as to the course to be pursued. After looking over Captain Crossman's letter carefully he wrote the captain asking for more particulars bearing upon the incident. Until these are furnished it is not probable that the complaint will be formally brought to the attention of the Spanish government. The point upon which the state department desires further information from Captain Crossman is the exact location of the Alliance when she was first signalled by the Spanish cruiser, and it is probable that the whole case may turn on this point.

From statements made by the captain in his letter to the department and to interviewers it appears that he was aware that Spanish cruisers were patrolling the coast in search of filibusters and that a rebellion was in progress, but it is not clear that he was outside of the Spanish marine jurisdiction, considering the fact that there are outlying keys or islands belonging to the same nation. That these may be regarded in establishing the boundary of the marine jurisdiction is shown by the act of our own government in laying out the sixty-mile exclusive line around the Pribyloff islands last year.

Debate on Income Tax Ended.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—The great lawyer Choate closed his argument before the supreme court against the constitutionality of the income tax so suddenly that it took away the breath of his audience. His argument was in the same line of that put forward by the other lawyers for the appellants. His was the last of the oratory, and the case is now with the supreme court, which will hand down its decision which will be a momentous one if adverse to the government—in due time.

Important Land Decision Recalled.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—Secretary Smith has recalled the decision in the case of August Smith vs. the Portage Lake and Lake Superior Canal company covering 68,000 acres of iron and copper lands in northern Michigan. It appears that the opinion was written, but not decided or approved by the secretary. It was sent out with a large number of other land decisions by mistake.

"Sooners' Need Not Hurry.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—Commissioner Lamoreaux, under whose direction the Kickapoo lands in Indian Territory will be opened, says that the sooners need not be in any hurry, as it will be several months before the Kickapoo lands are thrown open to settlement.

WANTS TO REVEL IN GORE.

The Son of Ex-Mayor Gilroy, of Gotham, Challenges a Man to a Duel.

HAVERHILL, Mass., March 14.—Walter Scott Hale, of Haverhill, last night confirmed a report current here that Thomas Gilroy, Jr., of New York, son of ex-Mayor Gilroy, and Hale's brother-in-law, had, as the result of a violent quarrel in the cafe of the Parker House, challenged Hale to fight a duel, and the challenge was accepted. The quarrel occurred through personal charges and counter charges resulting from young Hale's endeavors to have his mother removed as his guardian. Hale went to New York on this business, and learned that Gilroy had threatened to break every bone in his body. Accompanied by Sydney W. Young, he reached Boston on his return, and repairing at once to the cafe of the Parker House called for Gilroy, who, with his wife, was a guest at the hotel. When Gilroy appeared Hale accused him of living on money from Hale's income. Gilroy replied that he could not have anything to do at that time with Hale, as Hale was his physical superior, but that he would meet him with pistols at any New York hotel.

Hale accepted the challenge but declared that he would fight nowhere but in the vicinity of Boston. Gilroy refused to meet Hale except in New York and an exchange of epithets occurred, during which a crowd gathered and Gilroy escaped to his room. Hale stated that he is prepared to fight at any time, but not within 100 miles of New York.

A PHYSICAL IMPOSSIBILITY.

So the Lake Erie and Ohio River Canal is Viewed at Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, March 14.—The navigation committee of the Chamber of Commerce has rendered its report in regard to the proposed canal between Lake Erie and the Ohio river, and the same has been adopted by the board of directors. The committee is of the opinion that the canal would be of immense commercial value to Cleveland, but is a physical impossibility from an engineering standpoint. The report will be submitted to the members of the chamber next Tuesday evening.

Another report submitted to the directors was in reference to the drainage of the great lakes by the Chicago canal. The secretary of war, according to the report, should be asked to look into the matter at once and interfere, if the figures of some of the scientists on the subject are correct.

Increase of Michigan Salaries.

LANSING, March 14.—The question of what salaries the people will be asked to increase at the April election was definitely determined by the action of the senate in passing the house joint resolution which repeals the resolution submitting the attorney general's salary alone, and provides for the submission of the proposition to increase the salaries of the secretary of state, state treasurer, land commissioner, superintendent of public instruction, and attorney general. A bill was passed making the exhibition of the stars and stripes over all the public schools at all times when the schools are in session compulsory. Another bill passed repeals the act under which female juvenile offenders may, at the parents' option, be sentenced to the House of the Good Shepherd, a Roman Catholic institution at Detroit, instead of to the state industrial school for girls.

Robbers Carry Away the Safe.

GUTHRIE, O. T., March 14.—At Stringtown robbers entered the store kept by M. Pounds and loading the safe on a pair of trucks hauled it several miles into the country and blew it open with dynamite. They secured about \$150.

SCHOOLBOY KNOWLEDGE.

Some of the Funny Blunders of Which Pupils Are Capable.

The roll of our naval heroes is still increasing, for a schoolteacher has recently learned from her pupils that "Shakespeare became a French and Milton a Dutch admiral." Mussulmans, however, was not, of course, "the name given to French soldiers," nor does suffrage mean "hunger," though sometimes it is not remotely connected with thirst.

There is something solemn in the statement that "Becket—his grave was made a pilgrim," and a false etymology possibly suggested that "guerrillas were men who saw to the guillotine," and that Doomsday Book was so called "because it was to last till the crack of doom." And, lastly, here are the two most recent contributions to general history: "Nelson lived in the reign of Victoria and defeated the French under Blaucher at Waterloo," and, again, "the battle of Trafalgar was fought at Waterloo, when Napoleon commanded the Prussians and Nelson was shot for going on deck." In geography also the answers are somewhat at variance with preconceived notions: It appears that "Derby is noted for races, Sheffield for Sheffield notes and Bolton for its abbey." Honolulu is "a palace in the capital of Spain" and Helvellyn "a large volcano in Scotland." A crater is "a straight line which is very hot," and the chief foods of India are "tea, coffee, rice and raw silk." Possibly few people know what dikes are. It is this way: "When a country is below the sea, dikes are big sticks to hold up the water." We are glad to know, on one authority, that "the Albert Nyaiza is so called because it was discovered by Prince Albert," but it suggests painful thoughts to be informed that "Livingstone went on exploring till his boots were quite worn out." There is, however, a certain element of truth in the statement that "Panama is noted for yellow mud, which sticks to the fingers of those who make it."

The English language itself is a fertile source of error. Such spellings as "bearheaded" are not uncommon. The masculine of goose is duck, and the feminine of horse is cow. The plural of lady is gentlemen, and the masculine of vixen is brute. Abstract nouns are "things you cannot see, such as gas and thunder," or—as one boy put it with a delicate vein of irony—"a thing you cannot feel—namely, conscience."—Providence Journal.

THE WEALTH OF THE WORLD.

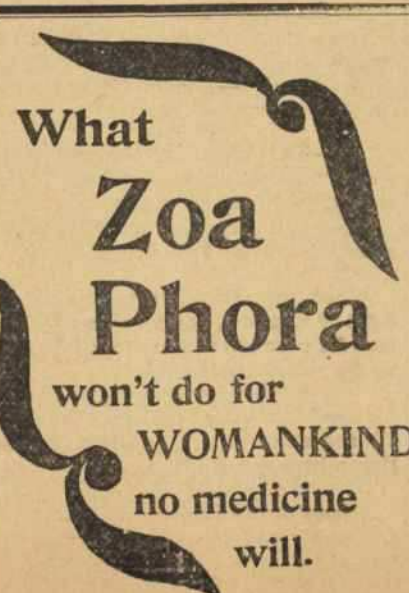
Great Sum of Foreign Securities Held in England and France.

The reported valuation of all property in the United States by the census of 1890 was \$85,037,091,197, or \$1,036 per capita for the entire population. This enumeration, however, dealt with property located in the United States and did not go into the question where it is owned. If the estimate of Mr. Robert Giffen is correct, that \$5,000,000,000 in foreign capital was invested in this country in 1880, probably an even larger amount is so invested at the present time. Deduction should also be made for the high value put upon waste public lands in the census, with the net result that the per capita valuation of the United States would be reduced to about \$950 or \$4,750 for a family of five. Estimates made by careful economists, who come pretty near agreement among themselves, put the valuation of Great Britain about nine years ago at \$50,000,000,000 and that of France at \$40,000,000,000. This would afford a per capita valuation of \$1,338 for Great Britain and \$1,081 for France, making the valuation for a family of five \$6,690 in Great Britain \$5,405 in France. The figures of France are placed higher by some authors, and the total in both countries includes careful estimates of the large holdings of foreign securities, some of them covering property located in the United States.

The great holdings of foreign securities, estimated to amount in Great Britain to about \$8,000,000,000, explain to a large extent the adverse balance of foreign trade constantly shown by the British statistics. Great Britain would long ago have been denuded of her gold and become bankrupt if the excess of imports over exports shown by her trade statistics were a true measure of her financial condition. The fact that about \$400,000,000 is due her annually in interest charges upon British capital placed abroad explains how she can afford to import several hundred million pounds sterling of foreign merchandise in excess of the domestic merchandise which she exports. France is estimated to hold \$4,000,000,000 of foreign securities, largely Italian and Spanish, and she also has been able to show a large balance of imports of merchandise over exports during the last two decades, while piling up in the vaults of the Bank of France and distributing through her monetary circulation a larger mass of coin than any other commercial country.—United States Investor.

Ripans Tabules prolong life.

What Zoa Phora won't do for WOMANKIND no medicine will.



I TOLD YOU SO.

Mirandy Hanks and Betsy Swan, Talked on, and on, and on, and on: "Mirandy, surely you're not through Your washing, and your scrubbing, too?" "Yes! Mrs. Swan, two hours ago, And everything's as white as snow; But then, you see, it's all because I use the SOAP called SANTA CLAUS."



SANTA CLAUS SOAP.

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Chicago.

The Evening News,
 "The Great Daily of Michigan."
 YOUR HOME PAPER cannot be replaced by even greater publications from larger cities; they cannot supply completely the many items of home news that are of the greatest interest, but for State, National, and world wide news, the greater paper must be looked to. The Detroit EVENING NEWS stands as the leader in the State, and should go hand in hand with your home paper.

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The Evening News, DETROIT, MICH.

Agencies in every village, town and city in the State of Michigan.

DO YOU KNOW? WHAT?

That our Celebrated Brands of **EXPORT AND BOTTLED BEER!**

Still Lead; all others follow. Telephone your family order to our office, it will receive prompt attention.

EXPORT BEER **LAGER BEER**



Ann Arbor Brewing Co.
 TELEPHONE No. 101.

FRUIT FARMS IN Washington
 "TEN ACRES ENOUGH."
 Apples, Pears, Peaches, Plums, Grapes and Berries of Superior Flavor, Aroma, Color and Size. Strawberry bushes grow tons to the acre. Blackberry bushes grow to the house-tops. Currants are picked from step ladders. Cherries often grow in thick bunches like grapes. Raising fruit is a neat and clean business, and specially adapted to persons who need outdoor labor of regular but not heavy character.

For further information address F. I. WHITNEY, G. P. & T. A., G. N. Ry. St. Paul, Minn.

DO YOU Take the ARGUS? If not, why not? Only \$1.00 a year. You'll get full value.

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 Successors to Overbeck & Stabler.
 PHONE 141.
GROCERS,

We handle the pure **New York Buckwheat Flour**

Try it and you will use no other,
HEINZMANN & LAUBENGAYER.
 No. 9 W. Washington Street.
 Telephone No. 85.

CAN AFFORD TO BE QUIET.

Walsenburg, Colo., Ends Bar-Mob Murder Revelry with Nine Deaths.

ROUSE, Colo., March 14.—Of the nine Italians arrested for the murder of A. J. Hixon four were exonerated at the coroner's inquest and discharged. Five were held for trial and ordered committed to jail. These have all been killed. John Wellsby, driver of the wagon in which the prisoners were being taken to jail, was also accidentally killed, making the total number of fatalities six. The town of Walsenburg is now quiet.

After the attack on the wagon party as described in the dispatches yesterday all was comparatively quiet until soon after midnight. About that time seven or eight men wearing masks knocked at the door of the jail where Lorenzo Danino, who was charged by the other Italians with having struck the blows that killed Hixon, and an Italian wounded in the wagon attack, were confined. As soon as the door was opened the guard found guns in their faces. Part of the masked men then went to the cell where the two Italians were confined and murdered them.

No trace has yet been found of three Italians who were taken from the wagon alive, though they were killed by a doubt. The list of dead is as follows: Joe Welshy, driver of the wagon; Lorenzo Danino, Pete Jacobini, Antonio Gobatto, Stanlize Vitanno and Francisco Rocetto. Some fears were entertained at Rouse that the Italians, who there outnumber the Americans and other nationalities, might rise up and attack their neighbors in revenge. Nothing of the sort happened nor is it much anticipated.

Of the murdered Italians but one was an Italian subject, the others having taken out their first papers as citizens of the United States.

DENVER, March 14.—Governor McIntyre has received a telegram from the state department at Washington and replied that he would exhaust the powers of the state to protect all people. He has replied similarly to a telegram from the Spanish consul at this point. He wired the sheriff at Walsenburg to send him the facts and stop the mob law and the Pueblo company of military to be ready to move, and prepared to move it. But the news from Walsenburg is that the sheriff has no prisoners who need protection—they are all dead; that the coroner's jury has decreed that they died at the hands of persons unknown and that Walsenburg is now prepared to settle down to peaceful life.

No one in ordinary health need become bald or gray, if he will follow sensible treatment. We advise cleanliness of the scalp and the use of Hall's Hair Renewer.

CAPTURE OF DEFAULTER TAYLOR.

Pinkertons Said to Have Certainly Run Him Down in Mexico.

TAMPA, Fla., March 13.—The information concerning the arrest of W. W. Taylor, the defaulting treasurer of South Dakota, in Mexico by a Pinkerton agent on last Sunday, comes by way of Havana. No reason to doubt the accuracy of the news exists. Taylor, who went under his mother's name (Mason), and a companion calling himself Phelps, were traced to Port Tampa. William A. Pinkerton himself was here last week conducting the search and stopped at the Tampa Bay hotel, as though he were here for pleasure.

He had an agent with him. He learned that Taylor had sailed by the steamer Mascotte for Havana a few days before. The agent went to Havana, and through the Cuban police discovered that Taylor had sailed two days previously on the steamer Orizaba for Vera Cruz. A Pinkerton agent in Vera Cruz was notified, and he is reported to have missed Taylor at the steamer in Vera Cruz, to have followed him up, and to have arrested him in the City of Mexico on last Sunday.

Did You Ever

Try Electric Bitters as a remedy for your troubles? If not, get a bottle now and get relief. This medicine has been found to be peculiarly adapted to the relief and cure of all Female Complaints, exerting a wonderful direct influence in giving strength and tone to the organs. If you have loss of appetite, constipation, headache, fainting spells, or are nervous, sleepless, excitable, melancholy or troubled with dizzy spells, Electric Bitters is the medicine you need. Health and strength are guaranteed by its use. Large bottles only fifty cents at Eberbach Drug and Chemical company, and Geo. J. Haesslior, Manchester.

A Lunatic Murderer Captured.

HAWESVILLE, Ky., March 14.—Ed Pulliam, the escaped lunatic murderer of Rev. Burgess Swops, arrived at the home of his father Thomas Pulliam, at Patesville, at 12 o'clock at night. He was captured, bound hand and foot, and brought to this place. He will be taken to Hopkinsville.

Postoffice Robbers Sentenced.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 14.—In the circuit court Fred Williams and Charles Allen, convicted of robbing the postoffice at Curran, this county, were sentenced to Joliet prison for one year each.

PISO'S CURE FOR GOUT.
 CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
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The Ann Arbor Argus

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OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

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



FRIDAY, MARCH 15, 1895.

STATE TICKET.

For Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, JOHN W. McGRATH.

For Regents of the University, CHARLES J. PARLITHORPE, STRATTON D. BROOKS.

COUNTY TICKET.

Per County Commissioner of Schools, DAVID A. HAMMOND.

City Election Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Charter Election of the City of Ann Arbor will be held on Monday, the First Day of April.

At which the following city officers, viz: Mayor, President of the Common Council, City Clerk, City Assessor, and Justice of the Peace, will be elected by the qualified electors of the whole city...

First ward, German School Building, Washington street, near 5th Ave. Second ward, Mack & Schmid's Wool House, 1st street, corner Liberty.

CAUCUS REFORM.

In their eagerness to humiliate Pingree and cripple his administration the Detroit politicians who have the ear of the legislature seem willing to sacrifice not only the essential principles of local self government, but to surrender as well the control of party organizations and the primaries to the censorship of an appointive board.

The primary election law now under consideration by the legislature is not in the line of any true reform. At best it only aims at the transfer of allegiance from one political boss to another.

The state, according to the early American idea, is the instrument for registering the popular will. The processes by which that will is fashioned must always, in a free government, be kept beyond the reach of official influence.

The bill in question has but one object and can have but one effect—to control an ignorant and vicious party following and give the direction of affairs into the hands of a class too indolent, too careless or too over-nice to meet the common herd on an equal footing in the primary.

power to effect the reform. The fastidious "400" who do not mix in the vulgar current of ward politics get just as good government as they deserve and it is idle in this age to attempt to raise the standard of citizenship by state censorship.

THE SUPREME COURT.

There is no part of the American system which reflects more credit on its authors, and has worked better in practice, than the supreme courts, both state and national. It has had the advantage of relegating questions not only intricate and delicate, but peculiarly liable to excite partisan passions, to the cool dry atmosphere of judicial determination.

FARMERS IN CONGRESS.

An exchange has discovered that out of 444 members in the fifty-third congress only 35 were farmers, and that those had but little representation on committees and complain that this condition should exist in the legislature of a country so largely composed of agriculturalists.

The Dockery commission created for the purpose of investigating the executive departments at Washington, has effected an annual reduction of over \$600,000 in government expenditures at a cost of \$41,364.

The course pursued by the administration in dealing with the vexatious exclusions of American cattle and meat products on hygienic grounds deserves the commendation of all patriotic citizens.

The log-rolling combination at Lansing, by courtesy called a legislature, is a monument to misdirected suffrage. It bears the unmistakable brand of peanut statesmanship.

BY PHILLIPS BROOKS

[The following poem, never before published, was found in one of Phillips Brooks' early notebooks, in which he jotted down thoughts and memoranda.—Boston Transcript.] Along the noisy city ways And in this rattling city car, On this the dreariest of days, Perplexed with business fret and jar,

GRANDMOTHER.

She Does Not Keep Pace With The Advance of Medical Science.

We all know just what adorable creatures all grandmothers are, and how they cannot do enough for the little ones belonging to their sons and daughters. Now, without wishing to appear ungrateful for these attentions, there are some mothers who think themselves quite capable of caring for their own babies, and the continual and persistent contrary opinion of grandma becomes after a time vexatious rather than helpful.

Even though grandma has brought up a dozen children, and this is her daughter's very first experience in that line, it is just as well not to give overliberal doses of advice, nor is it good policy to empty out the medicine the doctor prescribes for baby's cough and substitute sirup of squills, because sirup of squills was all that the youngsters of another generation were dosed with.

The latter medicine may be regarded by grandma as the most perfect cough remedy in existence, but the prescribed drops or pellets may be quite as effective, and it is but natural that the young mother and the physician in charge should feel a bit annoyed at the assumption of superior knowledge, however well founded it may be.

Babies need as varied treatment as plants do. What may have answered splendidly for grandma's dozen might prove quite the reverse of beneficial for the fin de siecle youngster, and even though a baby is a novelty to the young mother nature will be her best teacher as to its wants and cares.

When the young mother asks for advice, it is time enough to give it to her. She is certain to do so and will appreciate most kindly the valuable hints the more experienced mother can give her, but her feelings will be quite the reverse if advice is thrust upon her and the care of her own precious baby taken peremptorily out of her hands.—Louisville Post.

How the Money Goes.

It is unsafe to allow any ordinary woman to enter a store with money. She has such a craving for luxuries, such a contempt for mere necessities, that she almost invariably purchases the former and is constantly in need of the latter. She goes forth to purchase an opera bonnet because she is going to the opera that very night, but her eye is caught by a tea gown, a bargain tea gown, and she buys it. That night some man seated behind a Gainesborough with many plumes swears. She goes out to buy a jacket, needing one sorely, but her erratic fancy is caught by lace trimmed underwear, and before she realizes it she is reveling in new nightgowns and corset covers.

Smoked Cigarettes Thirty Years.

"People talk about cigarettes being unhealthful, but the fact that I am still alive is proof to the contrary," said a middle aged man. "I began smoking them 30 years ago, before they were made in this part of the country and when few were imported. It is a far cry to the time when there were no American cigarettes, and I feel old when I look back to it. I ought to add that I have never inhaled the smoke of cigarettes, which perhaps accounts for their not killing me long ago. I may also add, in strict confidence, that the reason I have smoked cigarettes is that cigars and pipes make me sick."—New York Sun.

So He Did.

Lord Salisbury, while on a visit to his nephew, Mr. A. J. Balfour, M. P., in Haddingtonshire, amused himself by playing golf. One day the noble lord struck too low with his iron and asked his caddy:

"What have I hit?" The youngster, who was without reverence, gruffly made answer: "Scotland."—London Globe.

Short.

She—"The origin of the use of the term 'sterling' applied to English money, is lost in obscurity."

He—"So is money, so far as I am concerned."—Detroit Free Press.

When the armada appeared off the coast of England, notice of that fact was sent all over the country in a few hours by the use of beacon fires.

New Year's day is a legal holiday in all the states but Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Rhode Island.

A copy of the first edition of the "Decameron" was sold some years ago for \$2,200.

WHY THE MAMMOTHS FROZE.

Moworth's Theory With Regard to the Remains Found in Siberia.

In Moworth's book, entitled "The Mammoth and the Flood," the author advances a unique theory with regard to the remains of the mammoth, or hairy elephant, which is found in such immense numbers in Siberia. These creatures were so plentiful at one time in that country that ivory hunters found it more profitable to go there in search of that valuable article than to South Africa, where elephants are supposed to be as numerous as boulders in New York city.

If Professor Moworth's argument is to be given any weight, the Siberian plateau is one of the most recent features in the known physical geography of the world. He figures that the plateau was suddenly raised to its present height, and that, prior to its sudden elevation, it was a warm stretch of lowland furnishing pasturage to thousands of mammoth brutes. The rapid elevation, according to his deductions, suddenly congealed the waters and froze the gigantic animal bodies through and through, thus preserving them intact until the present day.

In some places, far to the east in Siberia, as well as in the mountainous regions of Alaska on our continent, the remains of the mammoth and other great extinct animals have been found at a height of 17,000 feet above sea level. Moworth and Falcony both declare this to be incompatible with their mode of life.—St. Louis Republic.

CONFIDENCES OF CLIENTS.

A Noted English Precedent Which Stamps Them as Inviolable.

"The matter of confidences between counsel and client is one of great interest and importance," said a well known jurist and ex-judge the other day.

As to the duty of a lawyer on the trial of a case where he has been informed by his client that he is guilty, the best and most controlling example is that of Charles James Phillips, the eminent British barrister who in many directions was rated in his time as second only to Lord Erskine.

He was defending Courvoisier, who was indicted for the murder of Lord Russell. During the trial, on the examination of a very important witness for the people, the accused was much overborne, and in the intensity of his emotion communicated either to Mr. Phillips or to his solicitor the fact that he was guilty of the crime.

Mr. Phillips immediately asked for an adjournment of the case and for a consultation with the judges. The consultation was granted, and Mr. Phillips stated to the bench that the accused had confessed his guilt and requested the judges to point out to him his path of duty. The judges, after deliberation, stated that he would have a perfect right to make such legal and logical deductions from the evidence as he thought tended to the exculpation of the accused, but it would be unprofessional to state to the jury any personal belief of his innocence.

"In his argument to the jury Mr. Phillips, carried away by his emotions and imagination, did state to the jury his own personal belief in the innocence of his client, and this statement of his occasioned much criticism afterward."—New York Herald.

A Distinction With a Difference.

The young man had failed in securing the girl as his own for life, owing principally to the violent opposition of her paternal ancestor, and a friend of his was consoling him on his loss.

"By George," he said, "I don't see what you wanted to marry that girl for."

"That's because you don't know her." "I know her father." "But I wasn't marrying him."

"Perhaps not, but you would have to become a member of the family." "I could have stood that for the girl's sake."

"Well, I couldn't. Why, I had some dealings with him in a business way, and I found that he was a regular robber."

The disappointed lover sighed profoundly. "I don't know, but that you may be pretty near right on the old man," he said. "I had some dealings with him and found him a free booter."—Detroit Free Press.

Ella Wheeler Wilcox's Little Joke.

Ella Wheeler Wilcox has among her collection of photographs one which she always hands to visitors to her pleasant "flat" without any explanation. It is a picture of a man with his back turned, and so his face partially concealed, kissing a woman who is evidently herself. If the visitor does not make any comment, Mrs. Wilcox asks, "Why don't you exclaim, 'But who is the man?' Most people do. It is my husband, of course, but I like to surprise my acquaintances by not telling them that at first." Any one who knows the ardent affection existing between the poetess of passion and Mr. Wilcox would not be at all afraid that the kisser was not he, so long as the kissee was his wife.—Philadelphia Press.

Practical.

"My dear, I thought we were going to practice economy for a time?" Wife—"So we are, dear. I went down and countermanded the order you gave your tailor for a suit and bought a bonnet that cost only half the amount."—Chicago Inter Ocean.

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ARGUS AGOURIES. FRIDAY, MARCH 15—Philosophical society will meet at 7 p. m. in physical laboratory to listen to stereopticon lecture by Prof. Craig. FRIDAY, MARCH 15—Prof. F. C. Wagner will address the Engineering society at 8 p. m. on "Boiler Circulation."

The annual meeting of the choral union occurs March 26. The thermometer took a dip below zero yesterday morning. The prohibitionists have nominated Levi Decker, of Jackson, for State senator.

PERSONAL. Frank Gruber, of Rochester, N. Y., was visiting in the city this week. John W. Goodspeed spent Tuesday in Charlotte. Dr. and Mrs. J. N. Martin have returned from Florida.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Keith, of Mt. Clemens, were in the city to attend the funeral of A. E. Keith. Prof. J. C. Knowlton lectures before the University Bible class in the M. E. church next Sunday noon on "Criminal Jurisprudence in the Time of Christ."

PERSONAL. Mrs. W. B. Phillips is visiting in Chicago. Prof. Walter Miller is visiting in Chicago. Mrs. L. S. Smith, who has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. Hugh D. Mars, returned to Cassapolis, Tuesday.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair, DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER MOST PERFECT MADE. A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant. 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE One Night Only. Saturday, March 16. YOU ALL KNOW HIM! The Favorite Exponent of Rural Character. CHARLES L. DAVIS Carefully Presenting the Play that has made all America laugh.

ALVIN - JOSLIN 17th year and farewell performances. 180 LAUGHS IN 180 MINUTES. New and Elaborate Scenic production. \$100,000.00 Collection of Diamonds.

Spring - Opening! Our Spring Opening will take place on Friday, Saturday and Monday, March 15th, 16th and 18th, at which time we shall be gratified to have you call and inspect the finest and most complete stock of DRY GOODS AND CARPETS ever shown in this city.

Estate of Elizabeth Norton. STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY of Washtenaw, ss. At 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 6th day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five.

Estate of Elijah W. Morgan. STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY of Washtenaw, ss. At a session of the Probate Court for the county of Washtenaw, holden at the Probate Office in the city of Ann Arbor, on Friday, the 1st day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five.

Table with multiple columns: GOING EAST, GOING WEST, MAIL, N.Y. SP, CAL. SP, S. LAM, F.W. EX, C.N. EX, PAS, EXP, R. EXP. Includes times for various destinations like Chicago, Detroit, and Buffalo.

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ANNOUNCEMENT We would respectfully call the attention of the public, and our friends especially, to the fact that we have opened a Clothing, Furnishing, Hat and Cap Establishment at No. 37 S. Main St., in the store formerly occupied by W.G. Dieterle.

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**TIRED, WEAK, NERVOUS,
Could Not Sleep.**

Prof. L. D. Edwards, of Preston, Idaho, says: "I was all run down, weak, nervous and irritable through overwork. I suffered from brain fatigue, mental depression, etc. I became so weak and nervous that I could not sleep, I would arise tired, discouraged and blue. I began taking

Dr. Miles' Nervine

and now everything is changed. I sleep soundly, I feel bright, active and ambitious. I can do more in one day now than I used to do in a week. For this great good I give Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine the sole credit.

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"Woman Suffrage in Practice"; "The Renaissance of Woman"; "Woman in Politics"; "The New Aspect of the Woman Question"; and "The Modern Girl," by the author of "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.

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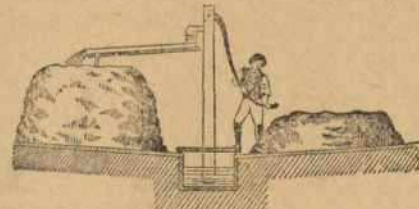
FARM AND GARDEN

FERMENTATION OF MANURE.

Controlling Fermentation by Supplying Moisture—The French Method.

The decomposition of manure is due, as a rule, to the classes of ferments, the active ferment on the outside of the heap, or where the air circulates freely, and the slow ferment in the interior of the heap, or where the supply of air is limited. The regulation of the two kinds of fermentation is necessary to the successful rotting of manure. If the heap is too loosely built, the decomposition is too rapid. On the other hand, if the manure is too firmly packed, the decomposition may be too slow, and the manure will not become sufficiently disintegrated to produce the best effect in the soil.

A powerful means of controlling fermentation is the supply of moisture. The addition of water lowers the tempera-



FRENCH METHOD OF KEEPING MANURE.

ture, and thus retards fermentation. French authorities maintain that the principal precautions necessary to prevent losses of ammonia consist simply in regularly and properly watering the manure with the leachings. In case of drought, if the leachings are insufficient, the lack should be made up with water.

The need of keeping manure moist is especially marked in case of horse manure, which is naturally dry and decomposes with great rapidity. The same is true in a less degree of sheep manure. The common and harmful "fire fang" is the result of an insufficient supply of water and may be readily checked by sprinkling. The sprinkling, however, should be regularly done and the heap kept in a constant state of moisture; otherwise the alternate wetting and drying will result in a loss of ammonia. Preservation of manure in this manner is generally practiced in Europe, and the product obtained is highly esteemed as a fertilizer. It is very dark colored, or even black, and acquires a highly offensive odor, while the straw in it loses its consistency and becomes soft and incoherent.

This black substance is held by certain French agriculturists to possess special value as a plant food. A method employed in the preparation of this well rotted manure in France is as follows: The manure is placed, on slightly inclined plats of packed earth or cement, so arranged that the leachings drain out into a pit from which they are pumped up and distributed over the manure heap. It is usual to provide two manure plats so arranged that when one is full (when the manure is eight to ten feet high) it may be allowed to ferment undisturbed while the other is used. The manure is carried from the stables to the top of the manure heap in wheelbarrows over an inclined plane of boards. Care is also taken to smooth down the sides of the heap to prevent the too free access of air and the loss of leachings.

It has been questioned whether the construction of expensive cisterns for collecting the manure leachings repays the cost, but it is obviously desirable from what has been said regarding the value of the liquid manure and the desirability of promoting regular and uniform fermentation of the manure that the leachings should be saved and added to the manure heap by some means. Stored separately, the liquid part rapidly deteriorates, and the solid part, from lack of moisture, is liable to undergo "fire fang," or harmful fermentation. Professor W. H. Beal, in The Farmers' Bulletin, from which the foregoing is an extract, says that experiments have indicated that 131 degrees F. is the most favorable temperature for manure fermentations.

Pumps For Irrigation.

There are three distinct types of pumps—the plunger, or piston pump, which includes the windmill, steam pumps and many devices of power pumps; the rotary and the centrifugal. The plunger pumps of necessity move the water slowly, as the water only travels at the speed of the piston. The plunger pump also is designed especially for handling clear water. Grit, sand and foreign material cut the pistons and barrel of the pump, yet while these pumps will move water slowly they will move it a long distance or against heavy pressure when properly designed.

The pump of next greatest capacity is the rotary pump. Of these there are many different designs. They handle water much faster than plunger pumps, but as it is essential that the working parts of these pumps should fit closely there is necessarily great friction and corresponding loss of efficiency, and of necessity these pumps are short lived, and especially when pumping water that is muddy or gritty.

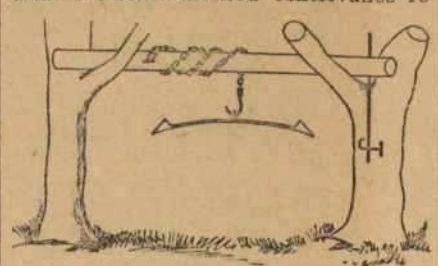
The pumps of greatest capacity for low lifts are the centrifugal pumps. These pumps are built with no close fitting parts—no valves—consequently no friction of the parts of the machinery, and are not affected by sand, mud or gritty water; hence for irrigation, where the lift does not exceed 50 feet, centrifugal pumps are recognized by all hydraulic engineers as the most efficient, durable, cheapest and best, according to a writer in the Kansas Farmer.

Farmers in the vicinity of Schuyler, Neb., have a prospect of obtaining water for irrigation, as the Platte and Colfax County Irrigation and Canal Company has been incorporated and a corps of engineers are already surveying the route of the canal, which will draw its supply of water from the Loup river.

FARM CONVENIENCES.

Home-made Contrivances That Save Both Time and Hard Labor.

On most farms there is more or less call for a gallows on which to raise carcasses. For ordinary use, where it is employed but once or twice a year, it is doubtful if anything is cheaper or better than the old-fashioned contrivance re-

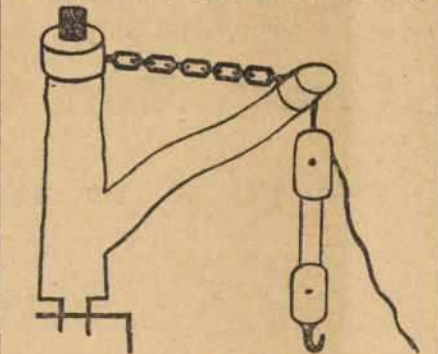


FOR RAISING CARCASSES.

cently illustrated in The Farm Journal. A 6 inch pole that is sound is placed in the crotches of two heavy poles well set, or in the branches of two nearby trees. To these the gambrels are fastened by chains, and this improvised cylinder is made to revolve and lift the pork by rolling it by means of a crowbar or strong stick which fits into holes bored into the pole at right angles. This is prevented from unwinding by a pin thrust into a hole bored in the post. Of course pulleys and ropes are better, but these are not always owned.

A crane stationed just outside the big barn doors and leaning against the mow when not in use is also the subject of illustration. This is a wonderfully handy contrivance. It is not only convenient when killing beef and pork, but saves much hard labor in loading and unloading bale hay, cider or any other heavy thing.

The crane illustrated was made of a natural stick just as it grew. It is made



CRANE FOR LIFTING BALED HAY, ETC.

to swing in a tenon at either end, the stick itself being mortised. Stormy days in winter afford the leisure time for the construction of this and similar farm conveniences.

Eggs In Winter.

There are several things necessary to get winter eggs: First of all, pullets, or young hens; second, green food of some kind; third animal food of some kind, such as beef scraps, animal meal or cut bone and meat; fourth, exercise is necessary to make them lay. Scatter straw, cornstalks or swale hay in the scratching pen and throw your grain in it. This will induce the flock to exert themselves and will aid wonderfully in shelling out the eggs. But the most important of all is to have warm quarters for the fowls, a sunny, southern slope and warm houses, properly ventilated, of course.

Fowls are more profitable and healthy when they have open sheds facing south or west and where the sunshine can flood every portion and make the straw and dust dry for the hens to work in than where they are shut up in houses lacking circulation of air and having only small glass windows. Changing wind is kept off. Deep wagon sheds and protected stables invite their retreat when storms prevail. Barnyard fowls are not delicate, as a rule, unless too closely confined, as is explained in The Farm Journal. Hens that are out of doors get variety and exercise such as their owner could not provide in a glass house. There is an unalterable law that the more we can get cows and hens to eat without getting too fat the greater will be our receipts.

Here is the whole thing in a nutshell: Warm houses, green food, animal meal or a proper amount of meat, early hatched pullets, or young hens, and plenty of exercise. By following these directions farmers and others will not want for winter eggs.

For Fattening Hogs.

Professor J. H. Shepperd is credited with saying:

From all published data I should regard wheat about equal in value to corn. Barley seems to be worth about 8 per cent less than corn. The real value of wheat as a feed can be learned only by comparing its price with that of other grains. If barley, corn and shorts are cheap enough to produce 100 pounds of pork at a less cost than wheat, it is folly to feed wheat. However, with wheat at its present low price and other grains high, it will in very many cases pay to feed the wheat, and especially that which is "off" in grade. The value at the farm of wheat, corn or other foods should determine which to use.

Whippoorwill Cowspeas.

From Oklahoma comes a report of the analyses of whippoorwill cowspeas at five different stages and of prairie grass, "composed almost wholly of blue stem and joint grass," at three different cuttings. With reference to the cowspeas, results indicate that for a good hay the peas, including vines, leaves and pods, should be harvested as soon as the peas have matured in the pods. Should the crop be late it is better to cut before complete maturity than to delay the harvesting until a heavy frost has killed the vines and leaves.

News and Notes.

Foreign advices concerning winter grain generally indicate fairly good condition.

The Charter Oak potato is described by a New Yorker as of the Peachblow class—roundish, often russeted, buff skin, eyes often pink, flesh slightly yellow, dry and of excellent quality.

Cotton threatens to surpass the largest aggregate heretofore made.

Sherman Got the Right of Way.

March 16, 1865, was the date of Sherman's first encounter with the enemy in crossing the Carolina. Kilpatrick, with his troops, led the column. The Confederates under Hardee, who had been driven from Savannah, opposed the march in every way possible. At Aversboro, Kilpatrick met them hurrying to seize a defensive position between a swamp and a deep ravine where there was only a narrow pass for an army to march.



KILPATRICK.

"Gentlemen," said he, "we may get the worst of it, yet the enemy must not hold this road if my force can prevent it. Sherman wants to pass this way tomorrow."

Dismounting portions of each regiment, he directed the men to barricade the farther brink of the ravine with rails, brush and timbers, while skirmishers kept the enemy at a safe distance. Several desperate charges upon the barricades were repulsed and when Sherman's infantry reached the scene next morning Kilpatrick held the key to the situation. Moving his squadrons to the right and left a couple of infantry brigades relieved them at the parapets. Then the lines dashed forward and drove the Confederates from the path, losing but 500 men in an encounter which must have cost dearly had the enemy been allowed the choice of ground.

GEORGE L. KILMER.

Risked His Life For a Stranger.

March 16 is the anniversary date of the naval disaster in the Samoa hurricane (1889). There were many heroic deeds by officers and seamen to save their ships. One rescue, accomplished at a daring risk of life and purely voluntary as well as unselfish, was made by a Japanese cabin steward of the United States flagship Trenton, named Hatchitaro. The Vandalia had been driven upon the beach where the hurricane seas swept 15 feet above her decks. Her captain and several sailors lost their lives in trying to get lines ashore. Finally the Trenton was lifted by a tremendous wave and hurled broadside upon the Vandalia's sunken hull. Ropes were thrown from the Trenton to the men in the rigging of the Vandalia, and many who had strength to grasp them and hang on, escaped. One of the last to leave the rigging was Lieutenant Wilson. Yielding the ropes to his men, he attempted to jump to the Trenton's spars, but in the darkness got entangled in the ratlines and fell into the water. He managed to get a foothold on the ladder of the mainmast so as to keep his head above tide, but was too weak to climb higher. The lumbering hull of the Trenton pounded against the masts of the Vandalia, threatening to carry them down. Hatchitaro saw the peril of the lieutenant, who was a stranger to him and anyway unrecognizable in the darkness. Crawling out from the Trenton's deck to a projecting yard of the sunken ship, he made his way to the mainmast and lifted Wilson up to the yard, along that to the rigging, and clung to him until a line was thrown within reach from the Trenton. Fastening that about the half drowned man, he stood by and guided him while the sailors above hauled him on deck. Hatchitaro was then hauled up by his shipmates and was barely clear of the wreck when the mainmast went down with a crash.

GEORGE L. KILMER.

True to the Old Flag.

On March 19, 1865, Sherman's army was saved from destruction by the courage of one man. An Andersonville prisoner named Williams, who had passed the summer of 1864 in the stockade, found himself dying of a disease incurable in the prison camp. He decided to get north or die in the effort and enlisted in the Confederate army, intending to desert at the first chance. He was closely watched and could not get away. On the morning of March 19 Sherman was marching toward Raleigh, his army in two columns, on roads several miles apart. The right wing, on approaching Bentonville, found the road held by the enemy. General Slocum, the commander, asked Sherman, who was just leaving the bivouac to ride across the swamp and join Howard's left wing, whether he should fight his way through or wait for Howard to come up. "Go right ahead," said Sherman. "There is nothing in your front except a handful of cavalry." The chief rode away, and Slocum ordered an advance. His troops encountered infantry and batteries in a strong line. A fresh division was then ordered to break through at all hazard. Just at that time an aid brought before his chief a young man dressed in gray who had asked to see the commanding officer at once. He told his own story first, for he was Williams, the deserter, then said that there was an army of 40,000 Confederates in ambush on Slocum's front; that General Joe Johnston and the most valiant leaders of the south were in camp and had laid their plans to smash Sherman's army, a wing at a time. Slocum at first believed that the fellow was playing false, but some one present recognized Williams as a former Union soldier. He was taken at his word and the lines formed for defense. Couriers galloped off to notify Sherman and Howard, and the desperate assaults of Johnston's columns were met by firm battalions not to be overthrown.

GEORGE L. KILMER.

Won by Cannon Balls and Bayonets.

March 8, 1863, was the second day of the battle of Pee Ridge, Ark. After a terrible repulse on the 7th, Van Dorn's Confed-

erates rallied on a wooded height in front of which Sigel's fresh Union division had deployed before daylight. Davis and Carr's divisions on Sigel's right opened the conflict. Sigel wheeled his batteries into line as they galloped to the field. The pieces were 15 or 20 paces apart, with infantry between. Each gun opened the moment it was unlimbered. Trees in the pathway of the Union shots were cut down, and stones on the crest were uprooted and hurled among the Confederate ranks. After two hours cannonading Sigel's line moved onward. The artillery halted on the last ridge, firing at short range until the infantry began to climb the slope. Onward and upward marched the dark blue line of men and gleaming bayonets, from base to summit. There it was met by a terrible volley of bullets from the enemy sheltered in the dense forest. With an answering volley and a cheer, the men swept on, Illinoisans, Indians, Missourians, hunting the Confederates through the woods to open ground. Then their line broke in confusion, leaving flags and cannon as trophies for the victors.

GEORGE L. KILMER.

The First Fight Between Ironclads.

March 9, 1862, was the date of the Monitor's battle with the giant Merrimac. When the ill-fated ironclad steamed into Hampton Roads she looked like "a tin can on a board" alongside the great vessels around her. The wooden frigate Merrimac lay aground in the channel where the Merrimac had left her at the close of the action the evening before. To destroy her as she lay helpless was the first purpose of the Merrimac. As she approached her victim, Captain Worden made straight for her with the Monitor, and getting alongside stopped the engines and commenced firing. Lieutenant S. Dana Greene commanded in the turret where the only guns, two in number, were located. He ran out a gun and taking deliberate aim pulled the lock string. The Lieutenant Greene, ram quickly opened with a broadside. Captain Worden remained in the pilothouse, passing his orders to Greene by the lips of seamen. Greene could see nothing of the enemy except as the revolutions of the turret brought him into view through the ports opened for firing. "How does the Merrimac bear?" he would ask the captain. "On the starboard beam," or "On the port quarter," as it chanced to be. Then the trouble was for Greene in the closed turret to determine the direction of the bearings. Not to be baffled, the turret was set revolving and shots taken "on the fly." But this demanded a cool head at the port. A reckless shot might destroy the pilothouse of the Monitor, captain and all.



LIEUTENANT GREENE.

Once the Merrimac struck the Monitor a glancing blow, and at the instant of collision Greene planted a solid 180 pound shot upon her casemate, but it rebounded, doing no damage to the armor of the ram. The enemy's shots also rolled off the Monitor's sides, but one finally struck the square pilothouse where Worden stood and disabled him for the rest of the action. He ordered the Monitor to sheer off, but Greene coming forward found the damage to the house and gearing less than at first supposed. Taking his station in the pilothouse he turned the vessel's head in the direction of the Merrimac and ordered the guns to open. The ram, however, didn't wait for a second round, but steamed off into Elizabeth river, leaving the field to her plucky antagonist.

GEORGE L. KILMER.

For the Glory of Nelson.

March 13, 1811, was the date of a battle off Lissa which partook of the nature of a duel at sea. The traditions of the navy rather than national welfare inspired the combatants. The French held Lissa. Commodore Dubouidien, with four 40 gun frigates, two smaller ones and a corvet lay outside the harbor. Captain Hoste, with the three British frigates, Amphion, Cerebus and Active, and the sloop Volage, passing through the Adriatic, made out the French squadron and gave chase. Dubouidien had captured Lissa by flying false colors and had, moreover, reported that Hoste witnessed the capture and avoided encounter with his fleet. The gallant Englishmen had but four ships to the enemy's seven, a third less guns and but 900 seaman against 2,500. Forming his line with the Amphion leading, he ran up every inch of bunting on the fleet. To still further inspire the men, just before closing in for action he displayed on the flagship the legend, "Remember Nelson." A roar of huzzas sounded over the water and the ships closed up so that the French could not break between. Dubouidien's flagship Favorite hove to, intending to board the Amphion, her crew led by the commodore standing ready in the forecastele. A howitzer charged with 750 musket balls was fired into the crowd. Dubouidien and half his men fell. Hoste then drove the Favorite on the rocks, where she blew up. Thereafter it was ship against ship, except for the Amphion, which looked after two 40 gunners, the Bellona and Flore. The Flore soon struck, and the Bellona did the same after her captain fell. The Active overhauled the Corona and fought her nearly an hour. She finally hauled down the tricolor almost under the guns of friendly batteries.

GEORGE L. KILMER.

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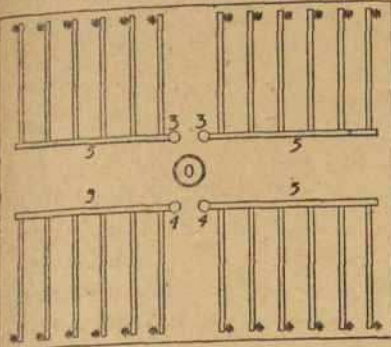
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FARM GARDEN

ABOUT SUBIRRIGATION.

How to Make It Successful—A System in Use in Texas Described.

There is little reason to doubt the value of a subirrigation in equalizing the distribution of water in the soil. To make it successful one must, however, use a perfect supply of water and a set of pipes or drains perfectly arranged. Where stones abound a simple system of subirrigation is quite common. Ordinary ditches are dug at needed distances apart and filled with small stones to within 18 inches or so of the top, thick planks being laid at the bottom. These serve to drain the land in wet seasons



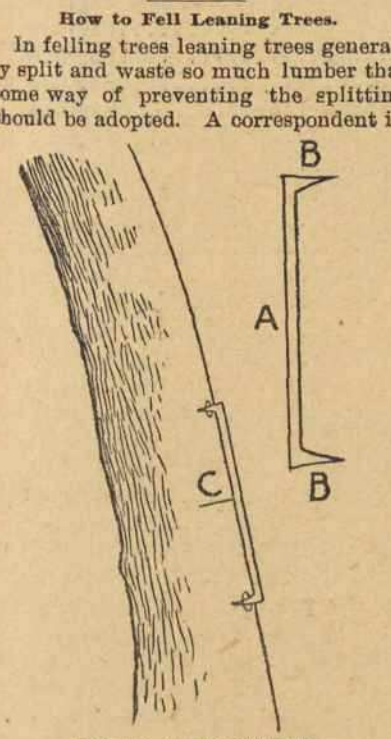
and to hold moisture in droughts. In very dry weather water can be run into the upper part of this system of drains and allowed to run down through. In hot, dry countries where few stones are found perforated pipes are used. Mr. W. S. Marshall of Texas thus describes a system in quite general use in sections of that state.

The water is distributed by means of pipes placed in the ground below the reach of the plow. These pipes may be of thin, perforated metal, of clay tiling, or they may be made of cement in a continuous line and the sides perforated at intervals to allow the water to run out and soak into the soil. Subirrigation by this method effects a great economy of water. All that used goes just where it is wanted to produce the best results. There is no baking of the surface and comparatively little loss from evaporation. One thousand gallons will water properly and sufficiently as many trees or plants by this method of distribution as would 6,000 gallons by surface application. The windmill is located outside of the lot. Water is conducted in an iron pipe to the reservoir, a cypress tank with a capacity of 6,000 gallons. This is located in the center of the plot irrigated.

See figure, in which O represents the tank, or reservoir, 3 3 and 4 4 small pools in which the header pipes terminate, 5 5 and 6 6 header pipes and * * * distributing pipes. Figures 5 5 are 4 inch header pipes made out of cement. They connect with pools 3 3 and 4 4, located near the reservoir. These pools are common kerosene barrels. The lines * * * are the lateral pipes. These are 22 inch cement pipes and are perforated, a three-sixteenth inch hole being made every eight feet, alternately on either side. In applying the water a full tank is drawn into one of the pools, whence the water runs evenly over the section covered by the system of pipes connected therewith. As will be seen, there are four sections of pipes to cover the whole lot. Each section covers about an acre. The lateral pipes (* * *) are 18 feet apart, are closed at one end, as are the header pipes. There is no outlet to the pipe except the small punctures along the laterals. It will be seen that a tank of water discharged into the pool 3 is at once conducted evenly over the section connected therewith. Peach, apricot and other fruit trees are set along the lines of the pipes, and grape vines between the rows. The pipes used in this system are of cement perforated at intervals.

Rural New Yorker believes that this plan could be successfully worked on small garden spots with comparatively little expense. The late A. N. Cole, who constructed a series of ditches on a rather steep hillside and filled them with stones. These held moisture, and in time of severe drought water could be run in from a hydrant.

How to Fell Leaning Trees.
In felling trees leaning generally split and waste so much lumber that some way of preventing the splitting should be adopted. A correspondent in



the old New England Homestead gives some practical advice in the matter. He says:

Instruct your blacksmith to bend a bar of iron about an inch thick and 16 inches long in the shape of Fig. A. Cut the side of the tree at C, withdraw the saw, drive in the iron with the points BB, and the tree is ready for sawing from the opposite side. When the tree is sawed nearly through, the saw may be withdrawn, the iron removed and the sawing completed from the first cut.

THE PRAIRIE GRASSES.

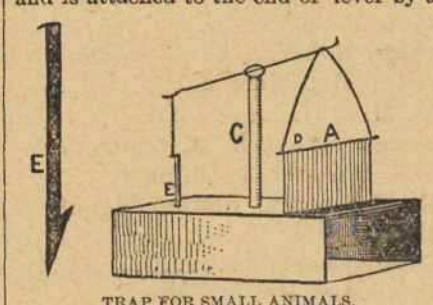
A Plea For the Cultivation and Improvement of Three of These Grasses.

Close grazing, heavy tamping and late mowing are rapidly causing the valuable wild prairie grasses of the west to run out. Many of the wild prairie grasses possess virtues which should recommend them to cultivation and improvement. The way that some of these prairie grasses respond to cultivation is astonishing. The blue joint grass, which at one time covered millions of acres of western land with luxuriant growth, under favorable conditions produces enormous crops. From the 1st of May to the end of June this grass is superior for fattening stock and for producing milk. If allowed to stand much after this time, it loses some of its nutritious qualities, but if turned into hay by proper methods it makes excellent winter feeding. This grass has its peculiarities. It will not thrive, or even grow, on soil thoroughly irrigated. If the soil is rich, then it will thrive. With care it will flourish for years, yielding annual crops of pasturage or hay. It is harder than most of our cultivated grasses and will grow where they will not and will even succeed the buffalo grass, where the latter has been crowded out.

The buffalo grass is rapidly being crowded out of the soil, like the animals after which it was named, and in the course of another half century it will nearly have disappeared, unless something is done to check its destruction. It will thrive on soils that are too dry for blue stem. This grass is too short for hay and will only be useful for green manuring and for pasturing. The mesquite grass is a great winter feeding prairie grass that has kept millions of cattle from starving in the past when the winters were severe. Nature cures this grass. Frost cures it on the ground, so that it retains its nutritious qualities all winter. The grass produces round spikelets one foot high, with tops well loaded with oily seeds. These seeds are very fattening and nutritious. At the base of each tuft is a mass of fine flat leaves.

These three grasses have in the past supported the immense herds of wild and tame cattle in the west, and ever today millions of acres of rich land are covered with one or the other. But in many places they have totally disappeared, and coarse, worthless weeds have taken their places. From experiments made in the past it has been demonstrated that with a little proper attention wonderful results can be obtained from these grasses in any part of the country. Their rank, luxuriant and yet nutritious growths must in the future be better appreciated. In some respects they are greatly superior to many of the cultivated grasses. In parts of the east they have been introduced with good results, and with a little study as to their needs and requirements they can be made more generally valuable than they are today, writes a correspondent of American Cultivator.

A Rabbit Trap.
Six inch boards are required and should be 4 feet long. A is the trapdoor, which is held up by two cords attached to the lever, which rests on the fulcrum C. E is the trigger, which is a short stick, made as seen in the illustration, and is attached to the end of lever by a



TRAP FOR SMALL ANIMALS.
short cord. The trigger passes through a small hole in the top of the trap and catches on the front edge. The sketch shows the trap set. Grain is used for bait, but carrots, cabbage, etc., are much liked by bunny.

Place the bait at the farther end of the trap, so that it cannot be got out without touching the trigger, which flies up and down and drops the door, and poor bunny is a prisoner, and not a hair injured.—Ohio Farmer.

Clover in a Dry Season.
The Iowa Homestead draws these conclusions from an experience with new sown clover in a drought year: 1. That in spring sowing on a light soil and in a dry season deep covering is essential. 2. That in a dry season a stand of clover among apparently heavy oats is imperiled, provided the oats are removed in a hot, dry time. 3. That in a dry season it is quite possible to obtain a stand of clover in sloughs by sowing in the early spring and cutting off the slough grass in time to give the clover room. 4. That surface sowing of clover seed is useless in a very dry season, especially on light soil. This is practically the same as the first conclusion, but is reported to impress an important fact.

Why Western Potatoes Are Large.
The extremely large size to which potatoes sometimes grow in the west is due to several causes, among which the following are given by Rural New Yorker: Potatoes thrive best in cool climates and in loose, loamy, rich, moist soils. Irrigation, properly practiced, furnishes the desired mechanical conditions and in rich soils brings into proper solution and consequent availability quantities of plant food which the potato, being a grass feeder, fastens on to and expands itself accordingly. There is no magic about it, simply rich soils, intelligently cultivated and judiciously watered.

Clover Sod For Corn.
An Iowa farmer is reported to have said before a farmers' institute: "It has been proved that clover sod is as good to produce corn as the virgin soil. Farmers are awakening to the importance of sowing all small grain fields to clover. It is the only wholesale fertilizer we have discovered."

Apple Fritters.
Beat two eggs, stir into them a cupful of sweet milk and 1 1/2 pints of flour, with three teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Mix in a scant pint of peeled, cored and chopped apples and fry in hot lard, or the apples may be sliced thin and the slices dropped into the batter.

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PAJAMAS AND NIGHTROBES.

Changes Inaugurated by the Young Woman of the Period.

The young woman of the period wears pajamas. They are of silk or fine flannel, as her taste and her purse may direct. Sometimes they are of solid colors, but more often of striped material. They are very different from the voluminous white confection she has been in the habit of wearing, and even in the mere color they are distinctly less charming



than the snowy linen which the ladies of the old school claimed to be the first requisite of a gentleman's wardrobe. But, then, that saying originated before the days of the gentlemanly girl.

The young woman whose daring ceases before she reaches pajamas, but who has longings for something else than frills and furbelows, compromises on a shapeless sacklike concern patterned after a man's nightshirt. She tries to delude herself into the belief that the straight collar band is "neater" than the old time ruffle opening over a V. She tries to think that she prefers plaits down the front of her garments to jabots, and that tiny studs fastening her nightdress are more to her mind than ribbon bows. Perhaps she succeeds. But she will surely never succeed in bringing an impartial world around to her way of thinking.

Tied Her Hair Too Tightly.
Dr. Than of Elizabeth and Dr. Hatfield of Leachtown performed a successful though a very unusual and difficult surgical operation lately. Miss Myra Simmons of Standing Stone, a handsome young woman, with long, luxuriant hair, had been in the habit of twisting her tresses so tightly in a knot at the back of her head that the pressure had loosened the scalp from the skull. The scalp was taken off, the coagulated matter that had gathered under it removed, the scalp stitched on again, hair and all, and the young woman will recover. It is said to be the only case of the kind known in medical science.—Philadelphia Call.

Rise With Woman's Work.
This year of our Lord 1895 promises to go down in history as a year ripe with woman's work. During the past month many interesting objects have been treated. In New York city the women have taken action to control vice, and the W. C. T. U. presented to congress a petition signed by 3,000,000 persons in the interest of temperance. The petition had just completed a circuit of the globe and had been added to by every nation. And last, but not least, at a dinner given in Washington by the woman suffragists Aunt Susan Anthony was pensioned on an annuity of \$800.—Ridgewood (N. J.) News.

Newark's New Club.
A new woman's club was formed in Newark, N. J., by three members of Sorosis, in connection with other ladies well known in that city as engaged in church and philanthropic work. The name of the club is Philiteipoma—a name coined from the club, which refers to philosophy, philanthropy, literature, science, poetry, oratory, music and art. The club expects in due season to join the New Jersey State Federation of Clubs. Rev. Pebe A. Hanaford is president, and Miss Florence Corlies is corresponding secretary. Miss Corlies is a niece of Mrs. McCullough, treasurer of the New York State Federation.

Was Willing to Serve.
The Chicago papers tell how Mrs. Marion Robertson of that city earned \$2 very easily the other day. Having voted at the last election, she was summoned for jury duty. The judge told her she had no doubt she would make a good juror, but as the law barred her sex when it came to jury service he would have to excuse her. "I am willing to serve," replied Mrs. Robertson. "Well, a venireman who is willing to serve is entitled to his or her pay when rejected," said the judge. "The clerk will give you a warrant for \$2." The warrant was handed to her with her subpoena for a souvenir.

Colorado Women.
"Can I be a deacon in this church?" The question was asked by a Colorado woman who wanted to join the church. "No, madam, you cannot," was the minister's answer. "Then I won't join it!" she exclaimed. The other women who had applied for admission stood by her, with Colorado determination, and likewise refused to join. It seems that these Colorado women are bound to win all their demands. We think they must be ahead of all the other women in creation in the march of progress.—New York Sun.

Apple Fritters.
Beat two eggs, stir into them a cupful of sweet milk and 1 1/2 pints of flour, with three teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Mix in a scant pint of peeled, cored and chopped apples and fry in hot lard, or the apples may be sliced thin and the slices dropped into the batter.

Women's Activity in Maine.

The Maine Woman Suffrage association had a hearing before the joint judiciary committee of the legislature recently. Petitions for municipal suffrage have been pouring in on the legislature. The first came from Ann F. Greeley and 177 others of Ellsworth, Mrs. L. M. Fitch and 211 others of Houlton, and Hartwell D. Jenkins and 208 others of South China.

Mrs. Greeley writes to the Ellsworth American: "During the past two weeks I have been circulating the annual petition to our legislature, asking for municipal suffrage for women. I obtained 180 signatures. Except five, every business man in town signed the expressed sympathy. Those who refused gave as a reason that they were afraid bad women would vote or that women would become contaminated."

A meeting of the Maine association was held at Augusta lately to consider important changes in the constitution. Miss E. U. Yates has been elected the Maine member of the national American executive committee.

Women Poets of England.
The women poets of England—how little we on this side the sea know of them! The identity of some is disclosed in one of Mr. Smalley's London letters to the New York Tribune, Christina Rossetti's death and the vacant laureateship being considered: "Christina Rossetti is gone, and who are the living women poets? Who are the female candidates for Lord Tennyson's succession? There is considerable choice, thinks one lover of the sex or of the feminine in poetry. His list includes Miss Ingelow, Mrs. Woods, Mrs. Meynell, Mrs. Hinkson (Miss Tynan), Mme. Darmesteter (Miss Mary Robinson) and the two ladies who collaborate under the name of Michael Field, Miss Dolly Bradford and Miss May Kendall. How many of these are known in America?"

As Good as a Sunbeam.
Abby Smith, the oldest woman in Connecticut, died last month near Norwich, aged 113 years. For more than 100 years she had worked in country homesteads, a faithful house hand, who toiled as hard as ever a woman could. It was not until she was 110 years old that she ceased to be able to support herself and do all her household duties and chores. She was a sprightly, clean built, cheery faced, helpful old lady, who by turns trotted into one house and then another among "the neighbors," "jest ter help 'em on with the work," and her coming there was as good as a sunbeam twinkling in at the windows after dull and cheerless weather.—Norwich Letter.

The Vogue of Artificial Flowers.
For a number of years artificial flowers were entirely out of fashion. Hats and bonnets were trimmed with ribbons or with ostrich feathers. Many manufacturers of flowers were ruined by this long continued freak of style. They have their revenge today, when their products never were in so high favor. They are worn at present not only on headgear, but also as profuse garniture for evening gowns. Many women have light frocks adorned with tiny bouquets that dot the whole skirt. The floral collars and collarettes, the blossom bedecked tiny muffs, all assist in disposing of thousands of these fragile trimmings at this end of the century.

Mrs. Tree's Costumes.
Some of Mrs. Beerbohm Tree's costumes are worth talking about. One of her most striking gowns is of lemon yellow, with deep magenta train and pinkish velvet flowers and leaves brocaded on the left side. The low bodice is edged with a deep flounce of white lace, and she wears pale yellow gloves and a big yellow fan. Equally original is a rich white moire skirt striped with perpendicular lines of black. Over this is a coat bodice of carnation red velvet, with pink lined tails and pink chiffon waistcoat. The bonnet that finishes this daring outfit has outspreading bows of black velvet and a bunch of pink roses.

Will Show the Way.
In Boston, at the last state election, out of 143,000 assessed voters, only 87,000 registered and only 68,000 voted. The woman voters for school committee in the same election numbered nearly 12,000, and 90 per cent of these voted. In view of these facts the Boston Advertiser remarks that "it has been the custom of the opponents of women to insist that 'if woman suffrage were granted not half the women would vote.' The same proportion already holds the good for men." When women vote, the men who now stay at home will go to the polls, and "rallying committees" will be unnecessary.

Mrs. Morton's Dresses.
Mrs. Morton, the "first lady" of New York state, has great talent in dressing, and it is a sign of it that she has recently taken to wearing Princess of Wales collars with her full dress toilets. She is still a handsome woman, her complexion fresh beneath her silver gray hair, but her throat is no longer the throat of a girl, and she has no need of unduly impressing the public with this fact. The Princess of Wales invented this deep, close fitting necklace to hide a scar on her neck, but it is useful for softening various defects.—New York Letter.

She Has a Valet.
Well known women, such as Lady De Grey, Lady Roslyn, the Dowager Lady Dudley and Lady Florence Bourke and Lady Wolsey, have taken to bicycling in costume de rigueur. Apropos of "bike," a young lady recently arrived at a country house, says Vanity, her impediments consisting of a pair of guns, a set of golf clubs, a bicycle, a maid and a valet, the latter being required to act as a loader, to rub down her "bike," varnish her boots and act as caddie on the golf links. Of a verity this is the coming woman with a vengeance.

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Estate of Henry Clements.
STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw, ss. At 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 25th day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five.
Present, J. Willard Babbitt, Judge of Probate.
In the matter of the estate of Henry Clements, deceased. Ellen Clements, executrix of the last will and testament of said deceased, comes into court and represents that she is desirous to render her final account as such executrix.
Thereupon it is ordered that Tuesday, the 26th day of March, instant, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for examining and allowing such account, and that the devisees, legatees, and 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 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.
WILLIAM G. DOTY, Probate Register.

Chancery Sale.
In pursuance of and by virtue of an order and decree of the Circuit Court for the county of Washtenaw in Chancery in the case of Michael Duffy vs. John J. Robinson and Altha E. Robinson, as defendants.
Notice is hereby given that I shall sell at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, at the south front door of the Court House, in the City of Ann Arbor, in said County of Washtenaw and state of Michigan, said court House being the place for holding the circuit court for said county, on Monday, the twenty-second day of April, A. D. 1895, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to raise the amount due to said complainant for principal, interest and costs in this cause, all the following described piece or parcel of land, to-wit: All that certain piece of land situated in the township of Sharon in the County of Washtenaw and state of Michigan, known, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: The west half of the south-east quarter of section number twenty-two, town three south range three east, and containing 80 acres of land, more or less.
Said sale will be made in accordance with the terms of said decree.
Dated, Ann Arbor, Michigan, this eighth day of March, A. D. 1895.
O. E. RUTHERFORD, Circuit Court Commissioner in and for Washtenaw County, Michigan.
THOMAS D. KEARNEY and JOHN L. DUFFY, Solicitors for Complainant.

Estate of Ann Maria Alchin.
STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF Washtenaw, ss. Notice is hereby given, that by an order of the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, made on the tenth day of January, A. D. 1895, six months from that date were allowed for creditors to present their claims against the estate of said 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, for examination and allowance, on or before the fifteenth day of July, next, and that such claims will be heard before said court, on the fifteenth day of April, and on the fifteenth 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.

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Estate of Daniel Sutherland.
STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF Washtenaw, ss. At 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 25th day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five.
Present, J. Willard Babbitt, Judge of Probate.
In the matter of the estate of Daniel Sutherland, deceased.
On reading and filing the petition duly verified of Sarah J. Sutherland, praying that certain instrument now on file in this court, purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased may be admitted to probate, and that administration of said estate may be granted to herself, the executrix in said will named, or some other suitable person.
Thereupon it is ordered, that Monday, the 25th day of March, next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the devisees, legatees and 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.
WILLIAM G. DOTY, Probate Register.

Notice to Creditors.
STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF Washtenaw, ss. 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 said 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, for examination and allowance, on or before the fifteenth day of July, next, and that such claims will be heard before said court, on the fifteenth day of April, and on the fifteenth 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.

Commissioners' Notice.
STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF Washtenaw, ss. 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 Ellen O'Hara, late of said county, deceased, hereby give notice that six months from date are allowed 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 office of George C. Page, Esquire, Village of Dexter, in said county, on Saturday, the 18th day of May, and on Monday, the 19th day of August, next, at ten o'clock A. M. of each of said days, to receive, examine and adjust said claims.
Dated, February, 15th, 1895.
GEORGE C. PAGE, RUSSELL C. REE, Commissioners.

Notice to Creditors.
STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF Washtenaw, ss. Notice is hereby given, that by an order of the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, made on the tenth day of January, A. D. 1895, six months from that date were allowed for creditors to present their claims against the estate of said 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, for examination and allowance, on or before the tenth day of July, next, and that such claims will be heard before said court, on the 4th day of June, and on the 4th day of September, next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of each of said days.
Dated, Ann Arbor, March 4th, A. D. 1895.
J. WILLARD BABBITT, Judge of Probate.

Notice to Creditors.
STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF Washtenaw, ss. Notice is hereby given, that by an order of the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, made on the tenth day of January, A. D. 1895, six months from that date were allowed for creditors to present their claims against the estate of John Flynn, 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, for examination and allowance, on or before the tenth day of July, next, and that such claims will be heard before said court, on the 4th day of April, and on the tenth day of July, next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of each of said days.
Dated, Ann Arbor, January 10, A. D. 1895.
J. WILLARD BABBITT, Judge of Probate.

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HAVOC BY FLAMES.

Fires Destroy Much Property and Cost Several Lives.

CONFLAGRATION AT KANSAS CITY.

Property Worth \$250,000 Goes Up in Smoke.—Newspaper Union Plant Burned Out.—Five Men Horribly Scorched by an Outburst of Flames From a Furnace at Sharon, Pa.—Three Men Cremated and Others Badly Burned in a Hotel Fire.

KANSAS CITY, March 14.—Fire destroyed between \$200,000 and \$250,000 worth of property at Fourth and Broadway last evening. At about 5:30 flames were bursting out of the windows of the big four-story building at 410 West Fifth street, occupied by the English Supply company, dealers in engine supplies and wrought iron materials, and spread with almost incredible rapidity. One hour after it started only walls and a mass of burning debris remained to mark the place where the big building had stood. The wind was blowing a gale when the fire broke out and the flames were carried to the top of the five-story brick building north of the English building, occupied by the Western Newspaper Union and the Great Western Type foundry.

Patent Insides Firm Burned Out.

The latter building took fire and began to burn fiercely. The flames went downward through the building and the firemen were unable to check their progress. Within half an hour after attacked the walls of the Western Newspaper Union building began falling and all hope of saving it were abandoned. An hour later it was a smouldering mass. In it was a great quantity of type and material besides six cylinder presses. The Western Newspaper company printed "patent insides" for 300 western weekly newspapers, and employed a big force. The loss in this building will alone exceed \$175,000. The English building was owned by the Kersey Coates estate and the destruction of the building and its contents involves a loss of about \$250,000, \$75,000 of which is on the English Supply company's stock. The latter company carries an insurance of \$60,000.

CAUGHT IN A BURNING HOTEL.

Three Men Burned to Death and Several Others Badly Injured.

PARSONS, March 14.—At Mackeyville, six miles north of here, a disastrous fire occurred in the lobby of the hotel. Eugene Sisson, Homer Cottlett and Squire Corley were burned to an unrecognizable mass, and Jacob Cotner, William Wilson, J. K. Williams and James Jenkins were severely if not fatally injured. Fifteen persons escaped by jumping from windows. The dead are single men. Hotel and store are a total loss, amounting to about \$3,000, and no insurance.

Every room in the hotel, which was a two-story structure, was occupied, over forty people being in the building, and nearly all in bed. The only two stairways were cut off as soon as the fire broke out, and those who escaped had to jump from the windows, and in some cases even there they had to jump through a sheet of flame. The three dead were in two rooms. The guests were mostly lumbermen, the hotel being situated in the heart of the timber district.

FIVE MEN FRIGHTFULLY BURNED.

Flash of Flames from an Annealing Furnace Catches Them.

SHARON, Pa., March 14.—By the flashing of flames from the door of an annealing furnace in the Sharon iron works late yesterday afternoon five employees were frightfully burned. The burned are: John Strauss, burned about the face, arms and body; his condition is thought to be serious; Emanuel Brandt, burned about the arms and legs; Arthur Bailey, burned about the arms; Thomas Boyd, slightly burned; George Strom, slightly burned. When the flames burst forth from the furnace the men who were standing near were completely enveloped in fire. Strauss seemed to lose all reason, and began running through the mill, his clothes all aflame. He was caught by the mill employes, and their quick work saved him from being burned to a crisp.

Lucky Escape from the Flames.

HARTLAND, Wis., March 14.—The farm house of William Johnson near Nashotah, burned. Mr. Johnson was away at the time and his wife and two children were sleeping in the second story. Mrs. Johnson awoke to find the lower part of the house in flames and all escape by the stairway cut off. She therefore threw one child from the window and jumped with the other in her arms. All escaped without serious injury.

Fatal Fire on an Indian Reservation.

KESHENA, Wis., March 14.—The Indian hotel on the Menominee Indian reservation, about ten miles north of Keshena, kept by Michael Daupre, was burned with all its contents. Mrs. Daupre and her mother, Mrs. Drisbois, were in an upper room and both jumped from the windows. Mrs. Drisbois was killed by the fall and Mrs. Daupre was badly injured.

Couldn't Agree in the Strange Case.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., March 14.—The jury in the case of Supervisor Walter Strange, charged with securing money from Woodbury county under false pretenses, after being out nearly four days reported that it was unable to agree and was discharged. It stood 8 to 4 for conviction. The case will likely be re-tried.

Funeral of Bishop Thomas.

TOPEKA, Kan., March 14.—The funeral services over the remains of the late Bishop Thomas took place at Grace cathedral. The body was then placed on the train and is being taken to Waukegan, Ill., for burial. The ceremonies were very impressive and were attended by many persons from the state at large.

Architects on Trial for Fraud.

MILWAUKEE, March 14.—The trial of H. J. Van Ryn, Charles Lesser, Joseph Meyers and Hugh J. Sullivan, architects and contractors, has begun. They are charged with defrauding the county of \$10,000 by changing the specifications for the new county almshouse.

Referee Decided It a Draw.

OSHKOSH, Wis., March 14.—Frank Barnett, of Minneapolis, and Tommy West, of Chicago, fought six rounds here last night. It was a fight from start to finish. The referee decided it a draw.

How Burnside Captured Newborn.

March 14 is the anniversary of the first capture of Newborn, N. C. (1862.) Burnside's little army of three brigades found the single road across the narrow peninsula between the Trent and the Neuse blocked by a line of intrenchments filled with guns and men, and extending from river to river. Along the Neuse a chain of forts commanded the channel to keep off the Union gunboats. Burnside's infantry marched up to within 300 yards of the parapet under fire and shot down the enemy's cannoners; also the rifle-men who were bold enough to expose their heads above the works. For four hours the struggle was kept up, but every advance in force to the batteries drew upon the assailants a rain of fire they could not endure. Colonel William B. Clark led his Twenty-first Massachusetts into a Confederate battery of 13 guns, but two of the enemy's regiments drove him out by a gallant counter charge. Colonel Isaac P. Rodman then offered to charge his Fourth Rhode Island regiment through a gap in the intrenchments where a railway passed through. The offer was accepted, and the Fifth Rhode Island, Eighth and Eleventh Connecticut advanced simultaneously against other points in the line. Rodman's men penetrated the gap and turned down the enemy's line, rolling it up in reverse and taking five cannon at one swoop. The other charging regiments at the same time planted their flags on the parapets. Burnside lost but 400 men and captured 9 forts, with 65 guns. GEORGE L. KILMER.

Settled by a Bayonet Charge.

March 14, 1864, was the date of the capture of Fort de Russy, the Gibraltar of the Red river, by troops of Bank's expedition. While the navy was picking its way up the river channel among torpedoes and other sunken obstructions the land force marched around to the rear of the fort, and getting within cannon shot opened bombardment. The post consisted of two earthworks connected by a covered way. It mounted eight siege guns and two field pieces and was garrisoned by 300 men. After four hours' battering, with little effect, the Union commander, General Kilby Smith, decided to end the struggle by storming before the Confederate land forces could come up on his rear. Although his troops had marched 35 miles in 24 hours, he formed column for attack, placing General J. A. Mower's division in front. A strip of woods screened the column when forming, but an open space 100 yards wide lay between



GENERAL MOWER.

them and the parapet. General Mower rode out at the head of his line, composed of General Lynch's two regiments, the Fifty-eighth Illinois and Eighty-ninth Indiana, and General Shaw's Iowans, the Fourteenth, Twenty-seventh and Thirty-second regiments. The instant the column emerged from the woods the Confederates opened with shell and shrapnel. The outburst was answered by a blast from the battle trumpet sounding the double quick charge. When under full headway, the troops broke into a wild cheer and marched steadily on into the works at the first rush, General Mower's horse leaping the ditch and rampart with his firm seated rider, ahead of the most impetuous of the soldiery. The capture was in nick o' time, for next day the position was surrounded by General Dick Taylor's cavalry.

GEORGE L. KILMER.

Running the Batteries Under Fire.

March 15, 1863, soon after midnight, Commodore Farragut made a dash past the Confederate batteries at Port Hudson, down the river from Pittsburg. The enemy mounted 19 guns bearing on the Mississippi channel. With the flagship Hartford and the Albatross, Farragut stole up under their guns and opened fire. The Confederates rushed to their pieces, and to the bewilderment of darkness was soon added that of dense battle smoke. The Hartford passed on with her consort. The Richmond, following, was disabled at a bend in the river near the last battery, and with her consort, the Genesee, turned back. The Monongahela and Kinco had their guns disabled by the enemy's shots, delivered at 100 yards, and also backed out. Undismayed by the disasters to her comrades, the Mississippi steamed ahead, firing steadily. At the bend in the channel where the effect of the shore guns was greatest she grounded and heeled to port. With the starboard guns firing as though nothing had happened Captain Melancthon Smith ordered the port guns spiked and thrown overboard. Even that didn't bring the ship on a level keel, and the captain determined to destroy her and save his men. While the wounded were being lowered into the boats the starboard batteries continued to fire at every flash of the enemy's cannon, the only guide for the gunners. After smashing the engines the ship was set on fire between the decks. When the fire was well under way and the under officers and crew safe in the boats, Captain Smith and his lieutenant spiked the last gun and left the gallant old ship to her fate. She lost 64 men in the encounter, more than all the other ships combined. She also did more execution. Her officers and crew remained cool throughout, never forgetting, too, that they were bound to fight the enemy's batteries as well as to pass them. The Mississippi really had the hardest end to bear up. By the time she reached the scene the smoke of battle hanging over the volley made it impossible for her pilots or gunners to see beyond the rail of their ship.

GEORGE L. KILMER.

WILD BEAST WHIMS.

FIERCE ANIMALS OF THE FOREST WHO HAVE PREJUDICES.

Wolves, Panthers and Bears Sensitive About Fur Overcoats.—An Aged Sullivan County Hunter Tells Some Experiences Illustrating This Queer Fact.

"A bear or a panther can't stand the sight of a wolfskin or a coonskin overcoat," said an aged hunter of Sullivan county, "and both also dislike the looks of an overcoat made of buffalo skin. They become enraged when they see a hunter striding through the woods with a fur coat on. They will start for him the instant they get sight of him, and unless he stops them with a rifle ball or a charge of buckshot they will invariably tackle him. A wolf or even a pack of them will always turn tail and run away from a hunter that wears a wolf-skin coat, but they will chase a man who wears a coat of any other kind of fur and will attack him if they get a chance. In the winters early in the forties I hunted panthers, wolves and bears, killing a deer once in awhile for a change. When the weather was bitter cold, I wore a coonskin overcoat until a panther ruined it, and here is what is left of it.

"I killed an even dozen of panthers and a score of wolves while wearing that coat. It was in January, 1844, that I had to stop wearing it. One very cold morning I put on my snowshoes and started for the head of Kitchen's creek to hunt panthers and wolves. The snow was three feet deep in the woods, and the wolves and panthers were slaughtering the deer at a frightful rate. In a spruce ravine to the right of the creek I saw a movement in an evergreen tree and raised my rifle for what I thought might be a panther.

"I hadn't been standing a minute when I heard a twig snap back of me, and before I could turn half way round something struck my back and drove me forward on my hands and knees. Of course I instantly realized that a panther had landed on my back. It stuck its claws into my shoulders and began to kick with its hind feet, snarling and tearing at the coonskin with its teeth. I knew in a second that the only thing for me to do was to throw myself backward, and this I did at once, burying the panther in the snow beneath me. The panther then started to scream, but the snow and my weight kept it from making much noise. It continued to claw great rents in the coonskin coat until I stabbed it three times in the side, when it stopped kicking and began to gasp. I knew that the point of the knife had touched a vital spot, so I lay still till the panther stretched out dead. Then I got up and pulled the beast out of the snow by the tail. I'd hardly dropped it on the surface than there was another movement in the evergreen tree.

"This time I spied a pair of eyes on a limb about 15 feet above the snow and blazed away at them. A panther tumbled out, began to pitch and dive in the snow, soon turning up its toes. Then I pulled off the overcoat and discovered that the panther had ruined it. The claws hadn't touched my flesh, though, for I wore three thicknesses of deerskin and two of wool under the overcoat. On that trip of three days I got five panthers and four wolves.

"The same winter I surprised a pack of wolves that had cornered three deer in a pen up in the Mehopyany country. I had on a wolfskin coat, and the wolves legged it out of the pen the moment they got sight of me. I pulled off the coat and put it behind a tree, and the wolves, when they stopped to look back, acted as if they had been scared by a false alarm. When they saw that the overcoat wasn't in sight, they didn't care any more for me than for a sapling. They immediately returned to the deer pen as bold as you please, and I shot the whole five as fast as I could load and fire.

"One winter Joel Wright, who used to hunt and trap all the way from the Loaysock to the Mehopyany, rolled up his coonskin overcoat and placed it on a log in the woods till he could go over a knoll and look at one of his traps. When he got to the top of the knoll on his way back, he heard a bear bellowing down in the hollow, as if it was challenging another bear to fight with him. In a minute Joel caught sight of the noisy bear, but couldn't make out where the other one was. The challenger was slouching toward the log on which the coonskin overcoat lay in a bunch, and Joel made up his mind that the bear had got scent of the coat and was about to tackle it.

"Joel had a better fur coat at home, and he didn't care much what the bear did with the one on the log. Anyhow he was going to watch the bear, and if he got the better of the coat, all right. He could see that the fellow was angry before he got within ten rods of the log. Rushing up to the log, the bear seized the overcoat in his paws and began to squeeze and shake it as if it was a thing of life that he held an old grudge against. Joel tramped down the knoll then to see all the fun at short range, and pretty soon the bear gave the coat a dreadful bug, let out a yell, fell over backward and went to sprawling and rolling in the snow. Joel knew what the trouble was, but he didn't say a word. The bear'd had his own way, and he was as dead as a flint when Joel got to him. Joel's hunting knife was in a pocket of the overcoat, and the point of it had pierced the heart of the angry animal when he hugged the coat to his breast in a fit of rage."—Scranton Letter in New York Sun.

Not a Dowdy.

Little Miss Mugg (proudly)—My papa is going to buy me a bicycle.
Little Miss Freckles (loftily)—I've had one for a year.
Little Miss Mugg (disdainfully)—Huh! I wouldn't be seen riding a last year's bicycle.—Good News.

A Hot Corner at Pea Ridge.

March 7, 1862, was the opening day at Pea Ridge, called by the Confederates Elkhorn Tavern, from a wayside inn near which the severest fighting took place. The Confederates, under Van Dorn, made a bold flank attack on Curtis' army, expecting to cut it off from its support. The grand charge was led by Generals McCulloch and McIntosh, who fell at the head of their troops. Two guns of Guibor's battery, well supplied with canister, moved out in the charge, and losing all the horses were stranded at the tavern under the fire of 20 Union guns. The only survivors were "Rock" Champion's cavalry company of 22 riders, who were in saddle behind the tavern, out of range of the bullets. Seeing a Union regiment move out of the timber to charge the guns, Champion shouted to Guibor, "They're flanking you!"

"I know it, but I cannot spare a gun to turn on them," said the captain.

"Then I'll charge them!" Turning to his band, he shouted: "Battalion, forward! Trot, march! Gallop, march! Charge!" And with a yell they dashed at the full regiment moving up, bayonet in hand. Three of the riders were old dragons of the plains, and others had been with Scarlett's Heavies in their marvelous charge at Balaklava. Within 30 seconds they were among the Union ranks sabering, shooting and yelling like Mohicans. The result was a stampede of the infantry after one feeble volley. That was all Champion had hoped to do—break and confuse the charging line. Having secured a battle-flag for a trophy, he called off his men.

GEORGE L. KILMER.

Mosby's Night Riders at Work.

The night of March 7, 1863, was made memorable in the camps of the army around Washington by one of Colonel Jack Mosby's boldest exploits. Having been chased up and down the country at a pace not to his liking by Colonel Sir Percy Wyndham's First New Jersey cavalry, he decided to raid Union headquarters at Fairfax Court House and carry the active Englishman to Richmond. Stealing past the Union cavalry pickets by a circuitous ride under the guidance of a deserter, his band struck the guards on the road just outside the village. These surrendered at the point of the pistol, and even then thought their captors were comrades playing a practical joke. The deserter, who knew the lines thoroughly, was sent after Colonel Wyndham, but that officer happened to be in Washington. In roaming about the Union lines Mosby's followers had picked up several prisoners, one of whom said that he was a guard at the headquarters of General Stoughton, commander of the infantry outposts. Failing to get the particular colonel he wanted, Mosby decided to take a general instead. With half a dozen trusty fellows he stole up to the window of the general's house, aroused the inmates and stated that he bore a dispatch for the commander. A staff officer came to the door and was seized without ceremony. He led the way to the room where the general lay asleep. The noise of entering made by the intruders aroused him, and turning to face them he saw a brace of revolvers pointing at his head. "You are my prisoner," said the guerrilla.

"What?"

"My name is Mosby. Stuart's cavalry is all around you and Stonewall Jackson between you and the army."

Thoroughly deceived, Stoughton offered no resistance, and the guerrillas galloped away with their prisoner from the midst of several thousand armed men who stood at his call.

GEORGE L. KILMER.

The Raid of the Merrimac.

On the 8th of March, 1862, the monster Merrimac, the first ironclad afloat, sealed the fate of wooden ships of war for all time. When she steamed into Hampton Roads, five Union vessels lay just across the channel—the 50 gun frigate Congress, the 30 gun sloop Cumberland, the 40 gun frigates Roanoke and Minnesota and the frigate St. Lawrence, also rating 50 guns. The Congress and Cumberland opened on the ram, but she paid no attention, aiming to make short work of the enemy with her powerful beak. Closing in on the Cumberland, she struck her at right angles, cutting an immense hole near the fore-rigging and at the same time sweeping away two gun crews with shots from her bow guns. When hailed to surrender, Captain Morris of the Cumberland, fired with the spirit of the Old Guard, shouted: "Never! I'll sink alongside!" The Merrimac backed away, leaving her back in the side of the Cumberland. The latter continued in action an hour, firing with her deck guns until she sank up to her peak. The Congress had given the ram a broadside as she passed to strike the Cumberland, but when turning to avoid collision she grounded and was at the mercy of the enemy. Her commander, Captain J. P. Smith, was killed at the first fire. The Merrimac steamed up within 20 yards and riddled her with shells and hot shot. The frigate Minnesota grounded when attempting to enter the fight, but the St. Lawrence and Roanoke hurled broadsides at the ram, with no other effect than to cut away her unprotected parts—the pipes, davits, stanchions and rail. Darkness ended the battle, leaving the Merrimac with eight guns and their crews in fighting trim. Her four inch armor was barely indented.

GEORGE L. KILMER.



MORRIS.

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