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Men's dress shoes,	\$.98	Ladies' \$2.50 Union Shoes, \$1.69
" " " " " " " "	2.47	" \$3.00 Fine Shoes, 1.75
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GRANTED A NEW TRIAL.

The Sackett-Dancer Case Will Be Tried Again.

CHANGES PLANNED AT THE POSTOFFICE.

The Two New Mail Carriers.—Ex-Governor Russell's Scholarly Speech.—A Farmers' Vigilant Society Organized.—Etc.

A Farmers' Vigilant Association.

Farmers of the townships of Ann Arbor, Salem and Superior have organized a farmers' vigilant association to protect the members against theft of all kinds. The association numbers forty members, with the following officers: President, Fred B. Braun; vice-president, John Braun; secretary, Freeman Galpin; treasurer, John G. Rooke; executive committee, E. Popkins, John Jetter, H. Braun, E. T. Walker, J. Braun, Philo Galpin and A. H. Collins.

The next annual meeting will be held in Dixboro, Friday, Jan. 12, 1896. However, special meetings will be held whenever the members deem it necessary.

Bogle Praised.

Last Sunday's Free Press contained the following complimentary and well merited notice of the work of Prof. T. A. Bogle, the efficient and popular judge of the practice court of the law department of the University:

"Noteworthy among the features of the law work this year is that done in the practice court under the direction of Prof. T. A. Bogle. This work, begun last year by Prof. Mechem, is now one of the regular and most important features of the law department training. Prof. Bogle has proved himself a most admirable teacher, winning words of the highest commendation from students and faculty members alike. All the professors of the department have shown the deepest interest in this work, and have helped to make it practical and beneficial in the highest degree."

Changes at the Postoffice.

The addition of two new carriers to the Ann Arbor postoffice force will necessitate some very material changes in the postoffice itself. Mr. J. E. Beal, the owner of the building has very kindly consented to throw the whole first floor into the postoffice. The two windows for the new carriers will be placed on the east side of the room and the lines for the new carriers will occupy the space now occupied by the cigar stand.

A new business carrier district will be created extending from Liberty to Catherine and Fourth avenue to Ashley, which will have mail delivered five times a day. The other new carrier's district lies between Huron street and North University avenue, and State street and Observatory street with the addition of Elm, Geddes and Wilmot and part of Washtenaw avenue.

Karl C. Kern has been nominated by the postmaster for promotion from substitute to regular carrier and City Clerk Wm. J. Miller has been nominated as the second carrier.

Bad Feeling Between Officers.

There seems to be a wide breach between the county and city officers, which is still widening. This last week, for instance, Marshal Banfield worked up a case for the larceny of a watch from a Dexter man. The marshal found out who the men were whom the Dexter man charged with the offense, and had sent for him to make complaint as instructed by the prosecuting attorney. The marshal intimates that he happened to tell one of the new deputy sheriffs who the guilty men were, and the deputy sheriff at once went to Justice Gibson and made complaint of something concerning which he knew nothing. The marshal says it is the first time such a thing has happened in his official career. He had been accustomed to assist the former sheriff's force, and they had assisted him, but neither ever thought of interfering with the other's cases.

Since the decision of the city to erect a lock-up, the county officers have been scurrying around after tramps, and there have been over twenty in jail at a time.

Sad Death of Charles H. Carter.

Citizens of Ann Arbor were shocked on reading the Saturday morning papers to learn of the death

of Charles L. Carter, a prominent graduate of the University. Mr. Carter, who was a leading attorney of Hawaii, was killed in a revolution, at Honolulu, Jan. 6. He died while aiding in the work of putting down a rebellion of the natives.

Mr. Carter was born in Honolulu, where he received his early training. He entered the law department of the University in 1885, graduating in the class of '87. He practiced law in Honolulu, afterwards returning to Ann Arbor, and taking back with him as his bride Miss Mary Scott, sister of Evert H. Scott, and the only daughter of J. A. Scott, of this city. Mr. Carter again visited the University two years ago, when he delivered an interesting lecture on Hawaii.

In the death of Mr. Carter, Hawaii loses one of her best and ablest citizens. The deceased was an active supporter of annexation, and was one of the most prominent figures in Hawaiian politics. He was one of the annexation commissioners sent to this country, and at the time of his death was a member of the legislature of Hawaii. He had a large law practice, so large in fact that some time ago he was compelled to refuse the office of attorney-general, which was offered him. He was a very pleasant man personally, and had a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

The Y. M. C. A. Anniversary.

The first anniversary of the Young Men's Christian association was celebrated at the First Methodist church on Sunday evening. The church was filled, every seat in the body of the church and the gallery being occupied. The large attendance was a deserved tribute to the work of the association.

The anniversary address was delivered by Rev. W. H. Davis, of the First Congregational church, of Detroit. He took for his theme, "Some Motives of the Christian Life," and founded his remarks on Paul's words in Romans, "Called to be saints." He developed Paul's idea of a saint. It was not the ordinary notion with which we always associate the idea of a corpse. When Paul spoke the words of the text he applied them to the ordinary, toiling mass of common people whom he looked out upon every day. Paul's was the divine way of estimating men. He estimated them as to their possibilities. The second thing to be derived from these words is the working motive it presents. It is to live well the life we have to live. Grandeur than all motives of fear, pride, gain or honor, is the motive that appeals to the best in men. Dr. Davis' appeal to the young men was a grand one.

After the address, General Secretary W. C. Hull spoke of the past life of the association and of the future that the officers and friends of the association hoped for.

Fred H. Belsler told of the finances of the association. He said that \$1,200 was necessary to run the work for this year, and he saw no special difficulty in the way of raising it.

The anniversary exercises created a new interest in the association in every one of the thousand people present.

A New Trial.

The Sackett-Dancer trial, which attracted considerable notice during this term of court, will be tried again at the next term. The result of the previous trial was in favor of the defendant. A. J. Sawyer, attorney for the plaintiff, asked that a new trial be granted, and in support of this request he submitted several affidavits, which were made public some time ago.

Yesterday the motion for a new trial was argued before Judge Kinne, M. J. Lehman and J. T. Honey appearing for Mr. Dancer. A large number of affidavits were presented by Mr. Lehman, including some from Wm. Nalor, David R. Owen, George D. Schaffer, Fred Helber, John F. Lutz, W. D. Simmons, Ernest D. Warner, Anthony L. Holden, Philip Duffy, George C. Richel, Alexander Dancer, L. C. Rodman, Michael Brenner, M. C. Peterson, William Every, Charles Bell, Elliot Williams. One or two more affidavits were also presented by Mr. Sawyer.

After the reading of the affidavits Judge Kinne stated that he had no doubt that the actions of Sheriff Brenner and Deputy Sheriff Peterson were proper and that no new trial would be granted on the ground that they had in any way influenced the jury.

However, it appeared that the jury had tampered with papers in

Judge Kinne's private drawer, including the charge to the jury, or portions of it at least. This the judge considered a serious matter, and on this ground a new trial was granted. The jurors, or some of them at least, acknowledged in their affidavits that the judge's charge was read by them in the court room on the evening that they were out. Judge Kinne stated that he left no papers lying on the table, and accordingly the inference is plain that some juror took it upon himself to take the papers out of his desk. This needless intermeddling on the part of the juror or jurors who took the papers out of the drawer will cost the county the trouble and expense of a new trial.

Governor Russell's Speech.

The brilliant young orator and statesman, Hon. William E. Russell, of Massachusetts, made a very able address in University hall, Friday evening. The audience was highly pleased with the lecture given by the polished ex-governor, who well represents the young man and the scholar in the field of politics. Many were heard to exclaim, after hearing the address, "Well, I am not surprised that young Russell got to be governor of Massachusetts. His ability entitled him to it."

Mr. Russell took as his subject, "Individualism in Government,—A Plea for Liberty." The lecture was thoughtful and philosophical, and was written in splendid English. Although the address was read, still the speaker had his matter well in hand, and was not closely confined to his manuscript. His reasoning was that of the statesman rather than that of the politician. Through all appeared the expression of the cultured man, the close and careful scholar.

In opening, Mr. Russell spoke in a humorous tone. He then referred in an earnest way to the importance and inspiration of college life. He said that the mission of education was service, not contemplation. He spoke of the place of young men in politics, also referring to democracy in its broad sense. He said that to him it meant a political conviction. Continuing he said:

"Utopia is not here. We are engaged in an abstract discussion of government. When combinations are being considered it is well to turn to a consideration of the individual, to assert the power and place of the individual in free government. I propose to pay homage to the idea of individualism, but do not mean to uphold crankiness. I mean individualism in which is traced the root of man when God breathed upon him and he became a living soul. All society is built on individualism. All the commands of God are addressed to the individual. The commands of law, too, are addressed to the individual.

"In earlier ages the individual was not recognized. Now he is, and the question arises: 'How far may the government restrict the individual?'"

The speaker then analyzed socialism closely, showing how it would weaken civilization rather than advance it. He argued that any system running counter to individualism was wrong.

Has Silver Depreciated?

To the Editor: One of the stock arguments against the coinage of silver by the United States at a ratio of 16 to 1, is the alleged depreciation of that metal. I wish to question the validity of the assumption that gold has held a fixed value since it parted company with silver at the 15 to 1 ratio, and that the resulting difference in their bullion value is due to a depreciation of the latter metal. The fact that 23.22 grains of gold is called a dollar, and that 371.25 grains of pure silver, its equivalent at a ratio of 16 to 1, will now purchase less than 12 grains of gold, I will not dispute. It has no bearing upon this phase of the subject. The only way in which we may determine the truth or falsity of this proposition is by a comparison of each metal with other products of human industry, gold and silver being but the results of so much toil, and their price like the prices of other commodities being governed by supply and demand. If such a comparison shall show that a given weight of silver bullion will only purchase 50 or 60 per cent. of the quantity of other products which it purchased before demonitization, then we may assume that the difference between the coin and bullion value of that metal measures its depreciation. On the other hand, if that comparison shall show that sil-

ver bullion has maintained a steady relation to other forms of property, and that its purchasing capacity has diminished with respect to only one commodity—gold—we must conclude that silver has not depreciated, but that gold has appreciated. Let us consider the metals in their bullion form without the confusing stamp of the mint. When the act of demonitization took effect the value of an ounce of silver bullion was \$1.32, of an ounce of gold, \$20.6625. An ounce of that silver bullion, worth then \$1.32, now \$0.59 in terms of gold, will today purchase as much of anything the merchants of Ann Arbor or the farmers of the state of Michigan have to sell, including farm lands, as it would then or at any period between those dates. Your ounce of gold will more than double its former purchase. Fortunately the reports of the various government bureaus furnish conclusive evidence on this point. The decline in the gold price of our staple exports as tabulated from year to year by government statisticians has kept even pace with the decline in silver bullion.

The average price for the year 1873 for four principal exports was as follows: Silver, \$1.298; wheat, \$1.31; corn, \$0.72; beef, \$0.78; cotton, \$1.88. The New York quotations for Friday, January 11, 1895, were as follows: Silver, \$0.59 1/4; wheat, \$0.63; corn, \$0.51; beef, \$0.04; cotton, .055.

So close, indeed, has been the relation between silver and our great staples that there has not been a time in the past twenty years when the price of corn, wheat, and cotton could not have been safely presayed from the price of silver bullion. As a notable instance of this sympathy, when silver made its sudden rise to \$1.21, in September, 1890, just after the passage of the Sherman law, wheat and cotton followed in the upward movement, and dropped again with the metal. In July, 1893, wheat fell from \$.70 to \$.50, cotton from \$.09 to \$.06, silver from \$.82 to \$.58. This list might be extended to cover every field of American industry. Then we must conclude that the purchasing power of silver has not declined, but the price of gold has made an enormous advance. Can any valid reason be assigned to cover the decline of every species of property but gold, except that the latter commodity has advanced?

In the light of these facts is it not more reasonable to speak of 23.22 grs. of gold as the 200 cent dollar, than to allude to the 371.25 grs. silver as the 50 cent dollar? Can we discredit the stability for soundness of a money metal the price of which during these years of discrimination has been a barometer of the values of all other property and a just arbiter between debtor and creditor? Shall we call that dollar dishonest which has met every requirement of stable currency while denied full money privileges, or that other dollar whose increase in value with each succeeding year makes it a suitable measure for those only who live upon the earnings of bonds and mortgages?

CHAS. A. WARD.

Proceedings of the Board of Public Works. (OFFICIAL.)

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, ANN ARBOR, JAN. 16, 1895.

Regular session. Called to order by President Clark. Roll called. Full Board present.

Minutes of the last regular and special meetings were read and approved.

The Clerk reported that he had received the following bills: Ann Arbor Gas Company, for gas used by the city, amount \$9.63, and a bill from J. C. Watts against the sewer contractors of lateral sewer in District No. 1, for building 18 ft. house branch sewer from the Liberty street sewer to curb line in front of Mr. Watts' property.

Mr. Bullis moved that the bill of the Ann Arbor Gas Company be approved, and the bill of Mr. Watts against the sewer contractors be received and filed.

Adopted as follows: Yeas—Messrs. Clark, Schuh and Bullis.

The Board spent several hours considering amendments to the sewer specifications; also considering plumbing rules for connecting with the city sewer.

On motion the Board adjourned.

W. J. MILLER, Clerk.

The members of the German Evangelical Bethlehem congregation will build a splendid new church in the spring. Arrangements will soon be made with contractors and the work begun.

The Ann Arbor Argus

BEAKES & HAMMOND, PROPRIETORS.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY for \$1.00 per year strictly in advance.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

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



TUESDAY, JANUARY 22, 1895.

SILVER HAS DEPRECIATED.

In another column appears a communication from an esteemed correspondent in which the writer attempts to prove that the unparalleled divergence in the relative values of the so called precious metals in the last quarter of a century is due not to the depreciation of silver but to the appreciation of gold. He starts with the assumption that the advocates of the opposite view hold that "gold has held a fixed value since it parted company with silver at the 15 to 1 ratio." This assumption is not warranted by the facts, however. They not only do not make any such assumption, but they unequivocally assert that gold like every other commodity is subject to changes of value. That the value of gold, for instance, was lowered by the new gold finds about 1853 is unquestioned. Indeed it was the fall in the value of gold at this time that aggravated into a serious evil the movement which under the 16 to 1 ratio of 1834, was slowly substituting gold for silver. Nor is it denied that the enlarged function of gold as a money metal since 1870 may not in some degree have enhanced its purchasing power over commodities of general consumption. What the advocates of the opposing view do allege is that a careful study of all the causes operating to change the relative values of the two metals, furnishes conclusive proof of the fact that the divergence is due chiefly if not wholly to the depreciation of silver.

The claim set up by our correspondent, and the advocates of free silver generally, that the unprecedented low prices of wheat, cotton, cattle, sheep and various other agricultural products, is attributable to the so called demonetization of silver is utterly unsound. As well attribute the low price of wheat to the fall in the price of copper, which in the past few years depreciated from twenty-five to eight or nine cents a pound. It should be remembered in this connection that when the so-called demonetization of silver occurred in this country, prices were not normal. All values were inflated as a result of our having a depreciated currency. As we approached the date of resumption prices naturally tended downward, and when it became an accomplished fact, on January 1, 1879, all values had very materially shrunken. The demonetization of silver had absolutely nothing to do with these changes. The fact is that silver was practically demonetized in 1853, and from that time on had cut a very small figure in the monetary affairs of the country. Since the time of resumption there have been other causes operating that fully account for the lower values of the commodities noted. Quicker and cheaper methods of transportation, improved machinery, enabling producers to dispense with much human labor, the vastly increasing volume of products from Russia, India, Australia, Egypt and South America, produced by the cheapest labor in the world and brought into direct competition with our own through the improved methods of transportation, are all causes for present conditions without regard to the currency. The argument that these things have had nothing to do with the fall of prices, and that the depreciation of value is attributable to the demonetization of silver instead, is far fetched.

The claim also that prices of agricultural staples have kept pace in their downward trend with the fall in the value of silver is more fanciful than real. That they have shrunken in value during the same time silver has is true, but the same is true of copper. But who would think of charging the decline of cotton values to the cheapening of copper? Yet the decline in the price of our staple exports has probably kept as close pace with the decline of copper as with silver. It is a mistake to suppose that there has been any "even pace" between the decline of agricultural staples and silver throughout the years of the decline of that metal. To establish the truth of this assertion, it is only necessary to go back to 1872, when the marked fall in the value of that metal began. As is well known, London is the chief silver market of the world, as it is of agricultural staples. The statistics of this market as to the fall of silver in comparison with the movement of prices of other commodities (twenty-two articles as taken from the London Economist's figures) will throw some light upon the question at issue. According to this authority the price of silver early in 1872 was 60 1/4 d per ounce. In November of that year it began to decline and continued to fall steadily and rapidly until July, 1876, when it reached 46 3/4 d, equivalent to a ratio of 1 to 20.17. And the prices of the other commodities mentioned were as high in 1876 and 1877 as they were in 1875 and higher than from 1868 to 1871. This proves so far as prices tell the story that during this period gold had not appreciated. But silver had depreciated in the meantime not only relatively to gold but with reference to all other commodities as well, from 60 1/4 d per ounce to 46 3/4 d, or more than twenty-two per cent. Since 1877 the depreciation of silver except for certain brief upward tendencies, has been even more marked.

Value is not an inherent property of any commodity. Nor does the quality of a thing give it value, or yet the labor cost, except in an indirect manner; but rather the desires and fashions and necessities of humanity. These things are always factors entering into and modifying the law of supply and demand. As the moods and fashions and necessities of humanity change, values will vary. As a resultant of these influences a decided change in the use of the precious metals has taken place. The enormous expansion of commerce in recent years and the consequent necessity of making large payment in wholesale transactions has not only developed the various banking devices, whereby the risks attendant upon the transportation of large amounts of coin have been minimized, but has created a preference or prejudice for gold over silver. This is due in large measure perhaps to the smaller bulk and greater convenience in handling of the more valuable metal. The large increase in the world's supply of gold from 1850 to 1875, taken in connection with the larger use of checks, drafts and bills of exchange, whereby the demand for metallic money has been largely lessened, enabled this preference for gold to be gratified. The result has been that the leading commercial nations increased their use of gold and the demand for silver as a medium of exchange fell off. These facts no doubt account in large measure for the fall in the value of silver. The narrowing of its sphere and the lessening of demand for it has operated to depreciate its value as is the case with all other articles under like circumstances. It follows the same laws of appreciation and depreciation that are applicable to all other commodities and is no more a barometer of the values of other things than they are of it. And whatever its friends may think of it as a money metal, the commercial nations of the world have decreed their preference for the other metal for reasons which to them have seemed in keeping with the progress of the times, and may it not be that this step is in the line of monetary progress as well.

The people of the Empire state have already learned that all they accomplished by their ballots last fall was to change a bad democratic

boss for a worse republican boss. The idea of reforming New York politics through the agency of Tom Platt is enough to make a horse laugh. Yet he is the man who is in absolute command of the reform movement at Albany and he is the real power behind the throne in New York City. Hamilton Fish, who has been elected speaker, is a spoilsman second in rank only to Platt himself. They have been enemies but are now friends for the profits there are in it. They have both been Tammany dealers for years and are of the same ilk as the bosses of that organization. Their leadership is a menace to the continuance of republican control. The people, especially while in their present temper, will not long submit to the leadership of such corruptionists no matter what party label they wear.

A resolution has been introduced into the legislature calling for the submission to the people of an amendment to the constitution doing away with the per diem pay of members and substituting therefor a fixed salary for the term. The Argus believes this is a move in the right direction. It would undoubtedly shorten the legislative session by causing the members as a matter of economy to themselves to attend more closely to their legislative duties. It would probably abolish the weekly vacation extending from Friday evening until the following Tuesday. It would minimize the free pass evil, and be good public policy generally. But the Argus does not believe the amount of salary should be a constitutional provision. The fixing of the salaries of members of the legislature as well as of all state officers should be by statutory enactment.

It is alleged that Emperor William on the occasion of the first reading of the anti-socialistic bill in the German reichstag was a secret listener to the speeches from the recesses of a box in the gallery. That he sensed the impropriety of such action is evidenced by his efforts at concealment. It has been the practice for several centuries for emperors, kings and presidents, to keep away from the place of sitting of the representatives of the people in order that they may be absolutely fearless in the exercise of their functions. Any other course is regarded as an effort to influence legislation improperly. William might read with profit the page in English history whereon is written the account of the visit of Charles I to the house of commons.

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

Henry Ward Beecher's Widow Ill. NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher, widow of the great orator and preacher, has been dangerously ill for two weeks at her home in Brooklyn. Two Sundays ago she had an attack of heart trouble while attending church, and had to be carried to her home. It is believed that her illness is not now dangerous.

Pattison Possibly Non-Eligible. PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 21.—In the opinion of John G. Johnson, a leading lawyer, ex-Governor Pattison is ineligible for mayor of this city to which he has been nominated by the Democrats because of that fact that during his residence at the state capital he voted on several occasions in Harrisburg.

Creedon Knocks Out Bernau. GALVESTON, Jan. 21.—At the Tremont Opera House Dan Creedon knocked Herman Bernau out in the second round. The opera house was packed from pit to dome. Creedon landed where and when he pleased. Bernau was "not in it" from the start.

Sympathy from President and Wife. ASHEVILLE, N. C., Jan. 21.—Many telegraphic messages of condolence and sympathy were received by Vice President Stevenson before he left here on his sad journey home with the body of his daughter. One was from the president and Mrs. Cleveland.

Illinois Solon's Weekly Rest. SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 21.—All the state lawmakers went home Saturday to meet this evening again, but that means nothing in the way of business before tomorrow, when the vote on senator will be taken.

John W. Foster at Yokohama. YOKOHAMA, Jan. 21.—Mr. John W. Foster, who was appointed to act in an advisory capacity to the Chinese peace envoys, has arrived here on board the steamship Empress of India.

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

Fur overcoats at Fred Theurer's.

STRIKERS ON TOP.

Troops Fail to Open the Car Lines at Brooklyn.

NEW YORK BRIGADE ORDERED OUT.

Militia Assaulted with Bricks and Stones and a Number of Casualties on Both Sides, but Nobody Killed and no Lead Used.—Temper of the Mob More Aggressive Than It Was at Chicago.—Mayor Issues a Proclamation That Has no Effect.

BROOKLYN, Jan. 21.—There were but few evidences of the turbulent scenes of the night before when the Sunday sun rose over East New York and scarcely a sign of life was observed save in the vicinity of the stables of the Fulton avenue and Broadway lines. The turbulence of the night before, barring the incendiarism, was really worse than that at Chicago last summer in the fact that the mobs did not run immediately on being charged by the troops; nor did they only run when they started. They bombarded the troops with stones and bricks; they took up positions in houses and threw missiles from there, and also utilized the elevated railway structure for the same purpose.

A Number of People Wounded. Besides this household utensils and hot water were thrown on the troops from the houses lining the way, and generally the spirit of the mob was fiercer than at Chicago. The result was that quite a number were wounded, many of whom were carried away by friends, and one soldier was badly hurt by being hit on the head with a brick. He will recover. Many of the rioters were bayoneted, but as far as heard from none killed or mortally wounded, and not a shot was fired by the militia. That was the situation Saturday, but during it all the cars were running when they could, although many of them were derailed and wrecked.

No Improvement in the Situation. This state of affairs obtained until 2 a. m., the whole day being one of charges by the troops to scatter a mob that would reform almost immediately at some other point. Yesterday morning there was no improvement in the situation. Every effort to settle the strike had been without satisfactory result. The strikers through their executive committee had given up every demand except one brought about by the strike itself—that the men employed to take strikers' places should be discharged and all the strikers taken back. This the companies firmly refused to do. They said they were in honor bound to retain these men.

Sunday a Day of Turbulence. Yesterday was a day of turbulence. There was no "Sunday rest" in the City of Churches. So portentous of trouble did matters appear in the morning that Mayor Schieren issued a proclamation in the name of the state of New York requiring all persons in Brooklyn to keep off the streets as far as possible, not to assemble in crowds and generally to "move on," announcing that the police and military would disperse unlawful assemblies. The result was that streets were blockaded against pedestrians and any one who stopped to argue the point was told to walk around the block while a glistening bayonet was held within two inches of his face. Thousands of morbidly curious citizens flocked to the scenes of the riots and helped to swell the crowds that gathered to do mischief.

Blood Flows Freely, but No One Killed. The various mobs that gathered at the car stables and along the tracks of the tied up lines contained at least 30,000 people. Many cars went astray. The switches were broken and obstacles were heaped on the tracks; wires were cut at various points and on the whole the day was full of petty annoyances for the railroad companies. Motormen abandoned their cars at various points and in some instances left the city as soon as they possibly could so serious did the situation seem. Blood was spilled in quantities, but no one was seriously hurt.

CARS SOON COME TO GRIEF.

Four Start Out, but Have to Be Taken Back to the Barn.

The fact that the wires had been destroyed by the strikers delayed the starting of cars, and the arrival, to mend the broken wires, of the construction wagons acted like a torch to a magazine and a big crowd at once flocked about the tracks stretching for a mile along the avenue, waiting for the cars they knew would soon be sent out. It was not until noon that repairs had been made and ten cars were started at 1:45 p. m., there being little difficulty in dispersing the crowds about the station. The cars were well guarded by troops and police.

Near Hopkinson avenue the mob had taken possession of the building material in front of a row of brick buildings under construction and hurled it over both tracks between the short time of the passing of the second car and before the third had reached that point. There were many women and children in this mob and a scene of turbulence was enacted lasting a long time after the obstacles were removed, the strikers in the meanwhile having succeeded in securing the desertion of four motormen.

A second block occurred near Saratoga avenue and the cars were ordered back to the stable, all battered east New York in a somewhat ratcheted condition, with the exception of one, the latter being taken back by a striker who had a big placard on his breast bearing the inscription "K. of L." He was cheered all along the line.

Several strikers pretending to be newspaper men got inside the picket line at the Atlantic avenue stables and when their identity was discovered and they were escorted out the mob attacked the soldiers, one of the spies firing at the soldiers. His bullet missed and several of the assailants were bayoneted.

ADDITIONAL TROOPS ORDERED OUT.

First Brigade Entire Called to the Scene of the Turbulence.

The rioting continued all day, and the resistance to the moving of the cars was, if anything, greater than on Saturday. The mayor's proclamation was treated as waste paper, as is evident by the reports of crowds assembling and fights with police and soldiers. Finally additional troops were asked for and the governor took action. The first brigade, National Guards, including all the troops—infantry, artillery and signal corps—received orders from Adjutant General McAlpine to be ready for service today under Brigadier General Fitzgerald. Early yesterday there was a general feel-

HALLER'S Jewelry Store! CUT WATCHES RATE WATCHES SALE

ling that the mayor, after a conference with a delegation of labor leaders, and a subsequent one with representatives of the railroad companies, would bring about a settlement on a compromise plan. The efforts of the mayor, however, proved fruitless. The news that the First brigade of the National guard in New York had been called out caused a great deal of excitement and anxiety throughout the city. The cars were run yesterday with green hands on the same lines as on Saturday, but they were poorly partitioned by the public. Scrimmages innumerable took place on all the lines embraced in the strike system. The men are being advised on all sides not to resort to violence, and in many of the churches the clergymen appealed to them to be quiet and law-abiding.

At a meeting of the Central Labor Union of New York last night resolutions were adopted indorsing the Brooklyn strike. Another resolution was passed tendering the strikers the full moral and financial support of the union. A mass meeting will be held in Cooper Union on behalf of the strikers.

CHINESE TROOPS AGAIN DEFEATED.

They Attack the Japs at Hai Chang and Are Driven Away.

HIROSHIMA, Jan. 21.—General Nodzu, commander of the first Japanese army, telegraphs as follows: "The Chinese commenced an attack on Hai Chang at 8 o'clock on the morning of Jan. 17, advancing from three routes. At about noon they extended their front five miles, coming within 1,500 metres of our advance line. The third army division, after maintaining the defense until 4 o'clock in the afternoon, assumed the offensive and attacked the enemy's right wing. Shortly after 7 o'clock we succeeded in dispersing the Chinese. The enemy's strength was over 10,000. The main force is retreating north and west and the remainder toward New Chwang."

Japs Land at Yung Ching.

CHE FOO, Jan. 21.—Three of fifteen Japanese warships which arrived at Yung Ching conveying troops bombarded the Chinese defenses and silenced them in a few minutes. The Japanese then landed 25,000 men.

FRIGHTFUL DISASTER IN PERSIA.

Earthquake Destroys Kuchan—One Hundred Women Crushed in a Bathhouse.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—The Times has a dispatch from Teheran, the capital of Persia, stating that the town of Kuchan, in the province of Khorasan, which was destroyed by an earthquake fourteen months ago and which was subsequently rebuilt, was again destroyed by an earthquake on Thursday last. There was, as on the previous occasion, great loss of life. One hundred women who were in a bathhouse were crushed to death by the falling building. The official report of the former disaster placed the number of persons killed at 12,000.

Griffo and Dixon Draw.

CONEY ISLAND, N. Y., Jan. 21.—"Young" Griffo, and George Dixon, the "colored wonder," met with the gloves at the seaside club. The men were trained to a "hair," but Griffo was the biggest. In the first round Dixon had the honors, but Griffo showed up well. Honors were even in the second, both getting in pretty freely. All through the next twenty-three rounds it was give and take and on the twenty-fifth round, although both men were tired matters were otherwise so about even, and the fight was decided a draw. Throughout the fight Dixon did the most of the leading, but Griffo's clever dodging and hard punching evened matters up.

Death for the Whole Wagon-Load.

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 21.—The Missouri Pacific train from the west ran into a farmer's wagon at Quindaro Station, smashing the vehicle and throwing the occupants into the air. Fred A. Souver, a 10-year-old boy, was killed instantly. The boy's father, S. Schveman, and his brother August, aged 13 years, were fatally injured. Otto Voight, a 13-year-old son of Lewis Voight, received internal injuries and a fracture of the skull, which will probably result in his death.

Dad Got the Drop on Them.

GUTHRIE, O. T., Jan. 21.—B. B. Blake, of Tecumseh, a prominent lawyer and ex-county attorney, eloped with Miss Ray Swardsburg, daughter of a leading merchant. The father gave chase. The elopers' buggy overturned and Swardsburg coming up covered the elopers with two revolvers. After a short parley he marched them back to town, where the girl is now in close confinement on bread and water.

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

Estate of James Gaunt.

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 Saturday, the fifth day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five. Present, J. Willard Babbitt, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of James Gaunt, deceased.

Ebenezer Hill, the administrator of said estate, comes into court and represents that he is now prepared to render his final account as such administrator. Thereupon it is ordered that Friday, the first day of February next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for examining and allowing said account, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said court, then to be holden at the Probate office, in the city of Ann Arbor, in said county, and show cause, if any there be, why the said account should not be allowed. And it is further ordered, that said administrator give notice to the persons interested in said estate of the pendency of said account, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Probate Office, in the city of Ann Arbor, 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.

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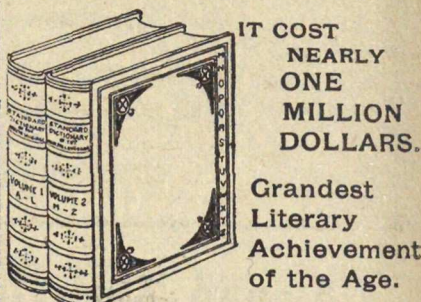
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ARGUS AUGURIES.

TUESDAY, JAN. 22—Talk in Y. M. C. A. rooms by Dr. G. C. Huber on "The Structure of the Body." WEDNESDAY, JAN. 23—Lecture by Alberto Jonas, at School of Music, on "Piano Technique," 4:30 p. m. THURSDAY, JAN. 24—Faculty Concert in the School of Music, at 8 p. m. THURSDAY, JAN. 24—"Garry Owen" at Grand opera house. THURSDAY, JAN. 24—Light Infantry first annual military ball. FRIDAY, JAN. 25—Y. W. C. A. social at their rooms over the First National bank. FRIDAY, JAN. 25—Lyra concert in A. O. U. W. hall. FRIDAY, JAN. 25—Junior social in Waterman gymnasium. SATURDAY, JAN. 26—Dedication of Adelphi hall. Special program. SUNDAY, JAN. 27—Mr. Geo. E. Dawson in M. E. church, at 12 m., on "The Problem of Temptation as Treated in Literature, with Special Reference to Macbeth's Temptation." SUNDAY, JAN. 27—Prof. J. A. Craig, in Presbyterian church, at 12 m., on "The Book of Genesis in the Light of Assyriology." SUNDAY, JAN. 27—Rev. J. Hallissy, of Detroit, in Sunday evening lecture course, in St. Thomas' church. SUNDAY, JAN. 27—Tracy McGregor, of Detroit, at Newberry hall, at 9:15. THURSDAY, JAN. 31—Wolverine Cyclers' first annual ball at Light Infantry hall. FRIDAY, FEB. 4—Choral Union concert in the Choral Union series, in University hall. FEB. 11 and 12—Ann Arbor Light Infantry entertainment at Grand opera house. TUESDAY, FEB. 12—Republican county convention at Court House, 11 o'clock a. m. SATURDAY, FEB. 16—President Talmage, of Utah, in S. L. A. course, in University hall, on "Some Phases of the Mormon Question."

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Ann Arbor Commandery Knights Templar drill this evening. P. W. Shute is still talking up his opera house project in this city. Special meetings are being held at the Methodist church this week. J. A. Brown has opened a grocery store in the Sager block on State street. Golden Rule lodge, F. & A. M., had work on the third degree last night. Rev. Reed Stuart, of Detroit, lectured before the Unity club last night on "Literature and Life." An invitation dance will be held at the residence of Dr. J. A. Wessinger, on Division street, this evening. Miss Benbow gave a talk on her work among the Indians at the social at the Y. W. C. A. Saturday evening. The Wolverine Cycle club give their fifth annual masquerade ball in Light Infantry hall on Thursday evening of next week. A sleigh load of young people went out to the home of Mr. Wm. Campbell, in Pittsfield, last Friday night, and enjoyed a pleasant evening. The Wolverine Cyclers will give their annual ball in Light Infantry hall on the evening of January 31. The Chequamegons will furnish the music. Dr. G. C. Huber will lecture on "The Structure of the Body" at the Y. M. C. A. rooms tonight. Admission free to everyone, and the young men are especially urged to attend. The Light Infantry members are making elaborate arrangements for their grand military ball, which is to be held on Jan. 24. There is little doubt that the event will prove a successful one in every way. Wm. A. Stocking returned Saturday evening from Lansing, where he is engaged as one of the house janitors. He will return a week from Monday to be ready for business when the legislature again assembles. Miss Florence Mann left for Lansing, Mich., this morning to await the arrival of the body of her brother, who died in San Francisco on his way home from Honolulu. The deceased was a nephew of Superintendent Clark, of the University hospital.

Rev. J. W. Bradshaw preached in Detroit, Sunday. A boy gladdens the home of John Looker, of Geddes avenue. The Good Templars and the El Astro club were Whitmore Lake visitors Saturday night. Mrs. Angell is to answer "Questions of Etiquette" before the Woman's League tomorrow. The S. C. A. will give a reception for Mr. Tracy McGregor, of Detroit, at Newberry hall Saturday evening. The hardware stores of the city are now closed at 6 p. m., and will continue to close at this hour until April 1. Mrs. Abbie O'Reilly died Sunday at the age of 87 years. The funeral services were held at St. Thomas' church, at 9 o'clock, this morning. The Woman's Home Missionary society of the Methodist church will give a tea at the parsonage on Friday evening, the proceeds to go to the Nebraska sufferers. There will be a faculty concert given in Frieze Memorial hall, Thursday evening, January 24, at 8 o'clock. There will not be any lecture on Wednesday of this week. Joseph Sill, son of United States minister to Corea, John M. B. Sill, has returned from the other side of the world and will enter the medical department of the University next semester. The Mystic Shriners of this city will participate in an initiation and ball to be given at the Moslem temple in Detroit, Feb. 1. The wives of the Shriners will accompany them on the pilgrimage. Dr. Talmage, president of the University of Utah, will deliver his lecture in the S. L. A. course on Feb. 16, instead of Feb. 8, as printed on the tickets. This change was made to accommodate Mr. Talmage, who will thus be saved an extra trip of 3,000 miles, as he is to lecture in Cincinnati, Feb. 18. The Y. W. C. A. will give a social at their rooms over the First National bank on Friday evening. A short program will be arranged for the evening and light refreshments served. Everybody is invited. Each one is requested to bring a slip of paper with his name and address or a calling card with the same. Rev. C. M. Cobern preached at the Congregational church on Sunday evening, when the Young Men's Sunday Evening club carried out an excellent program. The Lyra singing society, under the direction of Prof. R. H. Kempf, furnished splendid music, which was thoroughly appreciated by all present. The Alpha Nu gave an interesting program Saturday evening. The main feature of the meeting was the preliminary contest, while the well-rendered zither solos by Mr. Borchedt broke the sameness of continuous speaking. The judges, Profs. Demmon, Scott, and Instructor Lutten awarded the first place to Mr. Sadler, junior lit, and second place to Mr. Block, senior lit. Rev. Reed Stuart spoke before the Unity club last evening on "Literature and Life." Mr. Stuart is an eloquent and scholarly man, and succeeded both in pleasing and instructing his hearers. He was the guest of Prof. Mechem while in the city, and a reception was given him at the latter's residence from 3 to 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The Graduate club will hold a meeting at the residence of Prof. H. C. Adams tomorrow evening. An address will be made by Prof. George H. Palmer, of Harvard, who delivered the commencement oration last June. His wife, Mrs. Alice Freeman Palmer, will also be present. All students of the graduate school as well as members of the faculty are invited to present at this meeting. The German Workingmen's Aid society last evening elected officers as follows: President, John Mayer; first vice-president, T. F. Hutzler; second vice-president, E. C. Spring; secretary, Geo. Lutz, Jr.; corresponding secretary, E. Oesterlin, Sr.; treasurer, H. Schumacher; collector, C. Staeb; trustees, W. Feldheuser, J. Trojanowski, C. Schlenker, L. Walz, C. Martin, W. Hiller; color bearer, A. Birk. The Ann Arbor Light Infantry drill corps had another rehearsal last evening. The rehearsal was broken up about 10 o'clock owing to the fact that a delicious odor of coffee floated in as a door of one of the adjoining rooms was opened. Dancing was then indulged in while some of the boys with other help made preparations for an oyster supper. Oysters were served in every style. The girls were very much pleased and were very thankful that they did not stay home on account of the stormy night.

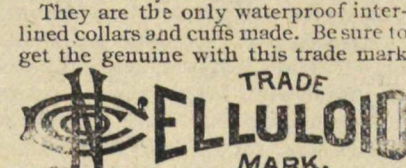
J. E. Beal spoke before the Inland League last evening on "The White Czar's Realm." Frank Briscoe, '95 lit, has resigned his position as leader of the Glee club and A. G. Cummer has been chosen to take his place. Frank Kearney was the moving spirit in getting a number of Ann Arbor young people to take a sleigh-ride to Whitmore Lake last Friday evening. Dancing was indulged in until morning, at the Stevens Lake house. Rumor has it that the morning hour was well advanced when the happy dancers returned to the city. George E. Dawson, instructor in English in the university, delivered the second of a series of lectures before the University Bible class, of the Methodist church, Sunday noon, taking as his subject "Temptation as Treated in the Book of Job." Mr. Dawson is a pleasing speaker, and his lecture was listened to with the greatest interest. The special committee appointed to consider the matter of amendments to the city charter held a meeting yesterday afternoon. A number of citizens were present and there was a discussion of proposed amendments giving the mayor increased power in the appointment of city officials and police; also an amendment proposing that the board of public works be abolished. Mrs. Alice Freeman Palmer will deliver an address before the Women's League in Newberry hall on Wednesday afternoon January 23d at four o'clock. To those not members of the League an admission of twenty-five cents will be charged. Mrs. Palmer graduated from the U. of M. in '76 with the degree of A. B. and afterward received the A. M. degree. For some years she was president of Wellesley college until her marriage to Prof. Palmer, of Harvard, in 1888, and is now dean of the women's department in Chicago University. EUGENE FIELD INTERVIEWED That Is, He Fired Talk For Nine Minutes at a Reporter. Eugene Field, the humorous poet, famous for his beautiful children's verse, I was told, had just come in from Chicago and would be at the Authors' club that night. I reached the Authors' club about 10 o'clock and learned that Field had gone. "Where?" "To Washington." "What train?" "Eleven o'clock." "I was in Jersey City and in that train at 10:50." "Whip out your notebook and write for all you're worth," said Mr. Field, throwing himself and his bag in the seat. "You've only nine minutes. Time enough, though, for two uneventful biographies like mine." "Never mind that. You're fond of the quaint and curious, Mr. Field. What's your fad, pets and so on?" "Well, listen for your life now. I'm fond of dogs, birds and all small pets. My favorite flower is the carnation. My favorites in fiction are Hawthorne's 'Scarlet Letter,' 'Don Quixote' and 'Pilgrim's Progress.' I believe in ghosts, in witches and in fairies. I should like to own a big astronomical telescope and a 24 tube music box. I adore dolls. I dislike 'politics,' so called. I should like to have the privilege of voting extended to women. I am unalterably opposed to capital punishment. I favor a system of pensions for noble services in literature, art, science, etc. I approve of compulsory education. I believe in churches and schools. I hate wars, armies, soldiers, guns and fireworks. I do not care particularly for sculpture or for painting. I try not to become interested in them, for the reason that if I were to cultivate a taste for them I should presently become hopelessly bankrupt. I dislike all exercises, and I play games very indifferently. I love to read in bed. I am extravagantly fond of perfumes. My favorite color is red. I am a poor diner, and I drink no wines or spirits of any kind, nor do I smoke tobacco. I dislike crowds, and I abominate functions. I am 8 feet in height and have shocking taste in dress, but I like to have well dressed people about me. I do not love all children. I have tried to analyze my feelings toward children, and I think I discover that I love them in so far as I can make pets of them. I believe that, if I live, I shall do my best literary work when I am a grandfather." "And how did you become a humorist, Mr. Field?" I asked, while the porter besought me with tears in his eyes to leave the train before it started. "Oh, they're not made. They're born." "All aboard!" And Eugene Field was gone.—Demorest's Magazine. "Garry Owen." Tony Farrell, the Irish comedian, opened to a packed house at the Curtis Street Theatre last night, in his production of "Garry Owen." The play is a typical story of Irish peasant life, and is well told by the members of the company. Tony Farrell as the Irish lad, gives a manly characterization, and the other characters are well taken. The play is finely staged, the church scene in the second act being specially realistic. The singing of the church choir is a feature, and adds greatly to the effectiveness of the scene.—Denver Republican. Grand opera house, Jan. 24.

PERSONAL. Richard Kearns, of Detroit, spent Sunday with his parents in this city. John D. Flannigan, of Grand Rapids, district organizer for the International Typographical Union, was in the city Monday, on business of interest to that body. Mrs. Roy McClure and Mrs. Frank Hess will give a reception to their lady friends at the Cook house, from 4 to 6 o'clock Thursday afternoon. Mrs. John Burg attended a reception given by Mrs. Grover Cleveland, last Friday evening. Ex-Gov. Russell was entertained by President Angell while in the city. W. N. Lyster, of Saline, was in the city Saturday. It is said that Mr. Lyster would not object to accepting the republican nomination for county commissioner of schools. Mrs. Carrie Stone, of South Fifth avenue, has been called to Kalamazoo by the illness of Mrs. L. H. Stone. Henry Ward Hicks, of Missouri, is visiting his father, W. L. Hicks. Judge Babbitt is in Washington, D. C. John Ryan, of the Howell Democrat, was in Ann Arbor, Saturday. N. J. Kyer attended a millers' meeting in Lansing last week. Mr. and Mrs. J. Mayer spent Sunday with his brother in Romulus. Wm. Binder spent Sunday with friends in Jackson. Hon. Reuben Kempf returned to the city from Lansing last Friday evening. E. L. J. Smith, of 52 Washington street, took a load of twenty-five young people for a sleigh-ride last Saturday evening. The company visited Mr. and Mrs. Austin Smith, of Pittsfield, and enjoyed a jolly time. Supper was served and games indulged in until a late hour. Miss Genevieve Cornwell is entertaining her cousins, the Misses Jones, of Cedar Rapids, Ia. Jacob Hoffstetter has been enjoying a visit from his brother, Christian Hoffstetter, who has been absent from the city for a number of years. Miss Nathalie Wahr gave a sleigh ride to a number of little friends last evening, after which a splendid supper was served at Hangsterfer's. Epp Matteson left on Sunday evening for Chicago. He is to travel for a Chicago rubber firm. Dr. McLachlan, Judge Harriman, Dr. Zimmerman and Robert Phillips attended the Robert Burns' anniversary in Detroit last evening. Rev. Frank A. O'Brien, of Kalamazoo, preached an eloquent sermon at St. Thomas' church, on Sunday evening. Rev. O'Brien was one of the few persons to receive the distinguished notice of an honorary degree from the University last June, when the degree of master of arts was conferred upon him. WANTED, FOR SALE, ETC. FOR SALE—4 houses; one for \$4,000, one for \$2,800; 13 Ingalls st., \$2,500; new brick house \$2,450; lot with cellar on S. Thayer, \$1,200. Inquire S. D. Allen, 90 E. Washington st. FOR RENT—A suite of three pleasant, well lighted furnished rooms, for light house-keeping; one block from postoffice. Enquire this office. FOUND—A greyhound came to my place Saturday, January 12. Owner can recover by calling and paying for this notice. O. B. Schaffer, Dexter road. 31f. FOR SALE OR RENT—Large new house with all modern improvements, open fire and city water in house and well near door. Will take in part payment small house or lots or small farm near city, balance on long time and low interest. P. C. Box 1948. FOR SALE—30 acres on Chubb St. in acre or five acre lots or all together. Long time for payment, 6 per cent interest. Jas. H. McDonald, 42 Moffat Building, Detroit, Mich. LOST—Near Athletic Grounds, on Saturday, January 19, Ladies' Shopping Bag, containing some money, tickets for watch and spectacles at Wm. Arnold's and some other articles. Finder please return to Arnold's Jewelry Store, 36 South Main Street, and receive reward. MAN Wanted; salary and expenses. Per manent place; whole or part time. Apply at once. Brown Bros. Co., Nurserymen, Chicago. NOTICE—J. W. Bennett, proprietor of all kinds of Poultry, at the corner of Fifth and Summit streets. G. C. Weeks & Co., Ann Arbor. PIANO TUNING—A. D. Brown, the well known piano tuner with C. J. Whitney, will be in the city soon. Orders left at the ARGUS office will receive his attention. TO RENT—At No. 20 S. State St. A flat of six rooms. Enquire at 18 S. State St. 281f. WANTED—Place as governess to children or companion, office work, or clerk, address Box 163, Ypsilanti, or E. B. E. care of Argus. WILL EXCHANGE a first-class substantial, roomy, open, single buggy for hay, wood or cash. A. M. Clark 47 Division st. WANTED—A MAN in every section at once to sell staple goods to dealers; no peddling; experience unnecessary; best side line. \$75.00 monthly. Salary and expenses or large commission made. Address, with 2 cent stamp for sealed particulars, Clifton Soap and Manufacturing Company, Cincinnati, Ohio. WANTED—Place of five or ten acres with house and barn, one or two miles from Ann Arbor city. Box 310, Manchester, Mich. WANTED—Good tenant for very nice store on Liberty st., near State. Terms reasonable. Also flats to rent, very desirable. Enquire 18 South State st. WANTED—A tenant to work my farm on shares at Seno. Geo. A. Peters.



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MICHIGAN CENTRAL

Table with columns for GOING EAST, GOING WEST, and various station names like Chicago, Detroit, Ann Arbor, etc., with corresponding times.

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WASHTENAWISMS.

Senator McMillan has contributed \$25 to the soldiers' monument at Ypsilanti.

Jacob Hummel, of Chelsea, recently stepped on a rusty nail and as a result has a very sore foot.

Some time Chelsea is to have two condemned cannon for a soldiers' monument. Congress passed the bill last Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Glazier, of Chelsea, are the joint proprietors of a new girl which arrived at their home on the 13th inst.

for him and from long acquaintance with Mr. Daniel's work as a teacher the writer of this can say that he deserves the credit accorded him.

Willis VanRiper, of Chelsea, died at his home in that place last Tuesday. He was an exemplary young man and his friends were legion.

Principal Daniels, of the Clinton public schools, has resigned his position owing to failing health. The Clinton Local speaks good words

Prof. F. E. Wilcox, of Addison, has been engaged to fill the vacancy in the Clinton schools caused by the resignation of Principal Daniels.

A farmers' institute under the auspices of the Lenawee County Agricultural society will be held in Adrian, the 23rd, 24th and 25th of this month.

The Ypsilanti Commercial perpetrates the following: Fred Rankin and Miss Ruth Clute, through a hole in the ice did shoot, Dundee is their home, and no more did they roam until each had donned a dry suit.

Ypsilanti has a saloon that is named "The Midway." It is at the midway and both ends of the daily journeyings of some chaps. At a fire there last week it suffered damage to the extent of \$1,200.—Adrian Press.

Miss Ada Prudden, one of Chelsea's school mams, has resigned her position for the purpose of accepting a similar position at St. Joseph. Her place at Chelsea has been supplied by the election of Miss Florence Carpenter, of Kalamazoo.

Ypsilanti high school students will render the operetta, Phyllis, in the near future. Much time is being spent in practice and the various parts are being thoroughly mastered. It promises to be a fine amateur performance. Tickets will cost fifteen cents.

A mathematical society is alleged to exist among the Normal school students, which meets every Sunday evening at various private residences. The problem now under consideration is how to reduce the time consumed in moving from the tete-a-tete to the lights and back again to the minimum.

So it seems that Scove Stacy has added lecturing to his already long list of accomplishments. He is booked for a snap-shot story of the World's Columbian exposition, 25 cents for a single shot or 50 cents for three, at the Saline opera house, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday evenings of this week.

The new officers of the L. O. T. M., of Ypsilanti, banquetted the members of the order last Wednesday evening. There were about fifty people in attendance and the occasion was greatly enjoyed by all present. Mrs. C. A. Nims, an esteemed officer of the order, was made the recipient of a handsome silver set of four pieces.

A Georgia editor turned poet and this is what he ground out: "The wind bloweth, the water floweth, the subscriber oweth and the Lord knoweth we are in need of our dues. So come a-runnin' this thing of dunnin' gives us the blues." There must be genius in that editor-poet, for so many others have had similar touches of inspiration.

There will be a big rally of old soldiers at Lansing some time during the month of March. On this occasion the colors lost during the war by the seventeenth, nineteenth and twentieth regiments of Michigan infantry will be returned. The flags were obtained through the efforts of Senator Patton and will be placed in the capitol museum at Lansing, for preservation.

The death of Charles Alban occurred at his home two and a half miles east of Ypsilanti, Friday evening. The deceased has been a sufferer from paralysis for some time past and it was this that was the direct cause of his demise. He was 72 years of age and had been a resident of this vicinity since 1850, having come here at that time with a large colony of Englishmen who settled near Denton. He was always an industrious farmer and by his sturdy carefulness accumulated a considerable competency. He was highly respected by everybody who knew him and the community loses a model citizen. He leaves a widow and one son, Geo. Alban, of this city. The funeral will take place Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock.—Times.

Representative Kempf, of Ann Arbor, has introduced a bill in the legislature to have railroad companies keep a bulletin board at the stations on which shall be indicated whether trains run on time, or if they are late. The roads have adopted this plan for two years, and the Washtenaw VanWinkle should now introduce a measure providing for sunrise in the morning.—Adrian Press.

Milan, according to the Leader, is to have satisfied a long felt want. A laundry is soon to be established there, and accordingly everybody is hustling.—Editor Smith in the lead—to provide a change of raiment so that the laundry may have some patronage. The Milan people have been wearing the kind of clothing that becomes stronger with wear, but there will now be a renovation.

The officers of the Chelsea W. R. C. for the ensuing year are: President, Mrs. Mary Martyn; senior, vice-president, Mrs. Addie Green; junior vice-president, Mrs. Arminta Chapman; chaplain, Mrs. Julia Fuller; secretary, Mrs. R. M. Wilkinson; treasurer, Mrs. Cassie Palmer; conductor, Mrs. Joe Cushman; guard, Mrs. Victoria Conk; assistant conductor, Mrs. Lillie Wood; assistant guard, Mrs. Belina Negus.

An editor is a man who lives on what other people owe him till he starves to death. A subscriber is one who takes the paper and says he is well pleased, and he tells everybody else "you ought to subscribe." After he has subscribed two years and a half, the editor writes to him to let him have \$2.50, and the subscriber writes back to the editor and tells him not to send his old paper any more for there is nothing in it, and then the poor editor goes and starves some more.—Northville News.

The sons of veterans of Grass Lake held a public installation of officers in G. A. R. hall, Monday evening, the 14th inst., when the following officers were inducted into office: Captain, Joseph Wolfinger; 1st lieutenant, Louis Frear; 2d lieutenant, Chas. Moshier; 1st sergeant, Isaac Frear; 2d M. S., W. B. Ames; S. G., Chas. Frear; Col. G., Kymball Smith; P. M., Monroe Cooper; Cor. G., Henry Kilmer; C. G., Fred Jarsdorfer; P. G., Louis Kilmer. A bountiful oyster supper was served afterward by the ladies.

Sam Weienett asks the question, that if, in the enlightened country where everything is supposed to be free and under protection, a person or his family cannot leave home for a short time without finding on his return, the place wholly in the possession of a dozen or more who seem bent on making free the entire household. This was the state of affairs last Monday night when about two dozen from town drove down to give Sam and his wife a good old surprise which was most successful. An oyster supper followed and the small hours of Tuesday had appeared before they left for home.—Saline Observer.

A Business-Making Book.

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

Rice's Surprise Party in "1492."

The historical extravaganza, "1492," presented by that splendid aggregation of players known as Rice's Surprise Party, was given last evening at the Detroit opera house. Coming with an almost unprecedented record, the piece was received with approval throughout, while many portions of the scenes awakened the enthusiasm of the spectators. Altogether it is a clean cut example of extravaganza. As a timely burlesque of the day, its theme is unimpeachable, serving to hold before the public in good-natured satire that very worthy and highly esteemed gentleman who recently figured so conspicuously on the government's postage stamps, Christopher Columbus, or Colombo, as some people in his own country call him. But this satire is harmless; it fills one with the same kind of pleasure that may be found in the perusal of Washington Irving's extravagant descriptions of historical characters in early New York.—Detroit Free Press. At the Grand opera house, Wednesday Jan. 23.

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

SUNK IN THE OHIO.

Big Steamer State of Missouri Goes Down.

THIRTY-FIVE SAID TO BE DROWNED.

Strikes a Rock Near Alton, Ind., and Sinks in Fifty Feet of Water.

Passengers and Crew Struggle for Life in the Rushing River and Many Sink to Rise no More.—One Yawl Upset While Full of Frantic People.—Brief Account of the Disaster from Some of the Rescued.—Telegram from Louisville That Is More Hopeful, but Details Are Meagre.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 21.—A special to The Republic from Hawesville, Ky., from a man who has visited the wreck of the steamer State of Missouri says that the dead-will number not less than forty, thirteen of them being passengers.

OWENSBORO, Ky., Jan. 21.—The big New Orleans packet State of Missouri struck a rock on the Indiana side of the Ohio near Alton, Ind., about 6 o'clock in the evening and went down in fifty feet of water. She gave a heavy lurch forward and rapidly sank. Four of the passengers have passed here on the City of Owensboro. They were picked up near the Kentucky shore. They swam for life on planks and reached the willows. One reached the shore and the others remained in a tree many hours until rescued. Two were W. C. Leathers, from Hopkins county, Ky., and a man named Gregory, of Cave-In-Rock, Ills. The names of the other two could not be learned. The passengers report that the boat struck the rock near the stern and gave a lurch forward. A yawl was launched, but it was soon sunk.

Thirty-five Persons Probably Drowned. The boat lurched again and second yawl was put off from the sinking boat in which four women passengers managed to get places. Leathers never swam before, but managed to keep afloat until he reached the willows. He saw four men drowned near him but was powerless to act. One chambermaid was picked up by a boat from a farm house nearby and several rescued passengers were picked up further on and taken up to Louisville by the steamer Tell City. One yawl that was upset by frantic passengers was full of women and children and all are thought to be lost. There were fifteen cabin and thirty deck passengers and a crew of sixty on board. The surviving passengers think that at least thirty-five were lost. The cabin and upper works of the boat floated away. The Texas and pilot house were towed ashore.

Skiffs on a Gruesome Hunt. The City of Owensboro got out part of the freight from the cabin deck. Gregory recovered his overcoat which he had left behind when the boat sunk. In less than ten minutes from the time the boat struck she had gone down. At Rockport and here, as well as at all intermediate points, the bank is lined with skiffs picking up pieces of furniture and watching for dead bodies, but the current is too swift for small crafts to get out far. No names of those drowned can be learned here. The boat is a total loss.

SAYS ONLY FIVE WERE LOST. Local Agent at Louisville Says No Passengers Were Drowned. LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 21.—C. E. Hyde, local agent of the Memphis, New Orleans and Cincinnati Packet company, has returned from Stephensport, Ky. Stephensport is over twenty miles from the scene of the disaster and there is no telegraphic communication between these points. He reports that there were on nine passengers aboard the steamer when she went down and it is believed that none of them were lost. The boat had a full crew of about fifty men. The latest information obtainable is to the effect that the only persons lost were roumbabouts. The number is not believed to be over five.

The boat and cargo will be a total loss. She was valued at \$40,000. Her cabin capacity was fifty rooms and she had a freight capacity of 1,800 tons. Among the passengers were Casper Whitehead, stock dealer, Logansport, Ind., and a man from New Albany, Ind. The boat was running about twenty miles an hour and on account of the swift current got away from the pilot's control as she was rounding Bullocks Point. She crashed into the rocks and soon went to pieces.

NUMBER OF LOST IS DOUBTFUL. Latest Reports Say That at Least Ten Met Their Deaths.

Later news gives the number of persons drowned as at least ten, which will be a case of good fortune if true, as the boat was several hundred yards from shore when it went down. The story is as follows: The trip was an uneventful one until the dreaded point known as Horse Shoe Bend, near Alton, Ind., was reached. Here the pilot slowed down, as the current was very swift, and turned his wheel so as to avoid an obstruction known as Bullock Rock. The rudders failed to respond to the wheel, and there was a grinding, crashing sound. The boat was first lifted on one side as she struck and slid along the rock, then she settled and began to careen. There was no time to think, so fast did she go down. Everybody rushed for the upper decks. There was a flash of fire from the furnaces and a cry that the boat was afloat. This added to the terror, and passengers and crew began to jump into the icy water. Thirty-five of them swam to a clump of willows opposite Hardman's landing, and clung to the trees, until Hardman came out in a boat and took them to his house on the bank. Thirteen managed to secure the boat's yawl and floated down to Alton, Ind. Many of the crew were not lucky enough to get to the upper decks, and they went down with the boat.

Joseph McCabe, the bar-keeper, and most of the others known to be saved were picked up at Hardman's landing and came back to Louisville last night on the Tell City. McCabe says the wreck was something awful and the experiences of those rescued were dreadful. The officers kept as cool as possible under the circumstances, but there was little time to think and none in which to act.

More Hopeful News at Cincinnati. CINCINNATI, Jan. 21.—Commodore Laidlaw and Captain Wise, officers of the Cin-

cinnati, Memphis and New Orleans Packet company that owned the State of Missouri, insist that that they have reports from their officers on the wrecked steamer stating that the boat and entire cargo are a total loss, but they do not believe any passengers were lost. It is impossible to get track of all who reached either bank of the river, but they report that the officers are of the opinion that all the passengers will be accounted for. One of the pilots telegraphed his family that they had hard time getting to shore, but no lives were lost.

HOMESTEAD WORKERS ORGANIZING. A Secret Meeting Held at Which Over 1,000 Are Present.

HOMESTEAD, Pa., Jan. 21.—The employees of the Homestead steel plant have stolen a march on the company and the Amalgamated association has again secured a foothold in the works by the organization of at least one lodge, the first since the break of the big strike in 1892. The organization was necessarily accomplished with much secrecy and it is understood that only the most trustworthy in each of the departments were selected for the initial step and through them it is hoped to regain the old-time power of the association in the mill.

The attendance at the opening meeting was between 1,000 and 1,200. President Garland, of the Amalgamated association, was made president of the meeting and the newspaper men secretaries. The speakers, President Garland, Vice President Carney and Police Magistrate Doherty, of Pittsburgh, all urged the men to carry on the work of organization.

THE LOTTERY IN THE MAILS. Some Rulings of the Postoffice Department Making Fine Distinctions.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—Assistant Attorney General Thomas, of the postoffice department, has ruled in connection with newspaper lottery notices that it is immaterial whether the result of a lottery drawing is published as news without pay or as an advertisement. Newspapers containing the result of the awarding of such prizes are non-admissible. The only exceptions made are in the cases of newspapers publishing such matter in order to expose the concerns.

The department also decides that the awarding of a prize to the person guessing nearest the number of seeds in a watermelon would be a lottery, though the guessing of the weight of a melon would not constitute a lottery if the guesses were made after the melon had been lifted. The award of a prize to one suggesting the number of beans in a glass bottle, in plain view, is also held to be a lottery.

BARRETT SCOTT'S BODY FOUND. Evidence of His Murder by Lynchers Is Conclusive.

O'NEILL, Neb., Jan. 21.—The body of Barrett Scott, Holt county's defaulting treasurer, who was taken from here by a party of disguised men on the night of Dec. 31, has been found in the Niobrara river with a rope around the neck. The man had undoubtedly been hanged by his captors and the body then thrown into the river. The coroner's jury found that Scott had been hanged and that George Mullihan, Moses Elliott and Mose Roy, those now under arrest, and other Holt county citizens composed the mob.

Hawaii in Both Your Houses.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—Frye offered a resolution in the senate as soon as it came to order expressing the "indignation" of the senate at the attempt of the Hawaiian natives to reenthroned the queen, and in a speech declared the administration responsible for it. Objection was made to consideration by George of Mississippi, and it went over. The debate lasted until the time set apart for eulogies on the late Senator Vance arrived, and after the eulogies were pronounced the senate adjourned.

In the house Boutelle introduced a resolution of sympathy with the Hawaiian government, and expressing it as the sense of the house that a warship should be sent there to look after American interests. He proceeded to speak and was cut off by the hour arriving for eulogies on the late Representative Lyle, of Kentucky. Hiitt offered a similar resolution, together with one urging steps for an American cable to Honolulu. The Indian appropriation bill was considered without action. The senate amendments to the pension bill were disagreed to. The vacancies on the rules and ways and means committees caused by Burrows' election to the senate were filled by the appointment of Cannon of Illinois and Grosvenor respectively. Burrows was given a round of applause when he entered the chamber. Eulogies were pronounced on the late Representative Lyle and the house adjourned as a further mark of respect.

Conspiracy in the Nance Case.

PANA, Ills., Jan. 21.—The coroner's jury in inquisition upon the body of Joseph Nance, murdered at Cowden, has rendered a verdict finding that Nance was killed by Jesse Severe. The entire evidence upon which the returning of the verdict was made was from Mrs. Severe's testimony. She is the wife of Jesse Severe and daughter of Nance. Nance was foully assassinated without warning and some people boldly assert that it was a premeditated crime, and that there are others than Severe who are likely to suffer for it.

Disastrous Drought Broken.

LACON, Ills., Jan. 21.—A drought of three months has been broken here by copious showers. From Hennepin to Edelstein, a belt thirty miles wide, the farmers had to haul water and ice. It was no uncommon sight to see a farmer take home loads of ice from the Illinois river to melt for domestic use.

Chest of Gold in a Cavern.

SAN LUIS POTOSI, Mex., Jan. 21.—Two children playing east of here discovered a cavern. Several men explored the cave, revealing an iron chest filled with Spanish gold coin, amounting to between \$30,000 and \$850,000. It is believed that the money was placed in the cave by Franciscan monks.

Destitution in Newfoundland.

ST. JOHN'S, N. L., Jan. 21.—About 3,000 persons are daily receiving food from the soup kitchens, and the number of destitute is constantly increasing. The Little Bay copper mines have closed, throwing 500 operatives out of employment.

Wisconsin Statesmen Weary.

MADISON, Jan. 21.—In spite of the objections of intending reformers both houses of the legislature followed the time-honored custom of a three days' rest a week and will not meet again until tomorrow.

LOVE AND PROPOSALS.

How Men and Women Act in This Interesting Juncture.

There is a clever statistician who could teach a thing or two to the novelist. This statistician has attempted to classify the action and methods of proposals, and as a result has presented tabulated figures extremely interesting to psychologists. Out of 100 cases 36 gentlemen take lady in arms, 67 gentlemen kiss lady on lips, four gentlemen kiss lady on cheek, three gentlemen show very good taste by kissing lady on eyes, and two gentlemen kiss lady on hand. It is to be presumed these two out of 100 are the timid, diffident kind, though it is possible that they might be of the quietly sentimental nature. One gentleman kisses lady on nose. It must be added that the statistician is careful to insert the saving clause of "by mistake."

There is even a record of a man kissing a lady on edge of shawl, but, thank goodness, there is only one in 100, and the chances are that this man is peculiar. Seventy-two hold lady's hand, 17 hold it very tightly, 14 have lumps in their throats, and nine exclaim aloud, "Thank God!" Only seven out of 100 declare themselves to be deliriously happy, and five are too full for utterance. Three out of 100 stand on one foot when they make proposal, and two go down on one knee, while nine make a formal prelude—something like the slow music at the play, we suppose, when the villain appeals to heaven to witness the consuming flame of his affection for the heart he plots to ruin, etc.

The behavior of the lady under the circumstances is equally entertaining and instructive. Out of 100 cases 81 sink into the arms of gentlemen, 68 rest their heads on gentleman's breast, and only one sinks into the arms of a chair. Eleven clasp their arms around the gentleman's neck, six weep tears of joy silently, and 44 weep tears aloud—whatever that means. Seventy-two have eyes full of love, and nine out of 100 rush from the room to tell somebody. Only four are greatly surprised, and 87 of 100 knew that something was coming. Five giggle hysterically, and one even sneezes. Only one of 100 struggles to be kissed, while six kiss gentleman first. If we believe the statistician, one out of 100 women will say, "Yes, but don't be a fool."—Philadelphia Times.

WHAT IS GRAVITATION?

Some Examples That Seem to Answer the Weighty Question.

Two men at antipodes on the earth's surface are drawn directly toward each other. Each is at the apex of a cone of the other. These cones interlock at the earth's center and are there equal, but the greater part of the mass of each cone and consequently the greater mass of gravity holding each to his place is past the center of the earth and culminates at the feet of the other.

Every point of the earth's surface pulls in a straight line through the center of the earth, not stopping at it; losing part of the pound in proportion as it approaches the center; then, passing, regaining it again in proportion as it approaches the opposite surface. So that half way past the center the pound now become a half pound, and at the antipodal surface a pound again.

Make the center of the earth the common apex of an indefinite number of cones radiating to the surface. According to mass, gravity pulls from the center, and the center is again the point of negation.

If gravity is an active essence produced by molecular motion, if being a living essence, it is therefore a perishable one, it follows that in a conglom-

erate mass, as the earth, some substances will probably exhaust sooner than others by reason of expiration of molecular activity, if that be its producer, or from other or any cause. Being an active expending force, it must have a producer, and that producer must have supplies of force producing matter. These supplies, however great, must exhaust. Different qualities of matter may contain this force producing quality in differing degrees and qualities. If so, the minor will sooner exhaust. A feather, a leaden ball and a dry stick will fall through space to our atmosphere with equal speed because their atoms and the atoms of the earth mutually attract each other regardless of shape or size. Gravity is atomic, and every atom is the equal of every other atom, no matter how diffuse or how concrete the mass of the object of which they are parts. But the dry stick may have lost its active principle—gravity. Its essence producing principles may have been exhausted. Nevertheless it would be grasped by the overwhelming gravity of the earth and brought down in company with its fellows.

Gravity pulls laterally as well as perpendicularly. The weight of the earth has been calculated from the pull of a mountain on a plumb line.

A person standing in a narrow canyon, with walls towering hundreds or thousands of feet above him on either side, has much better footing than if on the pinnacle of a monument. In one case he is held up by lateral gravity. In the other he is without support.—R. W. Musser in Cincinnati Enquirer.

Wearing of Glass Eyes.

It is a fallacy to suppose that people who wear cork legs and glass eyes are indifferent to their personal appearance. They are often vainer than ordinary individuals.

A rich man, for instance, who is obliged to wear an artificial eye will wear three different eyes every day—an eye for morning, when the pupil is not very large; an eye for afternoon, when the pupil is smaller; an eye for evening, when the pupil has extended to its full size.

A London eyemaker, who gave this information, said he made about an equal proportion of glass eyes for men and women. Some people keep quite a stock in their possession. In fact, no less than 12 eyes have been made by my informant for one gentleman within three months.

His son had got one eye made from measurement, and that eye fitted so perfectly that the old gentleman, in an outburst of gratitude, wrote off for 11 other eyes. The eyemaker admitted that this was an exceptional instance.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

A Clever Dog.

Mr. Stacy Marks' anecdote of the money finding dog, which he attributes to Landseer, is a very prince among all stories of the kind. The dog's master, in the presence of a skeptical friend, hid a £5 note in the bole of a tree when the dog was paying him no attention. "Go fetch!" he said, some time afterward, while returning by another road, without further explanation.

The dog trotted off, and it was a few hours before he joined the two at home. As there were no signs of a note, the skeptical friend grew satirical. But the host opened the dog's mouth, and 5 sovereigns were concealed under his tongue. He had found the note, been to the banker's and exchanged it for gold.—Spectator.

Newbern, N. C., was named after Bern in Switzerland by Baron de Graefewid, a Swiss, who founded the town in 1720.

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