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LIKE A CHICKEN.

The Way That His Wife Threatened to Treat Him.

ANN ARBOR SUED FOR \$10,000 DAMAGES.

The City Fathers Worried Over the Dog Pound.—Still Widely Divided Over the Charter Amendments.—Death of Mrs. Braun.

Deaths During February.

The Board of Health reports ten deaths in this city during the month of February. The causes of death were, old age, la grippe, Bright's disease, jaundice, consumption, inflammation of the lungs, and paralysis, each one; and heart failure, two. Four of those who died were over 70 years of age and of these, two were over 80. There were no cases of diphtheria or scarlet fever in the city during the month and only one case of measles.

The City Sued for \$10,000.

Mrs. Francis M. DePuy has brought suit against the city for \$10,000 damages incurred by reason of falling into the sewer near the corner of Liberty and Thompson streets. No light, it is claimed, was displayed at this point. The city will not settle the suit, as it is claimed that the contractors are the real parties liable to pay any judgment secured against the city. Hon. A. J. Sawyer is attorney for the plaintiff. The summons served on the city was referred by the council to the city attorney last night.

Aldrich Causes His Wife's Arrest.

Rev. Isaac Aldrich, the pastor of the Wayne Congregational church, who has created a decided sensation by causing the arrest of his wife, on the charge of adultery, formerly resided on Miller avenue, in this city. He was not preaching when here but acted as a sort of agent for a variety of things. He has had a detective on his wife's tracks for some time and charges her with adultery with a prominent physician. Owing to the great scandal created, the trustees of the church closed the church. Many Wayne people take the wife's part, claiming that all the trouble is due to Aldrich's jealousy.

Amending the Charter.

The city council again took up the charter amendments, last night. This time the matter came up in the shape of a resolution by Ald. Manly as follows:

Resolved, That in the interest of economy we deem it necessary that our city charter be amended by the adoption of all the resolutions that have passed the common council, now pending before the legislature, excepting the resolution establishing an additional ward, also excepting the resolutions that tend to remove from the council the confirming power.

Be it further resolved, That our representative be most respectfully requested to use all honorable means to have the charter so amended as to comply with this resolution.

And be it further resolved, That a committee of five, consisting of the mayor, Alds. Martin, Wood, Ferguson and Prettyman, be appointed to visit Lansing at a date to be fixed by the committee to whom said charter shall be referred, said committee to use all honorable means to have the charter so amended as to comply with the resolutions of this council, and to oppose all other amendments that may be presented to the legislative committee.

This resolution provoked an animated discussion. A motion to indefinitely postpone it was lost by a tie vote. The motion was then lost by a vote of 9 to 2, Ald. Manly voting against the resolutions himself. A motion to reconsider was laid upon the table. The status of the move to amend the charter is hard to determine. As a matter of fact there is no agreement on the part of the council as to the desirability of any of the amendments, and the legislature can best suit the people by letting the whole matter rest in innocuous desuetude. The only agreement on the part of the council and the citizens is in opposing the third-class city charter which all concede, might work harm to the city. By the time the legislature again meets, needed amendments to our city charter will have been determined upon and probably by mutual consent, as was the present charter, when adopted.

The Dog Pound Question.

Just now the burning question in city circles is that of the location of a dog pound. A few weeks ago the pound was located on Wall street, back of Toby Green's, who was appointed pound master. Last night the neighbors petitioned the council to remove the pound beyond the city limits, on the ground that they couldn't sleep nights, owing to the dog fights and the howlings of the imprisoned dogs. The council evidently decided to remove the pound, as they appointed a committee to look up a location, and adjourned till tomorrow night to settle the burning question. The public must not think, however, that the pound contains several score of hungry dogs. The greatest number kept over night has not yet exceeded five.

Death of Mrs. Anna M. Braun.

Mrs. Anna M. Braun died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Michael Stein, in Ann Arbor township, last Saturday morning, March 2, aged eighty-one years, from the effects of a paralytic stroke. Her maiden name was Eberhardt and she was born in Wuerttemberg, Germany. She came to this county in 1837 and was married the following year to John Braun. They resided in this city until 1852, when they removed to Scio. In 1860 they moved to Ann Arbor town, where Mr. Braun died in 1866. Mrs. Braun left a large family of children to rise up and call her blessed, all of whom have taken a prominent part in the life of the community in which they live. Two of them have been supervisors of the township of Ann Arbor. The surviving children are Michael, Frederick, Charles, Christian and Henry Braun, of Ann Arbor township; Mrs. Michael Stein, of Ann Arbor town, and Mrs. Fred Kirn, of this city. The funeral services will be held at 12:30 this afternoon at the home of Charles Braun and at 2 o'clock at the Zion Lutheran church.

Epworth League Lecture Course.

The Epworth League of the Methodist church has arranged a short lecture course which will at least equal any given in the city this year.

Next Friday evening, March 8, at 8 p. m., Dr. C. M. Coburn opens the course with a lecture on "Afternoons with Great Men." This will include personal reminiscences of J. G. Whittier, Oliver Wendell Holmes and Wendell Phillips. Dr. Coburn recently gave this lecture in Saginaw for the benefit of the Bliss Hospital, where it was thought by many to be one of the best, is not the best, of his addresses.

The second lecture of the course will be delivered March 23, by Dr. S. A. Steele, of Nashville, Tenn. His subject will be, "Backbone." Although only a young man, Dr. Steele is one of the most noted men in the Methodist Episcopal church in the South and has been prominently spoken of for Bishop. At present he is editor of the Epworth Era, the official organ of the Epworth League of the South. Dr. Steele comes North to speak before the Epworth League state convention in Detroit and has thus been induced to visit Ann Arbor. He has spoken before many Chautauqua assemblies in the north and is considered one of the best of southern orators. Dr. Steele occupies a similar position in religious circles to that of Gen. Gordon in political affairs.

On April 6, Mr. J. E. Beal will speak on "Fording a Fiord." Six years ago Mr. Beal spent a pleasant three weeks cycling across Norway and Sweden. He will tell the story of that fascinating trip.

The last lecture of the course will be given by Dr. E. W. Ryan, of Ypsilanti. His subject will be "Palestine." Dr. Ryan is a brilliant and pleasant speaker, as many know who have heard him. The witty account of his travels in the Holy Land often makes "laughter hold its sides."

These lectures will be given in the auditorium of the Methodist church. Course tickets will be sold for 25 cents. Single admission to Dr. Steele's lecture 25 cents; to each of the others, 15 cents.

A Rich Divorce Suit.

Among the bills filed for divorce within the past week in the circuit court was one in which David Whitely sues for divorce from his wife, Emma S. Whitely. Both parties live in this city and are colored.

The bill was drawn by J. W. Bennett, Esq., and is something of a literary gem. After reciting the marriage of the parties in New Orleans, Jan. 15, 1878, the fact that they

have no children, and their removal to this city in 1889, where they lived in harmony until January, 1891, the bill then continues:

"The said defendant began to act in a wild and outrageous manner toward your orator and without any cause or provocation on the part of your orator began to make violent demonstrations against your orator's life and began to hurl furniture, crockery ware and every conceivable article of furniture at your orator, running from a cup and saucer to a chair and table, accompanying such violent exertions with an overflow of vile and abusive language, obscene and profane epithets and threats of the most fearful nature, so that your orator became fearful and despondent, craving death or any other effectual release from the evils that had befallen him without any fault of his own. Your orator meantime continually provided for said defendant a good and comfortable home, sufficient and proper food, and treated said defendant all ways and at all times in a manner befitting a noble and forgiving nature combined with a highly devotional turn of mind.

"Your orator further shows unto the court that the troubles existing between the parties hereto, culminated about the 15th of September, 1891, when the defendant without any provocation whatever, and simply out of the fiendish inclination of her heart, attacked your orator with an axe and threatened to put him to death like a chicken, and drove him before her like a cyclone, and disturbed his placid equanimity to such an extent that he did not fully recover the same until after the lapse of several days; and your orator further shows that subsequently and in the middle of one night when your orator was calmly reposing on the kitchen floor, the defendant crept stealthily to the door of his improvised chamber, noiselessly undid the fastening, and inserted her head through a crack of the door and maliciously glared upon the sleeping husband, that in furtherance of her foul end, she next crept into the room, where your orator was reclining on the floor, but by some fortunate occurrence either the accidental heavy step of the defendant or perchance the creaking of a loose board, your orator was awakened, and while lying half asleep and dozing, he heard the following awful words issuing from between the clenched teeth of the defendant: 'I will kill you, I will kill you, if I have to go to the pen for it.' That the said defendant had in her hand at that moment a keen broad-axe, with which she struck your orator, and that he bore the scar of the wound on his arm for many days, and your orator from that time forth dared not longer remain under the baneful influence and in the treacherous vicinity of the defendant, but escaped and left the house, that he had purchased, for the defendant to occupy alone. And your orator shows that he cannot longer endure the agony and trouble that he has suffered by reason of his connection with said defendant."

It is but just to Mrs. Whitely to state that the neighbors take her side of the case.

ADDITIONAL WASHTENAWISMS.

Mr. and Mrs. P. V. Cranston, of Ypsilanti, are the happy possessors of a new daughter.

Mrs. Susan Rust, of Willis, died at her home, February 18th. She was 63 years old.

A. D. Jackson, of Milan, is engaged these days in breaking a span of colts recently purchased.

The new registration bill received a set back, and it is not probable that voters will have to re-register this spring.

Mrs. Robert Rainey, near Milan, died last Wednesday, aged nearly 87 years. She was much respected by all who knew her.

W. D. Van Tuyle, of Clinton, is becoming a "bloated" land owner. He recently purchased the Munson King farm in Bridgewater.

G. H. Hammond, of Ypsilanti, went to Hot Springs, Arkansas, week before last, and last Wednesday Mr. and Mrs. Fred Fisher followed.

The Lady Maccabees of Ypsilanti have a spelling match at Maccabee hall this evening. Prizes will be given for the best and poorest spellers.

On account of a change in the law relating to village charter elections, taking effect Monday, Feb. 25th, 1895, village elections will be held on March 11th this year instead of March 2nd.

Fred Gillen, of Saline is a "shocking" boy. He has built an electric battery which works just as it was intended to. Ask him to shock you.

Victor Benz, of Webster, has invented a farm gate which is said to be a seller. It can be opened while seated on a load. He will have it patented.

Clinton prospers. Not a vacant house in town. New establishments, manufacturing and business, going up and many new dwellings needed to satisfy the demand.

Postmaster Laird, of Chelsea, is in grip's grip, and Miss Foster, his assistant, is wrestling with rheumatism—hence Uncle Sam's mail is not a "fast" mail at Chelsea just now.

The following is the corporation ticket at Clinton: President, G. C. Lindsley; clerk, J. B. McAdam; treasurer, C. H. Thompson; trustees, G. W. Freese, Charles Bostedor, Fred Tag; assessor, J. L. Kishpaugh.

The Dexter postoffice has been moved and is now in the dry goods store of Mr. Costello. Mr. Costello now has a pretty good combination of business under the same roof. Dry goods, groceries and Uncle Sam's mail.

The Grass Lake Maccabees went over to Jackson some evenings ago and explemified work in the Central City tent. Five candidates were initiated into the mysteries. The Grass Lakers got home at 4 the next morning.

Clinton's new foundry is ready for the machinery and shafting. A forty horse power boiler and Skinner engine is being put in. The shafting and other machinery have been ordered and will soon be put in. When completed it will be a fine plant.

Commissioner C. F. Field, of Lenawee county, has been renominated by the democrats. He is an experienced educator and should be re-elected. He has made a most satisfactory official and if the good people of Lenawee consider the highest interests of their schools instead of their partisanship they will re-elect Mr. Field.

A man may wear a full beard for sanitary reasons; he may shave and wear a smooth face for cleanliness' sake; but no man shaves a part of his face and cherishes a mustache or goatee for any other reason than personal vanity. Shave smooth or go hairy.—Ypsilanti Sentinel. Sour grapes. The editor of the Sentinel cannot raise either a goatee or a mustache.—Chelsea Standard.

Paul P. Morgan's grocery store, next to the police station, was robbed of some money, eight boxes of cigars, a quantity of tobacco, sugar, butter, canned goods, etc., sometime between closing time Saturday night and opening Monday morning. F. G. Kloffenstein's bakery next door north was also entered. Four dollars in money and a quantity of cake were taken. A one horse wagon track lead to the rear of the store indicating the plunder was carried off on wheels. No clue is known.—Monroe Democrat.

The Northville News man has a penchant for describing costumes. He thus sets out the new bicycle bloomers: "The much-talked-about bloomer bicycle dress is simply a pair of trousers, very baggy at the knees, abnormally full at the pistol pocket, and considerably full where you scratch a match. The garment is cut decolette at the south end and at the bottoms are tied around the knees to keep the mice out. You can't put it over your head as you can a corset, but you can sit on the floor and pull it on just as you do your stockings—one foot in each compartment. You can easily tell which is the right side by the buttons on the neck band."

Prof. Pease has accepted the appointment as a member of the "Committee of Twelve" authorized by the Asbury Park meeting of the National Educational association, which is to make a report on "Children's Songs" at the Denver meeting of the association next July. The purpose of the committee is: 1—To compose or select samples of songs which in quality and degree of difficulty are adapted to each of the eight grades and high schools and public schools of the United States. 2—To sing themselves or have them sung (preferred that each shall sing his own composition) at the music department at Denver, the same to be criticised by the members of the department. To receive this appointment is an honor of which we are sure Mr. Pease must be proud.—Commercial.

The Ann Arbor Argus

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TUESDAY, MARCH 5, 1895.

STATE TICKET.

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

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

COUNTY TICKET.

For County Commissioner of Schools, DAVID A. HAMMOND.

The Monroe Democrat in summing up the doings of the 53d congress, says:

It has no halos, crowns or harps to spare. Yet has done many things which will redound to its credit and be of everlasting service to the country, among which:

It has repealed the Sherman law, which required the monthly purchase of 4,500,000 ounces of silver.

It has repealed the federal election law, which placed the federal elections in the hands of armed U. S. marshals, instead of the people.

It has met its obligation in part by wiping out some of the objectionable features of the McKinley law, and reducing tariff taxation over sixty million dollars.

It has added to the free list articles embracing the necessities of life to the extent of more than forty millions of dollars.

It has reduced the expenses of the government more than thirty millions of dollars and in no wise crippled its efficiency.

It has adopted an income tax that will yield to the government thirty millions of dollars, to come only from the pockets of those abundantly able to pay, but who have heretofore avoided their obligations to the government and placed the financial load upon the shoulders of the poor.

It has increased the tax on spirits to the amount of twenty million dollars.

It has placed its opponents on record as being in opposition to tariff reform, in being in opposition to a sound financial policy, in being in opposition to the income tax, as being opposed to the poor in favor of the rich.

The one congressman from Michigan who has helped with his voice and his vote to do all these things more than any other Michigan representative, is Hon. James S. Gorman. He has stood squarely upon the democratic platform and by the democratic principles promulgated in the national convention at Chicago, and had every man elected to congress and the senate as a democrat been as much of a democrat as has Mr. Gorman, the record of congress would have been brighter and the standing of the party with the masses better than it is today.

The battle is surely on between the Platt and anti-Platt factions of the New York republicans. The situation shows, too, just how much the republican profession of deep seated longing for reform amounted to. The leaders under Platt domination simply desired to oust the democratic rascals in order to install in their places equally vile republican heelers. Mayor Strong seems not to belong to that ilk, however. He regards his election as having a deeper significance than simply changing rascals who fill city offices. He believes he owes a great obligation to the honest citizens of all shades of political belief and he proposes to meet those obligations without fear or favor. And just in proportion as he cleans out the Augean stables of the city and steers clear of Plattism, will his hands be upheld by all good people and his administration bear the fruitage expected of it.

While the Alabama United States senators have been preaching a crusade in favor of free silver, the state government has found it necessary to fund its outstanding bonds. They tried to float new bonds payable in "lawful money" but they would not go—that is, except for a very high rate of interest. They were therefore changed, the word

"gold" being inserted with the result that the state saves \$100,000 a year in interest. Here is a fine object lesson which the silver men in congress might have learned with great profit to Uncle Sam. Why will such practical lessons be ignored by the Washington so called statesmen? Alabama is a free silver state. Why therefore has there been no howl sent up on account of this insult to the "white metal"? If lawful money is good enough for Uncle Sam to pay his obligations in why is it not good enough for Alabama?

One Addicks, a rich man, down in Delaware, claims to have paid \$150,000 for the legislature of that pocket borough, and now the members are haggling over delivering the goods, a seat in the United States senate. Six of his followers, however, say it will be Addicks or "Nobody." For the credit of the state and the senate it would far better be Nobody. Yet the only difference between the contest of this rich gas-man for a seat in the "greatest deliberative body in the world" and that of several others who have been elected by the various legislatures the past winter, is apparently, in the vulgar manner in which he has announced the terms of the purchase and sale. Senators should be elected by the people.

Postmaster General Bissell came into his great office an untried and comparatively unknown man. Many were inclined to question the good judgment of the president in appointing him. But now after two years of service he voluntarily retires, because he is too poor to afford to hold it longer and is followed in his retirement by the universal commendation of the nation. He has proven himself a man of great business and executive ability. Under him the postoffice department has been managed solely for the good of the country and news of his retirement is received with very general regret.

The Kansas legislature tried to pass a bill reducing the legal rate of interest from 10 to 8 per cent. It was defeated because, as was alleged, capitalists would not lend money in the state for that rate. They will loan money in any amounts however at from 4 to 6 per cent. on what is considered good and safe investments. What is the meaning of the "necessary" high legal rate in Kansas. Simply that there has been something of a financial debauch in that state and a disposition to indulge in questionable financial measures. That sort of thing always costs.

The German government is moving to secure an international postage stamp. Negotiations have been opened with the members of the International Postal Union relative to the issue of the same. All the nations concerned, the United States excepted, have practically agreed to the undertaking. A conference of the powers interested will probably be called in the near future. There would be many advantages in such an arrangement, among them the enclosing of stamps for replies to letters and in payment of small bills and accounts in foreign countries.

Those persons convicted and sentenced to death for their connection with the recent uprising in Hawaii have had their sentences commuted to imprisonment and fines by President Dole. The ex-queen Liliuokalani is to be imprisoned for five years and pay a fine of \$5,000. In view of all the circumstances the determination of President Dole that none shall hang for their offense against the government is a wise decision.

The stream of white metal flowing from this country to the Orient has been largely changed from New York to San Francisco, and the shipments are increasing monthly. Japan, China and other oriental countries have for years been the largest consumers of silver in the world, receiving through San Francisco and London in the past six years \$342,000,000.

Senator Chandler, of New Hampshire, has had a new and apparently very appropriate handle attached to his name. Senator Hill, in replying to the brutal and wholly uncalled for assault of the New Hampshire renator upon Senator Roach, called him Hyena Chandler. This seems to be so "pat" that it will no doubt stick.

Representative democrats from fifteen states have signed a manifesto in favor of a vigorous silver campaign. They want those democrats who favor silver to take the party organization into their own hands and work it for the white metal.

The "bean eaters" showed their idea of the eternal fitness of things by having a prize fight on the natal day of the father of his country.

BOOTS HAVE HAD THEIR DAY.

The Trade Badly Affected by the Increased Wear of Shoes.

The diminished use of boots is a matter of concern to the manufacturers of them and to the producers of heavy leather and heavy calfskins. Twenty years ago the calf boot industry was a leading one in New England.

Whole towns were studded with factories which produced calf boots exclusively. For a decade the sale has been gradually falling off, and today it is of hardly any importance.

A few manufacturers of shoes include boots as a specialty, but the demand is too light to amount to much. When calf boots were more in vogue, manufacturers consulted the partialities of the cowboys, to whom price was a secondary consideration.

The legs were frequently corded with silk stitching. The star and crescent and other fanciful ornamentations were inlaid on the legs of the boots. The soles were inlaid with copper, zinc and brass nails. The cowboys no longer pay \$15 or \$20 for a pair of boots. They want substance instead of show. But they were not the only wearers of calf boots. They were extensively worn. Many men prefer them today, though the number is growing less. The old fashioned stoga boots were formerly sold in large quantities. They are well nigh obsolete. There followed a demand for a lighter and more stylish article. A kip boot of lighter texture was produced about equal in appearance to the best calf boot, but this, too, has fallen somewhat into disuse. Where there were 20 factories producing boots exclusively, there is now but one. Even the farmers are using heavy shoes instead of boots, and if it becomes a necessity to wear long legged boots they buy rubbers.

Twenty years ago the entire product of Salem and Peabody was heavy boots and brogan leather. Today there are less than half a dozen tanners making it. Brogans and plowshares are indispensable in many sections of country, but there are comparatively few exclusive manufacturers of these now.

The Creedmore, Dom Pedro, English ties and creole congress are supplanting them. The decline in the consumption of calf boots affects the tanners of calfskins. It is a question what is to be done with heavy skins. The tanners must necessarily buy more or less of them. They cannot select light and medium weights exclusively, and if they tan them they feel no certainty of being able to dispose of them in the finished state. There is nevertheless a use in this world for whatever is good for anything, and there will be some way of disposing of heavy calfskins, though for the moment it appears difficult to point out the direction into which they will be moved.—Shoe and Leather Reporter.

Fight Between Bull and Alligator.

I heard an interesting story of a fight between an alligator and a big bull on the shores of Lake Okechobee. Alligators are quite numerous in that lake, and it is little visited by white men, though Seminole Indians fish and hunt there. Herds of cattle roam about through that section of the state, and the bull in question belonged to one of these herds. It was drinking at a small inlet on this lake when its nose was caught by an alligator. The bull managed to free itself by pulling the gator partly out of the water. It then lowered its horns and caught the gator, throwing it on the bank. When the bull made another attack, the alligator struck the bull with its tail and severely hurt it. The bull managed to tear a hole in the abdomen or soft spot of the gator, but on another charge the gator broke one of the legs of the bull by a blow from its tail. This disabled the bull, and the gator managed to break another leg in the same way, but the saurian soon bled to death, and the bull, when found with its two broken legs, had to be shot.—Florida Broken.

Some Explanations of the Ocean's Salt.

The Pythagoreans held that the sea was salt by reason of the tears shed by Kronos, father of Zeus. According to the old Hebrew tradition, the ocean was originally a great body of fresh water, but which was made salt by the abundant tears of the fallen angels. One sect of Buddhists believe that Lot's wife—that is to say, the "pillar of salt" which was once the wife of the humble gentleman named above—lies at the bottom of the ocean in a certain narrow strait, and that once each year the waters of all oceans flow through that narrow channel. The Talmudic writers say that it was never salt until Moses went repentance after breaking the tables of stone.—St. Louis Republic.

FIFTY-THIRD ENDS.

National Statesmen Ready to Leave for Home.

ALL APPROPRIATION BILLS PASSED.

Review of the Transactions of the Body—Principal Features Are Those Which Failed—Hawaiian Cable Knocked Out by the House, Which, However, Agrees to the Sugar Bounty—A Session That Lasted from Saturday to Monday Noon and Involved Work on Sunday.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The Fifty-third congress has passed out of existence. As the hands of the clock pointed to noon today the gavels in either house came down with a resounding thwack on the respective presiding officers' desks and something over 400 statesmen heaved a heavy sigh of relief and congratulated themselves that it was all over. There were a number of goodbyes said, a few au revoirs, and in a short time silence had possession of the two chambers that since last December had rung with the eloquence of senator and representative. The close of the session was like all other closes—full of hurried conference, of compromise and adjustment of differences on the bills that had to pass—the appropriation bills.

Were Awake in the Early Morn.

It was 2 a. m. yesterday before the two houses that had met Saturday concluded that a recess would not hurt business, but rather, probably, enable the conference committees to make better progress, and so it came about that the congress of the United States was in open session and transacting business at 2 a. m. on Sunday. But to the statesmen it was not Sunday. The session of congress was that of Saturday March 2, continued. With this fiction it is supposed some of the gentlemen who would be horrified at the idea of profaning the "Sabbath" eased their consciences and got in their work for their constituents, when they could.

Feature of the Recent Session.

A review of the work of this last session of the Fifty-third congress must necessarily deal more with what was attempted to be done than that which was accomplished. The term has been particularly marked by the inability of the senate and the house to agree upon any of the most important problems presented by them. Congress met on the 4th of December last with one imperative and perennial task, to frame and enact the various appropriation bills. Next in importance was the financial question, for which no definite plan of settlement beyond many free silver bills and various individual schemes were then in view. Several important bills came over as a heritage from the preceding session. Foremost among them were, in the house, the Nicaragua canal bill, the railroad pooling bill and the bill for the settlement of the indebtedness of the Union Pacific railroads.

Some of the Bills That Failed.

The Nicaragua canal project has not been able to secure a hearing in the house, although it passed the senate. The pooling bill was passed by the house early in the session, but the senate refused to consider it. Strong opposition to the Reilly bill was developed in the house and after a very sharp debate it was recommended to the committee without instructions. Then there were several legacies from the first session—the bankruptcy bill, the anti-option bill, the "pop-gun" tariff bills to place sugar, coal, iron and barbed wire on the free list, are the most important—which are left over yet.

FIGHT OVER THE FINANCES.

Lasted All Through the Session and Ended in Nothing Being Done.

The most interesting chapter of the history of the session is made by the attempt at financial legislation in both houses. These are too well known to require recapitulation. No financial legislation has yet resulted from the host of bills introduced during the session with more or less weight of authority behind them. The principal class of legislation accomplished by the short session was that making appropriations for the support of the government. Not a little general legislation was incorporated into the appropriation bills. These bills in the order in which they were passed by the house were: For the military academy (West Point), army, pension, fortifications, diplomatic and consular, District of Columbia, postal, agricultural, Indian, sundry civil, legislative, executive and judicial, navy, and general deficiency.

When the last week of congress began the house had passed all except the general deficiency and the senate had the last four yet to consider. The pension bill, as enacted, contained provisions that pensions shall not be paid to non-residents who are not citizens of the United States, except for actual disabilities incurred in the service, directing examining surgeons to state the ratings to which they think the applicants are entitled, and fixing the lowest rate of pension at \$6 a month. The diplomatic and consular bill increased the salaries of several foreign representatives, but the senate amendment for a Hawaiian cable was defeated by the house.

The agricultural bill empowered the secretary of agriculture to enforce rules for the inspection of live cattle whose meat is intended for shipment abroad in any form, and regulations to prevent the shipment of condemned carcasses abroad or from one state to another and fixed heavy penalties for violations of such regulations.

Considerable legislation was included in the sundry civil bill. One amendment provides for the purchase of \$150,000 of the site of the Blaine mansion, and another turns the military prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kas. into a United States penitentiary for United States prisoners, who have heretofore been held in state prisons under contracts.

The naval bill was notable because of the "new navy" provision for two battle ships and six torpedo boats and the increase of the enlisted force by the addition of 1,000 men. The general deficiency bill reported to the house amounted to \$6,519,539. An amendment suggested by the secretary of state to pay the claims of Great Britain for \$425,000 damages for seizures of sealers in Behring sea was voted down by the house. The house adopted a joint resolution for an amendment to the constitution providing for the election of United States senators by direct vote of the people, but the resolution was killed by the senate.

A senate joint resolution for inquiry into the practicability of deep waterways between the ocean and the great lakes and

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the bill for the regulation of steam vessels failed to pass the house. Among important house bills which died was one to punish train wreckers by capital punishment and attempts at train-wrecking by heavy terms of imprisonment. The only legislation affecting the tariff act was a resolution to return to April 15 the time for making returns to the interrogatories under the income tax sections and modifying the questions to be answered.

BUSINESS DONE AT THE CLOSE.

Points from the Final Action of Congress on Various Measures.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Congress adjourned sine die at noon today, after having passed the appropriation bills. Nearly if not quite every other measure of importance was left over. Beginning the final session on Saturday, recesses were taken in both houses at night that day, at 2 a. m. Sunday and again this morning, when business was nearly concluded. The final gathering was principally to appoint the usual committees to wait on the president, who sent word that he had nothing further to communicate.

In the senate, beyond the routine work on appropriations, but little was done. The credentials of George W. McBride as senator from Oregon were presented, and an executive session was held. A resolution stopping the pronouncement of eulogies on dead senators was adopted, and hereafter they will be printed only in memorial volumes; and another that congress take part in the exercises on the Chickamauga and Chattanooga battlefields at their dedication, passed by the house.

The house agreed finally to the monetary commission and to the appropriation of \$5,000,000 to pay the sugar bounty claims. Passed a large number of pension bills, one being for \$100 per month to General McClelland, of Illinois, and a bill to reimburse the Washington and Lee university for damages done during the war. An attempt to pay to members the salary deducted for non-attendance was defeated. Outside of this the time was devoted to conference reports until they were all agreed to. During the closing sessions the galleries were crowded during the day and early evening.

Early this morning the house took recess to 8:00 a. m. and the senate to 9:30. The total appropriations this session aggregate \$408,932,624.

NOTICE OF THE HOUSE'S BUSINESS.

Secretary Carlisle Tells the Statesmen He Doesn't Have to Reply.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Secretary Carlisle has replied to the resolution of the house requesting the names of the soldiers of the late war discharged from the public service in the treasury department since March 4, 1893, and the cause in each case of dismissal. The secretary enclosed a statement and says it will be observed that there have been 135 removals and 115 appointments and reinstatements between March 4, 1893, and the present time. Carlisle adds:

"I do not recognize the right of the house of representatives to require the secretary of the treasury to state the reasons for making removals, appointments or reinstatements, but deem it proper nevertheless, to say that all the changes shown were made for the purpose of promoting the efficiency of the public service, and that in making removals no discrimination has been made against soldiers, while in making appointments and reinstatements preference has been given to that class of applicants, due regard being had in each case to their physical and mental qualifications."

MONETARY CONFERENCE DELEGATES

Fight Over the Question of Who Shall Be Appointed—Silver Wins.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—A fight over the question as to who should be appointed delegates to any monetary conference that may be held before the next congress meets has developed. The silver men in the senate holding that they were in the majority assumed that only silver men should be appointed and circulated a petition containing the names of Jones of Arkansas, Daniel and Teller, all silverites, for signatures.

This caused objections and the anti-silver men asserted that the senate is nearly evenly divided on the question and did not propose to let the matter go to the petition. They claimed that either Jones or Daniel must give way to some man like Allison or Gorman. If conferences failed to secure this they determined to make the fight in the senate. The matter was finally settled in executive session and Teller, Jones and Daniel were selected.

As to the Monetary Conference.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The debate in congress on the subject of an international monetary conference shows that it is not generally understood that the last monetary conference has never been formally dissolved, and that the commission on the part of the United States to that conference is really still in existence. The Brussels conference adjourned with the understanding that it would reconvene at the call of the United States.

Gave Hatch a Send-Off.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—At the meeting of the house agricultural committee a resolution was adopted expressing the appreciation of the members of the invaluable services rendered to the cause of agriculture by Chairman W. H. Hatch, of Missouri, who has served on the committee since the Forty-sixth congress and now retires to private life.

Gave Chairman a Pitcher.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The house committee on elections has presented to its chairman, Jason B. Brown, of Indiana, a handsome silver pitcher, appropriately engraved, as a token of their regard.

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Notice of Limited Partnership.

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EMIL H. BRADFORD, HERBERT W. BRADFORD.

State of Michigan, ss. County of Washtenaw. I, ss. Thos. D. Kearney, a notary public in and for said county, this twenty-third day of February, A. D. 1895, personally appeared Emil H. Bradford and Herbert W. Bradford, known to me to be the persons described in and who executed the above instrument, and acknowledged the execution thereof to be their free act and deed. THOS. D. KEARNEY, Notary Public.

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