

The Ann Arbor Argus.

VOL. LXI.—NO. 32.

ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN. FRIDAY, APRIL 26, 1895.

WHOLE NO. 3225.



PANTS—

We can show you pants at all prices, from 75c to \$5.00

BOYS' SHORT PANTS

You will want a new pair as soon as school begins. Our Spring line has just been put in. 50c buys a good pair. We have still better ones.

BOYS' WAISTS—You can find a good assortment here. We give lots of attention to this line of goods. Hadn't you better come and see?

ADMITTED BY ALL.

That we have the largest stock and the best make of Ladies' Men's and Children's Tan Shoes in the city, and prices the lowest.

LEADERS IN FINE FOOTWEAR.

WAHR & MILLER
48 SOUTH MAIN STREET.

SPECIAL APRIL SALE OF Ladies' Shirt Waists, Wrappers, Capes and Muslin Night Robes.

NEW SHIRT WAISTS, Never so Handsome, Never so Cheap.

We place on sale 75 dozen Ladies' Shirt Waists, made of choice Percales in dainty stripes, with high roll stiff collar and deep cuffs, soft full front and pointed yoke back; extra large sleeves; never sold less than 75c. For April, 50c each.

25 dozen Finest Percale and Madras Cloths Shirt Waists, embracing all the choicest colorings and effects procured this season and made by the very best shirt makers, at 75c and \$1.00 each.

The Laundry work on these garments is exquisitely done. Early purchases in this class of goods ensures a selection which will be impossible to maintain later.

Ladies' House Wrappers.

10 dozen Ladies' Print Wrappers, trimmed with lace, large full sleeves, would be cheap at 85c, for this sale, 49c each.

10 dozen Stylish Print Wrappers, with shoulder ruffles, at 59c.

5 dozen best Zephyr Gingham Wrappers at \$1.00 each.

15 dozen new choice styles print Wrappers, in blues, grays and blacks, full sleeves, lined waists, pretty styles, would be cheap at \$1.25. For this sale 98c.

Ladies' fancy Percale Wash Wrappers, very stylish, worth \$2, for this sale, \$1.50 each.

Ladies' lovely lined Satine Wrappers, trimmed with ribbon, at \$2.00 and \$2.50 each.

5 dozen Ladies' Lawn Wash Wrappers, worth \$1.25; for this sale, 75c each.

10 dozen Ladies' Muslin Night Robes, trimmed with embroidery, roll collar, full sleeves, worth 75c; for this sale 50c.

dozen Ladies' Empire Night Gowns, 60 inches long, trimmed with open-work embroidery. Worth \$1; this sale 75c.

Ladies' New Spring Capes.

In dark and light colors—some plain ones—some lace trimmed, some braid trimmed, all stylish, nobby garments, at \$3.50, \$4.00 and \$5.00.

Swell Coaching Capes in red, black and tan broadcloth, at \$8 and \$10.

New spring styles in Coats and Jackets at \$3.50, \$5 and \$7.

Boys' Shirt Waists. "The Mothers' Friend." We have them in light and dark Percales at 50c and 75c.

20 dozen Large, Full Windsor Ties at 75c each.

SCHAIRER & MILLEN, Leaders of Low Prices.

SET BY MACHINERY.

The Argus is Now Set on the Thorne Type Setting Machine.

A DESCRIPTION OF THE GREAT MACHINE.

Which Not Only Sets Type but Distributes it with Almost Human Intelligence.

"The world do move" is an old and trite saying, if a little ungrammatical, and the Argus "do move" with it. Our readers have undoubtedly noticed the handsome new type in which the paper has appeared for the past two weeks. This change is due to the fact that the paper is now set by machinery. The new type requires many more words to fill a column and the readers of the Argus are thus getting the benefit of the change.

Years ago the ideal editor had a seat at the type case and set up his paper complete. Time changed this and the newspaper type was put into proper shape by a force of skilled compositors. The progress of the age has now worked another change. The inventive genius has perfected a machine that works with almost human skill and today type is set by machinery.

The machine which the Argus has added to its equipment is the Thorne type setting machine. It sets type and does not cast it as do the other machines of which our readers have heard. It sets type any width, so that our pat-

get the different types back into their respective boxes. But, notwithstanding this fact, the machine puts them in the channel where they belong, where they are played out by the operator at the keyboard. The keyboard resembles that of the typewriter only in appearance. The letters and characters are more numerous and are arranged differently, there being ninety keys in all. The keys are extremely sensitive, the slightest touch being sufficient to release a type. When the operator presses the key the latter presses down on a steel lever, the lower side of which contains a notch. A rapidly revolving roller upon which are a series of steel blades, catches the lever and in an instant pushes it forward, working a series of wires and a small "L" levers which in turn operates a small steel plunger that pushes the desired type out of its channel upon a rapidly revolving disk. The disk carries the type around the cylinder to an endless belt that carries the type up to a little packer where it is put in its proper position and started across the type channel just above the keyboard over to the justifier who sits at the left of the operator. Now the justifier justifies the type to column width in an automatic "stick" which when a small lever is touched sets the complete line into a brass galley and is ready for the proof. To the left of the cylinder in the illustration will be seen a small steel case which is for the justifier's use and contains all of the characters necessary for his use. The operator is provided with a swinging chair enabling him to move about the machine quickly and without exertion. The capacity of the machine is from six thousand to ten thousand ems per hour, the speed depending principally on the skill of the operators.

An Evening With Schumann the Great Song Wier.

The Unity Club Course of lectures and entertainments for the season will close with a "Schumann Evening." It is in charge of Miss Millspaugh and Miss Sunderland, and much preparation has been made for it. Schumann has probably no equal as a song writer, and few if any superiors as a composer for the piano and violin. Nearly twenty of his most beautiful and famous songs will be sung by Miss Millspaugh and Mr. Bengiuguer, and some of his finest chamber music will be rendered on the violin, piano and organ by Mr. Bilbie and Miss Sunderland. Single admission only 15 cents.

The Congressional Reapportionment.

Now that Senator Eaton's congressional redistricting bill has been defeated in the legislature, the Partridge bill comes to the front and Representative Partridge declares that he has carved out twelve districts all of which will be republican and he is willing to give a guarantee that the delegation to congress will remain solidly republican for years to come, if this bill is passed. In pursuance of this rank partisanship, he forms this, the second congressional district, as at present with the exception that he substitutes Hillsdale county with its 1800 republican majority for Jackson, making the district stand Washtenaw, Hillsdale, Monroe, Lenawee and part of Wayne. If the legislature takes any stock in the Partridge guarantee, it will pass his bill.

A Monster Gar Fish.

A monster gar fish was caught by Fred Moon of Pittsfield in ex-Gov. Winans' Lake 2½ miles from Hamburg, last Saturday night. It is 4½ feet long, about 12 inches in circumference, weighs nearly 18 pounds, and is probably the largest fish of the kind ever taken in this state or any other. It has been purchased by the University and will be prepared and preserved in the museum as a specimen of what Michigan lakes can produce in the line of the finny tribe. By some scientists this fish is supposed to belong to a prehistoric age and it is gradually becoming extinct. There are now only twenty species in America. Their scales are of a bony nature so that a hatchet can scarcely penetrate them. They have double rows of teeth in their long mouth, of unequal sizes and the longer ones resemble those of reptiles. It often leaps out of the water in pursuit of its prey and is so swift and strong a swimmer as to stem the most furious rapids.

The Family University Race.

The Smiths and Browns have been having a contest as to which family should send the most students to the University. This year the Browns came out ahead sending 24 students. But it was a close contest, as the Smiths got 22 students in the University. There is a feeling among the Smiths that they are really ahead for they lay claim to 1 Smits, 1 Schmidt and 1 Schmitt. If this claim were allowed, it would bring their total up to 25, placing them just one ahead of their rivals. For third place in the University attendance there are three families which were tied. But the group is a good ways behind the Browns and Smiths. Each of the three families has 13 students in attendance. The three families are Miller, Thompson and Williams. The Harris family is not far behind boasting 12 students. They have a dozen like the other three families but not a baker's dozen. The Jones family is entirely out of the race showing up with only 5 students, while there are 9 Jacksons, 8 Newtons, 10 Clarks, 7 Bakers, 7 Hills and 8 Cooks. Which family will come out ahead next year?

Death of Mrs. Martha P. White.

Mrs. Martha P. White, wife of Mr. Henry K. White, died at her home two miles northeast of Ann Arbor, on Friday morning, April 19, after an illness of more than three months. The funeral was held at the house on Sunday the 21st, at 2 p. m., Rev. J. T. Sunderland, of the Unitarian church, officiating. Mrs. White was 69 years of age, having been born in Niagara county, New York, Dec. 6, 1826. Her father, Nathan Stone, came to Michigan in 1835, settling in Jackson county. She was married to Mr. White in 1845, and had lived for 47 years in the home where she died. Her husband and three sons survive her, one son having died many years ago. Mrs. White was one of the pioneers of the county, and was widely known especially among the older settlers. She was greatly esteemed by all who knew her. The family desire hereby to express very sincere thanks to their neighbors and friends for all the many kindnesses received during Mrs. White's illness, and in connection with her death.

Where the Students Come From.

According to the University calendar just out, there are 2828 students in the University. Of this number 1554 come from Michigan and 1274 from outside the state. The number from foreign countries amounts to 52. Of this number, however, 27 are from Canada. The other foreign countries represented are Germany with 5 students, China with 4, England, 3, Mexico, 2, Scotland, 2, Switzerland, 2, and there is one each from Japan, Argentine Republic, Bulgaria, Barbados, Italy, South Africa and Sweden.

The second state in attendance in the University is Illinois with 809, then follows Ohio, 202, Indiana, 110; Pennsylvania, 85; New York, 73; Iowa, 62; Missouri, 56; Kansas, 32; Wisconsin, 30; California, 28; Minnesota, 27; Massachusetts, 23; Colorado, 20; Nebraska, 20; Kentucky, 15; Montana, 13; Texas, 11; Oregon and Utah, 10 each; Washington, 9; North Dakota, 8; New Hampshire, 7; Wyoming, 6; and then follows a long list of states with a lesser number.

In fact every state and territory is represented in the University excepting Alaska.

A Letter From 5804.

Deputy Sheriff W. E. Blackburn has received a letter from Thos. Jones, who is in Jackson state prison and will be remembered as the colored man who shot Deputy Sheriff M. C. Peterson in Ypsilanti. In the course of the letter Jones says: "Although I never took any active part in politics, yet I am interested to some extent. Mr. Blackburn, it is too bad that Mr. Peterson wasn't a republican for he certainly is a dead game little man. When I think of that eventful day when he caught me, I cannot help but admire his nerve. I have nothing against him. I would like to see him and have a talk with him. Honestly, I had no intention of shooting him that morning. I thought he was like the rest, a coward and I could bluff him, but he was too game. If I had been given a fair trial and convicted, I could serve out this sentence cheerfully, but I did not have it and therefore it galls me, when I think of it, but never mind, I presume I'll worry through some way or another. I have been here nearly a year now without a single report entered against me and I guess I shall get along all right. I am working at metal polishing now. I also have an opportunity of making some money when I wish. The majority of the men in the shop where I am working manage to get their task done by two o'clock and some of us before noon." The letter is signed "Thos. Jones, 5804, and a postscript says "That is my number, 5804".

In Memory of A. C. Richards.

The following sketch is written in loving memory of A. C. Richards who died in Ann Arbor, April 7th, 1895. Looking back over this good man's life we see nothing to regret, nothing that we would have otherwise, unless to wish that to him there might have come this side the grave a larger share of recompense for his well ordered life. "We are gathered about his bier to perform the last office of love and respect, to testify to his worth and tenderly to place his body in the grave. In performing this last sad duty we know that that part of our friend that made us love him has winged its way to its eternal home and is forever at rest. That which we so gently carry away today is only the worn-out earthly tabernacle that for so many years contained the spirit that gave it life and animation. The hands that performed so many acts of kindness and so cordially greeted friends and neighbors, are folded forever, and have clasped the messenger of death, not reluctantly, not in fear nor in doubt. The feet that have run on so many errands of mercy and love have performed their last office. The intricate machinery that made this mighty form pulsate and throb with life, and made it the earthly home of him we loved, has worn out in kindly service so that its tenantry is no longer possible.

"Remembering the faith he held, and so beautifully illustrated and illuminated by his life, we cannot think of him as dead, nor even sleeping.

This change which we call death is but the transition to a higher condition. In glory he has been welcomed by the Master with, 'Well done, good and faithful servant'; greeted by that host of friends who have preceded him, he waits with them to help us up the farther shore and warmly to welcome us when the veil shall be lifted, and we, too, shall stand on the other side of the dark valley.

"There was so much in his life to make us glad he had lived; so thankful are we that his life was so long continued, and so certain are we that it is better with him now, that we should dry our tears, brush aside our doubts and fears, if any we have, and go forward to the duties and responsibilities that await us in our several spheres of life.

"Strong in his convictions, forgiving in his disposition, temperate in his habits, manly in his intercourse with his fellow men, he leaves a fragrance round the evening of his life that will make his memory dear for ever. The real fruitage of such a life can never be known or measured. As a meandering meadow brook nourishes the vegetation along its borders and answers the thirst of man and beast, so such a life, in acts of kindness, in deeds of love, by words of cheer, creates an atmosphere that charms and ennobles all that come within it.

Weary with his burdens of life, he carried them cheerfully, until the night came on and he could no longer distinguish the road. Noble generous, gentle, loved and loving soul, farewell.

HIGH SCHOOL NOTES.

The Sigma Sigmas give a hop at Granger's tonight.

The Omega board held a meeting Wednesday afternoon.

The base ball team play a practice game with the senior laws this afternoon, at the fair grounds.

The board of directors of the Athletic association held a meeting yesterday.

Regular recitations began Monday morning, although a great many of the foreign students were absent.

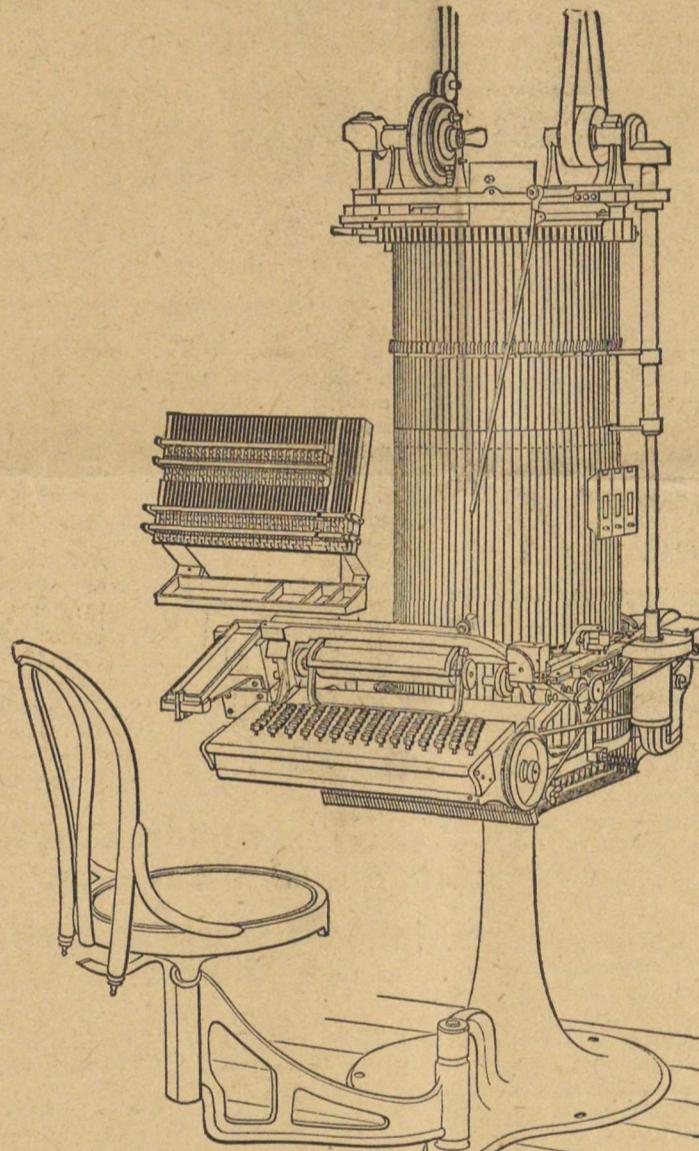
The teachers' monthly meeting occurred Monday in Supt. Perry's office.

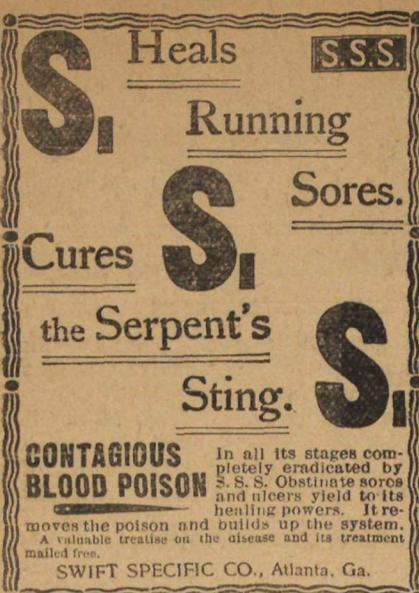
"Initia's Trial" will be given in the chapel tonight by the Woman's League. It will be open to members of the league and other ladies only.

The base ball game last Saturday was won by the Detroit high school by score of 18 to 17. Both teams showed lack of practice as is seen by the score.

The board of directors of the Michigan High School Athletic association met in Lansing last Saturday and decided to hold the first meeting at Jackson, May 30 and 31. There will be two events.

Carpet beaters, 25 cents, at Fred Thuerer's, 12 W. Liberty street.





* Mr. Dubois, of Gladwin county, is here looking after his business interests.

Mrs. Chris. Brogan and son, of Marion, visited her sister Friday.

Dan Quish made us a pleasant call the first of the week.

George Pearson, of East Putnam, was here Wednesday.

B. Hopkins and Theo. Stanton were in Putnam Saturday.

James Lyman was in Detroit on Tuesday.

Warren Ryan was in town over Sunday.

C. Alley was a Detroit visitor last Friday.

T. Cullinane has gone to Battle Creek.

Mr. Quish is back from Grand Rapids.

Robert Flintoff and daughter, of Emery spent the Sabbath with his daughter, Mrs. A. Taylor.

Mr. Mercer of Pettsville, spent the Sabbath with his best girl in this place.

Levi Lee and wife were Pinckney visitors Saturday last.

Mrs. Wm Hooker of Pettsville and Mrs. Wm Hooker of and Mrs. Wm Stevens of Mason spent Friday with Mrs. T. McComb.

Miss Clare Haab has gone to Saline for a two weeks' stay.

Tom James has gone to Kansas, to spend the summer.

Mrs. Gallagher has returned to her home in Buffalo, N. Y., after several weeks' stay with her daughter, Mrs. P. Kingsley.

The Dexter band will soon be heard discoursing sweet strains before the public.

St. Thomas' orchestra of Ann Arbor, gave a fine concert at St. Joseph's church on Wednesday evening.

O. C. Bostwick now rides a fine new bicycle.

Charles Stannard has removed his bicycle repair shop to the Arksey building on Main st.

Frank Reason, of Pinckney, well known in this vicinity, has purchased an improved phonograph and expects to start on a concert tour.

The concert at the opera house Saturday evening was a good one.

George Vinkle is improving his residence in the village.

Miss Ella French has opened a dress-making parlor on Ann Arbor street, at the residence of John Tuffs.

Miss Cora Reeve is taking post graduate work in the high school.

Miss Mattie Larkin, of Pettsville, has entered our school.

Frank Tuite, of Detroit, was in town last week.

Eugene Hicks, of Brighton, visited his cousins the last of last week.

George Caesar, aged 55 years, died at the home of G. W. Parker Tuesday, April 16. The funeral took place on Wednesday, Rev. Mr. Blomfield officiating.

Mrs. John Scheiferstein, of Chelsea, is spending a few days with old friends.

Glen Carpenter is home from his visit with his grandparents.

George Sigler and sons, of Pinckney, were in town Monday.

Mrs. A. H. Watson is entertaining her sister from Ohio.

Born, April 12, to Mr. and Mrs. O. E. Bostwick a girl.

H. S. Cope preached a very interesting sermon in the Baptist church Sunday evening.

The Hudson ball players are preparing to give a dance in their hall in the near future.

John Harris, of Putnam, was on our streets Friday.

A Humorous Fact

About Hood's Sarsaparilla—it expels bad humor and creates good humor.

A battle for blood is what Hood's Sarsaparilla vigorously fights, and it is always victorious in expelling foul taints and giving the vital fluid the quality and quantity of perfect health. It cures scrofula, salt rheum, boils and other blood diseases.

Hood's PILLS act easily, yet promptly and efficiently on the bowels and liver. 25c.

BUCKLEN'S ARNICA SALVE.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions and positively cures Piles or no pay required.

It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded.

Price, 25 cents per box. For sale by The Eberbach Drug and Chemical Co., Ann Arbor, and Geo. J. Haussler, Manchester.

When They Wrote Their Books.

A broader experience is needed to compose a full grown novel than to sketch a short story and the great novelists have often essayed their first elaborate fictions when no longer young.

Scott was more than 40 when he published the first of the Waverley novels.

Thackeray was not far from 40 when "Vanity Fair" was finished. George Eliot was almost 40 when "Adam Bede" appeared, and Hawthorne was 46 when he sent forth "The Scarlet Letter" in 1850.—Branter Matthews in St. Nicholas.

Chas. Voorhees and wife, E. Ferris and John Hughes, wife and daughter spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Drew. James McCabe and sisters, Kate and Alice McCabe, attended the surprise party at John Sheahan's, in Hamburg, Friday night.

Mr. Buhl and family, of Anderson, were here on business the last of the week.

Mrs. John Ledwedge entertained her sister Friday.

Business called F. Dolan and son to Pinckney Wednesday.

Mrs. F. Haney and family of Ann Arbor, have moved to Pinckney.

Mr. Monks and brother, of Pinckney passed here Wednesday on their way to Ann Arbor.

Mrs. F. Verner is making extensive improvements on her farm near Birnett.

Mike Ryan, of Hamburg, spent Wednesday in this place.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

WESLEY'S ROMANCE.

THE SWEET, SAD LOVE STORY OF THE GREAT PREACHER.

The Struggle Between His Affection For Sophia Canston and What He Believed to Be His Religious Duty—Partisans of Each Side Took Active Parts.

It was at the house of Governor Oglethorpe in the early days of Georgia, says a writer in the Boston Herald.

In the evening Sophia Canston was there, and the general had her sing for them some old love songs of England and Scotland, and snatches from the operas of London. She danced, too, and recited, and completely overwhelmed the pious youth with her beauty and accomplishments.

That night, under the palmetto trees near the governor's house, with the dark eyed, handsome girl beside him, and with her entrancing voice in his ears, with the Cypress wine and Grimaldi's decoction hot in his blood, John Wesley became aware that he loved her.

The revelation was a shock to him, for he had been preaching celibacy since he was a small boy. He had felt himself wedded to the church, to his great faith and mission in life. The strife of spirit threw him into a fever.

Miss Canston did the only thing that a young lady in her state of mind could do. She nursed him, and he allowed her to. This circumstance was sufficient for their friends that marriage was certain. If more proof was needed, he raved of her in his delirium. Miss Canston brought her aunt to hear him, and between them they fancied him quite decided to marry Sophia. He asked her many times if she would or could marry him, "and if he should indeed marry her." He went through with the marriage ceremony of the Church of England, for the benefit of imaginary couples who stood at his bedside.

After his recovery Wesley's friends came to congratulate him on his engagement. But ever since his miraculous rescue from fire in his childhood he had been convinced that he had been singled out by his Maker for some special purpose, and now he was prostrating himself before an earthly idol and forgetting his mission.

Alarmed for his soul, he rushed to the bishop and the Moravian missionaries for advice. They had the same hard, unrelenting convictions which tormented Wesley, and they advised him to give up his idol and turn to his God.

Wesley knew not what to do. He wandered in the forests praying aloud for light as to his walk before God. He knelt under the blooming grape vines, and shielded by the long, gray moss from any living eye sought wisdom and comfort.

That night he asked advice a second time of the elder.

"We have considered your case," said the bishop. "Will you abide by our decision?"

"I will abide by your decision."

Then the bishop said, "We advise you to proceed no further in this matter."

"So be it!" said Wesley, and that was the end.

Poor Sophia was heartbroken. Her relatives were incensed and compelled her to marry a Mr. Williamson, though she begged Wesley to intercede in her behalf. Even after she was married she wrote to Wesley and cast pitiful glances at him until in his desperation one day he forbade her to attend holy communion. He explained this afternoon on technical grounds, but the tide had turned and the people of Georgia were against him. A charge of slander was instituted, but the assailants, knowing that they had small chance of success, delayed the trial from week to week until life in Georgia became unbearable. He made arrangements to leave the colony. But even in this the Canstons thwarted him. He was forbidden to leave the province.

He never went out that Sophia did not pass and repass him several times, and often she was known to look in upon him when he was at prayer in his own house.

During all these trials he continued to conduct his parish as usual, although he was a sort of prisoner at large. At 6 o'clock one evening the little flock gathered in the church for prayers. Wesley led as usual. Delamotte was there with the friends who still remained loyal. After the service Wesley was seen to return to his home. But the faithful Delamotte had planned an escape from this slow torture. Three faithful friends led the young clerical through the darkness to the pier. There an Indian skiff bore him down the river. A sailing vessel was in waiting, and soon John Wesley was leaving the land of his love forever.

During all these trials he continued to conduct his parish as usual, although he was a sort of prisoner at large. At 6 o'clock one evening the little flock gathered in the church for prayers. Wesley led as usual. Delamotte was there with the friends who still remained loyal. After the service Wesley was seen to return to his home. But the faithful Delamotte had planned an escape from this slow torture. Three faithful friends led the young clerical through the darkness to the pier. There an Indian skiff bore him down the river. A sailing vessel was in waiting, and soon John Wesley was leaving the land of his love forever.

Shakespeare, who was born in April, 1564, was in his nineteenth year when he married, writes Dr. William J. Rolfe in the Ladies' Home Journal. Of Anne's birth or baptism we have no record, but the inscription on her grave informs us that she was 67 years old when she died, Aug. 6, 1628. She must therefore have been at least 26 at the time of her marriage. Some biographers have taken the ground that the "smart" young woman of 26 entrapped the boy of 18 into this match, which, from a worldly point of view, was so imprudent, but I fancy that the boy himself would have disdained to urge any such excuse for his conduct.

Tracks of Extinct Birds.

Several tracks of an extinct species of gigantic bird have at different times been found in the stone quarry at Holystone, Mass. The last set discovered shows that the bird had a foot 11 inches long, armed with three nails or claws to each foot. The tracks average 4 feet 16 inches apart and 11 of them have been revealed to view. They are perfect, even the toe nails being plainly distinct.

St. Louis Republic.

Patents

Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES.

OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE

Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not till patent is secured.

A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents," with cost of same in the U. S. and foreign countries sent free. Address,

C. A. SNOW & CO.

Opp. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Spring Medicine

At this season, more emphatically than at any other, we should build for the future.

When Nature gives vitality to field and wood, there should be the harmony of renewed life and energy in our physical systems.

But, on the contrary, we find ourselves weak, dull, tired. This is because in the winter we have been huddled up in poorly ventilated offices, homes and shops, our blood has become thin and impure, and is unequal to the demand of the body for more life, more vigor, more energy, more strength.

Nature imperatively cries for help!

Where is it to be found?

Logically enough, in a good Spring Medicine, like Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great blood purifier.

This preparation has proven in many years of test that it supplies the demand as nothing else can

so easy to take and so readily assimilated, the purifying, vitalizing and enriching elements of Hood's Sarsaparilla—combined from nature's own storehouse of vegetable remedies for human ills, pass into the stomach and are then silently but certainly taken up by the blood and sent to every organ and tissue of the body.

The effect is often magical.

The weakness is soon driven off, that tired feeling disappears, the nerves are built up, the stomach resumes its tasks even greedily, the appetite becomes as "sharp as a whetstone," and the whole man feel "as made anew."

The wonderful cures of Scrofula, Salt Rheum, and other dreadful diseases prove the great curative, blood purifying powers of Hood's Sarsaparilla.

You undoubtedly need a good Spring Medicine. Take Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great blood purifier.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

and was followed by others, till six had formed and broken.

Finally, three years ago, another large

tumor seated itself on the point of my collar bone and in six months another half

way back on the bone. Both of them soon

began to discharge and continued to do so

till about seven months ago. I tried every

thing, including prescriptions. I was often

so weak that I could scarcely walk and my

mind was so confused that I could scarcely

attend to my business (school teaching).

I was utterly discouraged. And now my

story draws to a close. I began the use of

Hood's Sarsaparilla a little less than a year

ago, and took five bottles. When I began

I had no faith in it. In less than 3 months

Both the Sores

on my shoulder were healed; I was cured

of a troublesome catarrh; and scrofulous

habit has steadily grown less apparent. I

weigh more than I ever did in my life and

am in the best of health considering my

constitution. Do you wonder that I believe in Hood's Sarsaparilla? I can do no less than recommend it everywhere."

GEORGE A. ZIRKLE, Mt. Horeb, Tenn.

"We have used Hood's Sarsaparilla for our little boy, who had a running sore on one of his limbs. He had suffered from it for one and a half years. He took seven bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla and the sore is all healed and he is now well. Hood's Sarsaparilla cleansed his blood and cured him." E. B. JOHNSON, Bridgewater, Iowa.

Scrofula Eradicated.

"I am a great sufferer with blood trouble. I have taken several bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla and find it the best medicine I ever saw

EXPECTANT MOTHERS, "MOTHERS' FRIEND"

We Offer You a REMEDY Which INSURES Safety of Life to Mother and Child.

Rob's Confinement of its Pain, Horror and Risk.

My wife used "MOTHERS' FRIEND" before birth of her first child, she did not suffer from the agonies or PAINS—was quickly relieved at the critical hour suffering but little—she had no pains afterward and her delivery was rapid.

E. E. JOHNSTON, Eufaula, Ala.

Sent by Mail or Express, on receipt of price, \$1.00 per bottle. Book "To Mothers" mailed free.

BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

The Large Flying Squirrel.

The large red flying squirrel is interesting, but not beautiful. It is wholly nocturnal and, like most nocturnal animals, is extremely surly and spiteful if disturbed in the daytime. It is as large as a cat, with a face like a rabbit's. Its coloring is extremely brilliant for a mammal, and in general appearance it resembles some curious monster in a Chinese painting. The fur is a rich and deep chestnut on its back, light chestnut below, its head white and its eye a dull pale gray.

The wide parachute membrane between its legs is covered with fur, and its tail is long, thickly furred and round. This squirrel does not "fly" in the proper sense of the word, but in the forests its parachute membrane answers its purpose almost equally as well as wings. It runs with a wonderful agility up the trunk of the tree, and to the end of a branch, and then takes a flying leap, with its limbs extended to the utmost, and the wide flesh membrane stretched.

This "aerial slide" carries it forward and downward to a horizontal distance of perhaps 40 or 50 yards, and it is noticed that, as in the case of birds when making use of their powers of descent with fixed pinions, the squirrel throws itself upward and ascends slightly at the close of the "flight," perching on the bough it aims at, with all the lightness of a pigeon descending from a tower, to some point upon the roof below.—Spectator.

All those creeping, crawling, singing sensations that combine to make up the tortures of any itching disease of the skin are instantly relieved and permanently cured by Doan's Ointment. Take no substitute. Doan's never fails.

WHERE PARIS IS AHEAD.

Her Wonderful System of Pneumatic Tubes and Telephones.

In Paris the pneumatic tubes used in the dispatch of card telegrams and letter telegrams from one portion of the city to the other are placed in the sewers. The excellent sewer system has helped the development of this handy means of communication in a way which would not have been possible otherwise.

It is quicker than the telegraph for messages within the city and would be perfect if the slow Parisian facteur were replaced by the smart London boy messenger. As we stand below the tube we can hear the whiz of the "chase" distinctly. There it goes at lightning speed, bearing, most probably, some tender message from lovesick Jean at his office at the bourse to pretty Jeanette, who is toiling somewhere near the Bon Marche, and fixing a rendezvous for the evening after the day's labors are over. Wonderfully convenient these telegrams for correspondence—more secret that the telegram proper, making no awkward mistakes in times and places—and, best of all, preserving the calligraphy of the sender.

More serious things are doubtless passing across the coils which cover the remainder of the roof of the tunnel. These are the telegraph and telephone wires, thousands of miles of them, connecting the 210 postoffices and placing hundreds of subscribers in the city within earshot. Overhead wires are prohibited in Paris, so are sky signs, and how much the city gains in beauty those only know who have seen London, with its unsightly webs strung across the house-tops, spoiling whatever of the picturesqueness there may be about the streets and constituting a serious danger to persons and property.

There is no comparison either in the efficiency of the telephone in the two cities. A whisper may be heard in Paris, while in London telephoning is generally a most exasperating operation. A striking piece of evidence on this point is afforded by the fact that it is well nigh impossible to telephone from Paris to any given subscriber in London, and that before the instrument could be of any practical use for long messages the two great foreign news agencies—Daniel's and Reuter's—were obliged to have special wires laid underground to their offices from St. Martin's le Grand. On the other hand, any subscriber in any part of the French capital may be heard with ease from the general post-office in London. In this and one or two other matters already mentioned John Bull has a great deal to learn from Jacques Bonhomme.—Good Words.

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

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria. When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria. When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

FULLER'S OPINION.

Views of the Chief Justice on the Income Tax.

BRIEF OF AN IMPORTANT DOCUMENT

Basic Principles of Taxation as Established by the Constitution—A Tax That Has Never Been Discovered, Thought Hunted for with Diligence—The Matter of Tax on Rents Discussed and Five Propositions Laid Down.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—The text of the opinion of Chief Justice Fuller in the income tax case which was delivered on the 8th inst., has been made public. The opinion is preceded by an elaborate review of the history of the case. The opinion proper is introduced with the statement that "The constitution provides that representatives and direct tax shall be apportioned among the several states according to numbers, and that no direct tax shall be laid except according to the enumeration provided; and also that duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States."

The men, says the opinion, who framed the constitution had just emerged from the struggle for independence, whose rallying cry had been that "taxation and representation go together." **Principles of American Taxation.**

The states were careful to see that taxation and representation should go together, so that the sovereignty reserved should not be impaired, and that when congress voted a tax upon property it should do so with the consciousness and under the responsibility that in so doing the tax so voted would proportionately fall upon the immediate constituents of those who imposed it. More than this, by the constitution, the states not only gave to the nation the concurrent power to tax persons and property directly, but they surrendered their own power to levy taxes on imports, and to regulate commerce. So when the weatherly states, between themselves and their less favored associates, and all as between themselves and those who were to come, gave up for the common good the great source of revenue derived through commerce, they did so in reliance on the protection afforded by restrictions on the grant of power.

Two Rules for Its Imposition.

Thus in the matter of taxation the constitution recognizes the two great classes of direct and indirect taxes, and lays down two rules by which their imposition must be governed, namely: The rule of apportionment as to direct taxes, and the rule of uniformity as to duties, imposts, and excises.

"There have been from time to time intimations," says the chief justice, "that there might be some tax which was not a direct tax nor included under the words duties, imposts, and excises, but such a tax for more than 100 years of national existence has remained undiscovered, notwithstanding the stress of particular circumstances has invited thorough investigation into sources of revenue."

Discussion of the Tax on Rents.

By far the greater part of the opinion is devoted to the consideration of the question whether a tax on rents is a direct tax within the meaning of the constitution. "Ordinarily," says the chief justice, in taking up this branch of the subject, "all taxes paid primarily by persons who can shift the burden upon some one else, or who are under no legal compulsion to pay them are considered indirect taxes, but a tax upon property holders in respect of their estates, whether real or personal, or of the income yielded by such estates, and the payment of which cannot be avoided are direct taxes. Nevertheless, it may be admitted that although this definition of direct taxes is prima facie correct and to be applied in the consideration of the question before us, yet the constitution may bear a different meaning."

LAYS DOWN FIVE PROPOSITIONS.**Having a Bearing on the Rent Question**

—Many Authorities Quoted.

The chief justice says that the historical circumstances attending the framing of the constitution must be considered, and on this subject he quotes various authorities at length. The Hilton case, which is a stronghold of those who favor the income tax law, is referred to, and it is declared that in that case the supreme court distinctly avoided the expression of a comprehensive definition. The acts of July 14, 1848, and of Aug. 5, 1851, are reviewed, after which the following propositions are laid down:

"1.—That the distinction between direct and indirect taxation was well understood by the framers of the constitution and those who adopted it.

"2.—That under the state systems of taxation all taxes on real estate or personal property or the rents or incomes thereof were regarded as direct taxes.

"3.—That the rules of apportionment and of uniformity were adopted in view of that distinction and those systems.

"4.—That whether the tax on carriages was direct or indirect was disputed, but the tax was sustained as a tax on the use and an excise. [It was the tax on carriages that was in dispute in the Hilton case.]

"5.—That the original expectation was that the power of direct taxation would be exercised only in extraordinary exigencies, and down to Aug. 15, 1893, this expectation has been realized. The act of that date was passed in a time of profound peace, and if we assume that no special exigency called for unusual legislation, and that resort to this mode of taxation is to become an ordinary and usual means of supply, that fact furnishes an additional reason for circumspection and care in disposing of the case."

"This law taxes the income received from land and the growth or produce of the land. Mr. Justice Paterson observed in Hilton's case: 'Land, independently of its products, is of no value.' * * * If by calling a tax indirect when it is essentially direct the rule of protection could be frustrated away, one of the great landmarks defining the boundary between the nation and the states of which it is composed would have disappeared, and with it one of the bulwarks of private rights and private property."

Summing up the chief justice says among other things: "The requirement of the constitution is that no direct tax shall be laid otherwise than by apportionment. The prohibition is not against direct taxes on land, from which the implication is sought to be drawn that indirect taxes on land would be unconstitutional, but it is against all direct taxes, and it is admitted that a tax on real es-

tate is a direct tax. Unless, therefore, a tax upon rents or income issuing out of lands is intrinsically so different from a tax on the land itself that it belongs to a wholly different class of taxes, such tax must be regarded as falling within the same category as a tax on real estate eo nomine." * * *

Comparatively brief space is devoted to the question of a tax on the income derived from municipal bonds. "The constitution," says the opinion, "contemplates the independent exercise by the nation and the state, severally, of our constitutional powers. As the state cannot tax the powers, the operations, or the property of the United States, nor the means which they employ to carry their powers into execution, so it has been held that the United States have no power under the constitution to tax either the instrumentalities or the property of a state."

"A municipal corporation is the representative of the state and one of the instrumentalities of the state government. It was long ago determined that the property and revenues of municipal corporations are not subjects of federal taxation. * * * The law under consideration provides that nothing herein contained shall apply to states, counties, or municipalities. It is contended that although the property or revenues of the states or their instrumentalities cannot be taxed, nevertheless the income derived from state, county, and municipal securities can be taxed."

"But we think the same want of power to tax the property or revenues of the states or their instrumentalities exists in relation to a tax on the incomes from their securities and for the same reason, and that reason is given by Chief Justice Marshall in Weston vs. Charleston, where he said: 'The right to tax the contract to any extent when made must operate on the power to borrow before it is exercised and have a sensible influence on the contract. The extent of this power depends on the will of a distinct government. To any extent, however inconsiderable, it is a burthen on the operations of government. It may be carried to an extent which shall arrest them entirely.'

Associate Justice Jackson.

NASHVILLE, April 25.—Associate Justice Jackson, of the United States supreme court, is at his home, West Meade, six miles from this city. His health has steadily improved since his return from Thomasville, Ga., several weeks ago. During good weather he rides several miles on horseback daily and does not appear to feel fatigued from this exercise. Justice Jackson will leave for Washington about May 4.

FIGHT OVER THE DRAINAGE CANAL.**Begins in Earnest in the Illinois Legislature—Other Matters Considered.**

SPRINGFIELD, April 25.—The senate spent most of the day in hot discussion of the Humphreys sanitary district bill, and the debate was still on at adjournment. Bills were passed: to pension retired teachers; providing for suits for dissolution of corporations. Little's bill to prohibit the anti-trust law was advanced to third reading.

In the senate the resolution for investigation of alleged fraudulent assessing of property was voted down. The senate amendment to the house bill prohibiting the use of explosive oils in coal mines was concurred in. A number of amendments to the mine inspection bill were adopted and the bill ordered to third reading.

In the senate debate on the drainage law Niehaus offered an amendment to make it clear that the canal is to carry 800,000 cubic feet of water per minute. He said Chicago had promised a waterway and instead wanted to give an open sewer. Crawford insisted that the law was clear on the point. A waterway was never promised and the legislature had no power to give authority for one. The right given was to build a drainage canal and Joliet had never been promised a waterway, nor was it in the law.

Berry said that when the scheme was first advocated it was urged as a step toward a great waterway from the lakes to the Gulf. He wanted no doubt as to the amount of water required. Mahoney said the valley people were demanding now what was never contemplated and what would cost \$25,000,000. The whole purpose of the canal, as stated in the law and by its advocates, was sanitary.

Curious Facts.

The medical statistics of this country have been studied by Dr. John T. Billings from the racial standpoint. He deduces many curious facts: The infantile death rate among the blacks is very high; the race itself is shorter lived than the white; it is less liable than the white to malaria, yellow fever and cancer, but succumbs more readily to tuberculosis and pneumonia. Irish children survive infantile diseases, but the death rate is high; tuberculosis, pneumonia and alcoholism cut them down. Germans are especially liable to digestive disorders and cancer. Jews have a low death rate; they live long; their diseases are diabetes, locomotor ataxia and kindred nervous ailments.—Zion's Herald, Boston.

That scrofulous taint which has been in your blood for years, will be expelled by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great blood purifier.

CORSICA AS A REPUBLIC.**It Was Founded in the Eleventh Century, and Its Constitution Still Lives.**

During the tenth century Corsica was the prey of contending barons, who in their struggles for territory ravaged the island and despoiled the people.

At last, in the first year of the eleventh century, the lord of the Cinarca, to the northeast of Ajaccio, a baron more powerful than the rest, sought to make himself ruler of the island under the title of count of Corsica.

He had triumphed over his brother barons, but he had not reckoned with the democracy of the island. That long suffering body arose, and in one decisive battle swept away the lord of the Cinarca and proclaimed that the land of Corsica belonged to the people of Corsica.

Sambucuccio and the island assembly founded in 1007 what is known as "La Terra di Comune" and gave it a popular constitution, which has ever since been held sacred. Under this constitution the various hamlets of a valley were formed into a pieve, or parish, presided over by a podesta, or mayor, and two or more "communal fathers," who nominated a caporale, a sort of tribune of the people.

The various podestas or mayors of different parishes assembled and elected a supreme council consisting of 12 men.—Scottish Geographical Magazine.

No Money for the Penitentiary.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., April 25.—The fact that the legislature failed to make an appropriation for the maintenance of the state penitentiary has been discovered. A bill appropriating \$3,000 passed the house, but for some reason was overlooked in the senate. The institution will have to get along without an appropriation for two years.

Wife Murderer Hanged.

PINE BLUFF, Ark., April 25.—Will Owens was hanged at Varner, Lincoln county, for the brutal murder of his wife, committed a few months ago. Owens shot her in the back and then knocked her brains out with a hammer. Jealousy was the cause.

Failure of a Real Estate Dealer.

APPLETON, Wis., April 25.—Louis Schmitz, real estate dealer, has assigned liabilities, \$50,000; assets, \$20,000.

TIN CANS AND OLD SHOES.

They Well Reward the Italians Who Rake Them Out of the Ash Heaps.

On every dumping ground where the city contractors of Brooklyn place their ashes one may see constantly Italians working hard leveling the heaps, as load after load is deposited, and carefully placing the tomato cans and other castoff pieces of tinware by themselves. The contractors do not object if the householders put old cans among the ashes, for this insures a careful leveling by the Italians at the dumping grounds at no expense to the contractors. The revenue from these cans that are collected by the hundreds and thousands is a matter of surprise to most persons. A two horse load brings from \$6 to \$8. It takes several days of hard work to get a big wagon load, but the Italians don't seem to mind the labor of it, for there is money immediately in sight as the piles of tin cans grow. They watch jealously their picking grounds and sometimes make special arrangements with the contractors for the privilege of scraping and raking the ash heaps over.

The tin cans are sold to men with furnaces, who place them in a big caldron, and under a slow fire melt the tin and solder and run that off for future use and sale. Almost all the tin and solder is saved by this process and is salable for use in making more cans for preserving vegetables. The heat is then made intense, and the iron that remains is melted and cast into ash weights. The demand for these old cans is said to be greater than the supply, and one of the most valuable of the scavenger privileges that the Italians in large cities assume is that of working over an ash dump.

The Italians also collect odd bits of leather in heaps. Old shoes of a large size are always a special delight to them. A wagon load of them is always salable for use in making lampblack. There are other sources of profit in ash heaps, but the chief sources of revenue to those who pull them to pieces are the cans and the shoes.—New York Sun.

A Household Treasure.

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

Curious Facts.

The medical statistics of this country have been studied by Dr. John T. Billings from the racial standpoint. He deduces many curious facts: The infantile death rate among the blacks is very high; the race itself is shorter lived than the white; it is less liable than the white to malaria, yellow fever and cancer, but succumbs more readily to tuberculosis and pneumonia. Irish children survive infantile diseases, but the death rate is high; tuberculosis, pneumonia and alcoholism cut them down. Germans are especially liable to digestive disorders and cancer. Jews have a low death rate; they live long; their diseases are diabetes, locomotor ataxia and kindred nervous ailments.—Zion's Herald, Boston.

That scrofulous taint which has been in your blood for years, will be expelled by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great blood purifier.

CORSICA AS A REPUBLIC.

It Was Founded in the Eleventh Century, and Its Constitution Still Lives.

During the tenth century Corsica was the prey of contending barons, who in their struggles for territory ravaged the island and despoiled the people.

At last, in the first year of the eleventh century, the lord of the Cinarca, to the northeast of Ajaccio, a baron more powerful than the rest, sought to make himself ruler of the island under the title of count of Corsica.

He had triumphed over his brother barons, but he had not reckoned with the democracy of the island. That long suffering body arose, and in one decisive battle swept away the lord of the Cinarca and proclaimed that the land of Corsica belonged to the people of Corsica.

Sambucuccio and the island assembly founded in 1007 what is known as "La Terra di Comune" and gave it a popular constitution, which has ever since been held sacred. Under this constitution the various hamlets of a valley were formed into a pieve, or parish, presided over by a podesta, or mayor, and two or more "communal fathers," who nominated a caporale, a sort of tribune of the people.

The various podestas or mayors of different parishes assembled and elected a supreme council consisting of 12 men.—Scottish Geographical Magazine.

No Money for the Penitentiary.

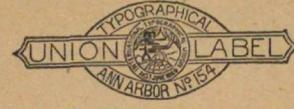
LITTLE ROCK, Ark., April 25.—The fact that the legislature failed to make an appropriation for the maintenance

The Ann Arbor Argus

BEAKES & HAMMOND, PROPRIETORS.

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

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

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

FRIDAY, APRIL 26, 1895.

IN THE INTEREST OF SOUND MONEY.

At last the friends of "sound money," that is, money for the payment of debts equal in value to the money borrowed, have aroused themselves, and will from now on wage aggressive war on the farther spread of the free silver fallacy. Energized into action by the recent warning letter of the president, the opponents of unlimited silver coinage by this nation alone or without international agreement, commenced a movement which will cover every section of the country and will aim not only to expose to the clear view of the people the fallacies of the free silver advocates, but to present also the arguments in favor of sound money. The Reform club of New York has been doing valiant service in this line, and will continue in the forefront of the campaign of education. Through its agency the aggressiveness of the free silver advocates in the West, where the sentiment is strongest, will be met by like aggressiveness. In furtherance of the ethics of sound money, more than a thousand papers throughout the entire country will begin a simultaneous attack on the fallacies of free silver. An Honest Money league has also been organized in Illinois, which proposes to contest the primaries with the free silver advocates in the approaching selection of delegates to the June state convention. Soon also there will be held a sound money convention at Memphis, which is already attracting wide attention. The active influence of the administration will also be with the educational crusade on the money question, which will be a prominent and probably the leading issue in the presidential campaign of next year. This fight will be waged against "cheap money," that is, 16 to 1 silver, by this nation alone, or silver monometallism, which is the same thing.

The crusade will be made solely in the interest of the plighted faith of the United States to maintain every dollar on a parity with every other dollar. Such a policy is in the interest of no class or persons at the expense of some one else, but is in the interest of every citizen alike. There is no hostility to silver in this International bimetallism, or any other arrangement which will remove the causes which have led to the depreciation of silver, and make it again money of full value, will be cordially supported.

THE CREDITOR CLASS.

We hear a great deal in these days about the creditor class and about its desire—which is natural enough—to get its just dues in the best money that is going, which is gold. The reflection is seldom made as to who in reality compose the creditor class in this country. It is usually said to comprise the bondholders, the millionaires, the large capitalists and the great merchants, who have their money employed in a thousand adventures, and not only their money but their credit also. But these do not constitute the true creditor class. The real creditor class, which should always demand the best money that is possible to be obtained, and with which can be bought the largest supply for its wants, consists of the people who work for wages. Day by day they become creditors, and day by day more and more money is due them. Whether they are paid weekly or monthly or quarterly, pay day is no sooner past than they again become creditors, and again have to trust their employers until pay day comes round again. They are the men and

women who labor on the streets, in the shops, in the counting rooms and in the offices throughout the country everywhere. They are those who receive a fixed stipend for a term of service, be it short or long. These are the persons who are interested, above all others, in the best money and in honest money; in the dollar that will be as good abroad as it is at home, and is as available next year as it is today. They are the last persons who should prefer a fifty-cent dollar to one worth a hundred cents.—Times-Herald.

The large increase in the business of the post-office department during the month of March, over that of the same month of 1894, is indicative of returning prosperity. Another and more accurate indicator, perhaps, of the rising tide of business improvement is the increase of wages all along the line. For instance, the Cardington woolen mills of Chester, Pennsylvania, have increased wages 5 per cent; Thomas Dolan & Co., Philadelphia, 15 per cent; Stevens & Sons, of New Hampshire, 15 per cent; the Globe iron works, of Cleveland, 15 per cent; H. C. Frick & Co., the coke producers of Western Pennsylvania, 15 per cent. The cotton and silk industries have likewise increased wages from 10 to 15 per cent. At the same time wages are advancing, prices of nearly everything one has to buy are lower, thus giving to labor a double advantage. These are some of the legitimate fruits of the Wilson tariff, the republican calamity howlers to the contrary notwithstanding. And time is sure to make its advantages, as all of its provisions become operative, still more apparent.

The great democratic daily, the Times-Herald, of Chicago, since the death of Mr. Scott, its principal owner, has passed under the control of Mr. Kohlsaat, and has been made an alleged independent paper in politics, but an advocate of so-called "protection to American industries." The result will be, no doubt, the establishment of a new democratic daily in the windy city at once. In fact it is already on the tapis. Whether there is need in Chicago for such a paper as Mr. Kohlsaat promises to make the Times-Herald, that is, another republican paper, remains to be seen. If under the new colors and the competition it will have on that side of the political fence, it maintains the position gained for it through the genius of James W. Scott, it will have demonstrated its fitness to live under its new code of principles.

Ex-President Harrison evidently has one firm conviction on the silver question, namely, that speech is silver and silence gold. Not all the coaxing he has been subjected to has brought an expression of opinion from him on any subject more momentous than the state of the weather.—Louisville Post.

Washington Letter.
(From our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 15, 1895.

President Cleveland will probably make the holding of the Sound Money Convention at Memphis, Tenn., on May 23, the occasion for following up his Chicago letter with another along the same lines, only giving a more exact definition of what he considers sound money. He thinks that the time has come when the currency question must be discussed in order that the people may vote intelligently upon it next year. He also thinks that there is an enormous amount of misinformation among the people on the subject, and that the main duty of the hour is to aid the people in arriving at a correct definition of what constitutes sound money. That Memphis convention, although non-partisan in its character, will necessarily be dominated by democrats, and Secretary Carlisle is expected to make the principal address before it. These things have caused that convention to be regarded with extraordinary interest by those who are interested in the future welfare of the democratic party.

It is certain that every democrat is in favor of sound money, but it must be acknowledged that there is a wide difference among democrats—the leaders of the party, as well as the rank and file—as to what is sound money. That these differences ought in some way to be wiped out, or at least adjusted before the party enters another national campaign, will be admitted by every democrat without argument. Now, how do

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

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

Individuals who have no desire to fight each other usually adjust their serious differences of opinion? By argument, showing each their errors and convincing one or the other. Well, that is just what the administration wants to do. It will present its arguments as to what sound money is, and will ask that its opponents in the party do the same, leaving it to the party to decide which side has the correct idea.

Ohio democrats who come to Washington all speak hopefully of party prospects. One of them—Mr. Oliver G. Williams—said: "I may be somewhat over-sanguine, but I feel that the democrats are going to elect a majority of the next Ohio legislature. The people are very sick of the last two legislatures, and the recent grand jury investigations at Columbus disclosed such shady transactions on the part of prominent republican legislators that a great deal of popular censure has been aroused. The bold conduct on the part of George Cox, the republican boss of Cincinnati, in working for the passage of the pool bill, has opened the eyes of the people to the shameless work that has been going on at the State capital, and I shall be surprised if they do not render a verdict in November that will surprise the bosses and ringsters. I would not be surprised if thousands of republican voters acted with the democrats this fall for the express purpose of rebuking the misconduct of the legislature, to call it by no stronger name. The fight will be hot from start to finish, as it involves a U. S. Senator, and if the democrats do not win they will make the republicans work mighty hard to do so."

According to the estimate of Commissioner of Internal Revenue Miller, the government will receive on the voluntary returns made something over \$14,000,000 for income tax. No estimate can be made of how much this will be increased by assessing the tax upon those known to be liable who have failed to make returns in accordance with law, but it will probably exceed \$4,000,000. The amount of Commissioner Miller's estimate bears out the estimate made when the decision of the Supreme Court was first handed down, that the exemption of such portions of incomes as were from State or municipal bonds and rents would reduce the total expected from the tax by more than one half.

Secretary Morton, in a published interview, declares his belief that we must sooner or later declare that the United States recognizes gold as the best and least fluctuating measure of value and medium of exchange which the commerce of civilization has thus far utilized.

"Shore Acres"

The Chicago Record Tuesday, Jan. 29, 1895:

A wonderfully great play beautifully acted—such is "Shore Acres" as offered last night at McVicker's theater. "Shore Acres" had its first production in Chicago two seasons ago, and it will be a lasting discredit to the town that it did not make a great financial success.

James A. Herne took his play east and rewrote it. In Boston and New York it achieved the success it so richly deserved, and now it has come back to Chicago and the play-goers have an opportunity to demonstrate the fact that they know a good thing when they see it. "Shore Acres" is strong in dramatic interest because it deals with the loves and passions of living men and women.

The play reveals what is almost the perfection of art, because it is so like the life with which it deals. It is a great composition, because there are so few false notes. The pictures are so startlingly true that they must have been conceived by an artist who could feel the life around him. Two brothers, a farm, some young people stubbornly in love, a spoiling ambition which hardly reached beyond the farm fences, narrow prejudices battling against new and half-understood conceptions of life, sacrifices awkwardly given, children playing through it all and not understanding, a dull routine of out-of-the-way life with tragedy showing itself timidly and comedy trying to cover the grief, love which can do but not say—such is "Shore Acres." There is no need to repeat the simple story, for the story not the thing. The play is purely some pieces of truth put together by a man who had the bravery to know that art can never go beyond truth. It is beautifully staged and excellently acted. At the Grand opera house, Saturday April 27.

Two Johns Coming.

Mr. John C. Stewart (better known in the theatrical world as "Fatty" Stewart) the organizer and original of "The Two Johns" Comedy company, will be the attraction at the Grand opera house on Tuesday, April 20.

Mr. Stewart is well and favorably known throughout the country in his personation of Phillip Jones, one of the funny fat cousins whose resemblance to each other causes so many ludicrous mistakes and laugh provoking situations in the greatest of all laughing successes, "The Two Johns." The piece was always a popular comedy bill with the theatrical public, and we are assured that this season it is being presented bigger, brighter and stronger than ever.

Mr. Stewart is supported by a very strong company, who have been selected with special care as to their fitness for the various roles which are assigned

them. Among whom may be mentioned Miss Mabel Meredith, operatic prima donna, whose wonderful soprano voice has gained for her a world-wide reputation. The Star Quartet, who are without doubt the kings of harmony, and many others.

The comedy is replete with sparkling music and rare specialties, ludicrous situations and laugh-provoking perplexities, all of which tend to create fun fast and furious. There is not a dull moment from the rise of the curtain till its fall; it is one continuous scene of uproarious laughter from start to finish. If you are threatened with a fit of the blues go and see "The Two Johns"—there's a sure cure.

I am now prepared to do all kinds of water and sewer work and sanitary plumbing, not air, hot water and steam heating. Call and get low estimates. J. F. Schuh 31 S. Main.

In connection with my sample line of O. W. Richardson carpet stock, I keep on hand a large assortment of art squares, Wilton, Smyrna, Moquette and Japanese rugs, door mats, Cocoa matting, Linoleum, oil cloth and all qualities of ingrain carpets from the cheapest to the very best 65c quality.

25-36 MARTIN HALLER.

A large stock of fine hand made harness, new styles, double and single, for the spring trade, at Fred Theurer's, 12 West Liberty street.

WANTED, FOR SALE, ETC.

\$25 Will buy a six year old horse without a blemish as I have no use for him. Inquire at 7 S. Division.

FOR RENT.—House on 50 E. Kingsley. Terms reasonable. Enquire at 20 S. Ingalls.

DEAD.—Augustine Sage, who had just rented Clark Bros. farm of 233 a. near Saline, 31-32 A. M. CLARK, Ann Arbor, A. F. CLARK.

FOR SALE—A fine second-hand Surrey and Single Harness, almost as good as new, for sale cheap. Enquire at 83½ E. Huron St. 3w

FOR SALE—I have a quantity of early white Everett potatoes. I will sell for seed. Residence township of Salem, 1 mile east from the south-west corner. 27-29 WM. H. HARRISON.

TO RENT—Twenty-five acres of land one-half mile west of the City of Ann Arbor, known as Eber White Farm. Please enquire of Mrs. A. Steward, 32 E. Liberty St., Ann Arbor.

LOST OR STOLEN—A white bulldog weight about 45 lbs., ears not clipped; answers well to "Ben." A liberal reward will be paid the finder for either returning dog to or notifying Jacob Zeeb, Emery, Mich. 25-28

WANTED—Two men who understand work in small fruits; one to be a married man to occupy house. Apply, Moses La Fol, Chubb Road.

FOR SALE OR RENT—A new 8-room house with a good barn, good land, 50 good chickens, one and one-half lots of land. Terms easy. Enquire at 33 Detroit St, Ann Arbor. 2f

BICYCLE SALE. A Victor Model, first class, at a reduced price. Please call and examine at 88 S. Main St., Corner of Williams.

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

FARM TO RENT—Containing about 200 acres plow land at Saline, Mich. Good fences and barns. Water in barns. Call on A. M. Clark, 47 S. Division St., Ann Arbor, or A. F. Clark, Saline, Mich.

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

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

FOR SALE CHEAP—My house and lot on the corner of Traver and Pontiac streets, in the Fifth ward of the city of Ann Arbor. A desirable location for wood or coal yard. By the side of T. & A. A. tracks. William Action, January 23, 1895. 9

TO RENT.—At No. 20 S. State St. A flat of six rooms. Enquire at 18 S. State St. 281

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

PERSONS intending to put out maple or elm shade trees should correspond with P. H. O'BRIEN Whittaker.

FOR SALE OR RENT.—Large new house with all modern improvements, cistern and city water in house and well near door. Will take in part payment small house or lots or small farm near city, balance on long time and low interest. P. C. Box 135.

Estate of John W. Hunt.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF Washtenaw, ss. At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, held at the Probate Office in the City of Ann Arbor, on Friday, the 19th day of April, in the year one thousand nine hundred and ninety five. Present, J. Willard Babbitt, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of John W. Hunt, deceased.

Edward H. Hunt, 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 Tuesday the 21st day of May, next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for examining and allowing such account, and for the trial of all suits, debts, credits, and other persons interested in the estate, and for hearing them, by whomsoever may be called to appear at a session of said court, then to be held 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 the estate of the day of said examination, and required to appear at a session of said court, then to be held 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.

J. WILLARD BABBITT,
[A true copy.] Judge of Probate.
Wm. G. Dorr, Probate Register.

WAIST BELTS.

We have just received our Spring Styles, and they are beauties.

SIDE COMBS AND SILVER NOVELTIES

are also among our spring purchase and how rapidly they sell is even a surprise to the purchaser.

ENGRAVING.

HALLER'S JEWELRY STORE

SCHALLER'S BOOKSTORE!

A well selected stock of

High Grade Stationery

Also all the Latest Publications
of the present day can be found

AT

Schaller's Bookstore!

19 East Washington Street, Opposite Hangsterfer's.

ALWAYS AT THE TOP

With a line of Furniture, Carpets and Draperies that for Style, Workmanship and Finish

Defy Competition.

Our stock this season is more perfect than ever before, embracing all the latest novelties in all kinds of woods from the largest and most enterprising manufacturers in the country.

Art Squares, Wilton, Smyrna and Japanese Rugs in a large variety.

Irish Point, Swiss, Egyptian and Nottingham Lace Curtains. Rope, Chenille, Tapestry, Derby Satin and Silk Portiers. China and Japanese Mattings.

A Splendid Assortment of Carpets.

All Goods Sold at a Large Discount to Make Room.

MARTIN HALLER,

Passenger Elevator. 52 S. Main and 4 W. Liberty Sts., Ann Arbor, Mich.

Upholstery Work Done at Very Low Prices.

Companion Book to Harmonized Melodies of which 275,000 Copies were sold in 4 Months.

LATEST—CREATEST

MELODIOUS * HARMONIES!

For Piano or Organ.

A collection of 350 Gems of Music, edited and arranged by Chas. D. Blake, whose skillful arrangement of "Harmonized Melodies" made that book the greatest triumph of any vocal publication up to date.

At Wahr's Bookstore

New stock of wall paper for the season of 1895. New designs. New colorings.

Prices to suit the times. Papers at 5 and 6 cents a roll. Gilt paper at 7 and 8 cents a roll. Fine leather papers, 25 and 30 cents. Splendid color in Ingrains 15 cents. We hang wall paper and give estimates on interior decorating. Best window shades on spring rollers for 20 cents each. Window shades made and hung to order.

George Wahr,
Books, Stationery, Wall Paper,
ANN ARBOR.

ARGUS AUGURIES.

FRIDAY, APRIL 26—Woman's League will give "Anita's trial" in High School hall. Open to members of the league and other ladies.

FRIDAY, MAY 3—Lecture of Senator John W. Daniel in S. L. A. course. Subject: "Americanism and the Monroe doctrine."

LOCAL BREVITIES.

George Fischer is building a residence on Hill street.

The First National bank building will be remodeled.

A general social will be held in Newbury hall tomorrow evening.

W. James is building two new houses on South State street near Packard.

The bicyclists caught riding on the sidewalks are catching it once more.

St. Thomas orchestra and choir gave a concert in Dexter Monday evening.

Three new members have been initiated into Otseningo lodge, I. O. O. F.

John Reynolds is putting a new front in his store occupied by Emil Goetz's saloon.

Ernest Rehberg was thrown from a roadcart Monday evening and severely bruised.

The Lyra society witnessed the production of Mikado in Ypsilanti last evening.

Welch Post G. A. R. will attend the unveiling of the soldiers' monument in Ypsilanti.

A special teachers' examination will be held in the court house today and tomorrow.

The commencement address this year will be given by Hon. Edwin F. Uhl of Grand Rapids.

A dog attacked and bit Miss May Clarkson while she was on her way to church Sunday.

Goethe Commandery, United Friends of Michigan give a ducce at the rink next Friday evening.

Francis Murphy, the great temperance advocate, has decided not to hold a series of meetings in this city.

Three students who rode on the Packard street sidewalks Tuesday have paid \$2 each into Justice Gibson's court.

Rev. Dr. Coborn lectured in Detroit last evening, answering Robert Ingerson's recent lecture there on the Bible

The Ladies' Aid Society of the M. E. church visit the Ladies' Aid society of the Ypsilanti M. E. church next Wednesday.

Rev. Dr. Patterson, of the Central M. E. church, Lansing, will preach next Sunday both morning and evening in the First M. E. church of this city.

Next Sunday at 12 m. the lectures before the University Bible class of the M. E. church will be resumed. Prof. Richard Hudson will speak on "The Protestant Reformation."

The Ann Arbor subscription for the suffering of Ironwood was not all used, and \$202.59 has been returned to the city. The committee is now studying on some plan to dispose of it. It might best be given to the Ladies' Charitable Union.

Goethe Commandery, No. 28, will give an invitation dance at the Palace rink on Friday evening, May 3. Music by Otto's band. Cards will be distributed from the following places: L. Gruner's, Miss Miley's, A. G. Schmidt's and J. R. Trojanowski's.

Patrolman Collins arrested Jack the Peep last Monday night. His name is Peter Monks better known as Peter Sexton, colored. He has been the night clerk in Hugh Johnson's restaurant. He is out on bail and will be tried May second before Justice Pond.

Abram J. DePuy died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Spencer Crawford, of North Fifth avenue last Wednesday. He was taken sick on the streets Tuesday. He was seventy years of age and was a veteran of the late war, having been a member of Co. C, 20th regiment U. S. Colored Volunteers. He was much respected. The funeral services will be held in St. Andrews' church at three o'clock this afternoon and will be conducted by Rev. Henry Tatlock.

Gottlob C. Stark is building a new house on Beakes street.

Schmacher & Co. will greatly enlarge their hardware store this summer.

Jacobs & Allmand have received an order from Mongolian, New Mexico, for shoes.

An extra meeting of the Ann Arbor Turn Verein will be held next Wednesday evening.

Mrs. Hannah Morton, an aged colored woman of Ypsilanti, died Wednesday, aged 84 years.

A rebate of about 22 per cent. has been paid to the subscribers to the fund for entertaining the legislature.

The Detroit leage team barely won the game from the University base-ball nine yesterday, the score standing 18 to 17.

Mrs. Louis Schleicher has had her husband arrested for assault and battery and he will be tried before Justice Pond tomorrow.

Emanuel April, of Scio, and Miss Carrie Steeb, of Lodi, were married yesterday at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Max Hein.

Mabel, daughter of George Ottley of Volland street, fell from the high foot bridge on Observatory street, the other day and broke her shoulder.

All those who desire positions in the post office are urged to take the civil service examination May 4. The applications must be put in at once. The second papers must be in by next Monday, so there is not a moment to lose.

Hudson T. Morton will build a new house on Church street costing about \$4,000. It will be 62 feet 6 inches by 39 feet 9 inches and will contain fourteen rooms.

A horse driven by Mrs. William H. Rice ran away Tuesday and badly smashed the carriage, but Mrs. Rice luckily escaped unhurt. She stuck to the carriage.

Mrs. Ann K. Weller died in Cedar Springs, Mich., April 13, aged seventy-eight years. She was formerly of this city and was also for some time a resident of Northfield.

The very valuable collection of Indian relics collected by the late David DePue has just been well displayed in an upright case and is an excellent addition to the University museum.

Alexander McPherson died at the county house Tuesday evening. He was sixty two years of age and had resided in Ypsilanti for many years and until he was stricken with paralysis.

Chauncey M. Depew will visit this city next Thursday and will be given a big reception in University hall for the benefit of the Co-ed gymnasium and the Oratorical association. Full particulars next week.

The degree of Doctor of Divinity has been conferred upon Rev. J. W. Bradshaw of this city by the University of Chicago. This is the eighth degree of this kind that the university of Chicago has conferred, which adds to the honor.

F. W. Dembois, who lives two and one-half miles east of Ann Arbor, on the River road, having sold his farm, will sell at public auction, Wednesday, May 1, at 1 p. m., three work horses, four new milch cows, and all his farm implements. Fred Krause is the auctioneer.

Mrs. Sarah Crane, wife of Benjamin P. Crane, of Minneapolis, Minn., died yesterday, of consumption, at the home of her sister, Mrs. Caroline W. Waldron, of South State street. She was fifty-three years old, and possessed many friends to whom she was endeared by her many good qualities.

A memorial service in honor of the late Frederick Douglas, the most distinguished member of the colored race that this country has produced, will be held in the Unitarian church on Sunday evening May 5, the two colored churches of the city co-operating. There are to be addressed by five or six prominent Ann Arbor and Detroit citizens, whose names will be given next week. A fine quartette of colored singers from Detroit will furnish the music.

Next Sunday evening at the Unitarian church Mrs. Eliza R. Sunderland will give the closing lecture in her course on "The Religious Thought of the Great Writers of the Nineteenth Century". The lecture will be a review of the ground gone over in the course, and a summarizing of the conclusions reached as to the general religious tendencies of modern thought and knowledge.

At 8 p. m. next Friday evening Rev. Dr. E. W. Ryan, of Ypsilanti, will deliver the last lecture of the Epworth League lecture course in the M. E. church. He will take for his subject "Palestine." Several years ago the reverend doctor travelled through this most interesting country, and he went with his eyes open. He saw many things and is able to tell about them in a clean and witty manner. No one should miss hearing him speak.

Mrs. Georgia Hawes Hess, wife of Frank H. Hess, died last Tuesday morning at her home on Thompson street. She was the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Hawes of the Arlington House. She was born April 2, 1873 and came to this city with her parents about eight years ago. She was married July 7, 1894. She was greatly beloved by those who knew her and her early death is a sad blow to her young husband, her parents, other relatives and friends. The funeral services will be held in St. Andrews' church at three o'clock this afternoon and will be conducted by Rev. Henry Tatlock.

Patrolman Collins arrested Jack the Peep last Monday night. His name is Peter Monks better known as Peter Sexton, colored. He has been the night clerk in Hugh Johnson's restaurant. He is out on bail and will be tried May second before Justice Pond.

Abram J. DePuy died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Spencer Crawford, of North Fifth avenue last Wednesday. He was taken sick on the streets Tuesday. He was seventy years of age and was a veteran of the late war, having been a member of Co. C, 20th regiment U. S. Colored Volunteers. He was much respected. The funeral services will be held in St. Andrews' church at three o'clock this afternoon and will be conducted by Rev. Henry Tatlock.

New awnings have been put up at the postoffice

The annual election of the Students' Lecture Association occurs Saturday.

Fred N. Henion, formerly collector of the Ann Arbor Savings bank, now of Portland, Oregon, will be married to Miss Myra Morrill, of that city

According to the annual liquor tax report of the county treasurer last year, the tax in this county amounted to \$36,900, of which Ann Arbor paid \$16,700. The tax was paid by 85 persons.

It is said on the streets that the police force for the coming year will be, marshal, M. C. Peterson; patrolmen, "Loco" Collins Herman Armbrustex, John O'Mara and George Isbell.

If you want a first-class Harness and prices right, go to Fred Theurer's, 12 W. Liberty street.

The Miserable Moors.

The lives lived by the Moors are, without perhaps any exception, the most precarious and miserable that can be imagined. The poor man is thrown into prison for sums he never possessed and can never pay, the rich to be squeezed of all he possesses, while those only can hope to escape who are members of families sufficiently powerful to arouse the fears of the local governor should he attempt extortion and not sufficiently powerful to stir up the jealousy and avarice of the sultan.

Even the governors of the provinces suffer themselves as they make others suffer, for just as they squeeze the agriculturist and the peasant so are they in turn squeezed by the sultan and his viziers, and should they fail by constant presents to maintain a good opinion at the court, they can expect only imprisonment and often death.—Blackwood's Magazine.

A large assortment of Summer Lap Dusters, Stable Blankets and Fly Nets at prices never heard of before, at Fred Theurer's, 12 W. Liberty street.

PERSONAL.

Charles F. Kyer is back from Seattle, Washington.

Miss Grace Haven is visiting in Napoleon, Ohio.

Hon. J. T. Jacobs spent two days in Detroit this week.

Mrs. H. L. Richmond has been visiting in Mt. Clemens.

Mrs. Sophia Spring and son are visiting in Waterloo and Chelsea.

Miss Florence Benham has returned from an extended visit in Ithaca, N. Y.

Mrs. W. B. Phillips has returned from an extended visit in Carthage, N. Y.

Mrs. Julia D. Frost has returned from a visit in Illinois.

Hon. J. T. Jacobs will attend a meeting of the Board of Indian Commissioners in Chicago, April 30.

Mrs. W. W. Wetmore and Mrs. J. D. Kennedy have been attending a meeting of the Woman's Board of Missions of the Presbyterian church in Detroit.

Mrs. Theda Y. Beardsley, who has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. E. A. Keith, has returned to Howell.

Henry Clements of Bay City visited at his father's here this week.

William Bannister of Saginaw, East Side, is visiting his father, Harvey Bannister.

S. W. Clarkson was in Tecumseh Wednesday.

J. D. Ryan left Wednesday morning for Rochester, N. Y.

Prosecuting Attorney Randall has been in Monroe this week.

Mrs. Forrest, of Detroit, has been visiting her sister, Mrs. J. H. Cutting.

I have just received another lot of those \$20 and \$25 sewing machines. I will continue to sell machines on the club plan. People of moderate means should buy on this plan. Every dollar counts. You can pay fifty cents or one dollar per week. J. F. Schuh, 31 S. Main St.

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

DO YOU

STOP IT NOW!

Stop It Quickly, Just the Same as Did Mr. Charles H. Hoffman, of 182 Ten Eyck Street, Jackson.

If you have a pain in your back, stop it! A lame back, stop it! An aching back, stop it! Do you want to know how? Let us tell you! In the first place, never try to rid yourself of pain without knowing the cause. If pain or ache exist there is reason for it. Find out this reason and get after it. Strike cause a stiff blow with the right weapon, and its allies, pain and ache, will flee like chaff before the wind. To get right down to it, back-ache is indicative of kidney disorders, a spy placed there by nature; listen to his warnings and take up the weapon, strike before disease is reinforced with allies that can not be routed by hand of man, such as Bright's disease. Let us introduce to you this weapon! Let us prove its superiority to all others! Here is a blow it struck:

Mr. Charles H. Hoffman is a fireman on the M. C. R. R., and resides at 182 Ten Eyck Street, Jackson, Mich. He says: "I have suffered for a long time from a kidney and bladder disorder which has at times rendered me incapable of work; have been at the hospital for my complaint and discharged from there as cured, but the old complaint has invariably come back again. Some time ago I heard of Doan's Kidney Pills, and I began taking them, with most gratifying results. Urinary complaints which bothered me greatly are very much improved, and the pain I suffered in my back has entirely left me, my general condition is much improved. I would not like to be without Doan's Kidney Pills. I think others should know what a valuable remedy it is."

For sale by all dealers, price 50 cents. Mailed by Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the U. S. Remember the name, *Doan's*, and take no other.

A Good Fit.

At the Wigan pantomime the other night two ladies who lived at a distance, having to catch an early train, were obliged to leave the theater before the performance was finished. Selecting, as they thought, a quiet interlude, they were passing out of the stalls, when an actor suddenly appeared on the stage, and repeating a part of his role exclaimed: "There they go—the only two women I ever loved. One I couldn't have, and the other I couldn't get." The amusement of the audience and the astonishment of the young ladies can be imagined.—London Spare Moments.

Good Wishes of No Avail.

Conan Doyle came to America on the Elbe. During the voyage he wrote these verses in Captain von Goessel's auto-graph album:

Luck to the Elbe in every weather,
May her fortune never fail her;
Boat and master matched together,
Gallant ship and gallant sailor.

Now the ship, the sailor and the album are all deep in the Northsea. The verses were written Sept. 27, 1894.—Philadelphia Times.

In For It.

The captain turned pale.
"Is there no hope?" he asked in a trembling voice.

"None," answered the executive officer solemnly.

The commander raised his trumpet to his lips.

"Man the lifeboat!" he shouted through the tempest.

A moment later he left the ship.

No, she was not sinking. She was four hours late, and the captain preferred to take his chances with the storm to remaining on board and getting his picture in the newspapers.—Detroit Tribune.

What a Baby Can Do.

Friend—I don't understand why you and your husband should have separated so soon.

Mrs. Aftermath—it was all owing to the baby's temper.

"Mercy on us! How could that be?"

"We couldn't agree as to which one of us the baby took after."—New York Weekly.

Elijah Burritt, "the learned blacksmith," knew 18 languages. He was self taught, generally needing only a dictionary and a grammar to master any language he chose to learn.

Buskins were high boots made of velvet or other cloth and worn by ladies and by ecclesiastics when celebrating the rites of the church.

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

The following brands are standard, "Old Dutch" process, and are always absolutely

Strictly Pure

White Lead

"Anchor," "Morley,"
"Eckstein," "Shipman,"
"Armstrong & McElvany," "Southern,"
"Beymer-Bauman," "Red Seal,"
"Davis-Chambers," "Collier,"
"Fahnestock."

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

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

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

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

SUFFERED FROM HIS THREAT.

Then He Wanted Candy and Peanuts, They Were Not to Be Had.

Just as Mr. Stuffer was starting for the railroad station with his wife and children to take a very long journey, Mrs. Stuffer exclaimed:

"See here, John. We can never go away without some fresh broken candies. No one ever went on a railroad journey who didn't have a lot along."

"And I," put in Miss Delia Stuffer, aged 7, "insist on some peanuts and cough drops."

"That's all right," said Stuffer. "We can buy all those things on the train. There are about ten men who spend their time marching through the cars selling fresh broken candies and cough drops. Whatever else happens to the traveler, he's never allowed to run short of those commodities."

But when they boarded the train the army of peanut venders, cough drop dealers and fresh broken candy merchants was nowhere to be seen. Ordinarily the traveler was pelted with these goods until he had to buy and eat some in self defense. On this occasion, however, not a single peddler was in sight.

"Outrageous," said Stuffer to the conductor. "Do you mean to say that the company has ceased to provide its patrons with fresh broken candies and recently roasted peanuts? What has become of the fellows who cracked apples and oranges on your lap and funny magazines and things? Is this concern run by railroad men or what?"

"Mr. Stuffer," replied the conductor, "the last time you traveled on this road you kicked because the trainboy biffed you in the eye with an apple which he wished to dispose of and made your nose bleed with a packet of cough drops which he shied at you with a little too much force. You said you'd sue the company for damages for assault and battery. The company got scared at your threats and had the boys taken off."

The traveler burst out into a torrent of invective. "Blame the bloated corporations!" he yelled. "That's the sort of a ballad and waltz that we shall get from them until the day comes when the government will be in complete control of all the transportation interests."

Then he went back to Mrs. Stuffer in the rear of the car and began some heated remarks about a millennium or something which it was understood he had sighted on the starboard offing.—New York Herald.

Why General Butler Was Relieved.

Colonel Woodworth told some good stories about General Butler. He said that Butler himself told him as late as 1884 that he never knew the real reason why he was deprived of his military command by General Grant. It was only a few years ago that Woodworth got the facts from Grant's brother-in-law, Major Dent, who was the staff officer sent with the order for Butler's relief. He said that while no reason was openly given at the time, Butler was actually displaced because he was not a graduate of West Point. This would not appear on the face of it to be a sufficient cause, but Grant explained it to Dent one day in the course of a confidential interview.

"If," said he, "I were to send Butler a specific order to do something with his army, he might obey and he might not. He was too able and original not to reason himself into the belief that I might have given different instructions if I knew all that he knew of the local situation. He therefore almost always had a plan of his own that he thought was better than mine or anybody else's, so that I could never tell just what he would do or where he would be at a given time. Of course that was fatal to any systematic campaign, and I had to replace him with a West Pointer, whose first lesson in war is the necessity of prompt obedience to the commanding general. Butler was too brilliant to be reliable."—Boston Advertiser.

Bowie's Great Knife.

The bowie knife obtains its name from Rezin P. Bowie, who lived in Maryland in the early part of this century. He had a brother who had many enemies, and he, being turbulent and fond of hand to hand fights, stood in need of good weapons. Rezin undertook to furnish him with a weapon somewhat superior to any that could be found in those parts at that period. A knife was made out of a blacksmith's file, and a blade was had nine inches long, to which was fastened a handle of six inches. The knife was simple, strong in build and had an admirable temper. Bowie used it in sanguinary contests, and then, happening in Philadelphia, he met with a cutler who fashioned it over for him. Bowie afterward settled on the Mississippi, and entertained the celebrated actor Edwin Forrest, to whom he gave the original knife. Forrest placed the knife in his collection, where he retained it until his death.—Hardware.

Haphazard Preaching.

A clergyman in Cushing, Me., is reported to have a unique way of securing texts. He passed around slips of paper, upon which the people wrote various texts that they would like to hear preached from. He then passed around a hat and gathered up the slips and asked a young lady present to choose one with our looking. She drew forth the text: "What think ye?" upon which he preached, according to report, a very excellent sermon. This method is certainly unique, but we admit an old fashioned preference for a text selected early in the week and several days of careful thought and study devoted to the discourse preached upon it.—Augusta (Ga.) Journal.

Hats of the modern style were first made by a Swiss at Paris in 1404. Before that time hoods and caps were generally worn.

The boar's head used in a Cambridge college in 1579 cost 10 shillings.

WOMEN CAN'T TALK.

AT IS, MR. DEPEW SAYS, THEY ARE NOT GOOD AFTER DINNER SPEAKERS.

Notwithstanding the many disguises in which the feminine after dinner speaker appears, Chauncey Depew says she is a "failure," and as he sank into the favorite lounging chair in his den, Mr. Stuffer reiterated, "Yes, a failure."

"And your advice to her is?"

"Quit the business."

Of course the new woman, who thinks she is a great success as a companion to after dinner coffee, will rise to object to such wholesale condemnation, but who has a clearer title to criticize than the king of after dinner talkers?

Club life produces after dinner talkers by the dozen. But none, as yet, becomes the queen of after dinner speakers. A majority are too conscious of their own efforts to reach that distinction. Almost as many are in too deadly earnest over their particular line of work to heed the graces and the lightness of coffee talk and become popular.

When asked if his judgment was in sight of experience, Mr. Depew said:

"Yes, I have heard women talk at Sorosis, at dinners political, charitable, reform dinners, dramatic dinners, dinners of every conceivable kind, and after them all my advice still is, 'Don't do it.' Among themselves they are well enough, but in a mixed dinner party they seem out of place."

"They are not in touch with their audiences nor in accord with the spirit of the occasion. After dinner speaking belongs to the hour of good fellowship. A woman doesn't fit into the surroundings when seen through clouds of smoke. She doesn't catch the mood of her listeners. She is apt to be a wet blanket, and to induce sad and solemn formality in the room of light quips and jollity."

"Where Women Are Failures," Boston Herald.

ONE-TWELFTH OF A DOZEN.

THE WAY INGENIOUS TRADESMEN MAKE RETAIL SALES AT WHOLESALE RATES.

IT is not every one who knows how to take advantage of the difference between wholesale and retail prices. All up and down Broadway the wholesale stores display the sign, "No goods sold at retail," or the more emphatic announcement, "Positively no goods at retail."

Inquiry at these places will only bring out the assurance that everything is sold by the dozen, if the stock be divisible in that way, but as no one wants a dozen hats, or a dozen neckties, or a dozen boxes of collars, or a dozen suits of clothes, the fact that the price by the dozen is about 20 or 30 per cent less than the retail price is neither a very comforting nor saving one.

The ingenious gentlemen who are "in trade" have found out a way to make retail purchases at wholesale rates and yet not transcend the commercial rule which prohibits wholesale men from engaging in retail business.

When these clever fellows want a new necktie or two, provided there are no samples handy, they send around for "one-quarter dozen cravats" of such and such a pattern, or two men who wear the same size gloves will make a purchase of one-sixth of a dozen, while it is related with much glee among the Baums and the Bergs that one smart salesman put in a seriously worded order for "one-twelfth of a dozen brown derby hats, extra quality, size 7 1/2." He got the hat, and, moreover, he got it for \$2.27, while its retail price would have been \$3.50.—New York Sun.

PRIZE FIGHTING AMONG FISH.

ONE of the popular amusements of Siam is fish fighting, just as horse racing holds a high place in England.

THE two fighting fish are placed in a huge bottle together, and they proceed to take each other's measure, shoulder up to each other in schoolboy fashion and back and push around the "ring," the small fins vibrating rapidly all the time, and each little being quivering with excitement and wrath. This goes on for some minutes, until, as the spectators are growing impatient, one fish suddenly makes a dart and a bite at his adversary's tail. Henceforth there is no hesitation until one or other gives in.

THE Siamese back their fish just as money is staked on horses here, and then the battle is continued until one fish is chased around the bottle by the other. But this is usually an affair of an hour and frequently three or four. The fish are reared specially for fighting and display wonderful pluck and determination.

THE tail is the part which shows most damage, although it is very easily torn, but a good grip on the side fin is very effective. They display considerable agility in evading their opponent's mouth and also in suddenly twisting round and taking a piece out of its tail. In 20 minutes or so these appendages, which looked so brave and bright as they started to the fray, are torn to ribbons.—Times of India.

B. & O. PASSES A DIVIDEND.

NEW YORK, April 18.—A dispatch from Baltimore announces that the Baltimore and Ohio directors have voted to pass the semi-annual dividend.

A VISIT FROM THE DEVIL.

HOW HIS SATANIC MAJESTY ONCE MADE HIS APPEARANCE IN BUNGY.

A VARIOUS pamphlet in the library of the edito of a department of The Republic bears the following quaint title: "A Strange and Terrible Wunder Rought Verlo Late in the Parish Church of Bunyay—namely, on the fourth of this August in the Yeare of our Lord 1577." The story, stripped of the quaint language in which it is couched, and briefly told, is as follows: A storm of extraordinary fury raged during divine services in the church alluded to; rain fell in torrents, and the lightning flashed "blue, red, green and in a mixture of indescribable colors," while the thunder peals "not only disquieted men and dumb creatures, but senseless things devoid of all life and feeling trembled and shook with terror."

While the tempest was at its height, a fiend from the lower regions appeared in the midst of the terror stricken congregation. The account says: "It was in form, as well as could be discerned, of an enormous dog, of black color, the sight whereof, together with the fearful flashes of fire which then were seen, moved many minds to the belief that the end of time had come, and that doomsday was upon us. The evil one, for he it was in such strange likeness, ran with extraordinary speed into that portion of the church where the majority of the congregation was seated. In doing so it passed between two persons who were upon their knees in the attitude of prayer, grasped and wrung the necks of both in an instant, so that they died presently as they knelt. As he passed by another he gave him such a grip on the back that he was drawn together and instantly shrunken up like a piece of leather scorched in a hot fire."

Leaving the church at Bunyay, the devil is said to have "flown with a great noise and rustling" to the church at Bibury, seven miles away. He was seen to alight upon the roof and to instantly pass through it, dropping from the vaulted ceiling upon the heads of three persons (two men and a boy), who were all instantly killed, "being scratched by the horrid thing and burned to nearle a cracklyng."

THE "BOOK OF WONDERFUL VISITATIONS," published in 1687, 110 years after the events mentioned above, says that the prints of the devil's claws where he ran down the aisle of the Bunyay church were then still plainly to be seen.—St. Louis Republic.

A WHISTLER STORY.

ONE of the best of the Rossetti stories concerns Mr. Whistler. Once Rossetti asked Whistler how he liked a sketch he had made for a picture. "It has good points," was the answer. "Go ahead with it." A few weeks later he was asked about the picture. "Doing famously," said Rossetti. "I've ordered a stunning frame for it." Some time later Mr. Whistler saw the canvas, framed, but still virgin of paintbrush or paint. "You've done nothing to it," said Mr. Whistler. "No," replied Rossetti, "but I've written a sonnet on the subject, if you would care to hear it." When the recitation was over, Mr. Whistler said, "Rosetti, take out the canvas and put the sonnet in the frame." —Pall Mall Budget.

Cautious Turkey.

THE RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT HAS ASKED PERMISSION OF TURKEY TO MAKE MEASUREMENTS OF THE SEA OF MARMORA IN ORDER TO DETERMINE SCIENTIFICALLY WHAT CHANGES HAVE OCCURRED THROUGH THE LATE EARTHQUAKES. THE PORTS HAVE GIVEN THE DESIRED PERMISSION, BUT THE RUSSIAN MAN-OF-WAR WILL BE ESCORTED BY A TURKISH VESSEL, AND A TURKISH NAVAL OFFICER WILL ASSIST AT ALL THE SCIENTIFIC EXAMINATIONS OF THE COAST.

CHICAGOSE.

I FREQUENTLY RESENT THE RICH ROASTS GIVEN CHICAGO SOCIETY BY THE TORRANCE TOPICS, BUT NOW AND THEN I AM FORCED TO ADMIT THAT SOME OF ITS WILD AND WEIRD WHOPPERS ARE NOT ALTOGETHER UNPROVOKED. AT THE RECENT FELLOWSHIP CLUB LADIES' LUNCHEON I OVERHEARD ONE OF THE OFFICERS IMPROVING A BRILLIANT BOULEVARD BEAN NOT TO BE IN A HURRY TO LEAVE, AS MRS. ALICE J. SHAW WAS ABOUT TO APPEAR AND WHISTLE. "IS THAT SO?" EXCLAMATED THE SWAGGER SWELL. "THEN I'LL STAY A BIT LONGER. I KNEW HER OVER IN LONDON."—CHICAGO WEEKLY.

A CAREFUL BRIDEGRoOm.

BRIDEGRoOm (ABOUT TO MARRY THE YOUNGEST OF THREE SISTERS)—MY DEAR FRIEND, I WANT YOU TO STAND RIGHT BEHIND ME DURING THE CEREMONY AND KEEP YOUR EYES OPEN. I AM VERY NEAR-SIGHTED, AND I AM AFRAID THEY MIGHT SUBSTITUTE THE OLDEST SISTER AT THE CRITICAL MOMENT.—FLIEGLING BLATTER.

"THE BLUE BELLS OF SCOTLAND" WAS THE WORK OF ANNIE McVICAR, AWARD WINNER. MRS. GRANT, THE DAUGHTER OF A SCOTTISH OFFICER IN THE BRITISH ARMY. THE MELODY WAS LONG BELIEVED TO BE SCOTTISH, BUT IS NOW KNOWN TO BE OF ENGLISH ORIGIN, BEING AN OLD ENGLISH FOLK SONG.

The Clifford Piano Co.,

MANUFACTURERS,
Chicago, Ill.

THE CLIFFORD PIANO

Write for our booklet "ABOUT PIANOS."

The Ann Arbor Organ Co.,

SOLE FACTORS,
Ann Arbor, Mich.

PROTEST TO JAPAN.

EUROPEAN POWERS OBJECT TO
TERMS OF TREATY.

Chinese Mainland Inviolate—Envoys of
Russia, Germany and France Present
the Views of Their Government at
Tokio.

Berlin, April 25.—A dispatch received here from Tokio says that the envoys of Russia, Germany and France have formally protested to the Japanese minister of foreign affairs to the incorporation in the terms of the treaty of peace between China and Japan of any of the Chinese mainland in the Japanese empire. The terms of the treaty make the indemnity payable in seven years, with interest at 5 per cent, but if the amount (200,000,000 taels) is paid Japan in three years, no interest will be demanded. Japan gets the right to navigate the Chung Klang, Soo Chow and Hong Kong rivers, to establish factories and import many classes of goods and machinery free of duty. China agrees to throw open to civilization over 200,000 square miles of the richest territory in the empire, having an estimated population of 200,000,000. Six closed cities, the largest in the empire, are also thrown open, and the Yang-Tse-Kiang, Canton and Shanghai rivers are opened to commerce. Many miles of the rivers are to be dredged so that ships of the deepest draught can reach inland cities and markets. Japan will continue the occupation of Wei-Hai-Wei as a guaranty of the payment of the indemnity.

RECIPROCITY WITH HAWAII.

Sandwich Island Vessels Given Equal
Privileges with Our Own.

Washington, April 25.—Reciprocity between the United States and Hawaii in shipping regulations has been brought about by the action of the treasury department in giving to Hawaiian merchant vessels the same advantages enjoyed by American ships. The Hawaiian government has already placed our ships on the same terms as its own. Mr. Hastings, the Hawaiian charge here, says the new arrangement is proving very satisfactory to shipmasters in both countries. He has prepared a full summary of our shipping laws for transmission to his government, as the treasury decision practically makes this operative in Hawaii.

CENSORSHIP OF ARMENIAN NEWS.

Constantinople, April 25.—The Turkish government has issued orders refusing admission into the Turkish empire of any newspapers containing the letter from the special correspondent of the Associated Press in Armenia, received here April 19, announcing that the Armenians were planning a revolt against Turkish rule.

Big Strike Started Over Boys' Wages.
Chicago, April 25.—A strike has been started in the Chicago Shipbuilding Company on the Calumet river on account of the boys who heat the rivets. Yesterday a committee from the men waited upon officials and asked for an advance in wages for the boys from 50 to 75 cents and \$1 per day. This was refused, and nearly all the force of a thousand men at once left. Total suspension of work for some time is feared, as the wages demanded cannot be paid without incurring a heavy loss on the company with its old contracts.

To Advance Rye and Rye Flour.

Cincinnati, O., April 25.—It is currently reported here the corner in rye and rye flour will try to advance prices to \$1 per bushel and \$4 per barrel. Yesterday rye was held at 75 cents and rye flour at \$3.25, the prices two days ago being 48 cents and \$2.60. It is reported Charles Fleischman, the distiller, yeast man, and banker, is at the head of the corner on rye and that a large commission house here has cornered all the rye flour in the country.

Bible Week Begins.

Washington, April 25.—In response to an address to the clergy and laity of the churches of America, issued by the American Society of Religious Education, the Christian people of the land are expected to observe today and the four following days as "Bible Week." This evening and tomorrow evening all Christians are invited to assemble in their respective places of worship and exchange sentiments on the theme of the Bible's testimony to its own value.

Seven Pioneers Burn to Death.

Amherst, Wis., April 25.—Seven Pioneers, who were at work clearing land for A. M. Hefferon in the town of Wild Rose, Waushara county, near the county line of Portage county, were burned to death last night in their shanty. They had been carousing, and it is supposed all were intoxicated when the fire occurred. No one can be found who knows their names.

Four Ships Ordered to Kiel.

Washington, April 19.—Secretary Harbert has decided to detach the armored cruiser New York and the triple-screw cruiser Columbia from Admiral Meade's command and to order them to Kiel, to take part in the great North German canal celebration. The San Francisco and Marblehead also will take part, making a fleet of four United States vessels.

Uncle Sam After Guatemala.

Washington, April 19.—There was much complaint during the last year of the abuse of American citizens in Guatemala. The department of state has called for explanations from the Guatemalan government, and directed investigations through our consular officers upon which to base demands for indemnity.

ILLINOIS LEGISLATURE.

Measures of Importance Acted on Yesterday.

Springfield, Ill., April 25.—The valley people made their long-threatened attack upon the Humphreys Sanitary District bill in the senate this morning, when the measure came up on second reading. The discussion continued up to adjournment, and will come up tomorrow as the pending question. Senator Evans called up his bill providing for the retirement fund and pensioning of school teachers, which stood on the calendar as special order on third reading. The bill was passed by a unanimous vote. Senator Aspinwall's pool bill was again postponed for one week on request of the introducer. Senator Leeper's bills providing for the dissolution of corporations, and providing that the Attorney General may bring suits for the people in any Circuit Court in the state passed. Senator Howell's bill, appropriating \$40,000 for the improvements at the Normal University at Normal, was advanced to the third reading. Senator Little's bill to repeal the Trust law was a special order on second reading. The first question considered was Paisley's amendment providing that where there is an increase in the price of the commodity used by the formation of pools one-half of the increases shall be to increase the wages of the employees of the consolidation. The amendment was lost, and the bill was advanced to the third reading.

After a fierce debate lasting over an hour the house killed the Gibson resolution calling for an investigation of Chicago assessors. The resolution was defeated on a viva-voce vote.

COMMENTS AT WASHINGTON.

Description of Corinto—Effect of the Seizure of Its Revenues.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—Corinto—which a London dispatch says the British are going to seize in order to collect their claim against Nicaragua—is the best port of the Central American states on the Pacific coast. It is most important to Nicaragua, as it is the terminus of the line of the Central American railroad. It is a very old place, and was formerly called Raelie. Corinto is the heaviest import point in Nicaragua. The imports there for 1891-92 were \$6,006,835, while all imports to other ports did not exceed \$500,000. It is evident from this why the British chose Corinto for their strike. Almost one-half of the imports at Corinto are from Great Britain, and the British seizure of the custom house will result in their receiving the customs dues from British merchant ships.

The tariff rates of Nicaragua are such that the \$6,006,835 of imports in 1891 yielded \$1,058,913 in customs duties. Most of this was collected at Corinto. At this rate the receipts at Corinto would reach \$75,000 within thirty days unless commerce was diverted to other ports. It is a significant fact that the largest part of Nicaragua's foreign debt is represented by bonds held in London and payable there in 1919. This foreign debt aggregates \$2,105,227. The London holders have thus far received their interest on the bonds very promptly. If, however, Nicaragua is crippled by the seizure of her customs receipts it may react by a failure to meet the interest on the bonds held in London.

The diplomatic representatives of the Central and South American republics are very much disturbed by this late feature of the case (the meeting of bond obligations), for they fear that it opens a vista of endless trouble and aggression in the future. Their idea is that once Great Britain has been permitted without interference to collect this special indemnity she will avail herself of the excuse offered by the failure of Nicaragua to meet her interest payments on foreign debt to assume the task of collecting this forcibly in the same manner, notwithstanding the fact that the failure may be brought about by her own seizure of the customs receipts which were to be applied to the payment of this interest.

Of course this would necessitate the occupation of Corinto after the original indemnity shall have been collected, which would only add to the financial distress of Nicaragua, and should she be unable, as seems likely, to meet this last demand, the occupation may be prolonged so indefinitely as to amount to a permanent occupation of the territory. This is the reasoning of the South Americans and they find individual cause for apprehension in the fact that almost all of these little republics owe sums of money to European bondholders on account of interest or principal of national debts and they fear that for the first time the principle may be laid down and enforced that a European government may assume the collection of debts owing to its citizens as individuals.

This doctrine, they assert, would be particularly obnoxious if applied to some of the states of the American union which have defaulted in their debts to foreign bondholders. The outcome of this Nicaraguan incident is also felt by the same diplomats to be full of significance to Venezuela, and it is feared by them that having once driven in the wedge Great Britain can scarcely be expected to refrain from pressing forward with very vigorous measures in the matter of the Venezuelan boundary dispute and at once establishing herself as the mistress of the Orinoco.

TIME IS UP TODAY.

Crisis Between Great Britain and Nicaragua at Hand.

THREE BRITISH SHIPS AT CORINTO,

Which Port Is To Be Blockaded and the Customs Office Seized Unless Nicaragua "Pays the Freight"—Latin American Diplomats at Washington Comment on the State of Things—Gresham Advising the Nicaraguans to Shell Out and Avoid Troubles.

LONDON, April 25.—The foreign office has authorized the Associated Press to state that the news sent out from Corinto, Nicaragua, as to the arrival of three British war ships there, the Royal Arthur, Satellite and Wild Swan, for the purpose of pressing the claim of Great Britain for indemnity from Nicaragua for the expulsion of Hatch, the British consul agent, etc., was correct. It is added that instructions to the British admiral on the Pacific station were sent some time ago to insist upon Nicaragua's compliance with the terms of the ultimatum of Great Britain, or failing such compliance to blockade the port of Corinto and seize the customs offices within two days after and thus enforce satisfaction from Nicaragua for the insolent manner in which British subjects have been treated there.

SENSATIONAL DOUBLE ELOPEMENT.

had better be paid.

The limit of time allowed Nicaragua to yield expires today, and the blockade, landing of troops and seizure of customs houses is to begin immediately thereafter. There is a good reason to believe that Nicaragua is not likely to yield, but will allow British troops to occupy Corinto in order that conspicuous attention may be drawn to what is regarded by Nicaragua as an invasion of the Monroe doctrine.

By the Way of St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, April 25.—A Washington special to The Republic says the president and Secretary Gresham have decided to use the good offices of the United States to prevail on Great Britain not to force a settlement with Nicaragua summarily, but to give the Central American repub-

lics time to save her national dignity.

Two Indianapolis Girls Run Away and Their Mother Goes on the Warpath.

ST. LOUIS, April 25.—A sensation was caused here when Mrs. George Laird, of Indianapolis, at the point of a revolver chased Joseph L. Fendrick, who says he is a Philadelphia detective, into the arms of a policeman, who took the two and the woman's daughter, Miss Della Maud Isgrig, to the Four Courts, where the details of a double elopement were revealed.

The young lady told her story as follows:

"The lady, Mrs. Laird, is my mother.

I am 19 and my sister, Grace Marie Isgrig, is 15. We could not agree with our step-father, George Laird, and we wanted to get away. Our home is on E street, Indianapolis. About four weeks ago we met two gentlemen at the Dennison hotel in Indianapolis.

Another view is presented by a Central American diplomat as follows:

"The cash indemnity demanded by

Great Britain is about \$75,000. But in view of Nicaragua's depreciated silver currency, the amount is actually about \$215,000 in her silver coin. It is no easy task for these Central American countries to raise such a sum, and their credit is not as good as money centers as is the credit of any one of the states of the United States. It would be much easier, therefore, for Nicaraguans to give an island or piece of territory if Great Britain would accept payment in land. There is a large amount of surplus land in Nicaragua which could be readily parted with."

"Mexico paid Great Britain in just

this way, by ceding a small territory at the south of Yucatan, now forming the British settlement of Belize. It was no

loss to Mexico, and Great Britain pre-

ferred it to money. If Nicaragua offers

Great Britain the islands of Paganella del Maiz, of Grande del Maiz, it may

raise a direct issue between the United States and Great Britain. The islands

are only ninety miles northeast of Grey-

town, the Atlantic entrance to the pro-

posed Nicaragua canal, and they are on

the direct vessel line from the United

States to the canal, not far from Ron-

cador reef, where the Kearsarge went

down.

The reports from Nicaragua confirm

the statement that a blockade of Nicar-

agua ports would be Great Britain's

means of executing her demands. The

understanding is that the blockade will

begin next Saturday, giving Nicaragua

the three full days intervening to yield

to the demands in every particular.

There is good reason to believe that

the demands will not be altered, re-

duced, or compromised in the slightest

particular, one of the main purposes

of England being to administer a less-

son to Nicaragua, and, indirectly, to

all southern republics, as to British

methods of redress.

The maneuver will probably be a "pac-

ific blockade," as heretofore explained,

care being taken to bring Nicaragua's

commerce to a standstill, and yet leave

foreign commerce as free as ever. It

is said, however, that Nicaragua's

coast commerce is very small, so that

Great Britain's pacific blockade may

develop into a more forcible move in

order to make it effective.

ENGLAND AFTER LAND.

WILL TAKE NICARAGUA INDEMNITY THAT WAY.

A Similar Payment Was Once Made by Mexico—Diplomats at Washington Discuss the Central American Problem.

Washington, April 25.—In diplomatic circles opinion is divided as to the outcome of the British-Nicaraguan trouble. The British view, as stated by one in a position to speak with authority, is as follows:

"Great Britain wants no more territory in Nicaragua and has given assurances to that effect. Her only interest there has been to afford protection to Clarence, the Mosquito chief, and as his Indian subjects are well-nigh extinct the policy of the foreign office has been to withdraw from Nicaragua as soon as was expedient. For that reason, Counsel Hatch would have been recalled at an early day if the Nicaraguans had not attempted to drive him out. His return is not demanded because of any service he can do Great Britain there, but wholly as a reparation for the indignity and as a warning that such semi-barbarous methods will not be tolerated. As to the cash indemnity it is not possible that Nicaragua cannot raise the money. If it is not in her treasury she can borrow it."

Another view is presented by a Central American diplomat as follows:

"The cash indemnity demanded by Great Britain is about \$75,000. But in view of Nicaragua's depreciated silver currency, the amount is actually about \$215,000 in her silver coin. It is no easy task for these Central American countries to raise such a sum, and their credit is not as good as money centers as is the credit of any one of the states of the United States. It would be much easier, therefore, for Nicaraguans to give an island or piece of territory if Great Britain would accept payment in land. There is a large amount of surplus land in Nicaragua which could be readily parted with."

"Mexico paid Great Britain in just

this way, by ceding a small territory at the south of Yucatan, now forming the British settlement of Belize. It was no

loss to Mexico, and Great Britain pre-

ferred it to money. If Nicaragua offers

Great Britain the islands of Paganella del Maiz, of Grande del Maiz, it may

raise a direct issue between the United

States and Great Britain. The islands

are only ninety miles northeast of Grey-

town, the Atlantic entrance to the pro-

posed Nicaragua canal, and they are on

the direct vessel line from the United

States to the canal, not far from Ron-

cador reef, where the Kearsarge went

down.